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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

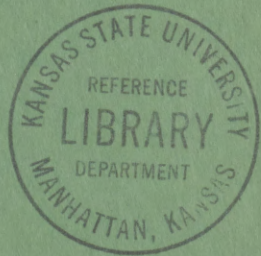
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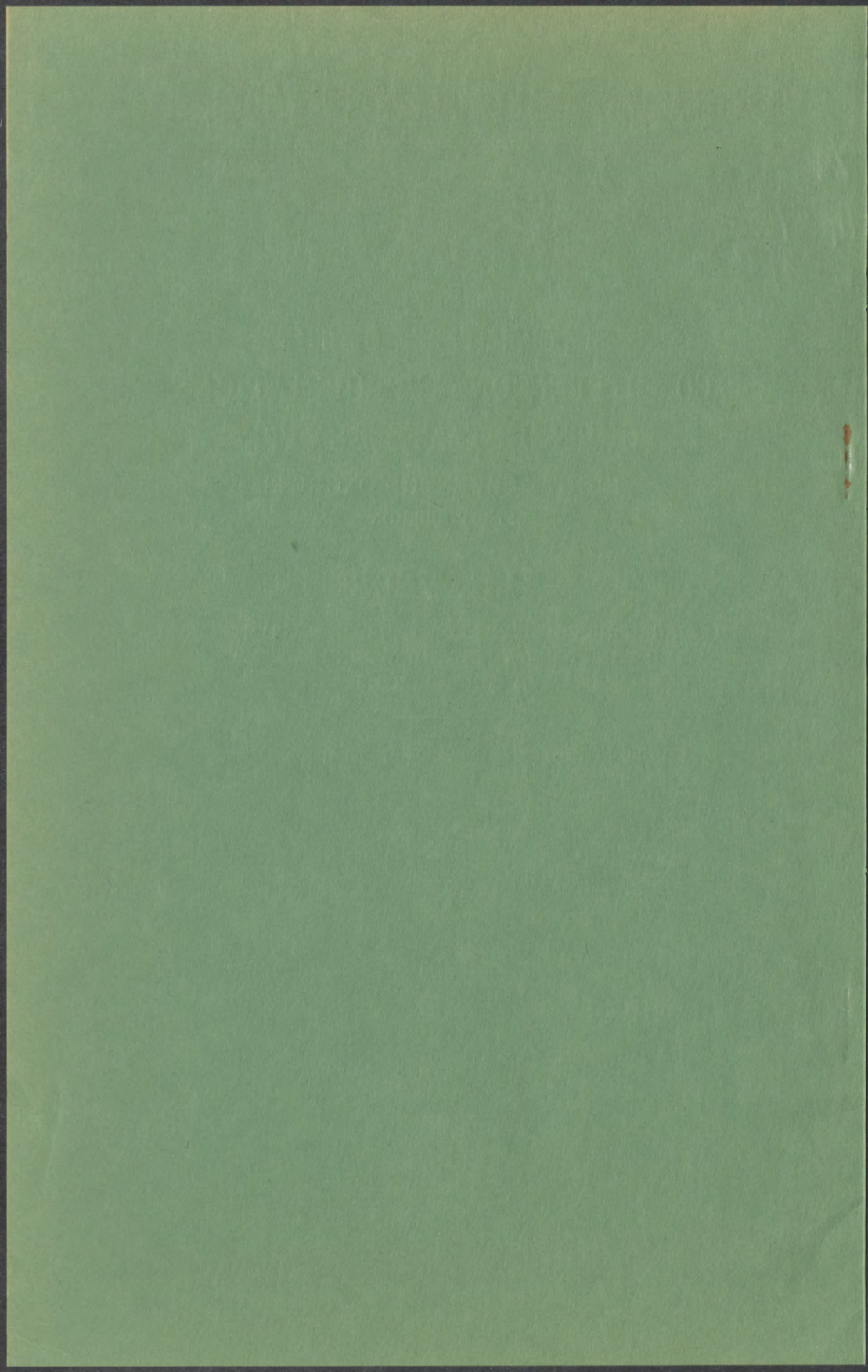
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HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H.R. 7208
MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 1318, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John O. Pastore (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Pastore and Saltonstall.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; ACCOMPANIED BY RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS, CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; LEWIS C. COFFIN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; ROBERT C. GOOCH, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT; WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT; ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; HUGH L. ELSBREE, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; FRANCIS X. DWYER, ASSOCIATE LAW LIBRARIAN; HELEN NEWMAN, LIBRARIAN, U.S. SUPREME COURT; AND WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

Senator PASTORE. The subcommittee will come to order.

The subcommittee begins its hearings today on the appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1962. We are pleased to have as our first witness Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress. I will insert into the record, tables 1, 2, and 3, which reflect the current year appropriations, the budget estimates for the new fiscal year, and the House allowances. I will include in the record also a letter from Dr. Mumford, dated May 29, 1961, commenting on the bill as it passed the House.

(The information referred to follows:)

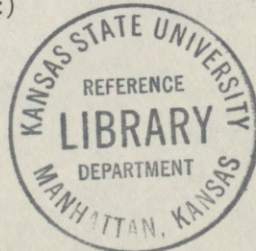


TABLE I.—Comparative summary of appropriations, appropriation estimates, and House recommendation

	1961 appropriation ¹	1962 request	1962 House recommendation	Increase 1962 over 1961, House recommendation
Salaries and expenses:				
Library of Congress.....	\$8,122,800	\$8,510,200	\$8,455,000	\$332,200
Copyright Office.....	1,588,800	1,617,000	1,600,000	11,200
Legislative Reference Service.....	1,780,200	1,809,200	1,809,200	29,000
Distribution of catalog cards.....	2,172,700	2,387,300	2,347,000	174,300
General increase of the Library of Congress.....	400,000	470,000	470,000	70,000
Increase of the Law Library.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	-----
Books for the Supreme Court.....	35,000	38,000	38,000	3,000
Salaries and expenses:				
Books for the blind.....	1,723,200	1,786,100	1,786,100	62,900
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	112,800	112,800	112,800	-----
Preservation of early American motion picture.....	60,600	60,600	60,600	-----
Revision of annotated Constitution.....	-----	34,200	-----	-----
Total.....	16,086,100	16,915,400	16,768,700	682,600

¹ Includes 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 87-14.

TABLE II.—Summary of budgeted positions, 1960, 1961, 1962

Appropriation	1960 total number	1961 total number	1962 total number	
			Requested	House recommendation
Salaries and expenses:				
Library of Congress.....	1,147	1,172	1,210	1,217
Copyright Office.....	245	247	251	247
Legislative Reference Service.....	180	208	208	208
Distribution of catalog cards.....	238	¹ 265	298	288
Books for the blind.....	28	29	31	31
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	18	17	17	17
Preservation of early American motion pictures.....	2	2	2	2
Revision of annotated Constitution.....	-----	-----	5	-----
Total.....	1,858	1,940	2,022	2,003

¹ Includes 27 positions allowed in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 87-14.

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 1962

	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Increase, general	Books for the Supreme Court	Books for the blind	Revision of annotated Constitution	Total
Increases:									
To maintain present level of staff in 1962: Ingrade increases, wage boards, and reallocations	\$175,000	\$21,158	\$29,000	\$18,827			\$2,784		\$246,769
To meet increased prices: Printing and binding, for increased charges by Government Printing Office	3,300			8,500					11,800
Total to maintain present operating level	178,300	21,158	29,000	27,327			2,784		258,569
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrearage:									
Salaries, new positions	(38) 178,792	(4) 15,392		(33) 173,154			(2) 7,530	(5) \$31,793	(82) 406,661
Personnel benefits—new positions	14,308	1,250		14,119				1,407	31,670
Rental of additional tabulating equipment	13,000								13,000
Microfilming of deteriorating materials					\$70,000				70,000
Modern Federal Practice Digest						\$3,000			3,000
Publications for the blind							7,000		7,000
Research and development							45,000		45,000
Rental of space and related costs	3,000								3,000
Supplies and incidental expenses								1,000	1,000
Subtotal	209,100	16,642		182,273	70,000	3,000	60,116	34,200	580,331
Total increases requested	387,400	37,800	29,000	214,600	70,000	3,000	62,900	34,200	838,900
Decreases:									
Printing of motion picture cumulative catalogs		9,600							9,600
Net increases requested	387,400	28,200	29,000	214,600	70,000	3,000	62,900	34,200	\$29,300
Reductions recommended by the House:									
Salaries and personnel benefits, new positions		(4) 17,000		(10) 40,300				(5) 33,200	(19) 90,500
Rental of space and related costs	55,200								55,200
Supplies and incidental expenses								1,000	1,000
Net increases recommended by the House	332,200	11,200	29,000	174,300	70,000	3,000	62,900		682,600

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., May 29, 1961.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: H.R. 7208 (H. Rept. No. 419) as passed by the House of Representatives carried appropriations for the Library of Congress for fiscal 1962 totaling \$16,768,700. This is \$682,600 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1961 and \$868,400 less than the amount of the budget estimates.

The Library of Congress is gratified by the increases granted by the House and hopes that the Senate will approve these increases.

With respect to the decreases made by the House of Representatives, I wish to make the following observations:

1. \$34,200 was required for revision of annotated Constitution in pursuance of Public Law 86-754. This item was omitted by the House Committee on Appropriations. The Library of Congress makes no formal request for restoration of this item. Since the legislation in question originated in the Senate, your subcommittee may wish to give further consideration to this item.

2. The appropriation for distribution of catalog cards was reduced in the amount of \$40,300 which represents ten positions. The Library will make every effort to handle the anticipated increase in workload with the funds recommended by the House.

3. As for the special foreign currency program for the collection and distribution of foreign publications to libraries in this country, which accounts for \$721,700 deleted by the House, I would like to request further consideration of this item in the light of the House report and of explorations subsequently undertaken by the Association of Research Libraries. The House Appropriations Committee said (pp. 11-12 of the report) that it was "not opposed to the basic purposes and objectives" of this program and that it "would be willing, in connection with this bill at a later date or in the next budget, to consider subscribing to a program if some reasonable cost-sharing arrangement is worked out." Accordingly, I would like to review the program and to present the proposal which I have been informed will be submitted to me shortly by the Association of Research Libraries, whose member-libraries would be the chief recipients of the materials obtained through this program.

My colleagues and I will be glad to have the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee in respect to the Library's requests.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Senator PASTORE. Dr. Mumford, you may proceed to make your statement.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman and other members of the subcommittee.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to explain the Library's budgetary needs for fiscal year 1962. I have a brief statement which, with your permission, I will present.

Senator PASTORE. Proceed.

Mr. MUMFORD. First, for the normal and regular operations of the Library, the estimates as they appeared in our budget request included an increase of about \$829,000 above the 1961 level. As stated in my remarks to the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations of the House of Representatives, we found that we could reduce these estimates by some \$72,200. The space which we hoped to rent next year will not be ready for us until about the middle of the fiscal year, which will save \$55,200. We also asked that four positions be dropped from the request because the workload in the form of copyright registrations had not increased to the extent anticipated; these positions would have cost about \$17,000. This left an increase of \$756,800 over the 1961 appropriations.

IN-GRADE INCREASES

Of this amount, \$183,000 was requested for in-grade increases and increases in pay at the Government Printing Office and is needed to maintain the present staff. An additional \$75,000 was requested to restore positions which have been in effect lost to us in recent years because of the reallocation process, a process which is mandatory under the Classification Act. Thus a total of some \$258,000 was requested just to maintain the present staff and to restore positions which have been lost to us as far as employment is concerned.

NEW POSITIONS

The remainder, or \$422,000, was requested for salaries and related expenses of 78 positions needed to strengthen the Library's services. Of these positions, 38 were for our basic appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress." They are essential for dealing with serious arrearages, for necessary strengthening of the reference services and the operations of the Law Library, for essential administrative, housekeeping, and general services, and for work in connection with the information retrieval program as suggested by this committee in its report last year.

An additional 33 positions were requested for the operation of our card distribution service, which is a business operation, and which more than pays for itself in the form of miscellaneous receipts which are returned to the Treasury. The demand for printed catalog cards has far exceeded our expectations and constitutes a real tribute by thousands of libraries throughout the country to a valued service rendered by the Library of Congress without cost to the taxpayer. The amount approved by the House for this activity is sufficient to employ 23 of the 33 additional personnel requested and to annualize the 27 positions provided for in the third supplemental appropriation act.

Despite the continuing rise in orders for cards, the Library will make every effort to handle the increased workload with the positions approved by the House of Representatives. Two additional positions are required for services to the blind, to assist us in keeping up with correspondence, reports, and other business transacted with the various State agencies.

REVISION OF ANNOTATED U.S. CONSTITUTION

Finally, five positions were requested for a nonrecurring project, the revision of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, to be prepared in pursuance of Public Law 86-754. The House omitted the item for this project. Since the legislation calling for this revision originated in the Senate, this subcommittee may wish to give further consideration to this item.

OTHER INCREASES

Also included in the 1962 estimates are several items for nonpersonal services which are of importance to the Library. The request for \$70,000 for the microfilming of bound newspapers is designed to prevent their further deterioration and to save space. Under the books

for the blind program, \$52,000 is required, \$45,000 of this sum being for research on tape recordings and play-back machines which, if successful, would provide more materials more economically, more rapidly, and in more convenient form for the blind. For the rental of additional tabulating equipment, \$13,000 is needed, which, along with positions requested for the operation of such equipment, will serve to improve our administrative processes.

Senator PASTORE. Senator Saltonstall.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Dr. Mumford, you don't say whether the House gave you these?

Mr. MUMFORD. All of these requests were granted with the exception of the 10 positions noted in the card distribution service, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. Which you are willing to absorb and go along with?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, we are continuing to have an increase in the orders for the cards, the catalog cards. It has been, you might say, unprecedented, this continued rise in requests for catalog cards.

For the fiscal year ending this year, we expect to sell in the neighborhood of 35 million cards, but we will undertake to meet this volume of work with the positions which the House has provided. Some of these positions were requested for the purpose of providing cards that are out of print and that means that we will not be able to provide as many of such cards or to cut back the stock as much as we had intended.

CARD DISTRIBUTION EMPLOYEES

Senator PASTORE. How many people do you have performing this function now?

Mr. MUMFORD. There are over 250. I think we have this figure in one of the tables. It is 265, Mr. Chairman. That includes the sale of cards and the preparation of the printed catalogs that we issue.

Senator PASTORE. You have, at the present juncture, 265, is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How many additional did you get in the House?

Mr. MUMFORD. 265 plus the 23 additional ones to make 288 in all as allowed by the House.

Senator PASTORE. As allowed by the House, and the difference that we are talking about now is the difference between 288 and 298?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. And are perfectly willing to carry it out with the 288?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. All right, you may proceed.

PROGRAM UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Mr. MUMFORD. In addition to the regular estimates, I again submitted a proposal for a program under Public Law 480, as amended. This time the Library approached the program in a very modest way, proposing to establish pilot projects in three countries—India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

Under this program, the Library of Congress, as well as other important libraries and research centers throughout the country, would acquire valuable materials which they could not otherwise obtain, thus strengthening the total research resources of the Nation. The House of Representatives omitted this item from the bill, but the committee report left the way open for further consideration. I would therefore like to request such consideration in the light of subsequent action on the part of the Association of Research Libraries.

I shall be happy to explain in further detail any of the requests contained in the Library's estimates and to answer any questions you may have, Mr. Chairman.

RENTAL COSTS

Senator PASTORE. Now going back to the first page of your presentation, would you please elaborate further on this rental you mentioned in the second paragraph.

Mr. MUMFORD. The Congress authorized rental of 62,500 square feet of space for the current fiscal year. Because of our requirements in weight-bearing capacities of floors, the General Services Administration was not able to find space conveniently located already in existence, and that money was not used during this year and will be returned to the Treasury.

TERMS OF LEASE PURCHASE

In the meantime, the General Services Administration has developed specifications for a small one-floor type of building to be built on a lease-purchase basis at Suitland, Md., which will house our card-distribution service, the staff, and the card stock, and the Government Printing Office unit that prints the catalog cards, and some portions of our prints and photographs collection which are stored on decks in the annex. Our plans for this are proceeding and they have indicated that we could expect occupancy near the first of next year.

Senator PASTORE. On the first of January 1962?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Under what terms will this lease-purchase premises be occupied by you? I mean, what is the rental?

Mr. MUMFORD. I believe it was based, roughly, on a cost of \$3 per square foot.

Senator PASTORE. Have those negotiations already been consummated?

Mr. MUMFORD. The Congress has appropriated the money to the Library, and we have proceeded in negotiations with the General Services Administration, as by law we are required to, and they are proceeding with the construction of the building.

It is my understanding, however, that their arrangement will be a lease-purchase basis by which they will eventually own the building.

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

Senator PASTORE. Now looking at table II, which I have before me and which has been inserted in the record, there are several items and categories listed there:

Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress, total number, 1960, 1,147; total number, 1961, 1,172; requested, 1,210.

You were granted 1,210 by the House; is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office, total number, 1960, 245; total number, 1961, 247; requested, 251; and granted, 247. You are not making a request for any restoration of the four omitted by the House, is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

At the time our estimates were submitted, we were experiencing an increase in copyright registrations with an anticipated increase for the year, but by the time the hearing came up in the House this increase had not materialized. However, there has been an increase in the last month so that for the fiscal year we will show an increase, I am informed by the Register, over the previous year.

Senator PASTORE. As the matter now stands you are perfectly satisfied to go along with what was allowed by the House?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Now with reference to salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service, total number, 1960, 180; total number, 1961, 208; requested, 208; and you were granted 208. On your next item, salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards, 1960, total number, 238; 1961 total number, 265; requested, 298; and you were granted 288. We have already covered that.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. The next item, books for the blind, total number in 1960, 28; total number in 1961, 29; requested, 31; and granted, 31.

Then you have your next item, "Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents," 1960 total number, 18; 1961 total number, 17; requested, 17; and you were granted 17.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Your next item, "Preservation of Early American Motion Pictures," total number 1960, 2; total number 1961, 2; requested, 2; and you were granted 2.

REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Now we come down to this last item, which I think is controversial, "Revision of Annotated Constitution." The total number in 1960 and 1961 was none and you have requested five for 1962. The House granted none.

Now on that title, tell me, please, when was the Constitution last annotated?

Mr. MUMFORD. It was published in 1953 and covered decisions up through June 1952.

Mr. ELSBREE. That is right; June 1952.

Senator PASTORE. My thought was the House has deleted the entire sum of \$34,200 for revision of the Annotated Constitution of the United States. The House indicated that there was no compelling evidence submitted as to the necessity for doing this work this year and that the Superintendent of Documents had about 1,900 copies of the last edition in supply. Has that figure remained constant? How many are in stock now?

Mr. ELSBREE. It was 1,900 as of the 22d of May. We were informed by the Superintendent of Documents that of the 6,000 copies of the reprint made in the fall of 1959, 4,100 had been sold and 1,900 were left and they anticipate being sold out within a few months.

Senator PASTORE. Within a few months from now?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. How correct is this? I would like to get this in the record because this is an item of dispute.

AVERAGE SALE AND SUPPLY ON HAND

Mr. ELSBREE. The average rate of sale, I believe, has been a little more than 200 a month.

Senator PASTORE. Therefore you would expect by the end of this year that you would have exhausted this supply?

Mr. ELSBREE. I believe they expect to exhaust the supply sometime early in 1962.

Senator PASTORE. Which would mean that if he needed any more of these annotated copies you would have to have them reprinted?

Mr. ELSBREE. They will require a reprint unless a new edition is prepared.

Senator PASTORE. In the event that would happen, how long would it take before they were reprinted and ready for distribution?

Mr. ELSBREE. If the American Law Division were to get the appropriation for it, the Chief of the Division feels that they could do it within the next fiscal year.

Senator PASTORE. As to the decision on the length of time the existing supply will last, it could be given best by the Superintendent of Documents?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. The reason why I say that is not to criticize anything you are saying, but I have just been handed a slip of paper here which informs me the Superintendent of Documents will be here with the Public Printer. He sells them and can give exact figures.

Mr. ELSBREE. That would be much more accurate testimony than I could give as to how long the present copies will last and also as to the time needed for printing. We, of course, would only do the preparation. We could prepare the document for printing, I think, by the end of the fiscal year—the end of this coming fiscal year. We do not know how long it would take to print.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, you could do it by the 1st of July of 1962; is that what you mean?

Mr. ELSBREE. We think we could have the document prepared by that time.

QUESTION OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Senator PASTORE. I have looked over this item with a member of the staff and the question that occurred to me was whether or not basically we are asking for too much, five positions. I mean, after all, all you have to do is carry this up from what date, 1952?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. These people are presently employed in the Library of Congress and it would only mean that you would have to divert them from some task which they are doing into this work. What I am trying to do is to go along with this idea, but to reduce it to a minimum. Could you speculate as to what a good minimum would be? Say, rather than five, could you do it with two or three?

I appreciate that it is necessary work that has to be done. There is need of reprinting an Annotated Constitution which only has been

brought up to 1952 especially when we have had so many important decisions made since that time in the field of civil rights.

Mr. ELSBREE. Well, sir, we estimated that about $3\frac{1}{2}$ man-years would be required and I believe we perhaps have five people down but part time was contemplated for some of them. Now it is quite possible that we would be able to do it with less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ man-years. It is rather difficult to make the estimate.

Senator PASTORE. Here is the story. If in the meantime during fiscal year 1962 you could get this thing started, and could see how the work was progressing. If you could do it with three, we might be in a better position to negotiate the whole matter with the House. Do you not think this thing could get off the ground and started with three additional jobs?

Mr. ELSBREE. I do.

Senator PASTORE. You already have the people who have annotated this up to 1952. They are already in the Library.

Mr. ELSBREE. We have two people who did work on it. We would be very happy to try to do this with the 3 positions and since we estimated $3\frac{1}{2}$, I think we could almost say that we will manage it somehow. We might not quite complete it, but I think we might be able to.

FUNDS FOR EMPLOYEE SALARIES

Senator PASTORE. I think you ought to be able to give it a good try. How much does that mean in dollars and cents?

Would it take the \$34,000 or could you cut that down a little bit?

Mr. ELSBREE. Well, the \$34,200 estimate is based on $3\frac{1}{2}$ man-years.

Senator PASTORE. Could you try this for \$20,000?

Mr. ELSBREE. \$20,000?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. ELSBREE. For \$25,000 we will make every effort in the world to do it.

Senator PASTORE. Now wait.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I say if we cut too far, we certainly will impair the service of the American Law Division in the Legislative Reference Service to the Members and while the Superintendent of Documents can report more accurately than I can on the sale of this, it would appear that it has probably been a self-supporting publication, and perhaps even has made money, I do not know, but the fact is that some 24,100 copies have been sold at prices of \$6.75 and \$7.75 per copy.

Senator PASTORE. Well, your experiences with me will prove I am a practical man. Now, you asked for five and the House granted none. You cannot go back with the same dish and expect them to accept it when they have already rejected it. Therefore, I am reviewing this matter of getting it down to a minimum for the purposes of further review with the House. If I go back with this I am only giving them what they already rejected. I understand that this is work that has to be done. However, I think you should reduce it to a minimum and strive to do everything you can with it in order to see that this Constitution is annotated up to date. I am very much impressed with the idea that you are willing to accept three additional positions, even though your estimate is \$25,000.

Now, do you think this is a reasonable modification of the original request?

HOUSE REPORT

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I call attention to the report to the House committee which seemed to indicate that it did not consider this as an urgent matter because of the number of copies which the Superintendent of Documents has. It says:

The Superintendent of Documents advised that as of a recent date his supply for sale was about 1,900 copies. The committee has omitted the item. There was no compelling evidence submitted to us of the necessity of doing the work this year.

Senator PASTORE. But the argument has been made here that the 1,900 copies would be out by the end of this year and that you would have to have a reprint of it.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes. My point is, I would not interpret the report of the committee in the House as being opposed to it, but it has simply interpreted that it was not needed now.

Senator PASTORE. I think if you will become more practical than interpretative, we will get further.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In listening to the chairman in his questioning, it seems to me that there are two imponderables.

One is the question of whether you are going to sell all the copies in fiscal year 1962 and the second is the question of how much work you can get done with three people. Now, you will have an opportunity to come before us again next January and it would seem to me that you could answer those two imponderables much more accurately next January, if you said, and I agree with the chairman, that you will be willing to start this work with three positions and then come before us at that time when you know how many books you have left and how far you have gone ahead with the three people.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct. We would know more then.

Senator PASTORE. All right then, we will leave it that way and go on with the next item. We will leave it that way, that we will try for three positions and stipulate the figure of \$25,000 and see what the House thinks of that.

I do not know if they will go along with it, but I would like to bring something back to them a little different than what they rejected. I hope that you can see the practicality of that.

That brings us to the big item.

FOREIGN CURRENCY (PUBLIC LAW 480) PROGRAM

On the request for an appropriation of \$721,700 for the "Collection and distribution of library materials" (special foreign currency program), I believe it would be desirable to place into the record pages 133-143 of the justification.

(The justification pages 133-143 referred to follow:)

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1961 regular bill.....	-----	
1962 estimate.....	-----	+ \$721, 700
Net increase.....	-----	+ 721, 700

Analysis of increases

1. Acquisition of books and other library materials.....	-----	+ \$459, 500
To acquire and distribute to libraries and research centers in the United States, multiple copies of publications available in 3 countries in the original or reproduction.		
2. Bibliographic listings.....	-----	+ 47, 000
Lists of materials acquired in these 3 countries will be prepared and distributed to research centers in the United States to inform scholars of the range of books, serials, and other library materials available under this program.		
3. Operation of centers.....	-----	+ 148, 000
Centers staffed with foreign nationals will be set up to handle the acquisitions, listing, microfilming, etc.		
4. Program support (U.S. dollars).....	-----	+ 67, 200
For the salaries of U.S. personnel abroad and for the coordinating staff of 2 persons at the Library of Congress, and travel, in some instances.		
Net increase.....	-----	+ 721, 700

EXPLANATION OF PROGRAM

In accordance with section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (included in Public Law 85-931, approved Sept. 6, 1958), the Librarian of Congress has been authorized to undertake an entirely new and additional program: To use foreign currencies accruing under this act to provide information of technical, scientific, cultural, or educational significance to the United States through the collection of foreign library materials and the distribution of copies thereof to libraries and research centers in the United States. While the Library of Congress will be one of the recipients, the bulk of the materials will be distributed to Federal, State, and other libraries and research centers specializing in the areas to which the material relates.

Since the early months of the fiscal year will be occupied with a preliminary survey, negotiation of contracts, and setting up of centers, actual acquisition operations are predicated on a 9-month period. Initial operations will be confined primarily to acquisition and bibliographic listing because these are activities in which the Library is particularly competent.

This program will be of inestimable value to librarians, scholars, and research workers, generally, and will bring into this country a wealth of material not readily available through normal book trade channels. It is considered essential that at least one copy of every foreign publication of research value be available in this country. To date this has not been possible, primarily because of financial limitations. Even this, without question, is a minimal program in view of the potential needs. The acquisition of multiple sets as provided by the act will make possible a geographical distribution that will give scholars in many parts of the country ready access to the materials.

During the first year it is planned to develop programs in three countries; namely, United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan.

Lists of material acquired in these three countries will be prepared 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 program.

The program overall will combine the specific activities of acquisition and bibliographic listings. The operation of centers and the necessary limited, but direct, dollar support cut across these two activities and result in a four-way budgetary breakdown of the funds requested. The programs under these four captions are set forth below:

1. *Acquisition of books and other library materials, \$459,500*

During the initial 9 months of operation, the Library of Congress will attempt to acquire multiple copies of important current monographs and periodicals and of selected newspapers produced in each of the three countries, for the collections of the Library of Congress and for distribution to the libraries of colleges and universities and other research centers specializing in the areas to which the materials relate. These estimates assume the acquisition of from 5 to 10 complete sets of the current publications of selected countries; each set will comprise from 2,500 to 25,000 pieces. In addition, funds have been included for the purchase of certain older publications either in the original or microfilm.

To arrive at the cost of the acquisitions phase of this program, the Library of Congress considered among other sources of information the following:

(a) Published book, periodical, and newspaper production statistics by country.

(b) The experience of the Library of Congress on average per item prices, by country.

(c) The Library's costs of acquisition administration in the United States.

(d) Estimated costs of acquisitions in each of the countries, based upon both published information and the experience of Library area and acquisition specialists.

(e) Tentative lists of the U.S. recipients based upon knowledge of the specialization of the various American libraries. For example, it is not unlikely that the Indian material will be sent to the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California, and the Mid-West Inter-Library Center among others.

It is expected that the materials will be shipped directly from the country in which collected to the recipient libraries in the United States.

An advisory committee has been appointed, consisting of representatives from several U.S. Government agencies, library associations, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council. This committee is being consulted on matters which are vital to the successful initiation and continuation of the broad aspects of the program and is eminently qualified to suggest the names of institutions which should receive the materials which are acquired.

Before actual operations start, the Library expects to send abroad survey teams from its own staff to explore with the foreign posts the possibilities of acquisition of materials, recruitment of local personnel, and the availability of physical facilities, equipment, and supplies. Estimates for this exploratory work are predicated on 3-month periods for each team in each of the major areas.

2. *Bibliographic listings, \$47,000*

Highly skilled native personnel will work under the supervision of U.S. librarians to prepare bibliographic listings of the books acquired in the three countries. It is expected that these listings, which will present in transliterated form the essential bibliographic data about the works acquired, will be useful to the libraries receiving the publications as a first step in their cataloging and control of the works. It is also anticipated that these listings will be distributed to a larger number of U.S. libraries where they will be a useful tool for reference, for interlibrary loan, and for acquisition of specific items of special importance.

3. *Operation of centers, \$148,000*

In United Arab Republic and India it is planned to have centers staffed with foreign nationals under American supervision. In Pakistan there will be foreign nationals only. Included in these estimates are the costs of rents and utilities, other contractual services, and equipment. The equipment costs would, for the most part, be nonrecurring after the first year. Costs indicated for this activity cover only nonpersonal service items.

4. *Program support (U.S. dollars), \$67,200*

Estimates for this activity are based upon salaries for 9 months of the American supervisory personnel overseas and 9 months for the supporting staff at the Library. Related costs for retirement and group life insurance are added, also overseas allowances for personnel abroad. It is then assumed that personnel abroad will accept 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 following table:

United Arab Republic:	
1 GS-15 director-----	\$13, 730
1 GS-14 assistant director-----	12, 210
1 GS-12 administrative officer-----	8, 955
Total (3)-----	<u>34, 895</u>
India:	
1 GS-15 director-----	13, 730
1 GS-14 assistant director-----	12, 210
1 GS-13 acquisitions specialist-----	10, 635
1 GS-12 administrative officer-----	8, 955
Total (4)-----	<u>45, 530</u>
Total (7)-----	<u>80, 425</u>
75 percent of 9 months cost-----	<u>45, 226</u>
Library of Congress office:	
1 GS-15 coordinator-----	\$13, 730
1 GS-5 secretary-----	4, 345
Total (2)-----	<u>\$18, 075</u>
Cost for 9 months-----	<u>\$13, 557</u>
Total (9) 11 Personnel compensation-----	\$58, 783
12 Personnel benefits-----	5, 417
21 Travel-----	3, 000
Grand total, program support (U.S. dollars)-----	67, 200

Personnel functions.—In India and United Arab Republic, it is proposed that U.S. personnel administer the program and supervise the native personnel in acquiring, listing, and distributing the publications.

In Pakistan, it is proposed to have native personnel acquire and distribute publications.

Summary tables.—The following summary table presents the estimated requirements broken down by country and by object classification.

Fiscal year 1962—Object classification

Country	11	12	21	22	23	24	25	26	31	31	Total
United Arab Republic.....	\$39,324	-----	\$29,000	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$3,500	\$1,000	\$600	\$16,000	\$60,000	\$164,024
India.....	90,076	-----	41,200	25,000	14,700	26,000	5,000	3,100	100,000	130,000	465,076
Pakistan.....	5,250	-----	3,050	2,300	4,700	7,500	-----	200	1,500	10,000	34,500
Foreign currency.....	134,650	-----	73,250	34,800	27,400	37,000	6,000	3,900	117,500	220,000	654,500
U.S. dollar support.....	58,783	\$5,417	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	67,200
Total.....	193,433	5,417	76,250	34,800	27,400	37,000	6,000	3,900	117,500	220,000	721,700

11 Personnel compensation
 12 Personnel benefits
 21 Travel and transportation of persons
 22 Transportation of things
 23 Rent, communications, and utilities
 24 Printing and reproduction
 25 Other services
 26 Supplies and materials
 31 Equipment (\$117,500)
 31 Books and library materials (\$220,000)

COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENT

Senator PASTORE. \$67,200 of this request would come out of the U.S. Treasury and would be used for salaries and expenses to support the program. The balance of \$654,600 is a bookkeeping transaction. It would be credited to the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation and excess foreign currencies in this amount, generated by the surplus agricultural program, could be used in the program. The House has omitted this item because no reasonable cost-sharing arrangement has been worked out.

Now will you take us from there, please?

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement in connection with that which I respectfully request be inserted in the record and I will be glad to summarize some of the points.

Senator Pastore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

In 1958 the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, usually referred to as Public Law 480, was amended by Public Law 85-931. Section 104(n) of that act authorized a program, utilizing U.S.-owned foreign currencies, for acquiring, analyzing, etc., foreign publications of scientific, technical, cultural, or educational significance and for depositing them in selected research centers located at various points in the United States. This program was to be directed by the Librarian of Congress, "in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies." Accordingly, in developing such a program in the national interest, I have had the advice of a committee consisting not only of representatives of several Government agencies but of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and of library organizations, including the Association of Research Libraries, among whose members would be most of the libraries that would assume responsibility for the custody and service of the materials acquired through the program.

This year's budget is the third I have proposed on behalf of the program. Its purpose is the same as that of those submitted before. It aims—at a time when the country is making every effort to improve education, especially in science and technology, in foreign languages, and in an understanding of foreign countries—at increasing the total resources of the Nation for research, at obtaining materials for teaching and research that cannot be procured through normal trade channels.

The program presented this year is a much smaller one than previous estimates envisioned, not because the needs have decreased—on the contrary—but because we felt that it would be wise to conduct a pilot project. Thus, the program proposed would operate only in the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan. Despite its restricted nature, we feel that it would enable all of us to judge just how valuable the program could be to the total research effort of the Nation—both Government and private. Actually, although the majority of the publications obtained would go to non-Federal libraries, the Government would benefit, for it has been estimated that 70 percent of the research being carried on in private institutions is on Government contracts. The Government would also benefit directly, because the Library of Congress and such other Federal libraries as the National Library of Medicine and the Department of Agriculture Library would receive needed materials.

The country badly needs to strengthen its resources for research in the Middle East. From Egypt alone, for example, only 37 percent of the publications designated by specialists on that area as important for research are now being obtained by American libraries, a recent independent survey showed. This is not a good record. We not only need that other 63 percent but, in many cases, we need multiple copies, distributed geographically, so that the requirements of research can be met. The libraries of the country are doing the best they can, however, with the present acquisitions machinery and financial limitations.

A total of \$721,700, all but \$67,200 of which would be in U.S.-owned foreign currency, was requested for the pilot project we have proposed. (It might be helpful, if the committee so desires, to introduce into the record at this point the

full text of the justification of our estimates for this program.) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives omitted this item in reporting H.R. 7208, but its Report No. 419 stated that the committee was "not opposed to the basic purposes and objectives" of the program. It went on to say that "it strikes the committee that a fair share of the cost ought to be recouped to the Treasury if the venture is undertaken. But it is fairly obvious that this possibility has not been fully explored." The report pointed out that when the representative of the Association of Research Libraries appeared before the committee, he was asked whether the research centers would be willing to share in the cost and he expressed the personal opinion that they would. The report commended this attitude and concluded: "The committee would be willing, in connection with this bill at a later stage or in the next budget, to consider subscribing to a program if some reasonable cost-sharing arrangement is worked out."

In defense of the ARL libraries and of the Library of Congress, I feel that I should point out that a cost-sharing plan had not been explored because the bill's sponsors—and this particular legislation, you will recall, originated in the Congress itself—had not indicated that such an arrangement was contemplated, nor had we had, until this year, a directive in this respect from an Appropriations Committee. Furthermore, I believe that none of the other Public Law 480 programs similar to this one provides for a cost-sharing arrangement. Also, the recipient libraries, as I am sure you will recognize, would commit themselves, in the national interest and not just in the parochial interest of increasing their holdings, to quite a large, continuing dollar expenditure in accepting sets of foreign publications obtained under this program. They would be contributing a substantial amount by undertaking the obligation to house, bind, catalog, and give continuing reference service on these materials, including making them available on interlibrary loan.

Despite this already built-in contribution, William S. Dix, the representative of the Association of Research Libraries who testified before the House committee, undertook, after the committee expressed its views, to canvass libraries that might participate in the program. Unfortunately, as the president of the Association of College and Research Libraries (a division of the American Library Association) has recently pointed out, the percentage of the total institutional income devoted to the college and university library has gradually but steadily declined during the past 15 years. This has coincided with drastically rising costs (a subscription to Chemical Abstracts, for instance, which cost only \$60 a few years ago, now costs as much as \$925), with a great outpouring of the printing presses of the world, particularly in some of the critical areas that are necessarily the object of much research, and with the population explosion that is bringing ever-increasing numbers of students to our college and placing ever-increasing demands on their libraries. In view of this situation, the libraries likely to participate in this program point out that they are not able to bear much of its dollar cost. As evidence of their belief in the value of the program, however, they have offered to make a modest contribution of \$5,000 toward the administrative costs of setting up a pilot project in fiscal year 1962 if Congress approves the program. I submit for the record the letter making this offer which I have received from Stephen A. McCarthy, executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries. The ARL libraries, the Library of Congress, and other Government libraries that may benefit from the program, hope that, with this evidence of the desire to cooperate, favorable consideration will be given to the program.

AIMS OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. You may proceed, Dr. Mumford.

Mr. MUMFORD. I think the members of the committee are familiar with the legislation authorizing this program and with the objectives of the program. This year's budget is the third that I have proposed on behalf of the program. Its purpose is the same as that of those submitted before. It aims—at a time when the country is making every effort to improve education, especially in science and technology, in foreign languages, and in an understanding of foreign countries—at increasing the total resources of the Nation for research, at obtaining materials for teaching and research that cannot be procured through normal channels.

It is indicated in the statement that the program presented this year is a much smaller one than previous estimates envisioned, not because the needs have decreased—on the contrary—but because we felt that it would be wise to conduct a pilot project. Despite its restricted nature, we feel that it would enable all of us to judge just how valuable the program could be to the total research effort of the Nation—both Government and private. This program would operate only in the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan.

Senator PASTORE. How would it operate? What would we do? We go to these foreign countries and with the currencies over there, the softer currencies, that is the Public Law 480 funds. We would buy their manuscripts, right?

PROCEDURE UNDER PROGRAM

Mr. MUMFORD. We would buy current trade books, materials that are very difficult or impossible to obtain through normal channels. The book trade is not organized in these countries in such a way that American libraries can obtain the material as they might throughout the Western World countries.

Senator PASTORE. Tell me how that works. Let us take India, for instance, one of the countries we are dealing with. What do you do? Do you send a man from this country or do you send a man already out there to buy them?

Mr. MUMFORD. Both. We would have someone on the spot to watch for the issuance of publications and to collect them and to send them to these research centers and to the Library of Congress.

Senator PASTORE. Well, when you say you will have someone on the spot, it is a big country and I would like to know how you do it?

Mr. MUMFORD. We would use a minimum of American personnel, but undoubtedly would have to send someone from the Library of Congress and also enlist the aid of native personnel.

Senator PASTORE. How would you pay the native personnel under the Public Law 480 funds?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes; it would be paid in foreign currencies. The American dollars are primarily to support a part of the salaries of the American personnel who would be involved in the operation both here and on the spot in the foreign countries.

AMERICANS IN PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. How many personnel would you have that would be American?

Mr. MUMFORD. We have spelled that out in the document. Mr. Coffin can assist us on that.

Mr. COFFIN. We will have four Americans in India, sir.

Senator PASTORE. You would have four Americans in India?

Mr. COFFIN. And we would have three in Egypt, three Americans, no one in Pakistan, and we are asking for two Americans to direct and coordinate the program at the Library of Congress.

Senator PASTORE. And all of these would be employees of the Library of Congress?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Senator Saltonstall?

QUESTION OF EMBASSIES CONDUCTING PROGRAM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask this question of Dr. Mumford. This, I think, is a very interesting program. Why can we not conduct it through our embassies and with no additional personnel, which you have down here, amounting to \$67,200 worth?

Now the problem that stuck in the minds of Congress last year was the fact you only used your American dollars to put these people in situations abroad. Now you will add four in India and three in Egypt and none in Pakistan. Now why could this not all be done in the first instance as an experiment through your requesting books of a certain character, for instance, on chemistry or geography, and I am not much of a scientist, or on electronics or anything else in those languages and then have the embassies, someone from the embassy staff try to acquire these books with this soft currency without any original personnel?

Mr. MUMFORD. What you suggest is what we have been trying to do in various countries, but it does not work out successfully. In this way we will get only a small percentage from some of the countries of the important materials that are being published. Reference has been made to a study that was conducted by an independent source which indicated that only 37 percent of the materials of research significance from Egypt was being received in the research libraries of this country. In other words, despite our efforts in working with embassies, and in particular with those that have Department of State publications officers—and they do not have them in every country—and with local dealers, we are not able to get nearly all the important materials that are needed for research.

Senator SALTONSTALL. At least you are making a start, though. Now you have cut it down to three countries, which are very fundamental countries, Pakistan, India, and the United Arab Republic. It seems to me if you get this project off the ground which I think, personally, would be of value if you could do it, I think you would get a long ways, if I remember the discussion of last year, and if you could eliminate these American dollars and then say, "not to exceed X dollars," because you have down here the figure of \$721,700 of soft currencies that could be used.

USE OF EMBASSY PERSONNEL

Mr. MUMFORD. In order to implement the program, it is essential to have some American personnel there to direct and to work at the collecting and acquisition of these materials. We do not have the resources in our normal budget to send these people to do it. We couldn't expect to send American citizens if they had to accept their salaries in full in the native currencies.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No. But, and I say this most respectfully, you are going back to what was said. If I can put it this way: Is there not some people or even one person in the embassies in those countries, and, incidentally, I have been in all three, one person we will say who is capable of following up this work with recommendations from the Library of Congress?

Mr. MUMFORD. They try to assist us, Senator, but they have many duties and responsibilities other than the collection of materials.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I realize that.

Mr. MUMFORD. And, in practice, it works out that they are simply not able to cover the field in the collection of materials. Mr. Coffin has explored this over and over with the publications officers of the State Department where they have people especially designated for this purpose. This is not true in every country, but even in the countries where there are publications officers it is not complete or satisfactory.

OBJECTIONS TO USE OF AMERICAN DOLLARS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, I think, Dr. Mumford, before Senator Pastore became a member of this committee and a very fine member, we had this problem in Israel with books and so forth and so on and there was a great deal of resentment, we will say, to sending American dollars over there to supplement libraries and so on. Now the thing that is going to stick in the craw of the Senators, I think, will be this \$67,000. I do not think there will be much objection to the \$721,000, if you put a top limit on it, but what I was trying to suggest was to get this thing started and underway and then the big problem that comes up again is the point that new personnel or additional personnel traveling around the world is required on this thing and I think that is going to tie it up.

Now that is the way I feel as one individual. I do not know about the chairman.

Senator PASTORE. I want to know what these four people are supposed to do? Now there is over 700,000 in foreign currencies. How does this work out? What do they do?

Do they buy the books and supervise the translation? Are they translated? Will you not, please, in detail give us a description of the program so that we will understand why you need them if you need them at all.

Mr. MUMFORD. May I ask Mr. Coffin to elaborate upon this.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Coffin.

Mr. COFFIN. We would plan, in the United Arab Republic, to have 4 Americans, or rather, 3 Americans, as I have mentioned, and 18 natives.

We would not have any American personnel in Pakistan, but we would have four Pakistanis. In India, we would have 4 Americans and 48 Indians.

Now we would hope to acquire up to 10 sets of publications, trade publications in the main, in the United Arab Republic and these would be current publications at the outset, at a cost of approximately \$8,000 a set. Our estimates are based upon carrying on this program for only three-quarters of the year. This is true in each of these countries. In India, we would attempt to get 10 sets of approximately 25,000 publications at \$20,000 per set, but here again the three-quarters of the year would cut the cost.

In Pakistan we would try to get five sets of 2,500 publications, at \$2,600 per set on an annual basis.

USE OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL

We would have the American personnel in the two countries, India and the United Arab Republic set up a program, supervise the personnel—the native personnel—in acquiring the publications and in listing the publications. Many of them would be in their own languages, of course, those from the United Arab Republic in Arabic, and those from India and Pakistan in their vernaculars. We must have these listed so they will be of use to the recipient libraries, to other libraries and to others interested in knowing what we are obtaining and where they can find them in the United States.

For a number of years we have tried various ways to acquire publications from these countries. In Egypt, for several years, I think since about 1951, we have had the aid of the American university in Cairo, one person on the spot, to try to acquire Egyptian trade publications for us, and, as Mr. Mumford indicated earlier, the percentage of the desirable publications available there, which have been received in this country, is about 37 percent.

In India, we have had blanket orders with various dealers. Our experience is that a blanket order dealer is able, at times, to procure a fair number of the publications in his own state, but he is unable to procure the publications of the contiguous states satisfactorily nor those beyond his area. Moreover, there are not very many good dealers. At the present time I think we have five blanket orders in India which are producing about 890 monographs a year.

Senator PASTORE. Could I ask you a question at this juncture? What is wrong with entering a contract with the Americans living in Cairo and using foreign funds in order to more or less commission them as brokers to acquire these publications?

What I am trying to get away from is the appropriation of American dollars on this side to perform a function on that side when you have so much of that money around there that is not going to be used.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF CONTRACT

Mr. COFFIN. For nearly 10 years we have had a contract in effect with American University in Cairo using whatever funds were available to the Library of Congress in hard dollars.

Senator PASTORE. Hard dollars?

Mr. COFFIN. Well, I think there is an arrangement for the Treasury Department to purchase local currencies, where they are available, through the Treasury and the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay our regular bills with local currencies; but, at any rate, we have tried for 10 years to get the publications through what is, in effect, a contract and that has not worked well at all.

Senator PASTORE. It does not work well at all?

Mr. COFFIN. No. We need to have people on the spot who can go to the source of the publications and purchase them on our behalf. As Mr. Mumford indicated, the study which was made was a study not by the Library of Congress but by eight universities, seven in this country and one in Canada, to determine what percentage of the current publications for a particular period were available over here from Egypt, and the percentage, as indicated, was very low.

WORK THROUGH UNIVERSITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, if we want to get this program underway, so to speak, why could you not do it as a possibility through the universities, for instance, Princeton—and I hesitate to use the name of Harvard these days—Princeton University directly, we will say, or to a university in Cairo, or in Pakistan, and, through that area, have the approval of the Library of Congress, either Dr. Mumford or his assistant, to use soft currencies over there and to keep it entirely away from Government personnel? We would have the Library of Congress approve of the transaction for the use of this soft currency for this special purpose and have the dealings directly between the two universities.

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, Mr. Chairman, I cannot speak for the universities in detail. Mr. Dix, librarian at Princeton, is here and can indicate to you more definitely than I can why this might not be feasible, but from the standpoint of the Library of Congress we just do not have the money in the appropriation to propose to send people over there and keep them over there for this purpose.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I meant, Dr. Mumford, not to send anybody over there. Now there are two obstacles that you will have to cover. No. 1 is the setting up of the new functions starting with a number of personnel and gradually, as the House report shows, that, as you changed from last year to this year, would gradually increase. That is one hurdle that Congress is very loathe to jump. Now the other hurdle is that every person or every university or every group who are interested in doing something in these countries where we have these soft currencies are warned to use the currencies and Congress is very resistant to the thought of turning loose these soft currencies out of their control.

Now we can control this, as I would see it, by saying, "You can spend not over \$721,000," which is the figure you suggest; but the other hurdle is a very difficult one to overcome. If you are going to have a small additional appropriation of one man, we will say, in the Library who would approve of what the universities may do, that might be the way to start it. I do not know whether Congress would accept it.

SUPERVISION FROM UNITED STATES

Senator PASTORE. I was just wondering at this point if you gentlemen are getting the point that Senator Saltonstall is trying to make. What he is trying to do is to see if you can devise some sort of program whereby we could use maybe one or two men in the United States who would supervise the job from here—to perform the function completely with soft currencies. That is the point he is making.

Mr. MUMFORD. We get the point, Mr. Chairman, and I think the answer is that we do feel the program has to have some direction there from our people here who are knowledgeable of what we are trying to do.

That is a difficult operation to conduct by mail or otherwise with native personnel only, over there, paid from soft currency.

DIFFICULTY IN ACQUIRING BOOKS

Senator PASTORE. Well, would you give it a try?

Mr. MUMFORD. As Mr. Coffin has indicated, we have tried to work through various agencies in foreign countries such as the American University in Egypt with not very great success.

Senator PASTORE. What seems to be the trouble? Why has it not been a success? Why cannot the American University acquire these books so that it would not be necessary for three men to go over there from this country to do it?

Mr. COFFIN. The book trade in these countries is not organized at all like the book trade in the United States or in Western Europe. It has been the experience of some of our people and some of the State Department people that, in the buying of books in Egypt, for example, it is necessary for a person to go to the bookseller or to the publisher, sit down and talk things over with him and try to get the book dealer to sell some of his wares.

FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND AMERICAN METHODS

Mr. ROGERS. I think, too, Mr. Chairman, really the thing that is at the heart of this problem is that we cannot find either book dealers or others in the foreign countries who comprehend what the needs of the American research libraries are and who will be energetic enough to get out in a book trade which is organized differently from ours and get the necessary publications in the numbers that we need them and to get them back here.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you are going to do it in Pakistan without American help. If you can work it out there, why can you not work it out in India?

Mr. ROGERS. We are hoping the American personnel in India will supply enough direction in Pakistan so that it will not be necessary to have a separate staff there.

Senator PASTORE. I see. Is that the only reason for it?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Well, gentlemen, I am not disputing you and neither is Senator Saltonstall. The fact of the matter is, that in the way it has been presented to the House, it has been rejected. They indicate that they think it should be pursued further. In other words, they have not rejected it in the sense they have closed the door on it. The fact of the matter is we are trying to develop this in such a way as to explore the alternatives because we all believe the program is good. I am sure Senator Saltonstall thinks so and I am sure I do. We would like to see something done about it.

OBJECTION TO USE OF HARD DOLLARS

The hitch here is that some people do not understand why we have to produce these American hard dollars in order to carry out the program. Senator Saltonstall, I think, has made it very emphatic that we are trying to explore here whether or not we can cut that figure down and to see if we can also put a ceiling on the soft currency as well. That is why we are exploring it. And if you say it is impossible, it is utterly impossible. If we cannot conceive of new ideas, we may be without a program at all.

POSSIBILITY OF FOUNDATION AID

Senator SALTONSTALL. Dr. Mumford, have you ever checked to see whether the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Foundation or one of those foundations would undertake to do it?

We all know that the Ford Foundation is interested in improving science and other things. Suppose the Ford Foundation would be willing to send a man over there and Congress would say to use not over \$721,700 of the soft currencies, could you try it out this way as an experiment?

Mr. MUMFORD. Senator, I think possibly one of our foundations might be interested in supporting this for a temporary period of time, but we would be reluctant to start a program which would not have any assurance of continuing support and I feel reasonably sure the foundations would not undertake to support it on a continuing basis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I have in mind. If they started it on a temporary basis, and the only way we could sell it anyway would be on an experimental project.

Mr. MUMFORD. If we had the direction of Congress to do so, this might be a useful thing, but Congress has also at times reminded us not to start things and then come back to the Appropriations Committees for funds to continue them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I say if you want to try to sell this to us who are sitting at this table, and you have two who are very sympathetic it ought to be on a temporary basis anyway. It really only comes down to an experiment in those three countries, the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan, and if you could come with a recommendation to us that, we will say, the X foundation or the Ford Foundation, being probably the most likely, would, on a 2-year experimental basis, try this, you can always find somebody to buy the books.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dix, librarian of Princeton is here and he is representing the Association of Research Libraries, whose members would be the chief recipients of these deposited sets, and perhaps he could speak more to this point regarding possible foundation support than I can.

Senator PASTORE. All right, why don't we hear from Mr. Dix.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. DIX

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. DIX. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a prepared statement. Do you wish me to go ahead with that?

Senator PASTORE. I would prefer that your prepared statement be inserted in the record in its entirety and since you have been following the discussion here you could make possibly a more relevant statement if you would just give us your opinion on these matters.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM S. DIX ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES IN SUPPORT OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT IN HIS COMMUNICATION OF MARCH 23, 1961 (H. Doc. No. 118)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is William Dix. I am the librarian of Princeton University and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, which has authorized me to testify in its behalf in support of the amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 proposed by the President in his communication of March 23, 1961 (H. Doc. No. 118).

The Association of Research Libraries is an organization of some 50 of the major research libraries of the country, dedicated to strengthening the collections and services of research libraries for the support of scholarship. It is the prime function of the research library to gather and make available for use the books and journals needed by the scholars who depend upon these libraries for the support of their work. No one needs to be persuaded today that the work of these scholars is in the national interest. In particular, it is now clear that expanded study, at the highest academic level, is necessary if this country is to acquire the knowledge of the language, the culture, the economy, the psychology of many parts of the world which we need if we are to deal with them effectively in this decade and later. The kind of knowledge in depth which can in turn be used at the operating levels of government and business is collected and assimilated at academic research centers. For this kind of knowledge a steady flow of publications from throughout the world is essential.

World War II made clear that the United States was woefully deficient in detailed knowledge of many parts of the world. The major libraries of the country, to help fill this gap, started in 1948 a cooperative acquisition project known as the Farmington plan. Some 65 libraries have divided up the fields of knowledge and the countries of the world and have tried to bring into the country at their own expense at least 1 copy of every book of potential research value. The project has achieved considerable success, but the coverage is far from complete. For example, a recently completed survey of books of research interest known to have been published in Egypt in May-August 1958, indicates that only some 37 percent of them are held by any university library in the United States and that the distribution of even this fraction is very limited. The main reason for this situation is that in many parts of the world (including most of those about which we need to know most) the publishing and book trades are not well organized; we do not even know what is being published until it is out of print. The only satisfactory method of procurement is to maintain procurement missions in each area. The libraries, their resources already strained by the attempt to meet the national need, simply cannot afford to do this unaided.

The independent investigations of others bear out these conclusions of the librarians. A distinguished committee created by the Ford Foundation at the request of the Department of State to study the role of American universities in world affairs made its report last December. (The committee included Senator Fulbright and Secretary Rusk, then president of the Rockefeller Foundation.) The committee had this to say about the support of research libraries in the national interest:

"University and college libraries are research and instructional tools of the greatest significance. The holdings of many, if not most, libraries are seriously deficient on foreign areas and international matters. Because materials from many countries are often hard to obtain, expensive, ephemeral and likely to be used by only a small fraction of the university community, there is a severe collection problem. Recent steps to free some U.S. Government funds in foreign currencies are encouraging and should be pressed further. Since library needs are too great for any single library to meet, extensive interlibrary cooperation is called for to divide into manageable portions the national effort to build up adequate resources * * *" (Committee on the University and World Affairs, The University and World Affairs. New York: The Ford Foundation, 1960).

The Congress has already indicated its support by approving the Dingell amendment (sec. 104(n)) as a part of Public Law 480. If appropriations can be approved to implement the modest program now being proposed by the Library of Congress, a test can be made of the effectiveness of what seems to be an inexpensive method by which the Government can meet some of its responsibility for the support of research in this area. The problem of these excess accumulations of U.S.-owned local currencies is a complex one, but the use of a tiny portion of otherwise unused surplus balances for the furthering of a better understanding of

other cultures should win favor both here and in the countries which hold these currencies.

Such a program cannot be viewed as a gift. The institutions which will be receiving publications will thereby incur financial obligations for cataloging and servicing them beyond the value of the books and journals. They will merely be acting as distribution agents for the Government as it meets its obligations.

The proposed legislation will enable the Library of Congress to set up procurement programs in three critical countries in which there are large unused surpluses of U.S.-owned local currencies; India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. The materials thus acquired would be distributed to the major centers of research on these areas, where they would be fully cataloged and made available to all students and scholars in the country.

We believe that this program would provide to the research libraries substantial resources now unavailable to them, would enable them better to meet the demands of scholars for material to assess the political and intellectual life of areas which the United States needs to know better, would strengthen the country's training program for critical languages, and would clearly, therefore, serve the national interest. The availability of unused surpluses of U.S.-owned local currencies makes it possible for the Federal Government to share with the universities the expenses of this significant program at nominal cost.

This is what the scholars and research libraries had hoped to achieve when the Congress in September of 1958 under section 104(n) of Public Law 480 authorized the Librarian of Congress to prepare a broad program for the acquisition of library materials using U.S.-owned local currencies. This legislation specifically provides for the financing of this program in this way. The important report of the Morrill committee, to which I have referred, says "The library is at the heart of any university, and its support is a central university responsibility. But the materials needed for world affairs programs are frequently so specialized, so expensive, and so difficult to obtain that the general library budget will not stretch to cover this * * *. Universities need not be concerned about charges of pursuing selfish private interest in their world affairs role * * *"

In this spirit we have supported the programs proposed by the Librarian of Congress.

But it is clear that there has been a failure of communication somewhere. These proposals have been rejected by the Congress in 1959 and in 1960, and the very modest budget requests transmitted by the President in March were recently refused by the House of Representatives. The House committee, as you know, indicates in the report that it is not opposed to the basic purposes and objectives. It goes on to say, "The committee would be willing in connection with this bill at a later stage or in the next budget, to consider subscribing to a program if some reasonable cost-sharing arrangement is worked out."

Now we feel that the original proposal is already "a cost-sharing arrangement." Those libraries which would be competent and willing to receive this material, catalog it, house it, and make it available to the scholars of the country would incur costs clearly in excess of the sale price of the books turned over to them. They do not see why they as public service agencies should be expected to help recoup to the Treasury dollars already spent to support farm prices or spent to implement the foreign policy of the United States. On the other hand, they see this program as an opportunity for the Congress at relatively trivial dollar cost to release substantial sums already declared surplus for the vital purpose of increasing our understanding of the peoples and institutions of some of the critical areas of the world, an understanding which might well be as vital to us as a rocket or a submarine. We feel that support of scholarly research in these fields is clearly in the national interest and thus a legitimate concern of the Congress.

But, as I indicated in my testimony to the House committee, the libraries will, I think, be willing to contribute what they can to initiate a program of this sort, even though they have come to the Congress for help because they realize that their own resources are inadequate for the task before them. Since receiving the report of the House committee I have checked informally with a number of my colleagues. Each has said that his university would be willing to contribute something toward the U.S. dollar administrative costs as an evidence of good faith in order to get the program started in 1962. Therefore the executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries has obtained assurances from individual libraries which have enabled him to inform the Librarian officially that the sum of \$5,000 will be placed at his disposal when needed for this purpose.

Now this may not seem much, but it is a token of good faith. I must emphasize further that in receiving this material the libraries will immediately incur added

staff costs for handling it totaling at least \$100,000, plus other costs of shelving and servicing it which cannot be estimated until the volume of receipts is known more accurately. After a year of operations on this pilot basis we could all determine more accurately the effectiveness of this new procurement device.

Therefore, I urge the Senate to approve the program as presented by the Librarian of Congress, in the hope that the other House will concur after receiving this evidence of our desire to comply with its wishes.

WORK RELATED TO FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. DIX. Thank you. I would then attempt to answer several questions raised, particularly those raised by Senator Saltonstall. First of all, on the last point you were discussing, it is our feeling in the libraries that this is something clearly in the national interest. It is more clearly related to the conduct of foreign policy, the affairs of government, the affairs of state, than most of our library activities, because on the collections in these universities depend the research which eventually interprets attitudes and opinions in these countries. In other words, you gentlemen get your information from a wide variety of sources. I should say that the academic research carried on in these centers of study in these various critical areas is ultimately one of the principal sources from which you get your information and from which the American people get their information.

I repeat, I say this is clearly in the national interest. Therefore, having tried to do this job ourselves without assistance, without substantial assistance, for more than 10 years now, we have, under section 104, come to Congress to ask for national assistance. We feel that this is appropriate and that the sum of our dollars requested by the Library of Congress is actually a small amount in view of the importance of this program. It is an amount which would trigger a much greater part of the so-called counterpart funds which we feel could be put to very good use in this way. Therefore, we have come not to the foundations but we feel legitimately to the Congress of the United States.

This is by way of general introduction.

Senator PASTORE. There is the argument that inasmuch as the Government would be contributing counterpart funds up to about \$700,000 that these other administrative functions should be assumed by these institutions whether it be by foundation or whether it be by association.

PRESENT JOB INADEQUATE

Mr. DIX. The problem is, again, simply, leaving out the foundations once more if I may for a moment, and the idea of the universities themselves assuming this cost, I should say simply we are assuming all that we think we can right now and not doing an adequate job. We recognize this. The scholars who have, I think, written to some of you to indicate their interest in this program, feel that we are not doing as good a job as we need to do.

CONTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

The contribution of the recipient libraries themselves, and I want to emphasize this, is already quite substantial. In other words, to use a rough rule of thumb, a book in the hands of a scholar in a library

represents a cost that can be divided approximately into three parts. This is very incomplete, but I think most library budgets would bear this out:

One-third of the cost is the material itself at the book shop, the dealer; second, the cost of cataloging it, and getting it made available; and this is a very expensive cost which we keep trying to cut down but we have not been very successful in reducing this cost; and the third cost is the cost of shelving it and keeping it available and getting it into the hands of the scholar and then getting it back on the shelves.

In other words, the libraries which will be acting as agents and distributors in the national interest, are already paying two-thirds of this cost, as we see it, just as it normally operates. We believe we are making a substantial contribution already and we do not feel we are asking too much to come to Congress and ask for a little more help through the Library of Congress in the form of hard dollars as well as in the form of counterpart funds.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. Of course, the presentation was made to the House and they rejected it and that is as we stand at this moment. This is not new. I mean this has already been said and has been heard and they have made the suggestion that there ought to be some new proposals. Now I would like to go back over some of your proposals and see if some new proposals could be had.

Mr. DIX. We have made, and I think Mr. Mumford has somewhere in his presentation indicated this, what can only be described as a token proposal.

Following the report of the House of Representatives committee, I went back to some of my colleagues with the problem. They proposed that we pay part of the cost, the institutions themselves. They said they were willing to do what they could to help in order to get a balanced and valid program started. Ten institutions have agreed to put up \$500 each or a sum of \$5,000 and the secretary of the Association of Research Libraries has authorized Mr. Mumford to transmit this offer to you. Now this is just a token amount. It is considerably less than the \$67,000, of course, but it is all we felt we could do to start with. The difficult point here, I think, sir, is that these are very difficult materials to handle. There are not many libraries that are qualified to handle them. On the ones from India, I think they would come in a number of indigenous languages. They must be prepared to catalog the material in these libraries.

BASIS OF DISCUSSION WITH HOUSE

Senator PASTORE. Well, my feeling on this is that I am very much impressed with the contribution you have talked about, the fact that you have to catalog and you have to return these books to the shelves and make them available to the students for research work. That to me is a very excellent contribution. I would not want to think this whole program hinged on whether or not you would put up \$5,000. We expect bigger foreign aid and it strikes me we are really digging at the bottom of the barrel. I would rather go to the House and say to

reconsider it on the level from which it was presented and not because the great library institutions in the country are willing to sustain \$5,000 of the expense. I think the contribution is much bigger than that and much more noble than that and I would not want you to think it hinged on the offer of \$5,000. I appreciate the effort made, but that is my personal feeling.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It would seem to me that this bill would not be marked up for at least a week to 10 days. Could the Librarian come back to Senator Pastore and Mr. Scott, the clerk, before these 10 days, with these three proposals:

First, can you find some foundation that would support this on a temporary basis, say, on a 2-year trial basis;

Second, give us the language to put in the appropriation bill to carry forward this idea as a money proposition, which it has to be, and Mr. Scott could help you on that; and

Third, the amount of soft currency that would be involved.

SUPERVISION OF BOOKS

Now there is one further point, Dr. Mumford, that I think we want to emphasize, and I believe that the chairman would agree with me although I have not talked with him, and that is that this question would be asked first thing: Who is going to be the one who supervises this to see that the books that come in are books that are not subversive, not communistic and which will stimulate the thinking along all the lines we do not particularly believe in. In other words, to see that they are pure science or of pure educational value and what not as opposed to being subversive?

Now that would, I think, be necessary to have the overall approval of it and I presume that would be the responsibility of the man who is the head of the Library of Congress or the man appointed by him to do the job.

Now if you could come forward with those three or four points, and subject to the approval of the chairman, of course, as he is in charge, say, in 10 days, so that we could go back to the House with this. Personally, I would like to see us do it for discussion even though later we may get turned down. I do not think, from my experience last year, that you will get anywhere if you just ask for a Federal appropriation to build up a staff starting with 5 Americans and taking 25 or 30 foreigners.

Now that is just a volunteered thought and I do not know whether the chairman approves of that proposal.

Senator PASTORE. If the Senator will yield. In a very subtle way, Senator Saltonstall, has indicated the best argument you have to make that these books be selected by our people.

Mr. DIX. Mr. Chairman, may I comment on behalf of the university libraries on the Senator's suggestions. On the first point, the point of getting foundation support, I fear that would be awfully difficult to do in 10 days, sir. You know how the foundations work and with an item of this magnitude, and you are talking about the full 60,000-odd dollars, that would need the approval of the board and so forth of any foundation, and I just do not believe we could get any assurance of that amount in such a short time.

BOOKS DESIGNED FOR SCHOLARS

If I may, sir, I feel I should comment on one other point you made, the matter of subversive materials and so forth. I should say, in one sense, this is precisely the material we want. We want to know what they are thinking. Our scholars do not want to see just the ordinary stuff that they send over. Anyway, we want to get the full documentation in depth, in the mind of India, if you will, and the mind of Egypt, if you will, and to do this we have to get into the most subversive material from our point of view. If I may say so, this is not material that would be broadcast, as it stands, to the whole of America to subvert this country, but will be used, by its nature, by a limited number of scholars and it would be in foreign languages and difficult and critical material.

Senator PASTORE. There is the fear that they will get into the hands of schoolchildren who are in the formative stages. It is my understanding that these books are for trained scholars who want to know what they are thinking, and for people who are not susceptible to propaganda as such. For people who will intelligently handle this philosophy from the proper angles and keep it in that respect, is that so?

Mr. DIX. I would think so. In other words, I do not think the schoolchildren will read these unless they are able to read Arabic or some of these other languages because most of them will be what to us is a relatively obscure language and this is the very reason we need the material, I think.

Now would you like me to comment on this other point? I have not commented at all on the point which Senator Saltonstall was pursuing earlier, the necessity for American personnel abroad to procure them. I might give my own reactions to that.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, and keep it within the suggestions of Senator Saltonstall as to why we should or should not go to a foundation.

DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING MATERIAL

Mr. DIX. Excuse me, sir, but that seems to be another point. Let me speak to this other one first.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

Mr. DIX. We have all been trying to get material of this sort. Let me say, incidentally, that only selected institutions will be interested in selective parts of this material. At Princeton, for example, we would not be interested in the Indian material at all. We could not handle it. We do not offer courses in these native Indian languages and are not interested. We are interested in seeing the country, as a whole acquire Indian publications, but we would not be able to handle that.

We would be interested in the Arabic material where we do have studies. We have been trying to get the Middle Eastern material for a great many years now. Our experience has been similar to that of the Library of Congress. It is very hard to explain, I am afraid, the chaotic conditions of the book trade in many of these most critical areas. This goes clear back to publishing. I was in Iraq years ago and talking to the people about the mechanics of book-publishing. There is no such thing as a publisher in the whole country of Iraq.

When a publisher wants to get a book published he hires a printer and prints up a few hundred copies of books and delivers them to the college professors. He has to peddle them around. In other words, the whole thing is chaotic from our point of view.

Now given this complicated situation, it is almost impossible, it seems to us, for anybody not devoting his full uninterrupted time to procurement, to produce any substantial quantity of material.

FARMINGTON PLAN

Under another arrangement which the libraries have worked independently, which we will call the Farmington plan, and you may know something about it—Harvard participates in it—there has been an attempt to get into the country one copy of every book on research published around the world.

We have made arrangements with more than 100 countries around the world, with dealers in those countries, and in two areas we tried to use libraries, such as in France where the Bibliothèque Nationale acted as agent for a good many years, and in Australia where a library acted as our agent. In fact, these sophisticated libraries obviously knew what we wanted much better than any university in Egypt or India. We were simply unable to get much material. We had to cancel these agreements and go back to dealers in the book trade. I find it very difficult to explain why this is, except that I suppose you could say simply that the Bibliothèque Nationale cannot conceive it to be its primary interest to supply books to American libraries and do not put their shoulders to it the way they should.

We have to turn to the book trade and the book trade is not complete in our sense.

This is the reason for our book problem.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

The chairman had to leave to go to another meeting and I will continue this discussion to its completion, if he does not get back.

ALTERNATIVE PLANS

Now may I most respectfully, Mr. Mumford, make this suggestion? It seems to me, through this committee, you can do one of three or four things: You can recommend to the full committee your suggestion or recommendations for the \$67,000 and the \$721,700 in soft currency, go right forward with that.

However, I think we will have great difficulty in getting the House to accept it because they do not want you to start it with this many personnel.

Now the second idea is one I tried to explain, the possibility of coming forward with some alternative recommendation say, in the next 10 days, perhaps with the assistance of some foundation or with the prospective assistance of some foundation. The third is for the committee to put in its report some language encouraging the coming forward of a proposition in January, supplementary proposition which again I think would be doubtful and maybe cause you to put it off for another year.

I think you have one of two possibilities, either to be ready to go forward with your full suggestion or, secondly, to come forward and

say, in 10 days, that you think you could get this program on the road without the appropriation this year of hard American dollars. Would you like to comment on those observations?

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, we would certainly be glad to explore the matter of the foundations, but, as Mr. Dix has indicated, I doubt very much that we could get any assurance within this brief time of such support. I think the dollar support is essential to the execution of the program. I just do not see how we could carry it out on native currency alone.

SUGGESTION FOR PILOT PROJECT

If we could, Senator, would there be, do you think, any merit in suggesting limiting it to one country as a pilot project, which would reduce the number of hard dollars, although this is a relatively small part of the world and an important area to be covered, these three countries, and we would hesitate to recommend the limiting of it to one country alone.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do not know how Senator Pastore, who is the chairman of this committee, would feel about it. I think if you limit it to one country, you will still have the same objection that you had to the program before.

All right, I think we understand the problem and I think the full committee might wish or will certainly want to discuss it at the executive session, but I would hope that before we have that executive session possibly you could come up with an alternative suggestion. We have stated the one alternative and the other would be that you could always put in a statement that "This could go forward providing the library could find a foundation that would be willing to do certain things." Whether the Congress would be willing to take it on that proviso or not I do not know. But you see the problems we have. We went all through this last year and there is a very strong feeling against it.

Mr. DIX. May I speak to this?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, sir.

PROJECT A GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. DIX. I cannot escape some feeling, sir, that this is a Government responsibility. I do not like to draw in a red herring, but one of the men of the Library of Congress just came back last week from an exchange visit to the Soviet Union and I have not had a chance to talk with him, but it is my impression that the Soviet Union is getting a tremendous amount of material of this sort in for the use of their scholars. I think that we have to do the same kind of thing and I believe that it is a Government responsibility and this sum of 60-odd thousand dollars is relatively trivial and I have also a personal feeling that this is the program of the Library of Congress and that my colleagues in the university would agree that we ought to fight it out, if you will, sir, on this basis that it is something that the Government ought to do, and we would hope we could be more persuasive than we have in the past in persuading the other House to accept it if your committee would approve the program as it stands.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The point that Mr. Dix makes is that he believes the Library of Congress should stick by its original recommendation.

Mr. MUMFORD. I would hope the subcommittee would recommend the program in its entirety as it stands on its own merits, which I think it has. I do not see how these alternative proposals or suggestions offer a feasible approach.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED

Would you suggest that I submit for the record the letter from the Association of Research Libraries?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Without objection, it will be inserted in the record, along with the letters and statements in support of this appropriation which the committee has received from the following: University of Arkansas, Associate Professor Richard B. Woodbury; Brown University, David A. Jonah, librarian, John Hay Library; American Council of Learned Societies, Frederick Burkhardt, president; Modern Language Association of America, George Winchester Stone, Jr., executive secretary.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA,
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS,
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
Tucson, May 18, 1961.

HON. CARL V. HAYDEN,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Last week I learned of the new effort being made to put into effect the aims of the Dingell amendment of 1958 (Public Law 83-480, sec. 104-n of title I), which would use some of the very large sums of local currencies held by the U.S. Government abroad for the purchase of foreign publications.

This new effort appears as an amendment to the budget for the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1962, and would use part of these funds for the acquisition of library materials of all kinds (books, reports, periodicals, and so on) in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

Scholars everywhere are constantly hampered in their work by the unavailability of published materials containing information of critical importance. Sometimes this is because volumes are rare and can be borrowed from only a few libraries. But often it is because libraries are unable to acquire the current publications here and abroad that are now needed and in the future, when they are virtually unobtainable, will be even more needed.

I am writing to urge support of legislation to implement the Dingell amendment, since not only are publications from India, Pakistan, and the UAR vitally needed in this country for study of the history, natural resources, and present conditions of these countries, but the success of this program would encourage its expansion to other nations. These purchases benefit both the United States and the countries from which the books come. But above all, this will help insure that the United States is not cut off from significant knowledge of the world around us.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD B. WOODBURY, *Associate Professor.*

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
Providence, R.I., May 29, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: I understand that the Senate legislative subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, of which you are chairman, is planning to hold hearings on the legislative branch appropriation bill, 1962. I hope very much that when the time comes you will be willing to give serious consideration

to and seek advice from the members of the Association of Research Libraries regarding "The Program for the Collection and Distribution of Library Materials Through the Library of Congress" proposed by President Kennedy under section 104n of Public Law 480 as an amendment to the budget of the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1962. As stated in House Report 419, report to accompany H.R. 7208, pages 11-12, the House Committee on Appropriations:

"The proposition is for the Library of Congress, using local currencies mainly but with some necessary dollar support, to set up procurement programs in the United Arab Republic, India, and Pakistan. The material acquired would be distributed directly to the major research libraries in this country specializing in these foreign areas where they would be cataloged and made available to all students and scholars in the United States."

The House committee, which did not question the objectives of the proposal, has, however, omitted the item from the bill. The House committee did question whether the Treasury of the United States ought not be reimbursed for a fair share of the cost. Since the date of the House hearings I understand that the libraries cooperating in the program have expressed a willingness to make token payment, at least, for the materials received. The point which was overlooked by the House committee or not considered seriously enough was the tremendous contribution which the libraries receiving this material will make in cataloging it and making it available for the use of scholars throughout the country. The cost of cataloging and making this material generally available for use, considering the difficulty of some of the languages involved, will be considerable and may be even more costly than the cost of acquisition itself.

The Brown University Library will not participate, at the present time, in this program. However, we, in common with all other research libraries and institutions of higher education in the country, will benefit from it indirectly, for we will know that all publications of research value published in each of these three countries will be available in the collections of one or another of our research libraries and hence will be available to all scholars. We urge that you support this initial program. The advantages which could accrue to American scholarship through this program, if it succeeds, can hardly be overemphasized.

If there is any information that I can give you regarding the importance of this program, I shall be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

DAVID A. JONAH, *Librarian.*

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES,
New York, N.Y., June 1, 1961.

Senator CARL HAYDEN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: I understand that hearings on the legislative appropriation bill for 1962 will be held by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the near future, and I am writing as a member of the committee advisory to the Librarian of Congress to urge the importance of the budgetary provisions for implementing the Dingell amendment (sec. 104-n) to Public Law 480 proposed by the Librarian of Congress.

As president of the American Council of Learned Societies, I am in touch with many social scientists and humanists, and I can therefore testify to the impressive support in the scholarly community for the objectives of the Dingell amendment which authorizes the use of "counterpart" funds for the acquisition of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials of cultural and educational significance.

There is no question that the work of these scholars, and of the libraries which make research materials available to them, is in the national interest, for it is clear that intensive study of the language, the culture, and the economy of many parts of the world is needed if this country is to deal with them effectively in the future.

The Congress has already indicated its belief in this conclusion by approving the Dingell amendment. If appropriations can be approved to implement the modest program now being proposed by the Library of Congress, an evaluation can be made of the effectiveness of what appears to be a relatively inexpensive method of public support of research in this area.

I should like to emphasize also that the dollar cost to the U.S. Government for the administrative expenses of this program is considerably less than the cost to the libraries of cataloging and servicing the publications they will acquire.

This is truly an instance where the Government and the research libraries can cooperate effectively to sustain the scholars in their efforts to acquire knowledge of those parts of the world that are vital to our security.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK BURKHARDT, *President.*

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., June 1, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Senate Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PASTORE: I note from House Report 419 on the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1962 that the request for funds to implement the Dingell amendment to Public Law 83-480 (sec. 104(n) of title I) has been denied. This is a great disappointment to the learned world, especially since it seems to involve hard money for administrative purposes only to the extent of \$68,000.

As executive secretary of the Modern Language Association of America—a learned society composed of over 13,000 college and university professors in the fields of the modern languages and their literatures—I take this occasion to write to you and to the members of your committee in furtherance of a resolution passed by our executive council a year and a half ago. The resolution (copy attached) endorses the purposes of the Dingell amendment and urges the Congress to appropriate funds in order that the Librarian of Congress may initiate a program for the purchase of foreign library materials in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

We as an association are pleased with the possibility of employing local currencies abroad (derived from the sale of our agricultural surpluses) in the ways specified and carefully thought out by the terms of the Dingell amendment. Our particular interest is, as our name implies, in cultural and linguistic matters. Our concern is that our members who are individually responsible for educating hundreds of thousands of students in this modern world shall have all the means available for educating in depth, rather than in training for immediate surface needs. To do this they require libraries well stocked with the linguistic and literary materials, and the supporting historical, philosophical, and cultural documents of all the other countries of the world. The stature of the United States in the world of affairs depends ultimately upon the quality of mind, breadth of view, and depth of knowledge of its leaders and leading citizens (of which there are many thousands in a true democracy). These citizens will continue to come under the instruction of our college and university faculties.

The scholarly world in which we move has long been concerned with huge microfilming projects of documents located abroad, but no sensible system for sorting, organizing, and preparing the materials to be microfilmed has been devised. Consequently the stipulation of the amendment "for financing programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books as to their cultural and educational significance; for the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloguing, abstracting, translating of significant items; and for acquiring those deemed useful and purchasable for depositing in our own research centers," makes admirable sense to us.

Our center for applied linguistics, located in Washington, D.C., is especially concerned with documents from the United Arab Republic and from India—in fact our director of the center is an Arabic linguist. We have seen for many years the need not only to break the language barrier that exists between our country and the Middle East and southeast Asia, but also to impart to our serious students a deeper knowledge of the cultures of those areas of the world.

We look forward with the greatest expectancy and hope to an extension of the use of local currencies, for the purposes mentioned above, to Latin American countries, and to other areas of the world where surpluses from agricultural fields may be translated into resources for the mind.

To have a law on the books as important for cultural purposes as this one and to negate its use by lack of appropriations is a mockery that cuts deeply into those things that will count ultimately for the image of this country in the eyes of the world.

I sincerely hope the appropriation can be restored. If I can be of help in any further way in this hopeful and necessary project, please let me know. I have taken the liberty of supplying you with copies of this letter as a statement from

the Modern Language Association, in numbers sufficient for the other members of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. WINCHESTER STONE, Jr.,
Executive Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION AT ITS MEETING DECEMBER 26, 1959

The Modern Language Association of America (now composed of 10,000 members, mostly teachers in the modern languages) has since its beginning in 1883 urged the Congress, and all philanthropic agencies, to appropriate funds for the purchase and dissemination of cultural documents which will strengthen the effectiveness of American education in the field of modern languages and literatures.

It endorses the purposes of the Dingell amendment and sees therein unprecedented opportunities for purchasing cultural and educational documents for enriching the literary holdings in research centers in the country. This opportunity of translating the surplus from agricultural fields into resources for the mind is unique. It would be an act of extreme shortsightedness to the future of education in this country to neglect the opportunity here afforded to examine, reproduce, and purchase the educational materials made available under the act.

The executive council of the Modern Language Association of America urges the Congress to implement the recommendations of the Librarian of Congress in these matters.

THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES,
Ithaca, N.Y., May 29, 1961.

Mr. L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MUMFORD: In response to the suggestion made by the House Appropriations Committee in its Report No. 419 to accompany H.R. 7208, the legislative branch appropriation bill for fiscal 1962, the Association of Research Libraries has presented the problem to a number of its member libraries. These libraries, drawing on their own funds and as prospective participating depositories, have agreed and have empowered me to offer formally on their behalf the sum of \$5,000 as a contribution toward the administrative expenses of the Library of Congress in conducting the pilot program for fiscal 1962 which is proposed under Public Law 480, section 104(n), for India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, assuming that this program is authorized and carried out. This payment will be made to the Library of Congress when the proposed pilot program is established.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN A. MCCARTHY,
Executive Secretary.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you have any more material we will be glad to add it to the list.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Dix has referred to this letter from the executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries offering on their behalf the sum of \$5,000 as a contribution toward the administrative expense of this program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, and that has been made a part of the record.

Do you have anything more on this same subject?

Mr. MUMFORD. No; I do not think there is anything more to be said at the moment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then the acting chairman understands that the librarian and his associates believe or hope that the subcommittee will carry forth with the original recommendation?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask you this: In a report last year, at my suggestion, there was included two paragraphs on the relative value of the intellectual contents of library materials. That was a suggestion by Dr. Vannevar Bush and we had a considerable discussion on it and the final outcome was that the Library, while it prepares its budget estimate for fiscal 1962 be ready to propose the establishment of a small staff to follow this problem in a more orderly and engaging fashion. That appears to the committee a logical and proper approach, to be ready with a proposal that the Library may submit.

Have you any submissions?

Mr. MUMFORD. Well we have continued to study it to try to stay abreast of this whole question of mechanization and, as I indicated to the committee last year, we have had an internal committee for about 3 years studying this problem. However, we felt we needed a more extensive study and concentration than this committee was able to give it because of the responsibilities of the members of the committee, and this is the basis of our request this year to have one person with a secretary who will give continuing and intensive thought and study to ways and means in which mechanization may be applied to the Library. I might mention in that connection, Senator, that we have received a grant from a foundation under which a team of experts will come in for a period of time and study and advise with us. This makes it even more important that we have a staff member who can explain the Library operations to them, interpret these operations, and to follow up on any findings which they may make. So I would like to stress very much the need for this position or these two positions, that of the specialist and the secretary, to devote themselves entirely to this area.

NEW POSITIONS NEEDED

Senator SALTONSTALL. So what you are saying is that we would have to create two new and additional positions at this time?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

The House allowed these positions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are in your budget?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes; we hoped the Senate would concur.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we allow those two positions that the House has already allowed on this subject, then you are going to go forward with the outside team coming in to stimulate it?

Mr. MUMFORD. We will be assisted for a period of about 3 months by a team of experts from the outside.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am very much encouraged by your progress, and I think the record will show that we are looking forward on this problem.

Now, Mr. Mumford, have you anything else to offer in behalf of the Library?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir; unless you have further questions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER; ACCOMPANIED BY 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; AND MERRILL C. GLEASON, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

HOUSE ACTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. The subcommittee will now hear from the Public Printer, Mr. James L. Harrison, who, prior to his appointment as the Public Printer, was for many years chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Printing.

I have a note which indicates that the House granted you the full appropriation requested for printing and binding and you have no additional requests of this committee?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Without objection, we will put into the record the "Summary of Appropriation Estimates for Congressional Printing and Binding for the Fiscal Year 1962," which you have submitted to the committee.

(The summary referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1962

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 Congress; 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 1962 is \$13,400,000; \$10 million is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1962 and \$3,400,000 is required to reimburse the 1961 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1961 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 86-628, 86th 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 1960 is \$11,500,000 of which \$1,500,000 is for obligations incurred in excess of 1958 appropriations. The total amount of expenditures and obligations incurred for the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$13,400,000, thus leaving \$3,400,000 to be paid out of the 1961 appropriation.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1961 is \$11,900,000 including \$200,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1957 and \$1,700,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1959.

The following statement has been prepared showing:

1. Fiscal year 1960 expenditures billed through February 28, 1961.
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1960, as of February 28, 1961.
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1960.
4. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961.
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1962.
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1960.
7. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1962.

Statement of expenditures for congressional printing and binding appropriation for fiscal year 1960; estimated outstanding fiscal year 1960 obligations as of Feb. 28, 1961, and 1962; estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1960; total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1962

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Expenditures 1960—billed through Feb. 28, 1961	Estimated outstanding obligations 1960 as of Feb. 28, 1961	Estimated expenditures 1960	Estimated expenditures 1961	Estimated expenditures 1962	Estimated deficiency 1960	Total estimated requirements 1962
1. Congressional Record.....	\$2,046,530	\$510,000	\$2,556,530	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$750,000	\$2,550,000
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	1,759,657	442,785	2,202,442	1,350,000	1,350,000	850,000	2,200,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	1,284,449	220	1,284,669	1,050,000	1,050,000	200,000	1,250,000
4. Publications for International Exchange.....	96,977	24,488	121,465	100,000	100,000	20,000	120,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks.....	299,219	195	299,414	230,000	230,000	70,000	300,000
6. House and Senate Calendars.....	597,537	85	597,622	500,000	500,000	100,000	600,000
7. Bills, resolutions and amendments.....	995,824	16,535	1,012,359	900,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000
8. Committee reports.....	598,751	5,150	573,901	450,000	450,000	125,000	575,000
9. Documents.....	325,036	40,280	365,316	300,000	300,000	50,000	350,000
10. Hearings.....	3,005,284	482,638	3,487,922	2,365,000	2,365,000	1,135,000	3,500,000
11. Federal Register and U.S. Government Organization Manual.....	633,823	770	634,593	625,000	625,000	-----	625,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	263,467	300	263,767	330,000	330,000	-----	330,000
Total.....	11,876,554	1,523,446	13,400,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,400,000	13,400,000

\$11,500,000 appropriated (Public Law 86-176, 86th Cong.) to cover \$1,500,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1958 and \$10,000,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1960.
 \$11,900,000 appropriated (Public Law 86-628, 86th Cong.) to cover \$10,000,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961; \$200,000 to cover estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1957 and \$1,700,000 to cover estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1959.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1962 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1960 figures in the following items are based on work billed through February 28, 1961.

1. *Congressional Record*.—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 39,300 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 5,000 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 1,800 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 1960 was \$2,046,530 for 30,972 pages of the daily edition and 1,517 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1960 and is still in production is estimated at \$510,000. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to \$2,556,530 for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1961 was \$1,800,000 for approximately 22,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 22,000 pages in the fiscal year 1962 and the cost will be \$1,800,000.

2. *Miscellaneous publications*.—This item includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations, United States 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 1960 were \$1,759,657 for 4,950,699 copies, making 94,174 pages and included all work billed through February 28, 1961. It has been estimated that the incompleting orders will amount to \$442,785. This will bring the requirements for this item to \$2,202,442 for the fiscal year 1960. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1961 was \$1,350,000 for approximately 90,000 pages. It is estimated that \$1,350,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1962 for approximately 90,000 pages.

3. *Miscellaneous printing and binding*.—This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, notices, tags, labels, payrolls, blankbooks, stenographic notebooks, tablets, wall calendars, miscellaneous blank forms, and binding for both Houses.

The expenditures through February 28, 1961, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to \$1,284,449 for the fiscal year 1960 for 54,153,932 separate pieces. Incompleted orders estimated at \$220 will increase this item to \$1,284,669 for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the fiscal year 1961 was \$1,050,000 for approximately 50 million separate pieces. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 is \$1,050,000 for about 50 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, 1961, for these publications for the fiscal year 1960 orders amounted to \$96,977 for 1,171,267 copies. It has been estimated that \$24,488 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of \$121,465 for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the fiscal year 1961 was \$100,000 for 900,000 copies. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be needed for about 900,000 copies in the fiscal year 1962.

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 1960 amounted to \$299,219 for 67,299,880 envelopes and 4,055,200 franks. Outstanding orders estimated at \$195 will result in a total requirement of \$299,414 for this class of work for fiscal year 1960. It was estimated that \$230,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1961 to print approximately 50 million envelopes and 3 million franks. It is estimated that \$230,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1962 for approximately 50 million envelopes and 3 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 1960 were \$597,537 for 65,264 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at \$85 will bring the total requirement to \$597,622 for fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1961 was \$500,000 for approximately 50,000 pages. It is estimated that \$500,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1962 for approximately 50,000 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, 1961, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$995,824 for 101,884 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at \$16,535 will result in a total requirement of \$1,012,359 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1961 was \$900,000 for about 100,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 is \$900,000 for approximately 100,000 pages.

8. *Committee reports.*—This item covers printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation.

The expenditures through February 28, 1961, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1960 were \$568,751 for 34,413 pages. Additional orders estimated at \$5,150 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to \$573,901 for fiscal year 1960. It was estimated that \$450,000 would be needed for approximately 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1961. It is estimated that \$450,000 will be needed for about 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1962.

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, 1961, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$325,036 for 16,123 pages. It has been estimated that \$365,316 will be required for this item, including \$40,280 for the incompleting orders for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the fiscal year 1961 was \$300,000 for about 14,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 is \$300,000 for about 14,000 pages.

10. *Hearings.*—This item covers all hearings before congressional committees.

The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1960 through February 28, 1961, were \$3,005,284 for 199,523 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at \$482,638, resulting in a total requirement of \$3,487,922 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the fiscal year 1961 was \$2,365,000 for approximately 175,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 is \$2,365,000 for about 175,000 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 C.F.R., pt. 3) 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 C.F.R., pt. 4) 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 1960 amounted to \$633,823 for 16,435 pages, including \$14,912 for 817 pages of the U.S. Government Organization Manual and \$57,787 for 3,214 pages in 3 editions of the public papers of the Presidents. Outstanding orders estimated at \$770 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to \$634,593 for fiscal year 1960. It was estimated that \$625,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 12,500 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 1961. It is estimated that \$625,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1962 for printing an estimated 13,500 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 the supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to \$263,467 for 22,492 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1960. Additional requirements estimated at \$300 will bring the total for this class of work to \$263,767 for fiscal year 1960. It was estimated that \$330,000 would be sufficient for printing 22,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1961. It is estimated that \$330,000 will be required to print 25,250 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1962.

ANNUAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the Chair would like to ask you, do you wish to summarize your statement at all?

There are three questions and perhaps if the Chair could bring them out it would be helpful: First, what is the total volume of business for a year?

Mr. HARRISON. About \$100 million, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do the rates you charge Government agencies compare with what the work could be done for in private plants?

Mr. HARRISON. We feel it is lower.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is lower, but really no one has painstakingly figured the amount?

Mr. HARRISON. It would be difficult as it would require that cost comparisons be made for each individual job.

CONTRACTING TO PRIVATE PLANTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. What percentage of your printing do you contract out to private plants?

Mr. HARRISON. About one-third.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now do you have any other statement that you would like to add, briefly?

Mr. HARRISON. I have just a brief statement here I would like to read, if I may.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Proceed.

Mr. HARRISON. I am pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before this committee, and to present to you the estimate for congressional printing and binding which we have prepared. Also, I would like to briefly mention some of the things I would like to accomplish at the Government Printing Office.

I would like to express, at this point in my statement, the particular pleasure I derive on being able to carry out my program under the able direction of Senator Hayden, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, who has done so much to make the Government Printing Office the fine plant that it is today.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

One hundred years ago, in an effort to solve its printing problems, Congress appropriated funds for the establishment of a Government printing office. During the intervening century, that modest beginning has grown to be one of the largest printing operations in the world.

A program worthy to celebrate this unique occasion is being planned, and during this centennial year I would like to renew my standing invitation to each of you to visit our plant and observe the Government Printing Office at work. As part of the observation of our century of service to Congress and the Government, we plan a dinner at the Office on June 27, of which you have received formal notice. The allied printing industries will participate in this affair. At this time we will release the specially prepared history of the Government Printing Office entitled "100 GPO Years," which was authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing.

FUNCTION TO MEET CONGRESSIONAL NEEDS

The continuing growth of the Federal Government has made it imperative that we streamline our operations to meet the increasing needs of Congress and the agencies. As you are aware, our primary concern is to provide Congress with the printing service they require. This has always been our most important function, and in its fulfillment I believe the Government Printing Office has done a commendable job. However, I believe that still further improvement is possible through modernization of machinery and equipment, the application of operational economies, and the training and best use of qualified personnel.

By intensifying the use of these improvements, together with further stimulation of the suggestion program, and the constant appraisal of technical innovations in our field, we will be better able to handle the ever-increasing workload and prepare for possible future emergencies.

Bracketed with our concern for efficiency, production, and meeting schedules, is that of economy of operation. The various agencies are becoming increasingly price conscious, and to insure that our charges for printing continue to be competitive with those of commercial plants, it is necessary to maintain our productive machinery in the most modern condition feasible.

However, before approval for the purchase of any machinery or equipment is authorized, it must be established that its use will result in savings which will, within a short period of time, offset the cost. All proposed purchases are carefully scrutinized and appraised by the modernization committee, composed of some of the top officials of the Office.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Working conditions for employees have been greatly improved by the installation of air-conditioning equipment. It is expected that increased production resulting from this installation will enable us to absorb some of the added costs of material and labor.

The recent deaths of two persons in key positions of production and planning necessitated a complete reorganization of these departments. Men of proven ability have been selected for these positions and they should insure the efficient operation of these important divisions.

NEED FOR NEW STORAGE BUILDING

The roof collapse last February of a warehouse in which we rent space at Franconia, Va., emphasizes our need for an annex building for paper storage. This resulted in the spoilage of about \$55,000 worth of paper as well as additional costs of about \$21,000. A claim for these losses has been made against General Services Administration, which will in turn seek reimbursement from the warehouse owners. This claim is now pending settlement. On many occasions during the past several winters, production schedules were jeopardized by inability to move paper from this distant location to our plant.

ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

As you are aware, the estimates for the congressional printing and binding needs for the fiscal year 1962 were submitted to the Budget Bureau prior to my taking office. These estimates were based on the assumption of a continuation of the existing price level and volume requirements, and also contemplated covering the deficiency for fiscal year 1960 obligations. Congressional printing and binding obligations for the fiscal year 1960 reached an alltime high of \$13,400,000. The law provided that the appropriation—

shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years.

TOTAL WORKLOAD

Our total workload, as measured in orders from the Congress and the departments, amounted to 100,162 requisitions and print orders for the fiscal year 1960, an increase of 869 over 1959. In 9 months of the present fiscal year, orders amounted to 72,775 against 71,340 for the same period last year—an increase of 1,435 over 1960.

The number of full-time employees on the rolls was 6,306 as of February 28, 1961. This is exclusive of 308 part-time employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

ACCIDENT RATE

The average accident-frequency rate of 5.14 lost-time accidents per 1 million man-hours worked over the last 18 years is considerably lower than the 8.96 average for all Federal employees.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much, sir.

RETURN TO TREASURY

Now we will hear from Mr. Carper W. Buckley, Superintendent of Documents, and, at this point, without objection, I will include in the record a table prepared by the Government Printing Office which shows that for fiscal 1962 it is estimated that a total of \$5,600,000 will be returned to the U.S. Treasury by the operations of this Office.

The amount of the budget estimate of appropriation and the amount in the House bill is \$4,724,000 which is considerably less than the amount being returned to the Treasury.

(The table referred to follows:)

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct costs:			
1. Sales distribution.....	2,185	2,494	2,836
2. Distribution for other agencies and Members of Congress.....	578	663	748
3. Depository library distribution.....	497	570	607
4. Cataloging and indexing.....	273	307	333
Total, direct costs.....	3,533	4,034	4,524
Reimbursable costs: 2. Distribution for other agencies and Members of Congress.....	136	65	65
Total, program costs.....	3,669	4,099	4,589
5. Relation of costs to obligations:			
Costs financed from obligations of other years, net (-).....	-13		
Obligations incurred for costs of other years, net.....		10	
6. Contingency fund.....			200
Total obligations.....	3,656	4,109	4,789
Financing: Advances and reimbursements from other accounts.....	-136	-65	-65
New obligational authority.....	3,520	4,044	4,724
New obligational authority:			
Appropriation.....	3,520	3,849	4,724
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases.....		195	

Income and expense statement, Superintendent of Documents—Sale of publications

	1959 actual	1960 actual	1961 estimated	1962 estimated
Income:				
Sales.....	\$6,984,118	\$8,557,135	\$9,850,000	\$11,350,000
Less: Reserve for future year subscription sales.....	97,959	44,197	50,000	50,000
Net sales.....	6,886,159	8,512,938	9,800,000	11,300,000
Deduct:				
Cost of publications purchased for resale.....	2,847,662	3,675,768	4,107,000	4,760,000
Cost of postage for sales copies mailed.....	554,050	579,730	631,000	729,000
Reserve for unsalable publications.....	230,657	304,250	295,000	344,000
Total.....	3,632,369	4,559,748	5,033,000	5,833,000
Gross earnings.....	3,253,790	3,953,190	4,767,000	5,467,000
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.....	67,671	124,440	100,000	100,000
Unclaimed balances of prepaid deposit accounts remaining after a period of 10 years.....	5,825	5,652	3,000	3,000
Transfer of coupons—Unredeemed public document coupons sold for the purchase of Government publications.....	23,957	26,280	30,000	30,000
Adjusted gross earnings ¹	3,351,243	4,109,562	4,900,000	5,600,000
Expenditures from appropriated funds:				
Salaries.....	1,617,181	1,695,812	1,919,438	2,025,604
Mailing supplies.....	87,735	76,663	81,550	101,550
Office supplies.....	26,171	23,289	22,720	31,240
Price lists and circulars.....	181,083	185,696	213,000	345,000
Communications.....	32,320	32,950	35,500	38,340
Heat, light, and power.....	9,574	7,176	7,810	10,650
Delivery services.....	1,219	1,402	1,600	1,600
Repairs and alterations.....	33,412	27,013	28,400	28,400
Sanitation.....	34,270	36,745	36,920	36,920
Insurance, retirement contributions, and health benefits.....	90,260	90,227	124,000	126,000
Equipment.....	17,216	8,871	23,500	90,240
Total expenditures ²	2,130,441	2,185,844	2,494,438	2,835,544
Net earnings.....	1,220,802	1,923,718	2,405,562	2,764,456

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.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now you have a prepared statement which, without objection, we will put in the record.
(The statement referred to follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

It is a pleasure for me to be here to present this statement in support of the resources that we estimate will be required to enable the Office of the Superintendent of Documents to perform in fiscal year 1962 the services required of it by law. These are the public sale of U.S. Government publications, the issuance of catalogs and indexes of publications, distribution of publications to depository libraries, distribution for Members of Congress of certain publications allotted to them by law, and distribution of publications for other Government agencies as a centralized mailing service.

Our primary function and the only one that produces revenues is the sale of Government publications. Earnings for return to the U.S. Treasury from this operation last fiscal year reached \$4,109,562, which exceeded the amount of the entire appropriation required to finance all functions of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Based on the increase in our volume of sales to date in the current fiscal year, earnings this year will reach \$4,900,000. The amount of

our requested appropriation for 1962 is \$4,724,000, an increase of \$679,673 over that for 1961. The increased resources that we have had to request as our operations have grown, have always resulted in more than a proportionate increase in the amount of revenue that we have turned in to the Treasury. A continuation in 1962 of the increased sales of Government publications for the past 2 years will result in earnings for that year estimated at \$5,600,000.

Of the requested increase \$144,980 is for personnel compensation and, in addition to within-grade salary increases would be used to employ temporary and part-time workers as necessary, as well as to provide for overtime compensation when needed.

An increase of \$1,693 for personnel benefits covers the required contributions to the civil service retirement fund, employee insurance, and health benefits.

Under rents, communications, and utilities, we have requested an increase of \$8,000. Of this, \$4,000 is to cover the additional postage, telephone, and telegraph charges that the estimated increase in sales for fiscal year 1962 will make necessary. The remaining \$4,000 is to cover our additional costs for heat, light, and power.

The increase of \$169,000 that we are requesting for printing and reproduction will provide for the additional cost of purchasing publications for distribution to depository libraries, additional costs involved in the printing of the monthly catalog of U.S. Government publications and the numerical list and schedule of volumes of congressional documents and reports, and for the printing of additional copies of price lists of Government publications, for which there is an increased demand due to the present high public interest in U.S. Government publications. We believe that this increase will eliminate in 1962 the unfortunate necessity during the current year of deferring many requests where these price lists could have been used to advantage.

The increased need for supplies and materials that normally results from an increase in our volume of business provides the basis for an additional \$62,000 requested for fiscal year 1962, to cover such necessary mailing supplies as mailing bags, envelopes, cartons, tubes, twine, cord, tape, stencils, wrapping paper, glue, and corrugated board, as well as stationery items, which include ribbons, microfilm, rubber stamps, form letters, cards, notices, coupons, and autostat supplies.

We are asking for an increase of \$94,000 under equipment, which would be used for basically nonrecurring items. Of this amount \$27,000 would make possible the urgently needed replacement of existing equipment, and the remainder, \$67,000 is for two high-speed mailing machines recently placed on the market, which will enable us to further mechanize our multiple-copy inserting operations, with substantial economies in future mailings an anticipated result.

The remaining \$200,000 of our requested total increase for fiscal year 1962 would be designated as a reserve for contingencies, under the change in appropriation language which has been prepared with the assistance and cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget. The amount provided could be used only with the approval of the Public Printer when costs resulting from workload increases exceeded those provided in budget estimates. We have faced a recurring situation in recent years, where there has been a regrettable increase in the complaints from the public to us and to Members of Congress because we have not always been able to provide the service required of us in the manner that the ordering public has a right to expect. I am hopeful that the availability of this reserve fund for use if needed, and under the safeguards provided, will do much to eliminate this situation. I want to repeat that, even with the inclusion of this reserve in the appropriation requested for fiscal year 1962, we have every expectation that we shall again show earnings for that year that will exceed the amount of the entire appropriation.

I know that our request for the additional resources needed to carry out the functions of our office has been carefully considered by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and our appearance here is not an appeal from any action taken by that committee. I assure you that our aim shall continue to be to provide Congress, the public, and the other Government agencies with the best and most economical service possible, while returning to the Treasury as much revenue as we can.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The amount the House gave you is the amount you requested and it is satisfactory?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes.

FUNDS FOR REVISED ANNOTATED U.S. CONSTITUTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the committee had testimony earlier about a request for \$34,200 for a revised edition of the Annotated Constitution. The House denied this appropriation and indicated in its report that you had a stock of 1,900 copies of the last edition on hand.

How long would you anticipate that this supply would last?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I would think from 18 months to 2 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From 18 months to 2 years?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now the witness from the Library, or the Librarian, seemed to indicate it would go more quickly than that.

Mr. BUCKLEY. It possibly could go more quickly, Senator, if we put on a campaign to list it extensively, but with no publicity and taking the normal course, I should think perhaps a year and a half would be a reasonable estimate for the supply we have on hand.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It certainly would not be wise to print more copies of the Annotated Constitution than you now have?

Mr. BUCKLEY. No, sir; I do not think so.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you agree with the Library that this was done in 1952?

Mr. BUCKLEY. 1953, I think the latest one appeared, and probably it included the annotations up to 1952.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It was originally suggested that a supplement be printed rather than a revised edition. Now do you think it would be better to print a revised edition rather than to have a supplement printed?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I would think a revised edition would be preferable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do, too.

COST OF REVISED EDITION

Do you have any idea of the difference in cost between the revised edition and the supplement?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We do not.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you get those figures for the record before this committee marks the bill up?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We shall try to do that. We will do everything we can.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Let me say that I would hope that you could have that figure or a reasonably accurate estimate in the hands of Mr. Scott before, say, a week from today.

Mr. BUCKLEY. All right, sir. We shall try to provide information about the difference in cost between the proposed revised edition and a supplement to the present Annotated Constitution.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Proposed cost of a revised issue and proposed cost of a supplement, which would show the difference. Can you do that?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

The information previously supplied to the committee, relative to the costs involved in a complete revision of the Constitution, Annotated, (S. Doc. 170 of the 82d Cong.), indicated that these would involve an estimated \$34,200 for editorial costs, and the Government Printing Office previously estimated that

the printing of a revised edition could be accomplished at approximately the same cost of the previous edition, which was \$32,355.90, and that it could possibly be printed for less. This would provide for a total estimated cost for a revised edition of approximately \$66,600.

The comparable cost of a supplement to the present edition of the Constitution, Annotated, in lieu of a completely revised edition, would include, of course, the two principal factors of editorial costs and printing costs. In order to provide an estimate of printing costs, it would be necessary to have some idea of the number of pages resulting from the editorial processes that would be involved. We are advised by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress that there would be no practical basis on which a predetermination could be made of the probable number of pages of manuscript that would be required in producing a supplement to the Constitution, Annotated, because, in order to determine this, it would be necessary to review approximately 25 to 30 volumes of Supreme Court decisions. The opinion was expressed that the editorial costs involved in issuing a supplement would probably exceed those involved in a complete revision. The cost of a supplement would be increased by the additional editorial work required in providing the proper notes that would be necessary in order that new material could be properly matched with the material now appearing in Senate Document 170. It was also pointed out that, in order to produce a usable supplement, it would probably be necessary to reproduce in it a considerable amount of the material that now appears in the present edition of the Constitution, Annotated, making it quite large, from a printing viewpoint.

In view of the factors previously mentioned, we are unable to provide an estimate of the total costs that would be involved in issuing and printing a supplement to the present edition of the Constitution of the United States, Annotated. It would appear possible, however, that the estimated costs of issuing and printing a revised edition might not be substantially greater than those which the production of a completely usable supplement would require.

ESTIMATE ON COMPLETE REVISION

Mr. ADDISON. I wonder if I might add something, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. ADDISON. I believe the Government Printing Office in Senate Report 1659 has given an estimate on a complete revision. The amount indicated was based on the fact that it would be the same book with a few additional pages because of additional annotations and the estimate given was about the same amount that was required to print the previous edition, approximately \$32,000. Whether it would be possible for us to know how many additional pages specifically that would have to be incorporated in a supplement that may be something we can guess at, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems to the acting chairman that a revised edition would be far preferable anyway than a supplement.

Mr. ADDISON. We agree.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Because we know that supplements get lost.

Mr. ADDISON. And there would be no practical way to get it to all the people who received the basic volume.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I can see that. So the chairman asked, if practical, to try to give an estimate.

Mr. ADDISON. I would say, from the standpoint of the editorial cost given by the Library of Congress, the cost would probably be the same, basically, and the printing costs would be the question of the difference here. Undoubtedly, the printing of a supplement, I would say, would be cheaper because it would be less pages than the entire publication; but we have some information, and I do not know whether the Congress had presented it to you, that the sale of the last edition almost covered the entire cost of the official printing and editorial costs of the previous edition. With the increased interest in Government publications, we feel that it is more than likely that the sales of a

completely revised edition will cover the entire cost of preparing it and printing the official copies.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, it would be your recommendation, without any question, that if this committee makes a recommendation on this subject, it be based on a revised edition rather than an old edition and a supplement. And that would be a strong recommendation?

Mr. ADDISON. Very strong.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The acting chairman will support that.

Mr. ADDISON. We will certainly do our best to give you an estimate on the printing of that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Do you have anything to add?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We have nothing more.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS ACQUISITION

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY CONCERNING THE REQUEST FOR FUNDS TO INITIATE A FOREIGN PUBLICATION ACQUISITION PROGRAM BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make several brief observations concerning the Library of Congress request for funds to inaugurate a program to acquire foreign library materials under the terms of the Agricultural Trade and Development Assistance Act.

In 1958 the Library received authorization to use foreign currencies owned by the United States for financing the acquisition of foreign books, periodicals, and related materials for deposit in libraries and research centers throughout the country. This year the Library has requested a modest sum for this purpose: \$67,000 in U.S. dollars and \$654,000 in foreign currencies to inaugurate pilot acquisition programs in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

In my opinion this money should be appropriated now. My work on the Foreign Relations Committee has demonstrated beyond question the importance of having direct access to foreign documents of the type to be acquired under this program. Staff members of the Foreign Relations Committee, independent researchers, and university scholars have often commented to me how difficult it is to work without these basic research tools. It is not hard to document incidents in our conduct of foreign relations when serious mistakes were made simply because we lacked adequate facts.

Of course I do not maintain this appropriation will, in itself, provide our foreign policy experts with a complete collection of resource documents. But I do say that we should take advantage of any reasonable opportunity to gather such necessary data and improve our research resources. I believe in this instance we have such an opportunity.

From examination of the testimony delivered before the House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, I believe the principal objection to this program is the request for \$67,000 of U.S. currency to pay the Americans directing the acquisition program abroad. This sum would provide for four American specialists in India and three in the United Arab Republic. The specialists stationed in India would also coordinate the program in Pakistan. These Americans would employ native workers to scour their respective countries for books, periodicals, and journals. I am personally interested in the cooperative movements and trade union organization in foreign nations, and in these two areas alone a wealth of material could be gathered through this program. Other important areas, among others, include: politics, agriculture, manufacturing, and social relations.

The argument has been made that this program could be operated through Foreign Service publications officers stationed in the various nations. Unfortunately, past experience does not suggest this arrangement would be adequate. In the structure of the Foreign Service, the task of publication procurement is near the bottom of priority activities within an embassy, both in terms of career advancement and daily responsibilities. Embassies never have had the trained library personnel to initiate a thorough procurement program within a nation; neither do they have the time to do an adequate job.

In the United Arab Republic, for example, one foreign service office occasionally transmits written reports about available publications in that country, but does not acquire or transmit the publications themselves. In India the post of publi-

cations officer has been discontinued. There has never been a program of publication procurement in Pakistan.

In my opinion, these facts clearly establish the need for paid professional Library of Congress staff members to perform this activity.

It was suggested in the House hearings that the participating libraries in this program contribute a proportionate share of the \$67,000 in American currency. Libraries, however, incur a sizable expense when they agree to accept this material from the Library of Congress. Two-thirds of the cost of acquiring and maintaining a book or document goes for cataloging, preparation, and maintenance once it is placed on the shelves. In short, the participating libraries will make a substantial contribution by merely agreeing to process and house this material. I do not believe they should be expected to bear the entire financial burden in a program of this nature, a program which is related to the conduct of our foreign policy.

It was also suggested that a foundation might be willing to make such a contribution. This, however, is most doubtful. An item of this size would, of course, have to be approved by foundation's trustees. I do not know of any foundation currently willing to make this type of grant. Moreover, I have to be convinced that we should expect them to do so.

I think our experience with the procurement of Japanese documents during World War II presents the best illustration of why this program should be launched without delay. On December 7, 1941, this Nation suddenly realized the woeful lack of Japanese documents which were available in this country for research and study. No systematic system of collection ever existed prior to Pearl Harbor. To overcome this situation, literally millions of dollars were spent scouring this country for the material related to the war effort. Much of this never was located, even though it had been freely available in Japan several years before.

Our current struggle with the forces of communism, the forces of poverty and social revolution, can be carried on effectively only if we have adequate information about these countries of the world. I have been impressed by the Library's request for these funds and I respectfully urge that the Senate grant the budget request for fiscal year 1962.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

BRAILLE READING BOOKS AND TALKING RECORDS

Senator PASTORE. A letter regarding Library of Congress services to the blind will be included in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

CAMDEN, ARK., June 19, 1961.

Senator CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: I wish to remind you of the very fine and humane thing the Library of Congress is doing in providing braille reading books and recorded books for those of our citizens who cannot see to read.

Will you please send this communication to the proper Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations in order that it may be incorporated in the records as supporting testimony for a liberal appropriation for this excellent type of work.

My wife has lost her eyesight and is a recipient of one of the record players and is continuously supplied with good talking records. She feels that she could not live without this Congressional Library service. We have helped a number of other blind people secure this service and they are all very grateful to the Congress for making it possible. Please see that this service is amply provided for in the general appropriations bill.

Very sincerely yours,

OUACHITA RIVER VALLEY ASSOCIATION,
H. K. THATCHER, *Executive Vice President.*

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. The committee will stand in adjournment.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 a.m., Tuesday, June 13, 1961, the committee adjourned.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1961

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John O. Pastore, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Pastore, Hayden, Bridges, and Saltonstall.
Also present: Senators Clark and Proxmire.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF HON. WRIGHT PATMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Senator PASTORE. The subcommittee will please come to order. Our witness is from the Joint Economic Committee. The appropriations for this committee for the fiscal year 1961 totaled \$202,555 and you are requesting \$247,555 together with an unobligated balance of \$12,000 for a total of \$259,555 for fiscal year 1962. I will include in the record a letter from the chairman of the committee dated June 9, 1961, together with the justification.

(The letter and justification referred to follow:)

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
June 9, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: We have been notified by the Appropriations Committee office that your subcommittee will hold hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act on Tuesday, June 13, at 2 p.m. It has been suggested that Vice Chairman Douglas and I might wish to be present to answer any questions about the Joint Economic Committee's budget requests. We shall be glad to do so.

In my letter to you on May 22 I recalled that in addition to the committee's regular annual budget request we also have asked for a temporary increase of an additional \$80,000 to be added to the committee's appropriation for fiscal year 1962.

This is the fiscal 1962 portion of the \$115,000 temporary increase requested by the Joint Economic Committee to carry out its program and subcommittee assignments in calendar 1961 and 1962 in my letter to Chairman Hayden on March 14.

The \$35,000 portion of the temporary increase which was requested for fiscal 1961 was approved in the third supplemental appropriation bill. While work on all the studies for which the temporary increase was requested is underway, and additional staff is committed, it has not been possible to proceed quite as rapidly as

we had anticipated. A number of the consultants who will be preparing special studies cannot report until the end of June because of other duties. The estimated expenditures to be made through June 30 out of the temporary increase, therefore, will be \$12,000 to \$13,000 less than the \$35,000 appropriated.

In order that we may complete the work for which the \$115,000 temporary increase was requested, I would like to ask that the temporary increase previously requested for fiscal 1962 be raised by \$12,000, making a total of \$92,000 instead of \$80,000. The overall request for the 2 fiscal years remains unchanged at \$115,000.

We will appreciate your favorable action on our appropriation request and on this additional request to, in effect, carry over to 1962 \$12,000 of the 1962 funds which will remain unexpended at the end of fiscal 1961.

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN, *Chairman.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
March 14, 1961.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: The Joint Economic Committee agreed today on its program and subcommittee assignments for the coming year. A copy of the program is attached to this letter.

In order to carry out this program, including the assignments to the subcommittees, the committee requests a temporary increase of \$115,000 in its budget. Since it is most urgent that this work get underway as soon as possible, \$35,000 of the \$115,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1961. The remainder of the increase, \$80,000, is requested to be added to our regular budget for the fiscal year 1962.

The bulk of the requested increase will be used for full-time or w.a.e. personnel, with the usual overhead allowances for contributions to the civil service retirement fund, hearings, and office expenses. In addition, there is an item of \$10,000 for reimbursable payments to the executive agencies to provide for the use of electric data processing machines and special statistical tabulations. A breakdown of the requested increase is attached.

We will appreciate your favorable action on this request.

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN, *Chairman.*

Breakdown of requested budget increase of \$115,000 for the Joint Economic Committee for fiscal years 1961 and 1962

	Number	Base salary (per annum)	Gross salary (per annum)	Monthly salary (gross)	Total for period of budget (gross)
POSITION ¹					
Economists.....	4	\$7,380	\$15,013.27	\$1,251.10	\$45,039.60
Mathematical statistician.....	1	4,620	10,060.30	838.35	7,545.15
Statistical clerk.....	1	3,120	7,024.25	585.35	5,268.15
Secretaries.....	2	2,640	6,052.11	504.84	9,068.12
Subtotal, staff expense.....	8				66,921.02
ADMINISTRATIVE					
Contribution to civil service retirement fund.....					3,346.05
Reimbursable payments to agencies.....					10,000.00
W.a.e.....					18,000.00
Miscellaneous office expenses, stationery, communications, travel, etc.....					4,732.93
Hearings.....					12,000.00
Subtotal, administrative expense.....					48,078.98
Total additional funds requested.....					115,000.00

¹ 9-month appointments.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE PROGRAM FOR FULL COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

STUDIES BY THE FULL COMMITTEE

Study of the dealer market for Federal Government securities.—The committee's analysis last year of questionnaires submitted by 17 dealers in Federal Government securities has laid the foundation for further study and hearings in regard to the market. The study raised a number of questions about the way the market operates and how to improve it from the standpoint of the dealers, the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury. The issues involve not only the Government's monetary and debt management policies but also appear to have important implications for the process of savings and investment which are crucial to the stability and growth of the economy. The committee believes it would be useful to hear from the dealers, other participants in the market, and officials in the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury.

Review of annual report of the Federal Reserve System.—The committee will hold a brief set of hearings to review actions of the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee as reported in the Board's annual report to see, in retrospect, the relationship of these actions to economic growth and stability.

Variability of private investment in plant and equipment.—In 1950 a subcommittee of this committee undertook to hold hearings on the volume and stability of private investment. The subcommittee limited its investigation, because of time, to examining the supply of funds but listed nearly a hundred questions which needed study. These questions will be reviewed and the most significant selected for detailed analysis.

Inventory movements, accumulation, and liquidation.—Inventory fluctuation and behavior will be studied to try to determine the extent to which changes in them are causes of instability and to what extent they are in themselves affected by other forces inherent in the business cycle. The committee will be concerned with such areas as merchandising and production planning to see what influences and what can be done to regularize purchasing so that characteristically wide swings in the direction of inventory adjustments can be minimized.

STUDIES BY THE SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittee on Economic Statistics

Government price indexes.—This subcommittee already has underway an examination of a report on Government price indexes which was prepared for the Bureau of the Budget by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The hearings will be scheduled later in the year.

Study of unemployment.—This study will examine the cyclical, secular, and structural character of unemployment and the adequacy of our unemployment statistics for such analysis.

Productivity, prices, and incomes.—It is planned to update and extend the committee's 1957 study in this area, including unit cost indexes, unit value added indexes, contributions to price change, etc.

The Federal budget as an economic document.—This study will try to determine how the President's budget may be made a more useful document for analysis of its impact upon the economy. Questions of the kind of obligations, orders, and expenditures statistics needed will be examined, as well as liabilities versus cash flows, prices of Government purchases of goods and services and seasonal adjustment.

The exact form of these investigations will await final decision by the subcommittee but it is expected that staff reports, hearings, and compendiums of technical papers will all be used.

Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy

The subcommittee will conduct studies and hold hearings on such subjects as trade, trade agreements, international investments, U.S. imports and exports, and U.S. foreign aid.

Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments

The subcommittee is asked to look into the gold and balance-of-payments questions, mechanisms for international settlements and currency stabilization, and international monetary policies.

Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relationships

This subcommittee is asked to examine the economic interrelationship between Latin America and the United States with particular reference to long-term trade potentials, mutually advantageous development of economic resources, and economic stabilization mechanisms. The subcommittee plans to hold on-the-spot discussions in Latin America with key Government officials, labor and business leaders, and experts from academic life, as in the committee's 1958 study of economic policy in Western Europe.

Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, Automation, and Energy Resources

After preliminary staff study, hearings will be held to determine which industries are likely to adopt new technologies in the near future and to determine also the kinds, volumes, and locations of probable labor displacement. It is hoped that the information thus assembled will lead to proposals for minimizing, by anticipatory measure, employee dislocations.

As a separate item, the subcommittee will study and hold hearings on the effect of the private pension systems on employee mobility, particularly as to scientific, technical, and other professional skills, and on the extent to which private pension systems, as presently arranged, militate against the reemployment of seasoned and older employees who have been separated from their jobs.

Subcommittee on Defense Procurement

The subcommittee will carry out the committee's continued interest in this field. The program will be announced as it is developed during the year.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES

The studies of variability of private investment in plant and equipment and inventory movements, accumulation and liquidation listed above under the full committee are part of a series of studies of some of the most volatile or troublesome elements of the economy as a followup to the study of employment, growth and price levels. For the most part, these will be staff analyses prepared with the assistance of executive agencies responsible for data compilations in the areas under study. Use also will be made of hearings and compendiums of papers.

Other elements of variability which need to be studied include (1) variability of private investment in building, especially housing, (2) consumer behavior as a factor in stability, (3) the importance of the magnitude and variations in the export market, and (4) planned and unplanned effects of changes in Government demand. The export market will be studied by the International Exchange and Payments Subcommittee in connection with their analysis of the balance of payments. One aspect of the problem of interpreting the effects of Government demand, the recasting of the budget estimates to make them better portray their influence and impact upon economic activity, will be examined as part of the program of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics. Elements (1) and (2), building and consumer behavior, will be considered if time and funds permit.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, 87TH CONGRESS

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 Senator Jacob K. Javits

GENERAL STATEMENT

Representative PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is extremely good of the subcommittee to hear us.

I believe that the subcommittee is familiar with the details of our request. When we appeared before the Committee on Appropriations on March 17 we requested a temporary supplemental appropriation to carry out our proposed program for this session of Congress.

In summary, we requested \$115,000 temporary supplemental for this Congress, of which \$35,000 was requested for the fiscal year 1961 and \$80,000 for the fiscal year 1962. Our program was submitted to you in my letter of March 17 and a further accounting was given in my letter of June 9.

Nothing has been taken out of our earlier program and nothing seems appropriate for removal after the passage of several months.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON MONEY AND CREDIT

On the other hand, our committee has assumed additional work having to do with the report of the Commission on Money and Credit.

Although we knew that the Monetary Commission's report was expected, we did not have plans to make a thorough study and appraisal of this report or to hold hearings on it. However, since release of the report the day before yesterday, it has attracted wide public attention and some expectation that the Joint Economic Committee should make a study and hold hearings on the report.

This expectation was expressed by President Kennedy on Monday when he expressed a hope that the Joint Economic Committee would hold hearings on this report and give considerations to its recommendations. We have decided to do this.

Naturally, to go into this report properly will take some work. No useful purpose will be served merely by providing a forum for the members of the Commission to repeat their same recommendations without the committee's delving into the background and the merits of these recommendations.

The Commission's report is a very lengthy one and covers a broad field. Its sponsors claim that it is the most comprehensive study and report on our money and financial system which has been made in more than 50 years. More than 100 expert study papers were submitted and formed, we presume, the basis of the report, and the report contains more than 80 recommendations.

The committee saw fit to approve our request for \$35,000 for fiscal 1961 and for this we express our appreciation. However as was stated in my letter of June 9 to you, Mr. Chairman, while all of the studies described in our original program are underway, we were not able to obtain the temporary services of some of the experts, particularly the college professors, as early as we had anticipated and, as a result, the program on these studies is not as far along as we had hoped it would be.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Also, as a result, we will not expend approximately \$12,000 of the \$35,000 during the fiscal year 1961. Accordingly, it is our request and our hope that you will see fit to carry over, in effect, \$12,000 of the 1961 funds to 1962, giving us a total temporary supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1962 of \$92,000.

In other words, the supplemental amount we are asking for in addition to our regular continuing appropriation to carry out our program for this Congress is the same as we originally asked for, but we are now asking for \$12,000 less for fiscal 1961 and \$12,000 more for fiscal 1962.

We ask your favorable consideration of this request and stand ready to answer any questions you may have.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any questions, Mr. Hayden?

Senator HAYDEN. No.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Congressman Patman.

Representative PATMAN. Thank you, sir. Senator Douglas and Senator Proxmire had hoped to meet me here. I assume they will come in later.

Senator PASTORE. When they do we will give them the right-of-way as well.

Representative PATMAN. Thank you, sir.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENTS OF J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ARCHITECT; WALTER L. RUBEL, COORDINATING ENGINEER; THOMAS F. CLANCY, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING; J. LEWEY CARAWAY, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS; DAVID G. STEVENSON, ASSISTANT TO MR. CARAWAY; AND CHARLES A. DURKIN, JR., ASSISTANT TO MR. HENLOCK

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator PASTORE. The budget estimate under the head of "Senate Office Buildings" is in the amount of \$2,074,000. I will insert in the record pages 76 to 79 of the justification.

(The justification referred to follows:)

Senate Office Buildings

1961 appropriation in annual act.....	\$2, 338, 400
Pay supplemental in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.....	25, 000
Total appropriations, 1961.....	2, 363, 400

DEDUCTIONS

Personnel benefits: Government contribution to employees' health benefits fund, decreased from \$23,500 to \$19,500...	\$4, 000	
Under the provisions of Public Law 86-382, 86th Cong., Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959, approved Sept. 28, 1959, and effective July 1, 1960, the Government is required to contribute to the employees' health benefits fund. The decrease of \$4,000 is based on actual cost experience of the program during the past year.		
Other services:		
Annual painting, decreased from \$33,000 to \$30,000...	3, 000	
This allotment varies annually, according to the building needs. The 1961 allotment included additional painting due to election year. The 1962 estimate provides for painting 150-suite rooms, cleaning and painting corridors, and repainting venetian blinds; also, provides for painting exterior of the old building, including windows and trim, which has not been painted since 1954.		
Refinishing elevator doors, old building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1961, dropped for 1962, for cleaning and refinishing the bronze doors, panels, and grillwork of the 14 elevators in service in the Old Senate Office Building.....	23, 600	
Cleaning exterior of old building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1961, dropped for 1962, for steam cleaning the exterior marble and other exterior stonework of the Old Senate Office Building.....	185, 000	
Replacement of chilled water and heating coils and temperature controls, air-conditioning system, Old Building, nonrecurring item, dropped for 1962.....	150, 000	-365, 600
Base for 1962.....		1, 997, 800

ADDITIONS

Personnel compensation:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.----- \$58, 126

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 268 laborers and mechanics on the Senate Office Buildings roll are at present 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 \$38,826 is requested for 1962 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 25, 1960, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Senate Office Buildings wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1962 in accordance with present prevailing rates. The gross cost of these changes is \$46,000. Of this cost, \$7,174 is being absorbed through savings.

An increase of \$19,300 is requested for 1962 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 and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act----- 3, 250

An increase of \$5,824 is requested for 1962 for 1 additional position of subway mechanic, W-11, under the wage-board system of compensation----- 5, 824

At the present time 2 subway mechanic positions are provided for maintenance and care of the subway transportation systems between the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings. This is the same force allowed for many years for care and maintenance of the old monorail transportation system between the Old Senate Office Building and the Capitol. With the removal of this old system from service in the fiscal year 1962, the subway mechanic force will be charged with the care and maintenance of the new subway transportation systems between the 2 Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol. These are far more complicated and complex systems than the old monorail system. In addition, major overhaul of the 2 old subway cars was performed annually at the Naval Gun Factory by that organization, whereas all work on the 4 new subway cars will have to be done at the Senate Office Buildings by our own maintenance force, since the cars are too large to be removed from the subway to an outside shop. This means that skill formerly supplied by the Naval Gun Factory will have to be supplied by our own force. In the interest of the public safety, an additional mechanic should be provided for the care, maintenance, inspection, and testing of these new systems, which are geared to transport 2,000 passengers each hour with maximum safety.

Personnel benefits: Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from \$3,800 to \$4,800.....	\$1, 000
<p>This amount provides for the cost of the Government payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Cong. The additional cost is based on actual cost experience gained since the start of the program.</p>	
Equipment:	
Steel file cabinets, increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000....	5, 000
<p>For 1961, \$5,000 was allowed for the purchase of steel file cabinets for Senators' and other offices throughout the 2 Senate Office Buildings. For 1962, \$10,000 is requested. The increase of \$5,000 is asked in order to properly meet current requirements.</p>	
Trash trucks, nonrecurring item.....	3, 000
<p>A nonrecurring increase of \$3,000 is requested for 1962 for the purchase of 30 new trash trucks in replacement of existing trash trucks, which are of the cloth-bag type in steel frames, are now old, and in poor condition. The new trash trucks would be of plastic fireproof construction.</p>	
	+ \$76, 200
Total estimate for 1962.....	2, 074, 000

BUDGET REQUEST FOR 1962

Senator PASTORE. Now, Mr. Stewart, will you please go over for the committee the additions you have included in the estimates for 1962?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I would like to first read pages 1, 2, and 3 of my justification which give a brief overall summary of my total budget request for 1962.

For 1961, appropriations totaling \$30,565,700 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual appropriation act and the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

For 1962, appropriations totaling \$19,187,000 have been requested in the budget, including a budget amendment of \$1,500,000—a net decrease of \$11,378,700 under the total appropriation of \$30,565,700 for 1961. The net decrease of \$11,378,700 results from decreases totaling \$16,363,800, offset by increases totaling \$4,985,100.

The gross increase of \$4,985,100 results from increases of \$190,700 in the item of personal services; \$38,000 in other annual maintenance items; \$3,256,400 in nonrecurring maintenance items; and \$1,500,000 in construction items.

Of the \$190,700 increase in the item, "Personal services," \$123,731 is for increased pay costs for wage-board employees required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; \$11,519 for within-grade salary advancements under the Classification Act; \$20,134 for overtime and holiday pay increased costs; and \$35,316 for seven additional positions—two for "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol," four for the Capitol Buildings, and one for the Senate Office Buildings.

Of the \$38,000 increase for other annual maintenance items, \$6,000 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; \$1,000 for payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress; \$1,000 for penalty mail costs required by Public Law 286, 83d

Congress; and \$30,000 for miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and equipment.

NONRECURRING MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Of the \$3,256,400 for nonrecurring maintenance items, \$123,700 is for repairs and improvements in the Capitol group of buildings; and \$3,132,700 for repairs and improvements in the Library buildings and grounds, including an item of \$2,500,000 for replacement of the 63-year-old heating and ventilating system in the main Library Building with a modern heating and cooling system.

The only amounts requested in the 1962 budget for construction items are \$1,500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the extension of the Capitol project, and \$6 million 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, airconditioning, 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.

I would like to insert in the record at this point, pages 4 to 10, inclusive, of my justifications which contain a detailed summary of the increases requested for 1962.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

SUMMARY OF INCREASES

The gross budget increase of \$4,985,100 is summarized as follows:
Personal services:

Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	\$123, 731
Within-grade salary advancements under the Classification Act...	11, 519
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	20, 134
Additional positions:	
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol: 1 GS-5 clerk;	
1 GS-4 clerk; Capitol Buildings: 2 GS-7 male nurses;	
2 wage-board elevator mechanics; Senate Office Buildings:	
1 wage-board subway mechanic.....	35, 316
Total, gross personal services increase.....	190, 700

Other annual maintenance items:

Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong....	6, 000
Payment to employees' life insurance fund, Public Law 598, 83d Cong.....	1, 000
Penalty mail costs, Public Law 286, 83d Cong.....	1, 000
All other items.....	30, 000
Total, other annual maintenance items.....	38, 000

Special nonrecurring maintenance items:

Capitol Buildings, Capitol Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Legislative Garage, Capitol Powerplant...	123, 700
Library buildings and grounds (including \$2,500,000 for replacement of 63-year-old heating and ventilating system in the main Library Building).....	3, 132, 700

Total, special nonrecurring maintenance items..... **3, 256, 400**

Special nonrecurring construction items: Extension of the Capitol:
 Liquidation of contract authority..... 1,500,000
 Total gross increase requested for 1962..... 4,985,100

A breakdown of the annual and nonrecurring maintenance and construction items of increase follows:

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol:				
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	\$3,663			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	4,034			
2 additional positions: 1 GS-4 clerk-typist; \$4,056 per annum; 1 GS-5 clerk at \$4,347 per annum.....	8,403			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.....		\$500		
Total.....	\$16,100	500		\$16,600
Capitol Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	24,025			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	1,386			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	11,000			
4 additional positions: 2 GS-7 male nurses at \$5,355 per annum each; 1 elevator mechanic, wage-board 10 at \$5,304 per annum; 1 elevator mechanic, wage-board 9 at \$5,075 per annum.....	21,089			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.....		1,500		
Penalty mail.....		1,000		
Elevator repairs and improvements.....		1,000		
Substation equipment and repairs.....		1,500		
General annual repairs and alterations.....			\$14,700	
Maintenance, air-conditioning system.....			5,200	
Repairs, works of art.....			5,300	
Supplies and materials.....		2,000		
Equipment.....			3,500	
Total.....	57,500	7,000	28,700	93,200
Extension of the Capitol:				
Liquidation of contract authority: No appropriation for 1961; appropriation of \$1,500,000 requested for 1962.....			1,500,000	1,500,000
Capitol grounds:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	8,000			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	600			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	1,000			
General annual repairs.....		2,000		
Resurfacing Louisiana Avenue, from New Jersey Avenue to Union Station Plaza.....			21,000	
Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing surrounding two House Office Buildings.....			18,000	
Supplies and materials.....		1,500		
Equipment: Purchase of a street sweeper.....			9,000	
Total.....	9,600	3,500	48,000	61,100
Senate Office Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	58,126			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	3,250			
1 additional position: Subway mechanic, wage-board 11.....	5,824			
Payment to employees' life insurance fund.....		1,000		
Steel file cabinets.....		5,000		
Trash trucks.....			3,000	
Total.....	67,200	6,000	3,000	76,200
Legislative garage:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	800			
Painting ceiling of garage.....			30,000	
Total.....	800		30,000	30,800

	Personal services	Other annual	Non-recurring	Total
House Office buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	\$16,255			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.	2,245			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs		\$3,000		
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		1,400		
Replacement of terrace landing, 1st and C Sts. approach, Old House Office Building			\$4,000	
Supplies and materials		12,000		
Total	21,500	13,400	4,000	\$38,900
Capitol powerplant:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	11,325			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.	375			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		1,600		
Alterations to existing circuit breakers, electrical plant			10,000	
Total	11,700	1,600	10,000	23,300
Library building and grounds:				
Structural and mechanical care:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	5,200			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	1,100			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		1,000		
Maintenance and repairs, air conditioning and refrigeration systems			22,000	
Maintenance and repairs, elevators			14,700	
Installation of floor tile, both buildings			16,800	
Repairs to mosaic floor tile and marble floor tile, main building			20,000	
Restore and repair decorated plaster ceilings, 2d floor, exhibit halls, main building			12,000	
Cleaning exterior stonework, main building			95,000	
Birdproofing upper areas, including courtyards, main building			58,000	
Roof repairs and replacements, main building			30,700	
Cafeteria expansion, main building			103,000	
Replacement of book conveyors, north and south stacks, main building			180,000	
Adjustable loading dock, receiving unit, main building			3,500	
Replacement of air filter bank for the southeast stack, main building			2,500	
Floor matting, main building entrances			2,100	
Replacement of silk wall covering in former House of Representatives Reading Room, main building			3,600	
Installation of heating and cooling system, main building, including necessary structural and other work			2,500,000	
Materials handling and cleaning equipment			6,000	
Additional booster pump for city water supply, main building			10,000	
Dust-arresting system, carpenter shop, main building			7,000	
Stairway scaffolds			1,800	
Shelving, steel, for Map Division, Annex			1,500	
Plan file cases for prints and photographs, Prints and Photographs Division			3,000	
Underground sprinkler system, grounds, main building			19,000	
Total	6,300	1,000	3,112,200	3,119,500

	Personal services	Other annual	Non-recurring	Total
Library building and grounds—Continued				
Furniture and furnishings:				
Typewriter replacements		\$5,000		
Calculating machine, Audit Office			\$1,000	
Rotary records unit, Loan Division			200	
Electric adding machines for Card Division, Cataloging and Examining Divisions			1,600	
Multilith machine, Office of Secretary			5,500	
Duplicating machine, Descriptive Cataloging Division			1,000	
Posting machine, Accounting Section, Copyright Office			4,000	
Metal bookcases, Legislative Reference Service			3,300	
Folding and inserting machine, Card Division			1,600	
Miscellaneous office equipment			2,300	
Total		5,000	20,500	\$25,500
Total, annual and special nonrecurring maintenance items	\$190,700	38,000	3,256,400	3,485,100
Total, special nonrecurring construction items			1,500,000	1,500,000
Grand total gross increase, 1962, maintenance and construction	190,700	38,000	4,756,400	4,985,100

Legislative—Architect of the Capitol: Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1961			1962 estimate of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1962 estimates over 1961
	Regular annual act	3d Supplemental appropriation Act, 1961	Total appropriation		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol	\$301,400	\$15,000	\$316,400	\$333,000	+\$16,600
Contingent expenses	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Capitol Buildings	1,140,000	12,000	1,152,000	1,142,000	-10,000
Extension of the Capitol (budget amendment)				1,500,000	+1,500,000
Capitol Grounds	388,300		388,300	446,000	+57,700
Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings	6,000		6,000	6,000	
Senate Office Buildings	2,338,400	25,000	2,363,400	2,074,000	-289,400
Extension of additional Senate Office Building site	139,500		139,500		-139,500
Legislative garage	48,200		48,200	79,000	+30,800
House Office Buildings	1,682,600	20,000	1,702,600	1,639,000	-63,600
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building	18,000,000		18,000,000	6,000,000	-12,000,000
Capitol Power Plant	2,028,700		2,028,700	2,052,000	+23,300
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant	2,500,000		2,500,000		-2,500,000
Changes and improvements, Capitol Power Plant	730,000		730,000		-730,000
Library buildings and grounds:					
Structural and mechanical care	942,300		942,300	3,767,000	+2,824,700
Furniture and furnishings	123,300		123,300	99,000	-24,300
Additional library building	75,000		75,000		-75,000
Total, appropriations and estimates	30,493,700	72,000	30,565,700	19,187,000	-11,378,700

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. STEWART. I would like now to turn to page 76 of my justification, the item providing for the maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings. For 1961 we were allowed \$2,363,400, including pay supplemental of \$25,000.

For 1962 we are requesting \$2,074,000, a net decrease of \$289,400. There is a deduction under the item "Government contribution to employees' health benefits fund" from \$23,500 to \$19,500 or \$4,000.

Other services: The allotment for annual painting is decreased from \$33,000 to \$30,000, which results in a \$3,000 deduction. Refinishing elevator doors, old building, a nonrecurring item allowed for 1961 and dropped for 1962, for cleaning and refinishing the bronze doors, panels and grillwork of the 14 elevators in service in the Old Senate Office Building, a \$23,600 deduction.

TOTAL DECREASE

Cleaning exterior of old building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1961, dropped for 1962, for cleaning of the exterior marble and other exterior stonework of the Old Senate Office Building, \$185,000.

Replacement of chilled water and heating coils and temperature controls, air-conditioning system, old building, nonrecurring item, dropped for 1962, \$150,000, so the total decrease amounts to \$365,600.

BUDGET ADDITIONS

Now the additions. Personnel compensation. For wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, \$58,126. Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949 as amended for employees compensated under that act, \$3,250. An increase of \$5,824 is requested for 1962 for one additional position of subway mechanic, Grade W-11, under the wage board system of compensation, \$5,824.

At the present time two subway mechanic positions are provided for maintenance and care of the subway transportation systems between the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings. This is the same force allowed for many years for care and maintenance of the old monorail transportation system between the Old Senate Office Building and the Capitol. With the removal of this old system from service in the fiscal year 1962, the subway mechanic force will be charged with the care and maintenance of the new subway transportation systems between the two Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol. These are far more complicated and complex systems than the old monorail system. In addition, major overhaul of the two old subway cars was performed annually at the Naval Gun Factory by that organization, whereas all work on the four new subway cars will have to be done at the Senate Office Buildings or the Capitol by our own maintenance force, since the cars are too large to be removed from the subway to an outside shop.

ADDITIONAL MECHANIC

This means that skill formerly supplied by the Naval Gun Factory will have to be supplied by our own force. In the interest of the public safety, an additional mechanic should be provided for the

care, maintenance, inspection, and testing of these new systems, which are geared to transport 2,000 passengers each hour with maximum safety.

Senator PASTORE. How many people do we have doing that now?

Mr. STEWART. We have two mechanics.

Senator PASTORE. This will raise it to three?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. This is exclusive of the operators of these subways?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. This is purely mechanical and electrical maintenance to assure the safety of transportation.

Senator PASTORE. That is the obligation you already have. I would like to hear a little more about the necessity of the third one.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Stewart stressed one thing here, Mr. Chairman, that formerly all the major overhaul work was done on the old cars at the Naval Gun Factory because you could remove those cars from the building and send them down there and have the machining and special overhaul work done there.

Now, all maintenance work, including that requiring special skill, will have to be done in our buildings.

OPERATION OF OLD SUBWAY CARS

Senator PASTORE. Are we not going to do away with the old cars?

Mr. STEWART. That is problematical.

Senator PASTORE. What if we do away with them? If you keep those old cars and the old tunnel you are going to have four cars running from the old building and only two from the new building. You have more personnel in the new building than the old building. The question I raise is why do you need four cars for the old building when you have only two for the new building? Wasn't it the original plan that we were going to close that tunnel down?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I think somebody talked to Senator Mansfield on this and suggested that they keep the old cars running. But I understood that would be for the rest of this session. Next year we would close that down as we had contemplated.

I think it is extravagant to have four cars running from the old building and only two from the new building. The question I raise is if you don't need to run those two old cars you don't need this extra mechanic, do you?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, there is a possibility that we will be asked to continue one of the old cars in operation after the end of the session, but that is a possibility that has arisen since we submitted this budget request for an additional mechanic. Our need for this mechanic is due primarily to the fact that you now have four new cars which must be completely maintained. In the past you have had only two cars.

Senator PASTORE. The point that you make is that the gun factory used to make these repairs for you on the old cars.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. With the new cars you will have four altogether.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How many mechanics did we have before we had this new system at all?

Mr. STEWART. Two.

Senator PASTORE. We always had two.

Mr. STEWART. We always had to supplement this force by obtaining the assistance of the Naval Gun Factory.

MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE ON NEW CARS

Senator PASTORE. How much do the manufacturers contribute toward the repairs and guarantees of these cars? I know we had a lot of trouble with them. Where does the factory come into this?

Mr. STEWART. I will ask Mr. Rubel to answer that, Mr. Chairman. He is in charge of it.

Mr. RUBEL. Mr. Chairman, the manufacturer's contract calls for a year's guarantee. The two cars to the new building were put into operation in January 1960. They have not been accepted but they will be accepted very soon and the guarantee will start from the day of acceptance. The manufacturer's obligation is limited to making replacements of defective parts but does not cover repairs attributable to normal wear and tear.

Senator PASTORE. There has been a great deal of consternation on the part of Members of the Senate that at times one of these cars has been jacked up and they have been repairing the wheels. Are we going to make sure that when we finally accept these cars that they are in perfect order and that they are workable cars, or are we going to have this continuous trouble of jacking up these cars and having them out of commission for hours upon hours?

Mr. RUBEL. I think you have probably observed that since the first of January this year the cars have been jacked-up very seldom. Every railroad system that uses steel wheels and steel rails has always had necessary replacements of wheels as they wear. That is something that is inherent in the system.

Senator PASTORE. Will these wheels keep on wearing out or has something been done about perfecting the type of wheel?

Mr. RUBEL. Everything has been done so far that we can possibly do to eliminate or to reduce the wear as much as possible. But there will always be some wear. It must be kept within reason.

Senator PASTORE. When will the two first original cars be ready for acceptance?

Mr. RUBEL. In the next month. All four cars will be accepted at the same time.

Senator PASTORE. Once they are accepted then it is our responsibility to keep them in order?

Mr. RUBEL. For normal wear and tear.

Senator PASTORE. You feel that this third man is absolutely necessary?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. We have twice as many cars as we had before. We only had two monorail cars and now we have four cars. These cars are heavier and more complicated and we must consider the fact that the major repairs on the old monorail cars were made annually at the Naval Gun Factory.

The new cars are too large to take to the gun factory and even if they were small enough to take there the gun factory is going out of business. So we would not have their services available any longer.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, this is pertinent to the subject we have been discussing. May I insert in the record pages 85, 86, 87, and 88, or such portions thereof as deemed pertinent?

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

There are four tracks to be maintained in the new subway systems, starting at the Capitol Building. Tracks Nos. 1 and 2 run to the Old Senate Office Building. Tracks Nos. 3 and 4 run to the New Senate Office Building. The length of the New Senate Office Building branch is 1,098 feet, and the Old Senate Office Building branch 620 feet.

There is a signaling system to be maintained, operated by sensitive photoelectric cells which automatically illuminate "destination," "loading" and "unloading" signs to facilitate the movement of traffic in the terminals. This system also announces and indicates by means of buzzers, bells, and pilot lights the approach of Senators desiring to use the railway transportation systems.

In each office building, there is a terminal equipped with two hydraulic car lifts, one for each track, used for routine inspections and emergency repairs to the underbodies of the subway cars. A maintenance shop for major overhaul work is located at one side of the tunnel near the Capitol terminal. By means of an overhead traveling hoist, an entire car can be transferred from its running rails to the maintenance shop and vice versa.

There is a 230-volt, three-phase, three-wire alternating-current overhead conductor system over each track to be maintained, which transmits the power to the car through current-collecting devices, carried by collapsible pantograph frames mounted on top of the car pylon. There is a metal-clad unit substation which feeds power into the overhead conductors at 200-foot intervals by four separate feeders. There are alternate feeders originating at two separate 1,000-kilovolt-ampere load centers in the old building which supply primary power at 208 volts, three-phase, 60 cycles for the railway substation. The two building load centers are supplied with power at 13,200 volts by three high voltage feeders.

There are 4 rail cars to be maintained, each with seating capacity for 18 passengers and an operator. Each car is equipped with two four-wheel swivel trucks with automotive-type differential drive axles. They are assembled with resilient rubber sandwiches to reduce the noise level.

The cars are electrically propelled by a variable voltage drive system which provides regenerative braking, and includes the safety aspects which have been proven by modern vertical transportation systems. The car-mounted drive system comprises a main propulsion motor-generator set, two drive motors, and excitation motor-generator set, and drive system controls.

Each car is equipped with main propulsion motor-generator set which has to be maintained, comprising an alternating-current, 3-phase, 230-volt squirrel-cage induction motor driving a 250-volt, compound, variable-voltage, direct-current generator.

Each car is equipped with two 25-horsepower, shunt-wound, direct-current drive motors complete with an integral-mounted disk brake, which have to be maintained.

Each car is equipped with three independent braking systems to serve normal and emergency stopping, which have to be maintained—(1) regenerative braking by drive system, (2) two spring-set electrically released motor-mounted brakes, (3) magnetically operated track brakes. The magnetic track brakes are energized by a storage battery and are used only for emergency stopping.

Each car's operator's compartment is equipped with switches and pushbuttons necessary for the operation of the car, including a master switch for initiating car movement. It also includes indicating lights and meters for visual monitoring of the car performance and safety devices by the operator.

Numerous safety features are incorporated into the control system to provide maximum safety to the passengers, all of which have to be serviced and maintained.

The addition of one mechanic to the subway maintenance force to take care of this complex system is therefore urgently requested.

EMPLOYEES LIFE INSURANCE FUND

Mr. STEWART. The next item which is an addition is \$1,000 payment to the employees life insurance fund required by law, an increase from \$3,800 to \$4,800.

STEEL FILE CABINETS

The next item is: steel file cabinets increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000. For 1961, \$5,000 was allowed for the purchase of steel file cabinets for Senators and other offices throughout the two Senate Office Buildings. For 1962, \$10,000 is requested. The increase of \$5,000 is asked in order to properly meet current requirements.

Senator PASTORE. Will you elaborate on that a little bit? How many pending requests do we have for steel cabinets?

Mr. STEWART. May I ask the Superintendent of Buildings to reply?

Mr. CARAWAY. We are replacing the old four-drawer cabinets in the old building. Almost every one wants these five-drawer cabinets because of the saving of space and they work much easier than the old cabinets we have. Also, many of the cabinets in the old building are in poor condition. We hope to replace all of them.

We are using the old steel cabinets for storage up in the attic and different places.

Senator PASTORE. Will this be a recurring expense every year?

Mr. CARAWAY. We usually get \$5,000 to keep current with the requests.

Senator PASTORE. Once you change all these cabinets why do you have to keep getting \$5,000? How much do we need to do the whole job? How many cabinets do we have to replace?

Mr. CARAWAY. We get orders for them every day.

Senator PASTORE. You mean any time a Senator wants another cabinet all he does is call you up and you have to give him a cabinet?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How many pending requests do you have for cabinets?

Mr. CARAWAY. We have 100 cabinets coming in. Half of them came in yesterday and some of them are coming in today. We have orders now to take care of all those.

COST OF FILE CABINETS

Senator PASTORE. Will they cost the \$10,000?

Mr. CARAWAY. They are costing right now about \$60 each. This is the lowest price they have been in years. This is one reason we want to stock up on them.

Senator PASTORE. Maybe I am belaboring this too much but the point I make is this. You are already saying that it is a program to replace all these cabinets.

Mr. CARAWAY. We replace them after we get requests from the Senators' offices. There are still many old cabinets in the old building. As fast as we can, we are replacing them.

Senator PASTORE. Up to now the allowance has been \$5,000 a year?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Now you are raising it to 10.

Mr. CARAWAY. For this 1 year.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, next year it will drop back to five?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes. If we ever catch up we can drop it altogether. But at the beginning of every session almost all offices will call for one or two additional files to keep up with their filing system.

Of course, we are constantly adding files in the new building.
Senator PASTORE. Very well.

TRASH TRUCKS

Mr. STEWART. The next item is a nonrecurring item of an increase of \$3,000. This is requested for 1962 for the purchase of 30 new trash trucks in replacement of existing trash trucks which are of the cloth-bag type in steel frames and are now old and in poor condition. The new trash trucks would be of plastic fireproof construction. That makes an overall total addition of \$76,200.

On May 24, I wrote a letter to Hon. John Pastore, the chairman of this committee, which at this time I would like to insert in the record. This is on the request for 26 new positions. This request is not in the budget or the justifications already submitted today.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Last year a budget request was submitted by the Architect of the Capitol to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for 29 new positions in the Senate Office Buildings. This request was submitted on the basis of our best judgment of actual requirements as a result of maintaining, repairing, and operating the new building in addition to the old building, and anticipated operation of the new subway system from both office buildings to the Capitol.

Only one of the 29 positions was allowed last year, that of charwoman inspector. In view of such action by the committee, we did not repeat our request in the budget prepared last fall for these new positions for the fiscal year 1962, except for 1 subway mechanic which we considered of utmost importance.

We have again reviewed with the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings the personnel requirements for properly maintaining, repairing, and operating the Senate Office Buildings and as a result, submit for your consideration the enclosed list of 26 new positions, together with justifications for such positions, in addition to the 1 subway mechanic's position already included in the 1962 budget.

We would appreciate the opportunity of reviewing this matter with you for the purpose of determining whether you desire that the request be formally submitted, through the Bureau of the Budget, as an amendment to the budget prior to the hearings on the legislative appropriation bill.

I am sending copies of this letter and report to Senator Hayden and Senator Bridges.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

Request for additional personnel, Senate Office Buildings

- 1 subway car operator, W-05, at \$4,368 per annum----- \$4, 368
 The 4 new subway cars are now operating between the Capitol and the 2 Senate Office Buildings. This is a permanent arrangement which should not vary in future years. The cars are in general operation on a regular basis 2 shifts each day, which requires 8 operators on a regular basis. These 8 operators are now provided, but 1 additional operator is required to relieve regular operators during periods of sick, annual, and other leave, and to assist with work in the subway maintenance when not required in the operation of the cars.
- 1 upholsterer helper, W-05, at \$4,368 per annum----- 4, 368
 The need for this additional employee is due to the following:
 (a) The aging furniture, venetian blinds, and bookcase curtains in the old building are requiring more and more attention and repair.
 (b) The new upholstered furniture in the new building is requiring repair caused by cigarette burns, normal use, and mishaps.
 (c) 583 bookcases in the new building require curtains.
 (d) Approximately 600 venetian blinds require repair and adjustment.
 (e) Approximately 100 pairs of draperies in the new building require adjustment and repair from time to time.
 (f) Carpeting in both buildings requires constant attention and repair, especially when furniture and telephones are moved.
- 1 mason helper, W-05, at \$4,368 per annum----- 4, 368
 At the present time, 1 Grade W-11 mason and a Grade W-05 helper are provided on the Senate Office Building payrolls. The workload has now reached the point where services of an additional helper are required for 1962 due especially to the following reasons:
 (a) Constant changes in both buildings, such as cutting new doorways; adding, changing, and removing partitions in rooms.
 (b) Repair or replacement of old concrete, linoleum tile, and marble floors in the old building.
 (c) Repair of floors in the new building caused by cigarette burns and normal use.
 (d) Repair of floors in new building because of moving telephone and electrical outlets.
 (e) Repair of floors and walls in the new building after moving of room partitions.
- 6 laborers, W-03, at \$3,936 per annum----- 23, 616
 These men are required for waxing and buffing the floors and cleaning the carpets in the new building, and for cleaning the new subways from the Capitol to both Senate Office Buildings. The subway requires cleaning nightly. The tile floors in the new building require waxing at least three times a year and buffing once a month, both in the interest of appearance and protection of the tile. The carpets should be shampooed regularly, depending on weather conditions outside and the traffic in the particular areas.
 We are unable to do a thorough job in these areas with the present force.
- 10 part-time charwomen, W-02, at \$2,928 per annum----- 29, 280
 At the present time, there are 100 part-time charwomen provided for the cleaning of both buildings. These employees are scheduled to work an average of 32 hours per week; however, when annual, sick, and leave-without-pay are taken into account, actual working time on an overall year-round basis is reduced by about one-eighth. Under the present conditions, it is necessary that the inspectors and other supervisors join in the cleaning work in order to fill in for those absent. It has been impossible under those conditions for the inspectors to do their usual job of inspection and this has resulted in many complaints from the occupants of the buildings. In addition, there are many pictures and mementoes in the offices which must also be carefully cleaned.
 Providing funds for hiring of these additional women is considered imperative if the office buildings and contents are to be properly cleaned.

3 elevator operators at \$3,788 per annum.....	\$11, 364
Two additional elevator operators are required for elevator No. 10 at the southeast corner of the old building. This elevator has been converted for passenger use and is now in operation.	
An additional operator is required for relief of the other 50 operators.	
1 elevator operator (for passenger-freight car) at \$3,788 per annum...	3, 788
This man is required on the small elevator at the southwest corner of the new building, reserved for Senators only during the day and used for freight in the early morning and late evening hours. This will make possible assignment of a regular operator to this car during the period 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. or until 30 minutes after adjournment of the Senate.	
3 air conditioning mechanics, W-09, at \$5,470 per annum.....	16, 410
These additional men are required to properly maintain and operate the air-conditioning system and other mechanical equipment as noted, in the new building.	
Total cost on basis of 40-hour workweek.....	197, 562

¹ We will attempt to absorb under presently budgeted funds, the cost of overtime and holiday pay, retirement, and other contributions applicable to these 26 positions.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. I want you to explain it.

Mr. STEWART. Last year a budget request was submitted by me to the Senate Committee on Appropriations for 29 new positions in the Senate Office Buildings. This request was submitted on the basis of our best judgment of actual requirements as a result of maintaining, repairing, and operating the new building in addition to the old building, and anticipated operation of the new subway system from both office buildings to the Capitol.

Only 1 of the 29 positions was allowed last year, that of charwoman inspector. In view of such action by the committee, we did not repeat our request in the budget prepared last fall for these new positions for the fiscal year 1962, except for one subway mechanic which we considered of utmost importance.

We have again reviewed with the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings the personnel requirements for properly maintaining, repairing, and operating the Senate Office Buildings and as a result, submit for your consideration the enclosed list of 26 new positions, together with justifications for such positions, in addition to the 1 subway mechanic's position already included in the 1962 budget.

We would appreciate the opportunity of reviewing this matter with you for the purpose of determining whether or not your committee will approve all or part of our request.

Senator PASTORE. Is this the item that I discussed with you, Mr. Caraway, yesterday?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Caraway can better answer any questions you may have.

UPHOLSTERER POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. I raised the question on these upholsterers. I am made to understand that you are going to do an overall repair job on the old furniture. The question I raised yesterday with Mr. Caraway is if this is a job that has to be done and he explained to me that if we gave him this extra upholstery that it would take 2 years to do it.

Why should it not be done by one contract on the outside and get the whole job done before we get back here in January? I think you could do it quicker, better, and more efficiently according to specifications. That is the question I raised. Have you gentlemen any comment on that?

Mr. CARAWAY. I have; yes, sir. I had some people in yesterday looking at another job and while they were here I asked them to give me a pretty close estimate on refinishing this furniture the way we would do it. They have come up with a price of \$78,295. This is an estimate. This is not a bid.

If they bid they may do it cheaper. This is what they told me it would cost. We feel we can do a better job for about \$27,000 a year over a 2-year period.

Senator PASTORE. You already have two upholsterers, have you not?

Mr. CARAWAY. We have three.

Senator PASTORE. Are these men proficient enough to draw up specifications as to what should be done and how?

Mr. CARAWAY. I think so.

Senator PASTORE. Why don't you do that? Why don't you get the specifications drawn up and submit them for bids? I don't think we ought to be bound by one man.

Mr. CARAWAY. This is just an estimate.

Senator PASTORE. It will be about what?

Mr. CARAWAY. \$78,295. He also told me that regardless of who the successful bidder would be, we would have to keep our own inspector on the job to insure a proper job.

Senator PASTORE. Not if you went to reliable people. What kind of upholsterers do we have in the District? That is being done every day in the week. They have to meet specifications. You don't have to have somebody there to police it.

Mr. CARAWAY. You have to have someone there to require the contractor to meet the specifications. You take a couch and if they put a leather covering on it and "cut corners" on other necessary repair work, you can't tell until several months later until the couch begins to fall apart. We would do the job right in our shop.

Senator PASTORE. You could have your own upholsterers drop around and see that they were doing it right.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. You don't have to hire anybody to do that.

Mr. CARAWAY. No, you would not have to hire anybody, but we would have to take such an inspector off his other duties.

Senator PASTORE. I should like to take that up with the committee members in the executive session when time comes about. They are asking for an additional job of an upholsterer and the reason this is sought is because they feel there has to be quite an extensive job of upholstering done to the old furniture in the old building.

My suggestion was that rather than doing it piecemeal, which would mean that some Senators would have to wait 2 years, the better way was to send this out on a contract and get it all done.

Mr. CARAWAY. This new upholsterer we are asking for has nothing to do with this major repair job we have been discussing. We are asking for this new upholsterer to take care of the work we are now doing.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, you are asking for three now?

Mr. CARAWAY. I am asking for one helper on a permanent basis and two upholsterers on a 2-year basis if we do this major repair job on the furniture for the old building.

Senator PASTORE. I think you explained yesterday which would be engaged on a temporary basis until it was all done.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. My fear was once they got on the payroll I don't think you would ever get rid of them.

This item of 26 positions was disallowed the last time.

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. I would like to get a detailed explanation of it because anything that was disallowed before will have to be explained quite minutely before you get it passed through the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. Under an upholsterer helper—

Senator PASTORE. We have just gone through this.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. You are asking for the helper, anyway, to take care of the backlog in the regular course of repair.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. The other two temporary would do the overall job of doing it for 2 years, which raises the question whether it would not be better to do it by contract?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is correct.

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINETMAKER

Senator PASTORE. I have received a letter dated June 15 from the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate recommending an appropriation of \$16,907 to employ two upholsterers and one cabinetmaker for the purpose of refinishing the upholstered furniture in the Senators' private offices in the Old Senate Office Building. I will insert the letter into the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
June 15, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: In regular session, on June 14, 1961, the Committee on Rules and Administration considered and approved a proposal made by the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings to refinish the upholstered furniture in the private offices of Senators assigned suites in the Old Senate Office Building.

As you are aware, much of this furniture is of venerable age and has become shabby and a detriment to the appearance of these offices. However, despite its outward appearance, the furniture is basically sound. In order to replace it the Superintendent has estimated an appropriation of approximately \$140,000 would be required.

As an alternative to purchasing new furniture, the Superintendent has informed the committee that sufficient leather and fittings to refinish the old furniture can be purchased with funds already available to him and with the employment of two additional upholsterers and one cabinetmaker the work could be completed by his own staff over a 2-year period at a cost of \$16,907.20 a year.

As heretofore stated, the committee approved the proposal to refinish the present furniture and urges favorable consideration of the inclusion in the 1962 legislative appropriation bill of funds in the amount of \$16,907.20 for employment of personnel to carry out this project the first year.

A copy of a letter on this subject, from the Superintendent, Senate Office Buildings, to the committee, dated June 7, 1961, is attached.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD, *Chairman.*

U.S. SENATE,
SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS,
June 7, 1961.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: As per your request I submit herewith estimate for refinishing upholstered furniture in the Senators' private offices of the Old Senate Office Building. The work is to be completed within a 2-year period and requires the following material and personnel per year:

Leather-----	Funds unavailable
Choice of 3 colors: ruby, green, and tan; approximately 400 square feet per room.	
Personnel-----	\$16,907.20
2 upholsterers at \$5,572.80 per annum-----	\$11,145.60
1 cabinetmaker at \$5,761.60 per annum-----	\$5,761.60
To be employed as regular personnel working 40 hours per week.	
Other materials and personnel to be absorbed out of regular appropriation-----	No cost
Total estimate per year-----	\$16,907

Two offices are now completed, which are Senators Morton and Symington, and other requests have been received which we cannot fill at this time because of the lack of these funds now requested.

Very truly yours,

J. LEWEY CARAWAY,
Superintendent, Senate Office Buildings.

ADDITIONAL SUBWAY CAR OPERATOR

Senator PASTORE. Let us go to the next one.

Mr. STEWART. We require one additional subway car operator at \$4,368 per annum. We have four new subway cars operating between the Capitol and the two Senate Office Buildings. This is a permanent arrangement which should not vary in future years. The cars are in general operation on a regular basis two shifts each day, which requires eight operators on a regular basis.

These eight operators are now provided, but one additional operator is required to relieve regular operators during periods of sick, annual, and other leave, and to assist with the work in the subway maintenance when not required in the operation of the cars.

Senator PASTORE. This would alleviate the tension when the Senate is in long session?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Mr. CARAWAY. That and when someone is off and to relieve them during the day.

Senator PASTORE. We have eight operators?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. And this would make it nine?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. He would be more or less a relief man?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any questions on this? If not, let us get to the third item.

MASON HELPER

Mr. STEWART. The next is a mason helper, W-05, at \$4,368 per annum. One mason and one helper are now provided on the Senate Office Building payrolls and the workload has now reached the point where services of an additional helper are required for 1962 due especially to the following reasons:

Constant changes in both buildings, such as cutting new doorways; adding, changing, and removing partitions in rooms.

Repair or replacement of old concrete, linoleum tile, and marble floors in the old building.

Repair of floors in the new building caused by cigarette burns and normal use.

Repair of floors in new building because of moving telephone and electrical outlets.

Repair of floors and walls in the new building after moving of room partitions.

Senator PASTORE. How many men do we have now?

Mr. STEWART. We only have one mason and one helper. We are asking for an additional helper.

ADDITIONAL LABORERS

The next item is for six laborers, W-03, at \$3,936 per annum each. These men are required for waxing and buffing the floors and cleaning the carpets in the new building, and for cleaning the new subways from the Capitol to both Senate Office Buildings. The subway requires cleaning nightly. The tile floors in the new building require waxing at least three times a year and buffing once a month, both in the interest of appearance and protection of the tile. The carpets should be shampooed regularly, depending on weather conditions outside and the traffic in the particular areas.

We are unable to do a thorough job in these areas with the present force.

Senator PASTORE. Very well.

PART-TIME CHARWOMEN

Mr. STEWART. The next is an item of part-time charwomen, 10 of those, at an estimated annual cost of \$29,280.

Senator PASTORE. How many charwomen do we have now?

Mr. STEWART. At the present time there are 100 part-time charwomen provided for the cleaning of both buildings. These employees are scheduled to work an average of 32 hours per week; however, when annual, sick, and leave without pay are taken into account, actual working time on an overall year-round basis is reduced by about one-eighth.

Under the present conditions, it is necessary that the inspectors and other supervisors join in the cleaning work in order to fill in for those absent.

It has been impossible under those conditions for the inspectors to do their usual job of inspection and this has resulted in many complaints from the occupants of the buildings. In addition, there are many pictures and mementos in the offices which must also be carefully cleaned.

Providing funds for hiring of these additional women is considered imperative if the office buildings and contents are to be properly cleaned.

COMPARISON WITH HOUSE BUILDING EMPLOYEES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Stewart, I think you were asked this question before in other years. Have you got any comparison with the number of employees that we have in this building as compared with a commercial office building?

Mr. STEWART. I don't believe so unless the superintendent has made such a study.

Mr. CARAWAY. Not with a commercial building. We have it for the House Office Buildings.

Mr. ROOF. We have a comparison with the House Office Buildings. This comparison requires some interpretation because of the different hours worked. In the House we have a total of 381 employees and in the Senate 351. That is not a true picture because the char force in the House works only 3 hours daily, and in the Senate they work 6 hours.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They cover the two House Office Buildings and we cover the two Senate buildings?

Mr. ROOF. That is correct. As far as the total hours worked by the char forces on an annual basis are concerned, they are about the same in both buildings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We don't cover the Capitol under this item?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. But we do cover the subways in both instances to the Capitol.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You don't have any comparison on a per square foot basis or any other basis with an office building?

Mr. ROOF. This is for the House Office Buildings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I mean the Cafritz Building downtown or any of those.

Mr. ROOF. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you get us any figures on those?

COMPARISON WITH COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Mr. STEWART. Our operation, Senator, is so varied from the ordinary commercial operation I don't know what comparison we could make. I would be very glad to attempt to obtain such information.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it would be an interesting comparison because I know that the GSA maintenance is a lower figure than the commercial office buildings as a whole are per square foot or per cubic foot. I was interested to know what the difference would be here. Whether it would be up or whether it would be down. I know the GSA is less.

Mr. CARAWAY. Senator, they don't clean every night in the other Government buildings. They only empty wastepaper baskets every 3 or 4 nights. We, of course, do these things daily.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have heard that criticism a great many times. I have always believed that we should increase the maintenance in the GSA buildings. The only question comes whether we should increase it or how it compares here. This is a legislative as opposed to the executive.

Senator PASTORE. Would you mind if we interrupt again? Senator Proxmire wants to address himself to the previous item that Congressman Patman was interested in, and then we will come back to this.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM PROXMIRE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this very much. I apologize for this interruption. The chairman of the Joint Committee, Congressman Patman, has already appeared and outlined the committee's request.

One of the justifications for it, which I think is eminently sound, is that we have just had this very profound and definitive monetary commission study.

As a matter of fact, it is probably the most thorough and exhaustive study of monetary policies that has every been made in this country. The President has asked the Joint Economic Committee to hold hearings on it. I think we have to hold hearings. This is going to take more work than we anticipated.

I think we need these funds very urgently. I think the hearings that the Joint Economic Committee will hold can be useful and constructive. So I enthusiastically support the position of the chairman of the committee and I urge this committee to approve this transfer.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator PASTORE. Let me ask you this. You say it is not fair to make a comparison between the House and the Senate because of the hours involved. Would you say that we have more carpeting here than they have there?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, definitely. Mr. Caraway has charge and responsibility for purchase, repair, and maintenance of all the furniture and all the carpeting in both these buildings. In the House the Clerk of the House has that responsibility.

As far as the cleaning is concerned, the Senate Office Buildings would be somewhat comparable to the same function in the House Office Buildings.

Senator PASTORE. Are the carpets swept every night?

Mr. CARAWAY. They are vacuumed every other night. They are gone over every night.

Senator PASTORE. What happens if you don't get these extra people?

COMPLAINTS ON CLEANING JOB

Mr. CARAWAY. We are getting an awful lot of complaints that I would like to get rid of.

Senator PASTORE. What kind of complaints? Is the cleaning job being done or not?

Mr. CARAWAY. The main difficulty we have with cleaning is due to the fact that so many of the charwomen are frequently absent on leave. With an allowance of 26 days annual leave and 13 days sick leave each year, the majority use their leave as soon as it becomes available.

Senator PASTORE. That has been true from time immemorial, hasn't it? They have always had sick and annual leave.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir. We submitted our request for additional personnel a year after the new building was placed in operation. Experience has shown that we did not ask for enough personnel.

TOTAL CHARWOMEN

Senator PASTORE. How many did you have before you took this new building over? How many charwomen did you have?

Mr. CARAWAY. Sixty.

Senator PASTORE. So when you took over this new building you were given 40 more, is that correct?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir. We were allowed all the additional charwomen we asked for but we just did not ask for enough personnel.

Senator PASTORE. You consider 10 more a minimum?

Mr. CARAWAY. I will be glad to reduce my request to five additional charwomen and see how we get along for another year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I would say most respectfully that I think this building and the old building as I see it—and I say this in a complimentary way—is so much cleaner than an office building where I have a suite in Boston that there is no comparison.

I think you gentlemen do a good job on the cleaning. The only criticism I have is that you have cracked up all my glass ashtrays. But I never made any complaint on that. They were given to me by Governor Lehman who is a Democrat.

Senator PASTORE. We are big hearted people.

Mr. CARAWAY. We do get many complaints and many of them are due to time taken off.

Senator PASTORE. You say maybe you could try it with five new ones?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Let us go to the next item.

ADDITIONAL ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Mr. STEWART. The next is a request for three elevator operators at \$3,788 per year each. Two additional elevator operators are required for elevator No. 10 at the southeast corner of the old building. This elevator has been converted for passenger use and is now in operation. One additional operator is required for relief of the other 50 operators.

Senator PASTORE. I discussed this with Mr. Caraway yesterday. I am glad my two colleagues are here. You take these elevators right outside here in the middle of the new building, they are automatic elevators. We raised the question why you need any operators there at all.

I use that elevator because my car stall is right at the foot of this door. I find it very convenient to get into that elevator and push the button myself. Nobody has to stay there to push that button. It is not one of those elevators that gets a tremendous amount of traffic.

We talked with Mr. Caraway about it. By taking those men from those elevators and shifting them over where you do have the pressures, it would be helpful. We are going to try that out. Rather than ask for three you are going to ask for one?

Mr. CARAWAY. We are going to ask for one operator for the "Senators only" elevator for night operation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would say most emphatically. I use that elevator because it is right by my office. I would say most emphatically that you do not need an operator. It is easier to punch the button and put it on automatic at night and all through the day. You certainly don't need an operator there. I would be very emphatic on that. I have tried it both ways.

Senator PASTORE. Let us assume a vote comes up. That is the elevator that most Senators use, is that correct?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

AUTOMATIC OPERATION OF ELEVATORS

Senator PASTORE. What is the advantage of having an operator on it as against the advantage of working it automatically? What happens when you push that button on floor No. 2 and somebody is going down and you might have somebody up on floor No. 5, does that confuse it at all, or are they automatic to such an extent that it doesn't make any difference? Even a manual operator would not have any better advantage.

Mr. CARAWAY. We appreciate, of course, that whether you want an operator on there at night or not is a matter for the Senate to decide. If an operator is desired at night, then our request for an additional operator stands; otherwise it can be withdrawn.

Senator PASTORE. You are only talking about night.

Mr. CARAWAY. We have an operator now in the daytime. This elevator is used for carrying both passengers and freight. We have to use it to carry freight to the attic and the basement. We have no other way to get freight up to the attic.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have a stack of three elevators there?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So to answer the chairman's question, because my door is right there, if the elevator for the Senators is going the wrong way all you need to do is to step around the corner and you have two more elevators for an emergency.

Senator PASTORE. Let us try it that way. Let us shift around those that we don't need so much and see how we get along with them. Now we get to the next item.

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANICS

Mr. STEWART. Three air-conditioning mechanics, W-09, at \$5,470 per annum each. These additional mechanics are required to properly maintain and operate the air-conditioning system and other related mechanical equipment in the building.

Senator PASTORE. I talked with Mr. Caraway on this and we talked of reducing the request from three to two. I think you need these mechanics because you have this expensive equipment with insufficient personnel to take care of it. It would be pennywise and

pound foolish to have this tremendous investment without adequate mechanics to take care of it.

One day it will break down and if you have to replace it, it will be much, much more expensive. Is that right, Mr. Caraway?

REPLACEMENT OF CHILLED WATER HEATING COILS

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. The next item.

Mr. STEWART. As indicated, we are asking for a language change on page 80 of our justifications. The 1961 appropriation includes an allotment of \$150,000 for replacement of chilled water and heating coils and temperature controls of the air-conditioning system in the Old Senate Office Building, installed in 1937.

This work involves the procurement of chilled water coils, pipe, pipe fittings, control equipment, and many other supplies and materials. In addition, deteriorated and obsolete parts of the 18 air-handling units must be removed before the new installations can proceed. All of this work must be scheduled and accomplished so as to avoid discomfort to the building occupants.

All of the design engineering has been completed, including the preparation of working drawings. Specifications for new equipment and materials are now being prepared and contracts will be awarded either in the latter part of June 1961 or the early part of July 1961.

The work on the site cannot, however, be started until the close of the next cooling season—on or about November 15, 1961. Because of the magnitude of the project, all of the work at the site cannot be completed during the following noncooling season—November 15, 1961, to March 15, 1962—and will have to be continued to completion in the fiscal year 1963. It is anticipated, as normally occurs, that change orders to contracts will be necessary to be issued in the course of the work to meet actual field conditions.

It is therefore requested that the allotment of \$150,000 for these improvements be continued available until June 30, 1963, to meet these conditions.

PAINTING OF GARAGE CEILING

Senator PASTORE. May I ask you a question on the painting of the ceiling of the legislative garage for \$30,000?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. As you recall, I made the request last year but in the wisdom of the Senate it was postponed at that time. It was deferred for 1961 pending the effecting of lighting improvement in the garage under funds provided for such purpose in 1960 and reappropriated for 1961. Funds are requested to proceed with the painting in the fiscal year 1962, now that the lighting improvements have been effected.

It is considered desirable that the ceiling be painted following the new lighting system in order to improve the appearance of the garage and to obtain full benefit of the new lighting. The ceiling of the garage has not been painted since the original completion and occupancy of the garage in 1932. It is proposed to take care of this section of the garage under the allotment of \$30,000 requested for 1962.

CONTRACT WORK

Senator PASTORE. Is that a private contract or is that done by our own painters?

Mr. STEWART. We will let that work out by contract. The garage is an underground structure, 520 feet long, 204 feet wide at its widest point, and 10 feet high in the clear. The roof is built of beams and slabs of concrete and steel, supported by rows of concrete columns, so spaced as to give a clear span of about 50 feet between the rows of columns and sidewalls. Due to the nature of the construction, the concrete ceiling is not a flat surface but consists of a series of beams and recesses, which makes for a difficult painting job.

Senator PASTORE. Is this paint job taking place merely to improve the appearance of it or is it necessary to preserve its construction?

Mr. STEWART. The painting should be done for three reasons. One is for appearance; another is to get the maximum benefit of the new lighting system just installed; and finally because the present old paint that is flaking off the old surface of the ceiling and falling on the automobiles parked in the garage, thereby exposing the automobiles to damage from the chemical content of the paint.

Senator PASTORE. You say it was last painted in 1932?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. That is when the garage was built. It has never been repainted since. But today I would say that you are only getting 65 to 70 percent of the full benefit of your new lighting system with the ceiling background in its present condition.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. The House in denying this said with installation of improved lighting last year, light conditions are much better; while painting the ceiling is no doubt desirable, it can wait a while longer. You say it is desirable to do it.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; it is my recommendation that the painting be done next year.

Senator HAYDEN. It is a gloomy place.

Mr. STEWART. You are not getting the full benefit of your new lighting system that you have just installed. Then, too, there is the flaking of the old paint that must not be overlooked.

Senator HAYDEN. It is flaking?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROOF. It flakes and falls on the hoods and tops of automobiles.

Senator HAYDEN. That is a little more than appearance, if it is flaking.

Mr. STEWART. That is right. It is a combination of the three things I stated.

CLEANING EXTERIOR OF LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator PASTORE. All right, on this item of \$95,000 in the bill for the cleaning of the exterior work of the main Library Building.

With the completion of this job does that complete the exterior cleaning on Capitol Hill?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir. Our program calls for cleaning the Main Library of Congress Building in 1962, and the two House Office Buildings in 1963. The cleaning of the two House Office Buildings

is being scheduled to conform to completion of the third House Office Building.

Following this work, we propose to clean the exterior of the main conservatory of the Botanic Garden, which would complete all exterior building cleaning to be done on Capitol Hill.

That is our schedule.

POPLAR POINT NURSERY

Senator PASTORE. Last year this committee recommended in its report that the Architect of the Capitol study the desirability of rehabilitating the Poplar Point Nursery in order to furnish the plant material which will be needed around the buildings on Capitol Hill in the future.

I notice that the House has included in the bill the sum you have requested to do this. Advise us, please, what your program is in this regard.

Explanation of this item starts on page 209 of my justifications.

The nursery at the Botanic Garden is known as Poplar Point Nursery and is located adjacent to Anacostia Park in the District of Columbia. At present, there are eight greenhouses in operation at this location, and eight additional greenhouses are now under construction; about 1 acre is planted, and the remainder of the approximately 7 acres of available land is either being used for storage or lying idle.

From 1934 until 1942, the Capitol Grounds were restocked regularly from material grown at the nursery. The Library of Congress Annex, constructed during this period, was almost completely landscaped from Poplar Point Nursery material.

In 1942, however, floods ruined all of the nursery stock and so aggravated a bad drainage condition that the land became unsuitable for cultivation. Practically nothing has been grown there since 1942 except in the greenhouses.

The entire area has now been built up with fill dirt and the drainage condition has been corrected to a point where future plantings will not be endangered by floods. Although the fill dirt made an adequate foundation, it is not suitable for growing plant material since it consists of bricks, broken concrete, boulder rocks, and other material of a subsoil nature taken from excavations within the Capitol Grounds area.

Senator HAYDEN. Where does the soil that you put in down there come from?

Mr. STEWART. You mean the fill dirt that is in there?

Senator HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. That is fill from our construction work around here. It is old concrete, old brick, old mortar, and just plain dirt that has been dug out of foundations and other excavated areas.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUIRED

In order to rehabilitate the nursery and institute a long-range program for propagation and growing of shrubbery and trees at the nursery, it is estimated that the following additional funds would be required:

Topsoil for application at the nursery to a depth of 30 inches, approximately 28,700 cubic yards, \$72,000; small nursery stock to be grown, \$20,000.

The nursery stock proposed to be grown would consist of trees and shrubs, planted at an early stage of their growth. When sufficiently matured, it is proposed that they be used to help landscape the grounds acquired under the additional House Office Building project and the Capitol and other grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Purchase of large or full-grown plant material is costly and rehabilitation of the nursery is recommended as an economy move in providing plant material for the grounds about the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group.

Senator HAYDEN. It has saved money all along when it was in operation?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. When it was in operation it served a very worthy purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN FLAGS

Senator PASTORE. How many American flags a year do we distribute?

Mr. STEWART. We had a banner year recently. On page 12 of my justifications I have submitted a breakdown.

From the year 1937 to 1954 there were only 3,207 flags flown, for all of which there were certificates issued. In the calendar year 1955, 2,666; 1956, 2,192; 1957, 2,529; 1958, 2,850; 1959, 7,428. The year 1960, 16,013 flags. This increase in 1959-60 was due primarily to the change in the flag as the result of Alaska and Hawaii being admitted.

But even if the flags flown on July 4, 1959 (1,070) and July 4, 1960 (5,131)—the dates the 49- and 50-star flags became official—are subtracted from the total in those years, the number to be flown regularly continues to rise rapidly each year.

During the first 3 months of the calendar year 1961, 3,500 flags have already been flown. I can foresee no reason to expect this trend to change.

Senator PASTORE. How much do we charge per flag?

Mr. STEWART. I do not charge anything for flags. Under existing arrangements, the Members of the Senate purchase flags through their stationery room and the Members of the House through their stationery room for their constituents.

I charge nothing for flying flags. They are flown in cooperation with my own maintenance force and the Capitol Police.

Senator PASTORE. We do charge \$6.25.

Mr. ROOF. I think the price in the Senate stationery room is \$6.50 for a 5 by 8 flag and \$3.50 for a 3 by 5 flag. Some of the constituents buy them through the Members of the Senate and House.

Senator PASTORE. A lot of constituents buy them through my office.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. This custom arose some years ago due to the fact that there were not sufficient used flags available for distribution, that had flown over the Capitol. There still are not today.

We only fly two flags daily over the central portion of the Capitol Building, under my jurisdiction. The flag that flies over the Senate wing is under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant of Arms of the Senate. The flag that flies over the House wing is under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant of Arms of the House.

Senator PASTORE. If we made sure that the taxpayer would not have to sustain this cost, I think it is a wonderful patriotic tradition and gesture—if the people who want these flags will pay enough for them to cover the cost, including the flag raiser plus the purchase of the flag. I don't know under whose jurisdiction that comes, but maybe what they ought to do is to revise the cost of these flags so that other people who pay their taxes won't be placed in the position of subsidizing them.

We have several complaints being made on the part of some citizens who feel this is an imposition on the taxpayer to accommodate the people who want these flags. If they pay for the privilege and the flag and the cost of raising it, I see nothing wrong in it.

We spend billions of dollars to promote our goodwill throughout the world, and a gesture of patriotism should not be discouraged. On the other hand, I don't think other people ought to pay for them. I think the ones who want them should pay for them and I think they are willing to pay for them.

I think if there is any objection at all it ought to be revised in the cost of the flag. You say you need another man to keep raising these flags and lowering these flags?

ADDITIONAL CLERK

Mr. STEWART. No, I am asking for a clerk. Insofar as raising the flags and taking them up and bringing them back and boxing them is concerned that is done by the police force together with our maintenance group.

What we need is a clerk for the additional certificates that have to be prepared, the maintenance of files and constant supervision to see that the flags get to the right individuals. It is not unusual in handling this many flags that we will find some Members saying, "I didn't get mine", and after checking our records, we find out that either he or someone properly authorized had already picked it up. It is important that we maintain accurate records.

Senator PASTORE. How many do we have doing this now?

Mr. STEWART. We just have one regularly assigned. We have to borrow additional help at the present time from employees who have other duties to perform, in order to keep up with the volume.

TOTAL FLAGS RAISED AND LOWERED IN 1960

Senator PASTORE. Did you know, Mr. Bridges, that we raised and lowered 16,000 flags in the year of 1960?

Senator BRIDGES. No. But that is quite a number. That is one occupation that is very honorable.

Senator PASTORE. That is the best way to fight communism in the United States.

Mr. STEWART. I might finish my statement about the two flags that fly regularly. They are flown continuously 24 hours a day.

We only take those flags down on two occasions. One occasion is when they become ripped and torn and unfit for further use on the building. The other occasion is on the death of a Member of Congress. The flag is then flown at half-mast until the burial rites are over. They are then taken down. One of them is given to the family and

the other one is put in a so-called pool of members who want them for historic values only.

Most of the flags are worn and frayed by the time they are removed.

PENDING APPLICATIONS

But the fact that they have flown for a period of time over the Capitol, makes them wanted by organizations and institutions, in particular. But there are only about a dozen worn flags available for use each year. For instance, we have applications dating back to 1958 for these flags that fly east and west that we have not been able to fill as yet.

That is how far we are behind on our schedule for used flags. So the flying of flags on temporary poles was started in 1937 as a sort of outlet for Members of Congress whose constituents desire purchased flags flown over the Capitol.

Senator PASTORE. We get many requests in my State. I guess the same is true in many States. Personally, I have never discouraged the practice because I think it is a fine gesture of patriotism.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I might say this. While it is an added task to me, to prepare a dignified certificate, I get a great deal of satisfaction out of seeing the eyes of youngsters that come here from different districts throughout the country and want to look at the man who gave them the flag, just because my name is on that certificate.

It seems to me that it is one of the seeds of real Americanism that we are sowing in this country.

Senator PASTORE. We should not discourage it.

Senator BRIDGES. I agree.

LIBRARY HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM

Senator PASTORE. I notice that you are requesting \$2½ million for the new heating and cooling system in the main building of the Library of Congress. Can you tell us something about the project?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. This item is explained on page 180 of my justifications.

Guy B. Panero, private practicing engineer of New York City, made a survey and study of the heating and cooling systems of the main Library of Congress Building under funds provided for such purpose last year.

His studies revealed that the present systems are highly deficient and deteriorated and in urgent need of replacement, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000. Design and installation of the new system would require the work to extend into the fiscal year 1963, until completion.

The existing systems are 63 years old and are in inconceivably poor physical condition with likely prospects for complete failure at any time in the near future. Even at best the building is possessed of a poorly designed ventilating system and a heating system which is insufficient, ineffective, and entirely obsolete by any standards.

The incapability of the present heating and ventilating systems to provide internal atmospheric conditions compatible with present-day standards commonly employed in libraries of lesser importance is, in itself, sufficient cause for condemning the existing installations.

Of more vital concern is the obsolescence of the mechanical equipment and piping systems, and the serious impairment of the physical condition of some of the major components. During their prolonged period of use, they have been continually subjected to the violently destructive action of chemicals and fluids.

Major equipment failures may be imminent without detection and, because of their obsolescence, replacement parts are no longer commercially available and could not be duplicated without long delay, and at prohibitive cost. The retention in service of this old equipment is an ever-present threat to the continuous functioning of the Library, and a hazard to the building occupants.

In addition to the physical condition and obsolescence of the heating and ventilating equipment, the deterioration of the stored material in the bookstacks and other sections is a matter of utmost concern. Unless steps are taken to provide proper environmental control of the affected areas, the damage presently being done to the collection will reach a point where the paper material deteriorates to a point of complete uselessness. A byproduct of providing proper conditioning for material storage will be the added personnel comfort obtained in the building, matching comfort conditions provided in the other buildings in the Capitol Hill group.

INSTALLATION OF FIRE STOPS

A required step to be taken in conjunction with providing proper environment in the bookstacks would be the installation of necessary fire stops to improve the fire retardation characteristics of the stacks. The present construction has been condemned by the Fire Marshal of the District of Columbia as being susceptible to rapid spread of fire due to the open-type construction.

It is urgently recommended that the existing heating and ventilating systems be abandoned and removed and the entire building be provided with a modern heating and ventilating system which will maintain the required conditions for book preservation and personnel health and comfort, including in this work the remedial action necessary for improving the fire retardation characteristics of the bookstack sections.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any further questions of the Architect and his assistants? If not, we thank you, gentlemen.

CLARK AMENDMENT

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. We have Senator Clark with us this morning, who is interested in an item.

You will remember, gentlemen, that this item that is being proposed by Senator Clark was referred to this committee and considered at the time of the supplemental. We thought that it would be better for

us to consider it in the regular fiscal budget appropriation bill, and that is the reason why Mr. Clark has been invited to come here because he is pursuing this request that he enumerated to us by way of letter.

Mr. Clark, you may explain it any way you want.

Senator CLARK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your courtesies in permitting me to come here this morning.

EMPLOYEES OF SENATORS

I have proposed an amendment to the bill you are presently considering which would permit Senators to pay two employees instead of one at the basic rate of not more than \$8,040. This is a purely personal problem which I think is not against the national interest.

But the fact of the matter is that I come from a big State, and I have a pretty large group of employees. One of my most trusted and ablest ones, who is really a dedicated boy with a wife and four children, I have been unable to give the level of salary which I would like to give him. He is now making slightly less than \$11,000 a year, and he has been offered a \$5,000 increase in the executive arm of the Government. I don't want to match that, and I could not.

He is a terribly dedicated young man and he wants to stay with me, and I want him to stay with me. Actually, he has turned down this offer, which I think is somewhat beyond the call of duty. I would like to be able to raise his salary perhaps a couple of thousand dollars which is still \$3,000 less than he has been offered elsewhere, to help him support his family in the kind of style which I think the young man would like to with his abilities.

He is a brilliant young lawyer. He served for 2 years in the State Department before he came to me. In connection with the broader question, I think I am justified, although I am obviously biased, if we look at the basic statute which is 69 Stat. L. 177, we see the proviso that no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum except that three salaries can be fixed at basic rates, one each, at \$8,040, one at \$8,460, the third at \$8,880.

I suggest that is a pretty broad gap between \$5,100 and then the next one is \$8,040, and there are three clustered together in the \$8,000 level. Obviously, if this change is made it will not increase by 1 cent the amount of money which I will have available for staff.

What I will do will be, as erosion in employment sets in, to replace one or two people at lower levels so I can have the money to pay this boy more.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any further questions? If not, thank you, Senator.

Senator CLARK. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO JOSEPH C. DUKE, SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. The committee has received a request from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for an additional 18 employees for the new space in the east front of the Capitol which will be under his jurisdiction. This request consists of 15 laborers and 3 dusters.

I will insert into the record the letter from Mr. Duke together with the justifications. The committee will hear from Mr. Cheatham on this request.

(The letter and justifications referred to follow:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: For the convenience of your subcommittee in connection with its consideration of the legislative branch appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, I would like to advise you that, due to such widespread unemployment throughout the country and to unusual demands for appropriations in many areas, I will refrain from requesting any increases for next fiscal year except for certain places that are virtually mandatory to the maintenance of the new extension of the east front of the Capitol.

The Senate side of the east front extension contains 32 offices and hearing rooms, approximately 8,000 square feet of corridors, 4 flights of stairways, and 16 toilets, some of which will be used by the public. In the Capitol end of the new subway, there are two public toilets.

In order to properly service all of these additional facilities, there will be needed, as a minimum, the following:

13 additional laborers, each at a base salary of \$1,680 and a gross of \$4,115.78.

2 additional dusters, each at a base salary of \$600 and a gross of \$2,143.21.

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee is situated partly on the Senate side and partly on the House side of the attic floor. The security area of the committee is located entirely on the House side. Under the usual precedent, my office would not be responsible for janitorial service on the House side. However, should your committee or the Senate members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee desire to have the entire committee serviced as a unit, I would have no objection to having this function performed by Senate janitors. The security area contains 1 hearing room, 12 offices, 1 toilet, and a small amount of corridor area. If this is to be under my jurisdiction, it will require, in addition to those places requested in the foregoing paragraph, two additional laborers, each at a base salary of \$1,680 and a gross of \$4,115.78; and one additional duster at a base salary of \$600 and a gross of \$2,143.21.

The Architect of the Capitol has advised that some of the east front should be ready for occupancy by November 1, 1961, and that all of it is scheduled for occupancy by January 1, 1962. I do not intend to fill the new positions until it is necessary to utilize the personnel.

Except for the above-requested positions needed for new portions of the Capitol Building, it is my considered opinion that the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and its various branches and divisions can manage to function satisfactorily during fiscal year 1962 without creating any new positions. Also, there is no urgent need at this time to make any salary adjustments or to increase any of the several funds under my jurisdiction.

I understand the Architect will apply for funds necessary to employ additional elevator operators to man the new elevators in the east front extension.

I will be happy to assist you in every way possible, and William S. Cheatham, my administrative assistant, is prepared to present these requests and is hereby designated to represent me before the committee.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Amounts involved

New positions	Basic per annum	Gross per annum	Increase per annum
13 laborers.....	\$1,680	\$4,115.78	\$53,505.14
2 laborers.....	600	2,143.21	4,286.42
Total increase.....			57,791.56

Should the committee desire to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to supply janitorial services to the entire Joint Atomic Energy Committee (including the security portion situated on the House side), add positions and amounts as follows:

New positions	Basic per annum	Gross per annum	Increase per annum
2 laborers.....	\$1,680	\$4,115.78	\$8,231.56
1 laborer.....	600	2,143.21	2,143.21
Additional total increase.....			10,374.77
Grand total.....			68,166.33

PROPOSED LANGUAGE

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"For Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$———: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1961, thirteen additional laborers at \$1,680 basic per annum each, and two additional laborers at \$600 basic per annum each."

Should the committee desire to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to supply janitorial services to the entire Joint Atomic Energy Committee (including the security portion situated on the House side), the following language should be used:

"For Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$———: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1961, fifteen additional laborers at \$1,680 basic per annum each, and three additional laborers at \$600 basic per annum each."

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL

New Senate area in east front extension (secured portion of Atomic Energy Committee not included)

	<i>Square feet</i>
Offices:	
3 rooms, basement floor.....	1, 520
5 rooms, ground floor.....	1, 422
6 rooms, principal floor.....	2, 254
1 reception (conference) room, principal floor.....	1, 440
7 rooms, gallery floor.....	2, 286
9 rooms, attic floor ¹	4, 020
1 hearing room, attic floor ¹	4, 020
Total (32 rooms).....	12, 942
Corridors:	
Basement floor.....	1, 344
Ground floor.....	900
Principal floor.....	1, 888
Gallery floor.....	2, 000
Attic (unsecured part).....	1, 842
Total.....	7, 974
Stairways: 4 flights, basement to attic.	
Toilets:	
Basement: Toilets with offices.....	2
Ground floor:	
Women's with rest lounges.....	2
Men's toilets.....	3
Principal floor:	
Toilets with offices.....	2
Men's toilet.....	1
Gallery floor:	
Toilets with offices.....	2
Men's toilet.....	1
Attic (unsecured only):	
Men's toilets.....	2
Women's toilet.....	1
Total:	
Toilets with offices.....	6
Men's toilets.....	7
Women's toilets.....	3
Women's lounges.....	2
Grand total:	
Toilets plus 2 in Capitol terminal of subway.....	18
Lounges.....	2

¹ Unsecured part of Atomic Energy.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Chairman, my name is William S. Cheatham, administrative assistant to Mr. Joseph C. Duke, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. He has designated me to appear before the committee.

Originally, Mr. Duke had planned not to ask this committee for fiscal year 1962 for any increase of any type. However, he has been advised by the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart, that by November 1 of this year, a part of the new east front extension to the Capitol Building will be ready for occupancy and by January 1 of next year, 1962, the entire portion of the new east front extension of the Capitol will be ready for occupancy.

The opening of the new portion of the building has made it necessary for Mr. Duke to ask the committee to create new places on the janitor force. With our present janitor force, we would be unable to take on

any of the new work which has been generated solely by the extension of the east front.

Mr. Duke has submitted a request for 13 laborers and 2 dusters. I might break those down in this fashion. Incidentally, I would like to say, please, sir, that this estimate is based on long experience of our office. Mr. Duke has been Sergeant at Arms for a number of years and is very familiar with what we are now doing with the number of men we have and he feels this is a minimum request.

The use of these additional 15 persons would be as follows: 4 men for night cleaning and 2 dusters for nightwork for 32 new office and meetingrooms, 3 men for an additional 8,000 square feet of corridors and for stairways from the subway level up to the attic floor. The stairway runs through five floors. All Senate corridor floors are mopped daily and picked up several times a day. All stairways are scrubbed daily. Two matrons would be needed for four women's toilets, two of which have connecting women's lounges. They would be needed not only to clean the toilets but to render assistance to those using the toilet.

Then we have eight new men's toilets for which we must have two new men to make the rounds, keep the toilets clean. In public toilets that are used heavily we must have a man virtually full time all day.

In some of the toilets the floors require mopping anywhere from 20 to 30 times a day, not to mention other cleaning functions and keeping dispensers supplied.

We would need two utility men to perform the many housekeeping activities that are mandatory during business hours for 32 rooms.

The above described 15 persons would cover the new 32 rooms, 6 toilets with rooms, and 12 other toilets that are public toilets, corridors, stairways, and other services.

CLEANING JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE SUITE

In addition to those 15 persons, it has been brought to Mr. Duke's attention that since he is now cleaning the entire Joint Atomic Energy Committee suite which now is situated wholly on the Senate side of the building, that it would be more feasible for him to continue to clean the entire Atomic Energy Committee suite in its new location which will be situated half on the House side and half on the Senate side. For the House side of this suite the Sergeant of Arms would need 2 more laborers and 1 more duster—18 in all.

Mr. Duke is not desirous of taking on the part of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee suite that will be located on the House side, but he is willing to if requested so to do. In order to avoid any conflict with the House from an employment standpoint or otherwise, Mr. Stewart conferred with the Speaker of the House of Representatives who has informed Mr. Stewart that he will have no objection on the part of the House for the Senate Sergeant at Arms to clean and service the House side of the Joint Committee suite.

Senator BRIDGES. I wouldn't think he would.

Mr. CHEATHAM. However, Senator, the Speaker said that if, sometime in the future, the House wants to take it over that he, the Speaker, did not want to irrevocably commit the House.

Senator BRIDGES. I would rather have him take it all over now and do the cleaning and have it charged to the House instead of the Senate.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Duke would not mind either.

Senator PASTORE. The Senate side is doing it now. It happens to be that I am chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee and I am vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Atomic Energy and to make sure that it is properly cleaned, I think we better leave it alone.

I had a talk with Mr. Cheatham informally yesterday. If you included all the Joint Committee, which should be included, they would be asking for 18 new positions. I told him inasmuch as this is rather speculative and this is a new enterprise that we don't know mathematically perfect just how much help we might necessarily need, that we should start off with 12 instead of the 18 and see where we go.

Next year if it is not working out, and it is not being done properly, then we would add a few more. It is harder to cut down than it is to raise your help. Did you discuss that with Mr. Duke?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. His answer is that he felt and still feels after further consideration that 18 is a minimum for the total job. With only 10 and 2, 10 laborers and 2 dusters, he could not undertake to clean the House part of the Atomic Energy, but he would be willing to try on a little different basis if the committee insists on a compromise.

If you would give him 12 and 2, 12 laborers and 2 dusters, then he would be willing to try, assuming we do not have too much illness and other emergencies on which you can't always count.

Senator PASTORE. The committee will consider that.

Is there anything further?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Mr. Cheatham.

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. RHODES, OFFICIAL REPORTER OF DEBATES FOR THE SENATE

PAY INCREASES FOR STAFF

Senator PASTORE. Our next witness is Mr. John D. Rhodes, Official Reporter of Debates for the Senate. The committee has received a letter from Mr. Rhodes dated May 8, 1961, which will be made a part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1961.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: As the committee embarks on consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, we desire to submit a request for slight increases for two of our staff.

We have five expert transcribers, three of whom have been with us longer and receive somewhat higher salaries than the other two. We recommend increases for the two lower paid employees, Mrs. H. G. Clardy and Mr. Perry B. Smith, so that their basic salaries would be \$3,900 each, or gross annual salaries of \$8,603.95. The total increase for the two would be \$1,458.20.

The differential between the salaries has been due to the longer service of the two higher paid transcribers. However, when Mrs. Clardy and Mr. Smith joined our staff they had been employed in similar capacities in the House of Representatives, and this, coupled with the fact that in addition to the regular work we are assigning to them extra duties, we think justifies us in making the present request.

If the committee desires we shall be happy to appear to justify our recommendation.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. RHODES,
GREGOR MACPHERSON,
Official Reporters of Debates.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. RHODES. The committee may know that the transcribers we have in our office are five in number. They have to be expert in their line. It is very difficult to fill these positions. All of them we have now are equally expert. Two of them have not served quite as long as the other three, and we thought it would be equitable to bring them up to the salaries of these three, to equalize the salaries of all five of them.

I think it means an increase of altogether something like \$1,400. That is the story.

These two I am asking increases for have been assigned duties by me in the office which will require them to come other hours than their usual hours the other three will not have. It will somewhat increase their work. They are always willing to do that, of course.

Senator PASTORE. Where did you obtain these two you are talking about?

Mr. RHODES. They were transcribers for the House committee reporters.

Senator PASTORE. As far as being veterans in the service of the U.S. Government is concerned they have worked for the House?

Mr. RHODES. Yes. They worked there for some time, and had experience along the same line of that in our office. That is the history of those two. Both of them have been engaged in this type of work for some years.

Senator PASTORE. How long would they have to be employed before they would reach the other level; or would they ever reach it?

Mr. RHODES. They would not reach it unless you gentlemen put them on it right now. I think they ought all be on an equal footing. They all do the same kind of work. They are very busy while the Senate is in session. We have to have experts who can transcribe the proceedings very rapidly so that we can send the copy to the Printing Office in such form that the printers do not have a difficult time in reading the transcript.

Senator PASTORE. How long have they been with us?

Mr. RHODES. These two, I would guess, from 5 to 7 years apiece.

Senator PASTORE. Very well. Thank you.

Mr. RHODES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATE DISBURSING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK

1962 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Senator PASTORE. Now we have Mr. Robert Brenkworth, financial clerk.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to speak about the budget estimates submitted for fiscal year 1962. These estimates were submitted for the Senate in the amount of \$28,355,225, which is

a reduction of \$251,520 below the 1961 appropriations of \$28,606,745. With the committee's permission, I will pass over the estimates which are unchanged and proceed to the items of increase or decrease in that order.

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir.

LONGEVITY INCREASES FOR POLICE AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The first item of increase is for the office of the Sergeant at Arms in the amount of \$1,005, making the 1962 estimate \$2,483,740. This is to provide the funds necessary to pay the longevity increases for the Capitol Police and the telephone operators in the coming fiscal year, which were authorized by Public Law 85-570 and Public Law 2 of the 79th Congress. If there are no questions on this item I will go to the next one.

OFFICES OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

The next increase is under the same appropriation for offices of the majority and minority whips. In Public Law 87-14, the last supplemental, a higher rate of compensation limitation was fixed for the two positions in these offices. The appropriation was provided for the balance of fiscal year 1961, 3 months, with an additional \$3,480 being necessary to pay these increases for a full fiscal year.

The next increase in the estimate is for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator PASTORE. You are skipping the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is my error. I meant the Joint Economic Committee. An increase of \$45,000 is submitted, which is in line with the action of this committee in the last bill, Public Law 87-14, where the Economic Committee received \$35,000 for the current fiscal year of the \$115,000 they requested. The balance, \$80,000, is in this estimate and the difference between what was appropriated last year and this year is the \$45,000.

Senator Pastore. You heard the testimony of Congressman Patman here about the carryover of the \$12,000.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. This will increase this amount by the additional \$12,000. This concludes the items of increase which total \$49,485. The first item of decrease is in the appropriation for the President pro tempore. This is a nonexchange year and this appropriation has been reduced by the nonexchange figure adjusted to retain the funds necessary to pay for a lease on this automobile, which arrangement was entered into on September 1, 1960, by the President pro tem.

Senator BRIDGES. It is nice to know that the President pro tem continues the economic trend which his predecessor, Mr. Bridges, had. We have had two economy-minded President pro tems.

Senator HAYDEN. We are doing our best to save the taxpayers' money.

Senator PASTORE. It is refreshing to have a little guy from Rhode Island surrounded on each flank by these two Presidents pro tem.

APPROPRIATION FOR FURNITURE

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item of decrease is in the appropriation for furniture. It was reduced by \$26,000, which was the amount of the deficiency provided in Public Law 87-14 which was a 1-year appropriation. In addition to this we have the deletion of the appropriation for the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1961 which is a nonrecurring item, reducing the estimates by \$250,000.

We have a further reduction in the estimates by \$22,500 by the deletion of the gratuity that was provided for the widow of Senator Hennings. The total decreases are \$301,005. The net decrease, \$251,520.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Brenkworth has written to me under date of May 23 with reference to the population of the States of Florida and Wisconsin. I will insert the letter in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE DISBURSING OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1961.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: By letter of May 19, 1961, copy enclosed, the Bureau of the Census advises that the provisional census estimates for July 1, 1960, indicate an increase in the population of the State of Florida to 5 million inhabitants which is sufficient to provide an increased clerk hire allowance for Senators from that State as authorized by Public Law 94, 84th Congress, approved June 28, 1955. I, therefore, submit the attached item for the consideration of your committee in the pending bill for fiscal year 1962.

In accordance with prior instructions from your committee regarding population losses, please be advised that the July 1, 1960, provisional estimates indicate the population of the State of Wisconsin as 3,964,000. On the basis of the estimate for July 1, 1959, of 4,010,000 inhabitants for the State of Wisconsin, an increase in clerk hire allowance for Senators from that State was authorized by Public Law 86-424, approved April 13, 1960. However, the official census for 1960 and the subsequent provisional estimate for July 1, 1960, both indicate a population of less than 4 million and the Senators from Wisconsin are therefore receiving higher clerk hire allowances than they are entitled under Public Law 94, 84th Congress. All other Senators are receiving a correct clerk hire allowance per the population of their States.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate.

(Insert in lieu of budget estimate item:)

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

"For administrative and clerical assistants and messenger service for Senators \$11,938,395: *Provided*, That effective July 1, 1961, the basic clerk hire allowances of the Senators from the State of Florida are increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of five million, the population of said State having exceeded five million inhabitants."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, May 19, 1961.

Mr. ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, Disbursing Office,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRENKWORTH: In accordance with your standing request, we are again providing you with our latest information on the estimated population of the States. The enclosed photocopy of a table which is to be published in Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 230, on May 25, gives provisional estimates of the population of States for July 1, 1960, and census counts for April 1, 1960. This report will enable you to make an assignment of the States to various population size classes, as required by Public Law 94 of the 84th Congress. I should like to call your attention to the fact that the population of Florida is estimated to have reached 5 million between April 1, 1960, and July 1, 1960. Senators Holland and Smathers have been notified.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD M. SCAMMON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR STATIONERY ROOM

Senator PASTORE. Are there any further questions?

If not, I have a detailed letter from Mr. Felton M. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate, recommending an additional clerk for the stationery room at an additional sum of \$7,267 for the disbursing office for the purpose of readjusting the salaries in this office. I will make this request a part of the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
April 18, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: I hereby recommend for consideration by your committee in the legislative bill for fiscal year 1962, the following items for the Office of the Secretary:

1. The creation of an additional clerk position for the stationery room.
2. An increase in the disbursing office basic fund for readjustment of salaries in that office.

In justification of the request for another clerk for the stationery room, please be advised that the gross sales volume has increased by 61.8 percent since 1955, from \$169,401.08 in fiscal year 1955, to \$273,827.43 in fiscal year 1960, as follows:

Fiscal year 1955.....	\$169, 401. 08
Fiscal year 1956.....	203, 664. 03
Fiscal year 1957.....	214, 138. 99
Fiscal year 1958.....	223, 683. 37
Fiscal year 1959.....	242, 873. 17
Fiscal year 1960.....	273, 827. 43

Gross sales for the current fiscal year, 1961, \$207,656.31 as of March 31, 1961, indicate a further increase this year.

During this period of time, roughly 10 percent of the increased volume dollarwise can be attributed to increased prices with the remaining 51 percent resulting from increased sales activity. The keeper of stationery has advised me that he is hard pressed to accommodate his over-the-counter business and that customers are being forced to wait increasingly longer periods of time for service.

I have taken all administrative steps possible to temporarily relieve this situation, which I now feel can only be rectified to provide proper service by an increase in staff. I, therefore, request consideration of an authorization to employ another clerk for the stationery room at \$2,520 basic per annum, \$5,809.07 gross.

In the 1947 Legislative Act, the committee created a basic fund for clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office with the understanding that the financial clerk could recommend, for approval by the Secretary

of the Senate, increases or decreases in the compensation of employees of the disbursing office. At the present time, this allowance aggregates \$59,580 basic, exclusive of the compensation of the financial clerk, which is fixed by statute at \$8,820 basic.

The financial clerk has established administrative salary limitations for his staff as follows:

	Basic	Gross
Assistant financial clerk.....	\$6,300	\$13,115.22
Chief Bookkeeper.....	5,340	11,428.05
Bookkeeper.....	4,680	10,176.30
Retirement clerk.....	4,200	9,211.53
1 clerk (senior audit).....	3,840	8,482.43
7 clerks, each.....	3,720	8,239.40
Clerk-stenographer.....	3,000	6,781.22

The salaries quoted above are presently being paid with the exception of the seven clerks, whose salaries range from \$2,700 basic to \$3,540 basic dependent upon their longevity and quality of service. With the exception of an \$840 basic deficit resulting from the Public Law 3, 84th Congress, authorization for two additional clerks at \$3,300 basic in lieu of \$3,720 each, funds are available for future increases to \$3,720 basic for the seven clerks.

The financial clerk submits that the increased responsibilities of his office as well as the increased volume of business warrants a recommendation that the administrative limitations be increased to compensate his staff in a more equitable manner. He proposes, with my recommendation and approval, the following administrative limitations:

	Basic	Gross
Assistant financial clerk.....	\$6,720	\$13,853.35
Chief bookkeeper.....	5,640	11,955.29
Bookkeeper.....	4,980	10,756.25
Retirement clerk.....	4,500	9,819.10
1 clerk (senior audit).....	3,960	8,725.47
7 clerks, each.....	3,840	8,482.43
Clerk-stenographer.....	3,120	7,024.25

If approved and the funds provided, Mr. Brenkworth will recommend for my approval prospective increases not to exceed the rates indicated. He further indicates that he would immediately increase his top assistants, whose duties and responsibilities have increased substantially with the inception of the health benefits program and its effect on the entire operation of his office.

In order to establish these new limitations, it would be necessary to increase the disbursing office basic fund by \$3,240 or \$7,267.26 gross per annum. This sum includes the \$840 deficiency previously mentioned.

I hope your committee will consider these requests favorably.

Respectfully,

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

APRIL 21, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: I submit herewith a memorandum prepared by the financial clerk of the Senate in justification of his request for a \$7,267.26 annual increase in the disbursing office fund for readjustment of salaries, per your oral request in response to my letter of April 18, 1961.

This increase is desired to permit the financial clerk to adjust his administrative salary limitations, as follows:

Position	Present		Proposed	
	Basic	Gross	Basic	Gross
Assistant financial clerk.....	\$6,300	\$13,115.22	\$6,720	\$13,853.35
Chief bookkeeper.....	5,340	11,428.05	5,640	11,955.29
Bookkeeper.....	4,680	10,176.30	4,980	10,756.25
Retirement clerk.....	4,200	9,211.53	4,500	9,819.10
Clerk (senior audit).....	3,840	8,482.43	3,960	8,725.47
7 clerks, each.....	3,720	8,239.40	3,840	8,482.43
Clerk-stenographer.....	3,000	6,731.22	3,120	7,024.25

In support of this request, I call your attention to the many functions performed by this office and the statistics quoted on pages 5 and 6, in particular, to the fact that over 3,600 employees are paid and serviced annually by this office and that almost \$26 million in disbursements were made, audited, and accounted for in the past fiscal year.

Respectfully,

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

U.S. SENATE,
DISBURSING OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1961.

To: Hon. Felton M. Johnston, Secretary of the Senate.

From: Financial clerk.

Re justification of request for basic fund increase for readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office.

As a first step, I believe it necessary that the duties and organization of the disbursing office be stated:

DUTIES

1. Disbursing:

A. Payroll:

1. Effecting appointments and changes in compensation for all Senate offices and sundry joint and independent offices.
 - (a) Vice President.
 - (b) Senators.
 - (c) Standing committees.
 - (d) Investigating subcommittees.
 - (e) Special, select, and certain joint committees.
 - (f) Senate operations.
 - (g) Other (conference, policy, legislative counsel, etc.) permanent and temporary.
2. Preparation and payment of compensation:
 - (a) Withholding for tax, retirement, insurance (life and health).
 - (b) Payment of net salary (cash, twice a month, or check, once a month).

B. All other Senate expenditures:

1. Contingent fund expenditures.
2. Mileage and expense allowances, President of the Senate and Senators.
3. Other funds, permanently or temporarily disbursed by Secretary of the Senate.

2. Accounting:

A. Appropriation accounts.

B. Allotment accounts.

C. Miscellaneous accounts:

1. Tax withheld.
2. Retirement withheld.
3. Insurance withheld (life and health).
4. Miscellaneous receipts, etc.

D. Reporting, as required by law.

3. Voucher audit: Audit of all expenditure vouchers for accuracy, detail, and conformance with law or regulation.
4. Personnel service:
 - A. Retirement:
 1. Information.
 2. Processing claims.
 3. Maintaining retirement records (form 2806).
 - B. Federal employees' group life insurance:
 1. Information.
 2. Processing claims.
 - C. Health benefits:
 1. Information.
 2. Maintenance of carrier registration files (forms 2809 and 2810).
 - D. Service records.
 - E. Unemployment compensation.
 - F. Termination advisory transmittals.
5. Budget: Appropriation estimates.
6. Secretary's report: Compilation for printing.
7. Miscellaneous:
 - A. Check-cashing facility (limited to Senators).
 - B. Savings bond purchase.
 - C. Quarterly personnel report.

ORGANIZATION

Financial clerk
 Assistant financial clerk
 Chief bookkeeper
 Disbursements and accounts:
 Bookkeeper
 Clerk
 Payroll:
 Clerk
 Clerk
 Clerk
 Clerk
 Audit:
 Clerk (senior)
 Clerk
 Benefits:
 Retirement clerk
 Clerk

SERVICE

Clerk-stenographer
 Special officer
 Chief messenger
 Messenger

In order of their importance to the operation:

- (1) Assistant financial clerk: Second in charge of entire operation; assists in policy and procedure determination.
- (2) Chief bookkeeper: Third in charge of entire operation; immediate supervision of payroll operation. Controls timetable and assignments of clerks between units to eliminate backlogs; formulates internal procedures for approval.
- (3) Bookkeeper: Assists chief bookkeeper in control of internal operation; in charge of all accounts, reports and reconciliations. In charge of check-issuance operation.
- (4) Retirement clerk: In charge of Benefits Section; retirement, life insurance, health insurance, unemployment compensation, service records.
- (5) Clerk (senior auditor): In charge of Voucher Audit Section; edits and compiles Secretary's report data.
- (6) Clerks (7): Assigned to units as indicated and interchanged as the need arises. Trained and capable of performing all duties of office.
- (7) Clerk-stenographer: Correspondence for all units; assists in preparing reports, as needed. Handles "information" calls.
- (8) Special officer, chief messenger, messenger: Titles self-explanatory.

When additional funds were provided for readjustment of salaries in my office in 1955, I established the following limitations:

	Basic	Current gross
1. Assistant financial clerk.....	\$6,300	\$13,115.22
2. Chief bookkeeper.....	5,340	11,428.05
3. Bookkeeper.....	4,680	10,175.80
4. Retirement clerk.....	4,200	9,211.53
5. Clerk (senior auditor).....	3,840	8,482.42
6. Clerks, cash.....	3,720	8,239.40
7. Special officer.....	2,700	6,173.64
8. Chief messenger.....	2,280	5,323.02
9. Messenger.....	2,040	4,836.96

Subsequently, one additional clerk was authorized at \$2,720 basic (Public Law 86-424) and one clerk-stenographer was authorized at \$3,000 basic (Public Law 533, 84th Cong.).

By action of August 1, 1955, and July 1, 1957, positions 1 through 5 were increased to these limits. None of the clerks are, as yet, receiving the \$3,720 basic. The special officer and the messenger are not being paid at the rates indicated since they are new men and are still on probation.

Since these limitations were established, there have been two increases in the duties of the disbursing office; one minor, the personnel report required quarterly by Senate Resolution 139, agreed to June 23, 1939, and the other major, the health benefits program, authorized by Public Law 86-382, approved September 28, 1959, effective July 1, 1960. Also, since that time, the following increases in business handled by the disbursing office occurred:

Gross disbursements:	
Fiscal year 1955.....	\$14,861,331.10
Fiscal year 1960.....	\$25,996,896.66
Gross salaries paid:	
Calendar year 1955.....	\$14,630,004.69
Calendar year 1960.....	\$21,886,700.49
Number of employees on roll:	
Calendar year 1955.....	2,983
Calendar year 1960.....	3,645
Employees covered by retirement:	
Calendar year 1955.....	1,338
Calendar year 1960.....	1,880
Employees covered by FEGLI:	
Calendar year 1955.....	1,846
Calendar year 1960.....	2,144
Employees covered by FEHBI:	
Calendar year 1955.....	Not effective
Calendar year 1960.....	1,917
Income tax withheld:	
Calendar year 1955.....	\$2,215,350.11
Calendar year 1960.....	\$3,499,766.56
Payroll changes processed:	
Calendar year 1955.....	7,661
Calendar year 1959.....	5,112
Calendar year 1960.....	9,445
Vouchers processed (audited and paid):	
Fiscal year 1955.....	6,111
Fiscal year 1960.....	9,254

Duty and responsibility increases since 1935:

 Quarterly personnel report, Senate Resolution 139, June 25, 1959.

 Federal employees health benefits, Public Law 86-383, September 28, 1959.

I state these increased volume facts merely to indicate how these employees have responded to the greater demands made upon them to keep abreast of the situation and still maintain accuracy, a prime essential in this type of operation. In my opinion, this attests to their responsibility and capability. I do not hold with the concept that increased volume in itself justifies increases in compensation. I feel that increased volume more properly justifies increased staff, especially in this business, since overworked employees make errors, which must be minimized.

since they are costly to determine and correct as well as being embarrassing. In balancing accounts, correcting a 10-cent error could take 2 days' work by all hands, there being approximately 3,000 cards containing millions of dollars in 5 columns to be checked.

As I informed the committee last year, my office could use another clerk, but I cannot employ one with my present space assignment. I am forced, therefore, to push my people to greater effort, still demanding accuracy in their work. More significant is the fact that the people in charge are required to put forth a great deal more effort to keep their products timely and correct.

My main justification for the increased limitations is the administration of the health benefits program, which became our responsibility on July 1, 1960, and its impact on our entire operation. This is, by far, the most difficult of the benefits programs we administer. It involves payroll, accounting, requires contact with employee, carrier, and agencies of the Government, and has greatly increased our correspondence and oral inquiries. It forced us to compute all payroll changes since the number of possible deductions precluded the establishment of a fixed monthly salary table. Deductions and contributions must be controlled and reconciled monthly with the various carrier registration files. The number of payroll changes has increased because of the enrollment waiting period. This added responsibility, in my opinion, justifies an increase in compensation in relationship to the increased demands being made. I am more concerned with my top people, as my request indicates, since they are bearing the major burden of responsibility.

If my request is considered favorably and the funds provided, I intend to immediately increase my five top assistants and will continue to increase the others, as circumstances warrant, until they reach the maximum proposed. The proposed limitations are as follows:

	Basic	Gross
Assistant financial clerk.....	\$6,720	\$13,353.35
Chief bookkeeper.....	5,640	11,955.29
Bookkeeper.....	4,980	10,756.25
Retirement clerk.....	4,500	9,819.10
Clerk (senior audit).....	3,900	8,725.47
7 clerks, each.....	3,840	8,482.43
Clerk-stenographer.....	3,120	7,024.25

Be advised that the current condition of the basic fund already available is as follows:

Allowed.....	¹ \$59,580
Used.....	56,400
Balance.....	<u>3,180</u>

Reserved as follows:

Special officer.....	180
Messenger.....	180
Clerks.....	2,820
Total.....	<u>3,180</u>

The \$2,820 reserve for clerks is short of the necessary amount by \$840 basis due to the Public Law 3, 84th Congress authorization of two clerks at \$3,300. This request was made prior to the establishment of the \$3,720 limitation and the funds have not been provided since. The funds requested, therefore, are:

Deficit.....	\$840
Proposed increases.....	2,400
Basic, \$7,287.28 gross.....	<u>3,240</u>

¹ Exclusive of \$8,820 statutory basic provided for financial clerk.

This request is prompted by my obligation to my employees in this regard. I expect them to give the office their very best and demand a high standard of performance. With less, this office could not operate. In return, when I conclude that circumstances warrant a revision of the compensation beyond the

limit already authorized by the committee, I feel it incumbent upon me, in my capacity as financial clerk, to recommend for approval the necessary authorization and funds:

Respectfully,

CLERK IN STATIONERY ROOM

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Brenkworth, I will ask you to explain the necessity for this.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Dealing first with the clerk in the stationery room, and the Secretary asked me to assist in preparing these statistics for him so I am familiar with it; we found in past years that the volume of sales in the stationery room have increased each year. As stated in that letter, from 1955, when the \$1,800 authorization for stationery went into effect, to the present time, the volume of sales has increased from \$169,000 roughly to \$273,000 in fiscal year 1960. The estimate for the current year indicates a still further increase in sales. They have found in the stationery room that they are hard pressed to keep apace with their business volume.

People are required to wait longer and longer for service. It is necessary that an additional clerk can be provided so that they can maintain proper and efficient service to all the offices on the stationery sales.

Senator PASTORE. Is this a self-supporting operation?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; it is not. We have a revolving fund. The appropriation goes into the revolving fund. It is self-sustaining in that respect. It does not sustain salaries. These are employees of the Secretary.

Senator BRIDGES. Do we not make some profit in that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There is very little profit made, Senator. The prices are geared to almost cost because, after all, these are sales made directly to the Senators on their allowances. The markup is very slight. It is adjusted downward wherever possible. I believe that, at this time the revolving fund, which has been in operation for 2 or 3 years, has not accumulated more than \$5,000 to \$10,000 in profit made over that period of time.

Senator PASTORE. Very well.

Now the other item.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISBURSING OFFICE SALARIES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Insofar as my office is concerned, I have a basic allowance which was provided many years ago so that I could adjust the compensation of my people upward and downward. A limitation, which is an administrative limitation fixed by me as far as my people are concerned, has set their salaries at a certain maximum rate. A rate that I feel is a maximum for that type of service. I don't hire my people at that rate. I hire them at a much lower rate and as they progress in experience they are increased until they reach this point. At the present time I have a balance in this allowance but it is reserved for the people that I have on the roll who are not being paid the administrative limitation that I have fixed. This is a combination of two requests. The first is for \$840 basic, which is a deficit that occurred when I first became financial clerk. I needed help. The committee gave me two clerks. The rate fixed was

\$3,300. At that time I was not in a position to determine what salaries should be paid my people. I accepted a situation that I had and went from there. Subsequently I determined that \$3,720 basic would be a satisfactory maximum rate for people doing clerical work in my office. This resulted in a deficit of \$840 for the two positions that were given me at that time at \$3,300.

I didn't ask for the money because I didn't need it. However, we are coming to a point where I am going to need it and since I am coming in with this request, I made it part and parcel of this request.

This reduces to \$2,400 basic the amount requested for adjustment of salaries. This \$2,400 I want mainly for the top people in my office. Because of increased business, because of the new items we have to handle, especially this health benefits program—which has hit every part of my operation, payroll, the accounts, the number of changes has increased because of the enrollment waiting period.

You put someone on the payroll and they elect health benefits, that is two changes whereas before it was but one. We are averaging over 400 changes a month. This is changes in the payroll. It is not so much an increase in volume here as it is an increase in the responsibility and increase in the judgment required in order to take care of this work now.

Before a payroll clerk had a fairly simple job. He still had to exercise some judgment but on a comparable basis it was much simpler than it is today. Now he must maintain a control to make sure that he can hit the amount that we have to pay these carriers for this insurance. This is another factor.

Prior to the health benefit situation, we had a set table where he could just pick off his figures for posting salaries. Now this is no longer possible. They all must be computed. As far as my top people are concerned, and I have more or less had to specialize, I have created in the office certain sections and put certain people in charge of these sections to assure we get a proper product and eliminate the errors. It requires someone of responsibility. This is no longer a one-man job where I can handle everything. I have to have people I can rely on.

So I have organized my office so that my Assistant, and the Chief Bookkeeper are responsible for certain aspects of our work. The Bookkeeper handles the accounts. I have a man handling retirement and health and life insurance and all service records. These people are the people I rely on more than anybody else. These are the people I want to give a raise in compensation. The last time they were raised was in 1957. This was done with funds this committee gave me to adjust compensation when they considered a reorganization of the Office of the Secretary. They set up certain positions, certain areas of responsibility, and set the rates for them in 1955.

At that time they gave me a certain amount of money to use to accomplish the same thing with my staff. In 1955 I gave these people part of that money. In 1957 the balance of it, bringing them up slowly. Since that time there have been changes which have made their positions more responsible and I feel that they are entitled to a raise at this time.

OFFICE HOURS

Senator PASTORE. Your door closes at 5 o'clock at night, is that right?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We are open from 9:15 in the morning to 5 Monday through Friday, from 9:15 until 1 on Saturdays.

Senator PASTORE. Do they work beyond that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. On many occasions we are there beyond that, especially at the end of the year when we have our W-2's to prepare and mail. We will work on Saturdays and some on Sundays. New Year's Day usually is a working day.

Senator PASTORE. They do not get paid for that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. It comes out of their own salary?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. The point you make here is that the Congress has from time to time increased their duties and increased the functions of your office?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

SPACE LIMITATION

Senator PASTORE. How about your space limitation? Can you hire more people?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, I cannot. I don't have room for any more people. I am restricted as far as space is concerned. It is a very drastic situation, in my opinion. We are overcrowded. This doesn't tend to effect a nice, efficient operation; it tends to push people together.

Senator HAYDEN. That space situation can be corrected with the development of more space in the front of the building. You will get another room.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator Hayden has indicated, and I discussed this with Senator Mansfield, as with prior chairmen of the Rules Committee for the past 3 years, and it is my hope that something can be done when the east front is completed and the move is made from the spaces that are now being occupied in the present building into that east front. Perhaps the one room that I can use, and it is a contingent room, which is necessary, may be made available to me, perhaps next year.

Senator PASTORE. You see, Mr. Brenkworth, I received a lot of requests informally and formally on the part of people who think we ought to readjust their salaries. There is always that constant pressure on this particular committee as you well know. I have taken the position that whatever the request would be we would hear it, and I would take it up with my colleagues on the subcommittee, but we would consider only those that were of an extraordinary nature. You feel in your particular case it is warranted and extraordinary?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator BRIDGES. In your office it is more to keep the records straight and keep anything from happening, and it never happened in the Senate.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; we have always striven for this.

Senator BRIDGES. It has always been, Mr. Chairman, as Senator Hayden well knows, regardless of the party in power, that this office is kept completely out of politics. I mean nonpartisan. There has been no interference with them for a long period of years. Senator Hayden and I as the two respective chairmen of personnel agreed on that a long time ago, and we have kept it that way.

HOSPITALIZATION RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Speaking of new duties, I don't think I can do justice orally to the full impact of this hospitalization benefit on the disbursing office operation.

Senator PASTORE. Which is a responsibility that has been added on.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. In my office or any employing office, as they call it, in the executive branch.

I would be a bit surprised if there is not a move afoot downtown to reclassify a great many of these payroll positions for this reason. Because the job is no longer a simple job that can be done as a matter of routine.

It now requires all these judgments. We are not only faced with the payroll office problem. We are faced with the employing office problem. Bear in mind that the Senate has no personnel office. Anyone who would ordinarily go to the personnel office must go to the disbursing office. We are performing that function also. People trying to locate people. Where do they go? Disbursing office.

My clerk-stenographer answers the phone half the day on information calls of "Where can I locate so and so?" These things are necessary. These jobs do devolve upon my office. Of course, they must be done. For example, we have the quarterly report that has to be filed. This has to be compiled in my office. This is another job that has to be done. It doesn't require too much time. We became involved in the resolution itself to the point where we would be sure that it would not take too much time and would not be too difficult to do.

GAO AUDIT

Senator BRIDGES. Let me ask you this: Does the General Accounting Office audit your office records?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Our accounts are audited by the General Accounting Office. We submit them to the Accounting Office quarterly. Usually about 1 year after the close of the fiscal year we will get a reconciliation from the Accounting Office indicating that the balance due the United States agrees with what we have stated.

TOTAL STAFF

Senator PASTORE. How large a staff do you have?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Including myself there are 17. Of these 17, certain ones are service personnel. I have the policeman on the door who is not part of the internal operation.

Senator PASTORE. Is he included in the 17?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. In addition, I have the two messengers and the clerk-stenographer who handles the information calls, and does a great deal of typing. She is out of the audit, accounts,

and recordkeeping part of the operation. She does pitch in whenever she has to.

Senator PASTORE. These people that you are interested in now in this fund you are asking for, is this the group that takes care of payments of cash to the employees and that sort of thing?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes. On pay days, my bookkeeper and chief bookkeeper are at the counter and Mr. Ridgley and I are backstopping. At lunch we bring Mr. Roberson out to fill in for that particular period of time.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any further questions?

If that is all, we thank you very much.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Thank you, sir.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator PASTORE. With reference to the request for funds to upholster the furniture in the offices of the Senators in the Old Senate Office Building, I have received an additional letter on this matter from the Architect of the Capitol which I will insert into the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the hearings Wednesday of this week on the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1962, you mentioned the possibility of letting out for competitive bids the major rebuilding and refinishing of the Senators' furniture in the Old Senate Office Building.

Since the hearings, we have discussed this matter further with Mr. Caraway and his staff and it is our best judgment that the taking of competitive bids on this work would not prove feasible. Our reasons for this conclusion are as follows:

1. If we do the work, we can operate on a very flexible schedule to meet the individual needs or desires of the particular Senators involved. If done by contract, we would have to establish definite completion dates and provide penalties if the work is not completed as required in the contract. It would be most difficult to establish such a work schedule in this particular instance where the workload of the Senators themselves is so clearly affected.

2. All furniture in a Senator's private offices would have to be removed from the building for an extended period of time, if the work is done by contract. If the work is accomplished in our shop, we have available two complete sets of surplus furniture which could be used while the work is being done.

3. If the work is done under contract, regardless of what firm is the successful bidder, we feel that we would have to assign one of our present upholsterers on a full-time basis to inspect the work while in progress in the contractor's shop. This would result in the loss of his services for other vital work in the buildings, and would in effect add indirectly to the cost of the work.

Upon further consideration of this whole matter, we feel that your committee might wish to consider an alternate plan which, if approved, we believe would accomplish the results you have in mind. Our plan is as follows: Appropriate for this work \$42,000 in the current legislative branch appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1962 only.

This would make possible the purchase of all leather and other supplies required for the work in our shop at a cost of \$20,000 and the hiring for only a 1-year period four additional upholsterers at a cost of \$22,000.

Under this arrangement, Mr. Caraway feels that he can finish all required work in these areas to the satisfaction of the Senate during the 1-year period July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, and that such work can be completed with the least possible disturbance to the Senators with offices in the Old Building.

Your consideration of this alternate proposal will be very much appreciated.
With best regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. I will insert into the record a supplemental letter we have received from the Library of Congress with reference to the special foreign currency program.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1961.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: In accordance with suggestions from your subcommittee, the possibilities of foundation support for the hard-dollar cost of the special foreign currency program (Public Law 480) for the acquisition of much-needed foreign research materials have been explored with the foundations that were thought to be most likely to lend assistance. We regret to report that the response was negative. Not only were we unable to obtain a grant now, but no hope was held out to us for foundation support for this project in the future.

With this avenue closed, I am, as you requested, submitting herewith a modified request for appropriations that would permit us to conduct a curtailed pilot project.

We had previously submitted a plan that we considered a minimal one. This reduced project will not begin to meet the Nation's needs, but we will be glad to see what we can do with a smaller appropriation, in the interest of expanding, even to a limited degree, the research resources of the country.

For this scaled-down project we would need \$399,688 in U.S.-owned foreign currencies, as compared with \$654,500 in such currencies previously requested. Under this plan we would have to eliminate the proposed microfilming, to reduce the size of the native staffs, to curtail the amount of materials acquired, to cut travel, and to dispense with the bibliographic listing because this is an operation that would require a great deal of training and supervision by American personnel. For those paid chiefly with U.S. dollars we would need \$36,559 for salaries and incidental expenses, as compared with \$67,200 originally requested. This would provide for four positions, three GS-15's and one GS-12, only three of the occupants of which would be abroad at any one time.

We believe that a new, experimental program such as this cannot be operated with a smaller complement of U.S. personnel and that any smaller project would not permit a testing of the administrative feasibility of such an operation, or have worthwhile results in terms of materials acquired.

I assure you of my great appreciation for your interest in the Library's activities and for this opportunity to present revised estimates for the special foreign currency program.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

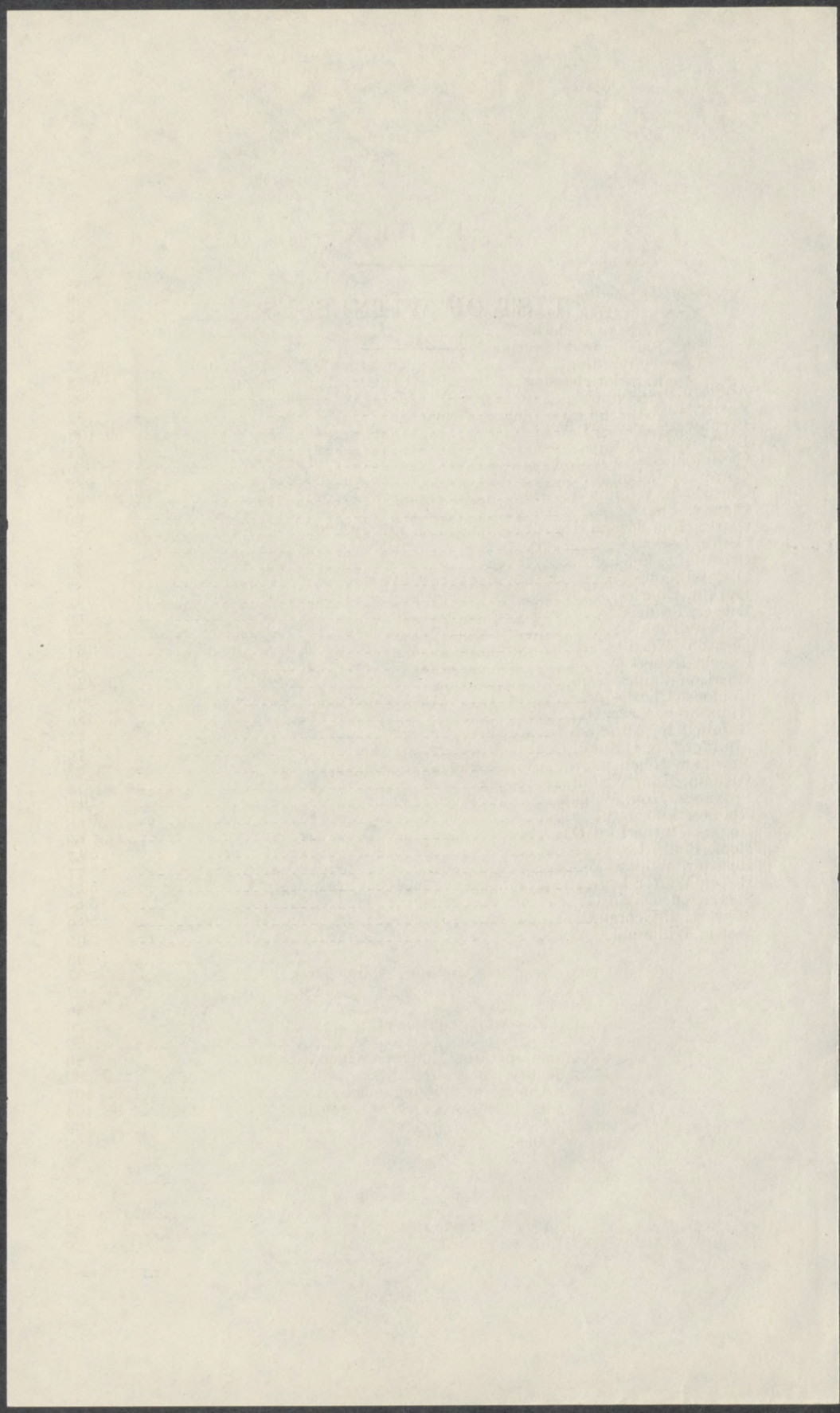
COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator PASTORE. The committee will be in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., Wednesday, June 21, 1961, the subcommittee was recessed subject to call.)

LIST OF WITNESSES

	Page
Addison, William H.....	38
Basler, Roy P.....	1
Brenkworth, Robert A.....	95
Buckley, Carper W.....	38
Campoli, Mario E.....	59
Caraway, J. Lewey.....	59
Ceatham, William S.....	90
Clancy, Thomas F.....	59
Clark, Hon. Joseph S.....	88
Coffin, Lewis C.....	1
Cristofane, Felix E.....	38
Dix, William.....	24
Durkin, Charles, A. Jr.....	59
Dwyer, Francis X.....	1
Elsbee, Hugh L.....	1
Gleason, Merrill C.....	38
Gooch, Robert C.....	1
Harrison, James L.....	38
Henlock, Charles A.....	59
Humphrey, Harry J.....	38
Kaminstein, Abraham L.....	1
Mumford, L. Quincy.....	1
Newman, Helen.....	1
Patman, Hon. Wright.....	53
Proxmire, Hon. William.....	79
Rhodes, John D.....	94
Rogers, Rutherford D.....	1
Roof, Philip L.....	59
Rossiter, William W.....	1
Rubel, Walter L.....	59
Stevenson, David G.....	59
Stewart, J. George.....	59
Welsh, William J.....	1



INDEX

	Page
Architect of the Capitol	59
American flags, distribution of	85
Additional clerk	86
Raising and lowering	86
Library building	86, 87
Exterior cleaning	83
Fire stops	88
Heating and cooling systems	87
Senate Office Buildings	59, 108
Additions, 1962	61
Estimate and justification	59
Increases, summary of, table	62
Maintenance items, nonrecurring	62
Operation and maintenance	66
Carpeting, cleaning involved	79
Decrease, total	66
File cabinets, steel	70
Garage ceiling, painting	82
House action	83
Insurance fund, employees	69
New positions, request letter	71-74
Air conditioning mechanics	81
Charwomen, need for	80
Elevator operators	80
Mansfield, Hon. Mike, letter from	75
Mechanic	66
Other positions	77-78
Subway car operators	76
Upholsterers and cabinetmakers	73, 74, 75
Personnel changes	66, 71-75
Compensation	66
Subway cars	67, 68
New cars, guarantee on	68, 69
Old cars	67
Trash trucks	71
Water-heating coils	82
Clark amendment	88
Employees of Senators, pay of	89
Disbursing Office, Senate	95
Estimates, 1962	95
Florida and Wisconsin, increased clerk hire, letter	97
Furniture	97
Joint Economic Committee	96
Majority and minority whips, offices of	96
Office hours	106
Police and telephone operators, longevity increases for	96
Secretary of the Senate, letters from	98, 99
Salary readjustments, disbursing office	99, 104
Stationery room, clerk for	98, 104
Space limitation	106
Government Printing Office	38
Accident rate	45
Anniversary, one-hundredth	43
Annotation of U.S. Constitution, revision	49
Cost	49
Congressional printing, estimate for	45
Estimates, 1962, and justification	39

	Page
Government Printing Office—Continued	
House action	38
Private plant, contracting to	43
Reimbursement to Treasury	45
Storage building, need for new	45
Superintendent of Documents, statement	47
Volume of business, annual	43
Working conditions	44
Joint Economic Committee	53, 96
Amount requested	53
Justification	54
Studies by committee	55, 56
Money and Credit, report of Commission on	57
Proxmire, Hon. William, statement	79
Unobligated balance	58
Library of Congress	151, 109
Annotated U.S. Constitution, revised	5, 8
House report	11
Sale and present supply	9
Appropriations summary	2
House action	6
Humphrey, Hon. Hubert H., statement	51
Lease-purchase premises	7
Mumford, L. Quincy, statement of	4
Personnel	5
Card distribution employees	6
Distribution of personnel	7
Ingrade increases	5
New positions	5, 37
Number of employees	9
Salaries	10
Public Law 480, program under	6, 11, 24, 109
Administrative expense, contribution toward	36
Aims of program	17
American dollars, objections to use of	20, 23
Americans in program	18, 21
Books, difficulty in acquiring	23
Books for scholars	30
Cost-sharing arrangement	16
Embassies, use of, in program	19
Justification	12
Procedures	18
Supervision of books	29
Universities, work through	22
Research Librarians, Association of, statement	24
Correspondence from libraries	33
Farmington plan	31
Foreign policy, relation to	27
House action	28
Participating libraries	27
Pilot project	32
Government responsibility	32
Official Reporters of Debates, Senate	94
Pay increases for staff	94
Justification	94
Sergeant at Arms	90
Justification	90
Additional positions	90, 91
Joint Atomic Energy Committee suite, cleaning	93

