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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1963

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HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H.R. 11151
MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT
NO. 1000
BY
J. R. OPPENHEIMER
AND
H. YUKAWA
1955

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
5521 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1963



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HEARINGS

NUMBER 1

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

81ST CONGRESS

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

- | | |
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| DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico | LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Massachusetts |
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| <i>Chairman</i> HAYDEN, Arizona, <i>Ex Officio</i> | |

THOMAS J. SCOTT, *Clerk*

II



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1963

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1962

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, Chavez, Monroney, Hayden, Saltonstall, and Young.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; RUTHERFORD D. ROGERS, CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; HUGH L. ELSBREE, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; ROBERT C. GOOCH, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT; LEWIS C. COFFIN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; AND WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

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 1963. 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 from the justifications which reflect the current year appropriations, the budget estimates for the new fiscal year, and the increases and decreases.

(The tables referred to follow :)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TABLE I.—Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates

Appropriation title	1962 appropriation	1963 requested	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1963 over 1962
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$8,455,000	\$9,032,600	+ \$577,600
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	1,600,000	1,619,700	+19,700
Salaries and Expenses, Legislative Reference Service	1,809,200	1,876,800	+67,600
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	2,347,000	¹ 2,700,700	¹ +353,700
Books for the General Collections	470,000	605,000	+135,000
Books for the Law Library	90,000	110,000	+20,000
Books for the Supreme Court ²			
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind	1,786,100	1,884,700	+98,600
Salaries and Expenses, Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents	112,800	112,800	
Preservation of Early American Motion Pictures	60,600	60,600	
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	25,000		-25,000
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church Records in Alaska		15,000	+15,000
Total, regular appropriations	16,755,700	18,017,900	+1,262,200
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)	400,000	770,000	+370,000
Total	17,155,700	18,787,900	+1,632,200

¹ Includes \$158,500 budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 366.² Books for the Supreme Court appropriation transferred to the judiciary.

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

Appropriation title	1961 total number	1962 total number	1963 total number
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	1,172	1,211	1,262
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	247	247	247
Salaries and Expenses, Legislative Reference Service	208	208	215
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	265	288	¹ 319
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind	29	31	31
Salaries and Expenses, Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents	17	19	19
Preservation of Early American Motion Pictures	2	2	2
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution		3	3
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (special foreign currency program):			
U.S. personnel		6	6
Native personnel		30	59
Total	1,940	2,045	2,163

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LETTER FROM DR. MUMFORD

Senator PASTORE. I will include in the record also a letter from Dr. Mumford, dated April 17, 1962, commenting on the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., April 17, 1962.

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

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: The bill (H.R. 11151) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, as reported (Rept. No. 1557) by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and as passed by the House on April 11, carried appropriations for the Library of Congress totaling \$18,551,500. This is \$1,395,800 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1962 and \$236,400 less than the budget estimates as amended by House Document No. 366.

The library is grateful for the increases granted by the House of Representatives and hopes that the Senate will approve them. I would like, however, to make the following observations:

1. Although the increase allowed for the purchase of books for the general collections of the Library is most welcome, I would like to explain the basis for our request for the original amount.

2. The report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives stated that "the committee decided not to recommend at this time the three positions to establish a Children's Book Section, although this is without prejudice to it." In view of this and the fact that strong representations as to the need for this unit continue to be made, we would like to discuss this matter with your subcommittee.

3. Four positions that were sought "for certain protective and personnel activities" were not allowed. Because the report stated that it is "the view of the committee that the latter can be handled through the regular administrative machinery of the Library," we will endeavor to do so. We feel, however, that we did not sufficiently explain that the two positions sought for "protective services" would not be primarily for civilian defense but would rather be concerned chiefly with the safety of the collections, and we would like to discuss this with you.

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.*

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. Now, Doctor, you may proceed in any way that you like in explaining your request.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement here that I would like to make, first.

Mr. Chairman and other members of the subcommittee, once again I welcome this opportunity to appear before you to explain the budgetary needs of the Library and to answer such questions as you may have.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE FOR LIBRARY

The legislative branch appropriation bill, H.R. 11151, for 1963, as passed by the House allows for an overall increase of \$1,395,800. This would provide for 41 new positions under the principal appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress," 7 added positions in the Legislative Reference Service, and 31 more positions in the income producing card distribution service.

This would also grant the Library's requests for such unavoidable increases as periodic step increases and cost of reallocations to meet civil service standards, the costs of space rentals to meet some of our critical space needs, increases in our book purchase funds including books for the blind, and sufficient funds to meet the full-year requirements of the Library's special foreign currency program initiated around the middle of the current fiscal year. We hope very much that the Senate will approve these increases.

Of the \$236,400 disallowed by the House action, \$33,400 was suggested by the Library as not being required as a result of events occurring after the estimates were submitted, and \$92,000 relates to the special foreign currency program and would have the effect of keeping it at its present level.

Of the other items disallowed, I would like to comment especially on three.

With respect to the \$35,000 disallowed under the appropriation "Books for the general collections," it is approximately this amount of money that was intended to be devoted to filling in certain gaps in the collections. The longer we wait, the more costly it will be to fill in such gaps.

With respect to the request for a Children's Book Section which the House deleted without prejudice, the Library feels that the proposed activity has a great potential for useful service to the country. The restoration of this item would cost \$22,745.

Regarding the two positions for protective services, I wish to correct any possible misunderstanding that these positions are primarily for civil defense purposes. The Library has the important responsibility of protecting a priceless and irreplaceable collection from fire, theft, civil disturbance, and other hazards. Such protection involves the kind of planning not now available on the regular staff.

I shall be happy, with my colleagues, to answer in such detail as you may wish, Mr. Chairman, any questions raised by these brief introductory remarks or regarding the 1963 estimates.

RESTORATIONS REQUESTED

Senator PASTORE. The amount disallowed by the House is \$236,000. Now, with reference to the \$33,400, you are not asking for restoration of that. Is that correct?

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

Senator PASTORE. On the \$92,000, which relates to the special foreign currency program, are you asking for restoration on that?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have not formally requested the restoration, Mr. Chairman. We would be glad to discuss it.

EFFECT OF REDUCTION IN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

The primary effect of it will be that we will not be able to send sets of these publications to additional institutions which desire them, as we had intended. Essentially, it will allow the program to continue on the present basis.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, without the \$92,000 being restored, we will remain at the same level.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

GENERAL COLLECTION FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Now, with reference to the other items: The \$35,000 disallowed under the appropriation books for the general collection—will you be a little more specific on that? In other words, what I am getting at: These are the disallowances in the House. If we restored these, we would have to go back with more or less new arguments. We would like to hear these arguments that would justify the restoration of these moneys if they are to be restored.

There is no need of going back with the same arguments that you have already advanced to the House, because we would get nowhere.

I think you and I have gone through this once before.

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, during recent years, the appropriation for books for the general collections has been adequate mainly for trying to stay up with current publications. We have not been able to fill in gaps in the collection. I have a table here which shows the amount that we were able to allocate for materials published more than 2 years ago.

Senator PASTORE. How much money do you have for this purpose without this \$35,000 being restored?

Mr. ROGERS. We have \$470,000 for 1962, and the House has given us \$100,000 extra, sir. That would be \$570,000 for 1963.

Dr. MUMFORD. But not all these funds are available for book purchases. These figures include \$130,000 for 1962 and \$190,000 for 1963 for microfilming deteriorating materials and obtaining some current publications on microfilm.

Senator PASTORE. How much of this means new positions? None at all?

Dr. MUMFORD. None.

Senator PASTORE. Well, let me ask you a question more categorically than I have.

If you do not get the \$35,000, how much are we being damaged in this program?

Dr. MUMFORD. It means we would have to forego acquiring some important materials that we have missed acquiring—materials that are over 2 years old.

Senator PASTORE. You say that last year you had \$470,000 for this project. The House raised you \$100,000. And you say that by not restoring another \$35,000, this would be—

MICROFILMING OF NEWSPAPERS AND BRITTLE BOOKS

Dr. MUMFORD. \$60,000 of the \$100,000 for 1963 is for microfilming of newspapers, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. And you have not done this before?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have had a microfilming program in progress, and this would extend it. We are trying to get the newspapers, in particular, and some brittle books that would fall to pieces and cannot continue to be used, on microfilm, before it is too late.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Basler, the Director of the Reference Department, to elaborate upon this need for additional money for the book purchases?

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Dr. BASLER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is estimated that if the \$605,000 requested for fiscal year 1963 is granted, approximately \$40,000 of the increase of \$75,000 that would be earmarked for the purchase of additional materials would probably be required to meet rising costs and increased volume in publications.

Senator PASTORE. But you are saying "probably." This is merely an estimate. I am trying to find out specifically in what way the program will be damaged if you do not get the \$35,000. You have already been given \$100,000. You say "probably." I want something better than that.

Dr. BASLER. Yes, sir. The \$35,000 is needed for purchase of older materials needed to fill gaps. If this reduction is left, we will not have any money to buy older materials, that is, materials published more than 2 years prior to the appropriation.

MATERIALS AFFECTED

Senator PASTORE. Can you give me an example of what materials we are talking about?

Dr. BASLER. Yes. A publication, for example, which we did not discover in another country until a year or so after it was published—a scientific periodical. We have to go back and pick up the earlier issues of this. Or a book which was not listed in the current bibliographies. And when we find out that it is now available, we want to drop back and try to pick it up.

But the money that remains, if this \$35,000 is left out, will be required to buy just what is being published within the current period. So we will not have anything left with which we can go back and pick up these materials that we failed to get more than 2 years ago.

Senator PASTORE. Are you saying to me that the \$570,000 is already so specifically tagged that none of it will be left for this purpose?

Dr. BASLER. That is our estimate, that it is very unlikely that there will be any margin there for us to buy the older materials.

Senator PASTORE. But it is likely that there might be some money left to do this?

Dr. BASLER. No, sir, I do not think so.

Senator PASTORE. Now, you made this presentation to the House, did you not?

VALUE OF MATERIALS AFFECTED

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question?

How vital are these materials that you have just discovered are over 2 years old?

Dr. BASLER. They are just as vital as the new materials that are being published now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give us one example? You used the word "materials." Does that mean newspapers, books?

Dr. BASLER. It means books, periodicals, all types of publications.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is one example?

Dr. BASLER. I could not give you the titles. I could supply a list of titles of things of this kind, but I do not have them here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be very helpful, along the lines of what you have just asked, if he could give us two or three examples of these materials that he believes should be acquired.

If you could put this information in the record, it would help us to determine the need.

Senator PASTORE. And another thing: Try to justify this in the strongest terms possible, because if we decide to restore it, you have to take account of the fact that you did make request of the House for this. Now we are trying to restore it back.

Now, let us see if we cannot get something in there that they might have overlooked. That is the reason why we want you to be very emphatic and very specific.

Any further questions on this \$35,000?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, Mr. Chairman, we are very proud of the Library of Congress, and we want to keep it up to date and have all the materials, to use his words, that we need.

But I agree with the chairman that we ought to have specific examples of what we are going to miss if the Library does not get the \$35,000.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following 25 titles are representative of hundreds of important publications which the Library of Congress was not able to acquire at the time of publication and which cannot now be acquired because our funds are not sufficient to purchase both current important publications and earlier publications which have been missed.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION

- Bogdanov-Cherrin, A. M. *Die Mechanik in der Flugtechnik*. [Mechanics in aeronautics.] Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1956.
- Easthope, C. E. *Three dimensional dynamics: A vectorial treatment*. New York and London, Academic Press, 1958.
- Glass and Ceramics [Translation from Russian] vol. 14, 1957; vol. 15, No. 1-8, 1958.
- Inozentsev, N. W. *Gasturbinentriebwerk der Luftfahrt*. [Gas turbine engines for aircraft] Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1956.
- Ioffe, A. F. *Semiconductors for thermoelectric application*. London.
- Journal of Analytical Chemistry [Translation from Russian] vol. 8, No. 1-3, 1953; vol. 13, No. 3-5, 1958.
- Kan, S. N. *Die Festigkeit des Flugzeugs*. [Stability of aeroplanes.] Leipzig, Fachbuchverlag, 1956.
- Kotani, Masao. *Table of molecular integrals*. Tokyo, 1955.
- Sjostrand, F. S., and J. Rhodin. *Electron microscopy*. New York and London, Academic Press, 1957.
- Thomson, R. H. *Naturally occurring quinones*. Academic Press, 1957.
- Wooldridge, Sidney. *The geographer as scientist; essays on the scope and nature of geography*. London, New York, T. Nelson [1956].

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Badr, C. M. *The Sudanese-U.A.R. Nile waters agreement*. London 1959. p. 18.
- Bastos, Humberto. *A conquista siderúrgica no Brasil. Cônica e interpretação econômica das empresas e indivíduos, nacionais e estrangeiros, que participaram da exploração dos recursos minerais e do desenvolvimento nacional*. [Conquering iron in Brazil: account and interpretation of the enterprises and individuals, national and foreign, who participated in the exploration of mineral resources and in national development] São Paulo, Martins [1959].

- Ceylon. National Planning Council. Papers by visiting economists: J. R. Hicks, N. Kaldor, J. Robinson, O. Lange, J. K. Galbraith, U. K. Hicks, and C. Myrdal. [Colombo] Planning Secretariat, 1959. tables.
- Communist Party of Israel. 13th Congress. Tel-Aviv, 1957 [In Hebrew].
- The economic renovation of the Republic of Vietnam. Saigon, Review Horizons, 1959.
- Guggisberg, Rudolf A. Die Geldpolitik als Mittel zur Bekämpfung der Inflation in Grossbritannien von 1951 bis 1957. [Monetary policy as a means of combating inflation in Great Britain from 1951 to 1957] Zürich, Polygraphischer Verlag, 1959.
- Maass, Johannes. Dokumentation der deutsch-polnischen Beziehungen, 1945-1959. [Documentation on German-Polish relations, 1945-1959] Bonn, 1960.
- Richert, Ernst. Agitation and Propaganda . . . in der Sowjetzone. [Agitation and propaganda in the Soviet Zone; Berlin, 1958.
- Schachtner, Richard. Die deutschen Nachkriegswahlen. [The German postwar elections] 1956.
- Schupp, Werner. Die Sicherung der Vollbeschäftigung nach der neoliberalen Theorie. Zürich, Polygraphischer Verlag, 1958. [Securing full employment according to the neo-liberal theory.]
- Tsunts, M. Personal property in the Soviet Union. Moscow, 1960.
- Wack, René. Kollektivverhandlungen in den USA; zur Theorie der Vertragsverhandlungen im institutionellen Arbeitsmarkt. [Collective bargaining in the U.S.A.; on the theory of contract negotiations in the institutional labor market] Zürich, Polygraphischer Verlag, 1959.
- Wauters, A. L'Economie de l'U.R.S.S. et les pays sous-développés. [The economy of the USSR and the under-developed countries] Brussels, 1956.
- The work of land development in Viet-Nam up to June 30, 1959. Saigon, 1959.

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Monroney, would you like to ask any questions on this?

Senator MONRONEY. Not on this. I will have some questions later.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask some general questions, if you are through.

Senator PASTORE. No, I was not, yet. I was going to take these right down the line until we had exhausted them all.

CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION

Now, on this Children's Book Section, which was deleted without prejudice by the House, I have received quite a bit of mail on this. Will you tell us a little more about this item? Will this cut this program out completely, if you do not get the \$22,745?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We do not have any such program at the present time. We would not be able to institute such a program.

Senator PASTORE. Is this a new program?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, it would be. We have a comprehensive collection of children's books, and it is highly desirable to have a center of research at the Library to which illustrators, writers, publishers, and people who work with children can come to do research on children's books, and to have a specialist who is familiar with the materials and who can advise them and work with them.

It would be comparable to our subject specialization in other fields, but we have never had this kind of service on children's books.

NEW POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. Does this entail new jobs?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. We were asking for three positions in connection with it.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, the \$22,745 is all for positions?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And what will these people do?

Dr. MUMFORD. We would have a section head who would be a specialist in children's literature, would plan the activities, give high-level reference and research services, act as recommending officer for children's books, coordinate the Library's program with other agencies' needs, and work with interested organizations and institutions to improve service in this field.

Then we were asking for a reference librarian and bibliographer, who would give reference service in person, by telephone, and by correspondence, prepare bibliographies, help scan national bibliographies, and perform searching to identify gaps in the collection for the purpose of acquisitions recommendations.

And then an editorial clerk-typist, who would give clerical support to the section, answering the telephone, serving as receptionist, typing reference letters, and bibliographies, and so forth.

Senator PASTORE. You asked for 89 different jobs, and they granted you 79. Of the 10 that were deleted, are these men we are talking about included in that 10?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; they are part of the 10 that were deleted.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Senator PASTORE. On these protective services, there are two more positions for that. You mean to tell me that you have no one there now who takes care of the fire hazards and the theft hazards?

Dr. MUMFORD. It does not mean that we are giving no attention to such things, Mr. Chairman, but it is dispersed, and we need someone who can devote full time and work intensively on this.

Senator PASTORE. What would he do? What would this individual or these individuals do that would insure us against fire, theft, and civil destruction?

Dr. MUMFORD. This covers guarding against vandalism in the buildings and grounds; developing the most effective methods of fire protection, detection, and control; protecting the staff and public from theft of personal property; investigating thefts; apprehending offenders and taking suitable action in cases of offense; and cooperating with and securing assistance from appropriate Federal and District agencies.

These matters require planning, staff training, and overall administrative coordination, for which only a special position could assure effective provision.

Senator PASTORE. Who is doing it now?

AID FROM GUARD FORCE

Dr. MUMFORD. A number of people are trying to do it. Our guard force and the administrative officers of the Administrative Department give as much time as they can to these problems, but they have many other duties, and it is not possible for them to concentrate upon it.

The guard force is concerned with duties from day to day, assignment of men, schedules, and that kind of thing.

Senator PASTORE. How large is your guard force?

Dr. MUMFORD. Seventy-six.

Senator PASTORE. You mean to tell me that the difference of two more people makes the difference between guarding the books and not guarding them?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, this person would be a person with special knowledge in this area, who would, as I say, give full-time, intensive attention to planning the best ways of providing this protection, coordinating, and directing.

Senator PASTORE. But, Dr. Mumford, within the appropriation that gives you enough money to pay all of these 76 people, you mean to tell me that you cannot develop a coordinator within that large range of appropriation, that you need to create new jobs in order to do it?

You have got the money there to pay 76 people to do this specific job. And you are creating the impression here that unless you get two more jobs, this whole thing is a flop.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of adequacy. It is not that we have no protection whatsoever. But it is one thing to deal with the routine but extensive activities of guarding the Library and its collections from day to day, and conceiving preventive measures that will keep people from getting books out of the Library without authorization, making long-range fire protection plans, and so forth.

Senator PASTORE. I know; but these are only 2 additional people over the 76 you already have. We do not tell you what to do with these 76 people. You decide that. You just get an appropriation, and you go out and you have hired 76 people. Within the 76, why can you not develop 2 coordinators? Why do we have to create two more jobs?

Senator MONRONEY. A situation has developed and you cannot look into your personnel and shift them around, fire the inefficient, and hire somebody else who can do the job. This seems to be the pattern of Parkinson's law throughout every agency that comes up here.

GUARD FORCE UNDERSTAFFED

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman and Senator Monroney, this would not be a new department. The person would work in the Administrative Department. But our present guard force has been understaffed for several years; they have to cover a schedule of 7 days a week on a 24-hour basis, and it is not possible for us to reduce it further.

Senator PASTORE. I think you said you were inadequately staffed and you needed two more men to carry out this function; but when you begin to talk about these high-sounding positions, about what needs to be done about coordination and all that sort of thing, it leaves an impression here that maybe we have not been doing our job up to now, that we have been left without protection.

What you are actually doing is asking for two additional jobs?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have been trying to do the protection job as best we could with the force that we have. We think it could be done better if we had one person to give complete attention to this.

Senator PASTORE. You would have to go out and hire this individual; correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What would be his grade?

Dr. MUMFORD. Grade 11.

Senator PASTORE. Grade 11. What would be his qualifications?

Dr. MUMFORD. Someone who has had extensive experience, particularly with firefighting methods and security.

Senator PASTORE. And you have no one in the employ of the Library now who meets that qualification?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have no expert in the area, Mr. Chairman.

OTHER POSITION DELETIONS

Senator PASTORE. Well, now, that accounts for five of the jobs that have been deleted. What are the other five?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I say that this protective work involves the whole Library, which has some 2,800 staff members, several hundred thousand readers and visitors annually, and collections numbering more than 41,500,000 pieces, which are housed in two buildings.

Senator PASTORE. We realize that. But we have known that right along. That is the reason why we gave you 76. You are asking for two additional, and you are asking for him in the characterization of being a coordinator and being an expert in firefighting. In other words, we have not had that protection up to now, after all these years?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, we have had protection—the best we could give with the present guard force and with the attention the present administrative officers could give to it.

Senator PASTORE. All right. Now, let us pass that for a moment.

That accounts for five. What are the other five positions you are asking for that were deleted by the House?

Dr. MUMFORD. We had not asked to discuss others, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you asked for 89. They gave you 79. You account for three of them.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY DIVISION

Dr. MUMFORD. We had asked for two part-time positions to extend the hours of our Local History and Genealogy Division during the evening hours. It just means we will not be able to keep the room open in the evening.

Many of the people who use this service work during the day and want to come to the Library during the evening to do research. We had requests from Members of Congress suggesting that this division be kept open during the evening, and we tried it for a temporary period by detailing some help there, and we found it was used considerably. But we decided to forego requesting the reinstatement of these positions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the chairman yield?

Senator PASTORE. The chairman is through.

JUSTIFICATION TO HOUSE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Dr. Mumford, what you are telling us is that while you believe you did not give an adequate explanation to the

House on these two positions, you are not asking for the other eight positions, but you would like to have these two?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you believe that you are now giving us a better explanation than you gave the House?

Dr. MUMFORD. The justification that was given to the House appeared to place considerable emphasis upon civil defense. And while this person might give some attention to civil defense, his primary responsibilities are for general protection rather than specifically—

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you anyone in mind you would employ for this position?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have a person we employed temporarily working at this at the present time, but we would probably not be able to continue to keep him unless we received at least one position in the protective services.

SCRUTINY OF FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Well, on that point, let me say this. You have been allowed \$1,395,800. It is our responsibility in the Congress, here, to protect the taxpayer as well. And you have already justified the fact that \$33,500 is not necessary, \$92,000 is problematical, which raises it to \$125,400, which leaves a balance of about \$110,000 out of a total appropriation of \$1,395,800. It would strike me that with a little bit of scrutiny and a little bit of carefulness, the chances are we could do all these things, without creating new jobs and rendering new money.

I mean that is the point. It is only a very, very small, infinitesimal part of what you have been given. And the important part here, too, is to take into account not only your needs, but to realize the burden upon the taxpayers as well.

We would expect that even though there is a tremendous amount of respect and regard for the Library of Congress, and no one cherishes it more than the Senator from Rhode Island—it strikes me that even the Library of Congress has to be a little careful about the taxpayers' money, as well.

The only deletion here, as I look at it, is very, very small, compared to what you have been granted. It would strike me that rather than hassle it out here, we ought to make an attempt to see, even in the Library of Congress, if we cannot squeeze ourselves a little bit and protect the taxpayer as well.

Now, all you are saying, after all this presentation, is that if you got 1 job out of the 10, you would be happy. With \$1,395,000, it strikes me that we are wasting a lot of time.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I say there were three other jobs involved, in the Children's Book Section?

CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator PASTORE. In view of the interest in the Children's Book Section, I will insert pages 38, 39, and 40 of the justifications into the record.

(The justifications referred to follow:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

To establish a Children's Book Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division in order to improve the facilities for the use of the collection of children's literature in the Library of Congress:

New positions requested

1 GS-13 Head, Children's Book Section (specialist in children's literature)-----	\$10, 650
1 GS-9 reference librarian and bibliographer-----	6, 448
1 GS-4 editorial clerk-typist-----	4, 056
Total-----	21, 154
Personnel benefits-----	1, 591
3 positions-----	22, 745

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

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

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

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

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

OPERATIONS UNDER FUNDS REQUESTED

Senator PASTORE. The request is for \$22,745. Would this amount be the level for the future years, or would you expect to expand this section should we create it now?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that we could operate at this level for a considerable period of time.

Senator MONRONEY. May I ask a question?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

CHECK ON PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. When was the last time you resurveyed your other sections to see if there were any surplus personnel and diminishing loads, with the possibility of transferring or employing new people and deleting a few in the other less-used sections?

Dr. MUMFORD. Senator, I would say that there is a continuing review, certainly annually, as we contemplate our needs to be asked for in estimates for the coming year. And the estimates that we presented to the House and now to you are pared down greatly from the total needs that we have, and could make a justification for.

As I have indicated, the larger a research library grows—the more its collections grow—the manpower required to catalog, shelve, and then service the material does increase.

Senator MONRONEY. You have 2,600, I believe you said.

Senator PASTORE. 2,800.

FUNDS TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Dr. MUMFORD. A considerable number of those are supported by funds transferred from other agencies for work we are doing for other agencies, primarily the Defense Department. The total number of positions on funds appropriated directly to us is 2,009.

Senator MONRONEY. But you still could not find 3 people out of that 2,009 competent enough to do this job?

Every time every department receives a little additional work, they come in and ask for additional jobs. There are 46,000 new jobs requested in the 1963 budget document. These jobs go on and on in perpetuity, once they are established. And yet it seems that the personnel managers whose duty it is to manage personnel can never find any available personnel on less-used functions, and any slightest addition to the function requires a new establishment, new personnel, new secretaries, and new telephone extensions, and everything like that. So we grow and we grow and we grow.

I think the personnel manager should come in here and say where he has looked, and what he has tried to do to find a way of taking up some of these new jobs with old jobs whose functions are not as busy or as important in today's life, perhaps, as when they were established.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, what we are saying here is: Even if we disallowed this, I do not see why that would kill this program.

We create the impression abroad and we are barraged with correspondence from all over the country: Please save this for the children of America. We are not against that. All we are saying here is that with a personnel of 2,800 people, it strikes me you could find 3 people who could assist in this program and get it off the ground.

TIGHT PERSONNEL SITUATION

Dr. BASLER. Mr. Chairman, as Director of the Reference Department, might I comment on this?

We have discussed this from every angle. There is no function in my department where I could take three people that I think could be given less priority than this. In other words, to establish this service on children's materials, I would have to cut out something vital.

Now, I do not for a moment question the desirability of this new function, but I could not say that any function which we have been performing in the Reference Department is less important than this, or I would already have recommended that we establish this service at the expense of another.

Senator PASTORE. And you have surveyed this very carefully?

Dr. BASLER. I have, sir.

I am in favor of this children's literature function at the Library of Congress, but I must have regard for our service to researchers in all areas.

EFFECT OF DISALLOWANCE OF FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. In other words, you are saying categorically that unless we appropriate this money for these three additional jobs, we just cannot inaugurate this program?

Dr. BASLER. That is correct, sir; unless I get orders from the Librarian to cancel something else.

BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL CATEGORIES

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest it would be more helpful to the committee if we had a complete and total breakdown by categories of these 2,009 jobs that operate on appropriated funds.

Senator PASTORE. Would it be possible to get that for the record?

Dr. BASLER. Surely.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, indeed, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
Special positions at rates equal to or in excess of \$16,530:						
Librarian of Congress.....	1	\$20,000	1	\$20,000	1	\$20,000
Chief assistant librarian of Congress.....	1	17,500	1	17,500	1	17,500
GS-17. \$16,530 to \$17,570:						
Chief of division.....	1	17,121	1	17,326	1	17,566
Director of department.....	2	33,472	2	33,882	2	34,152
Law librarian.....	1	16,601	1	16,806	1	16,956
GS-16. \$15,255 to \$16,295:						
Associate director of department.....	2	30,914	2	31,204	2	31,494
Director of department.....	1	15,582	1	15,817	1	16,037
GS-15. \$13,730 to \$15,030:						
Assistant librarian for public affairs.....	1	13,830	1	13,999	1	14,149
Associate director of department.....	1	13,830	1	13,937	1	14,086
Associate law librarian.....	1	14,475	1	14,669	1	14,819
Chief of division.....	12	170,351	13	185,065	13	187,801
Chief of fiscal services.....	1	13,830	1	14,061	1	14,236
Coordinator.....	1	13,830	1	13,924	1	14,074
Deputy chief assistant librarian.....	1	15,038	1	15,038	1	15,038
Keeper of collections.....	1	15,038	1	14,061	1	14,374
Science research specialist.....	2	28,868	2	28,962	3	42,853
Specialist.....	1	14,475				
GS-14. \$12,210 to \$13,510:						
Assistant chief of division.....	8	99,315	8	100,250	8	101,570
Budget officer.....	1	12,295	1	12,480	1	12,620
Chief of division.....	6	74,290	5	62,220	5	62,940
Executive officer.....	1	12,295	1	12,370	1	12,490
Head of section.....	5	61,475	5	62,400	6	75,330
Information retrieval specialist.....			1	12,230	1	12,230
Keeper of collections.....	1	13,520				
Selection officer.....	1	12,545	1	12,730	1	12,870
GS-13. \$10,635 to \$11,935.....	27	300,559	30	337,216	38	427,620
GS-12. \$8,955 to \$10,255.....	43	414,175	47	450,055	48	461,150
GS-11. \$7,560 to \$8,860.....	80	659,570	84	690,908	112	910,929
GS-10. \$6,995 to \$7,985.....	11	85,568	10	78,790	10	79,468
GS-9. \$6,435 to \$7,425.....	131	911,415	135	946,044	126	891,846
GS-8. \$5,885 to \$6,875.....	16	101,749	16	102,330	16	104,141
GS-7. \$5,355 to \$6,345.....	110	646,813	107	634,597	97	584,330
GS-6. \$4,830 to \$5,820.....	41	223,364	45	247,410	45	251,635
GS-5. \$4,345 to \$5,335.....	141	696,882	159	777,955	167	828,237
GS-4. \$4,040 to \$4,670.....	140	617,973	140	612,865	155	681,888
GS-3. \$3,760 to \$4,390.....	141	573,096	143	582,372	147	606,978
GS-2. \$3,500 to \$4,130.....	79	300,849	76	290,502	76	294,387
GS-1. \$3,185 to \$3,815.....	25	85,476	26	87,313	26	88,633
Ungraded positions at hourly rates equivalent to less than \$12,210.....	92	325,931	98	347,118	102	358,184
Total permanent.....	1,130	6,678,872	1,169	6,926,406	1,220	7,344,611
Deduct lapses.....	-39.2	-231,543	-10.6	-62,597	-10.6	-62,597
Net permanent (average number, net salary).....	1,090.8	6,447,329	1,158.4	6,863,809	1,209.4	7,282,014
Positions other than permanent:						
Part-time employment.....		116,951		131,040		131,040
Temporary employment.....		3,549		4,000		4,000
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base.....		25,436				
Overtime and holiday pay.....		55,481		29,244		29,244
Nightwork differential.....		18,690		19,000		19,000
Total personnel compensation.....		6,667,436		7,047,093		7,465,298

COPYRIGHT OFFICE
Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-18. \$18,500: Register of copyrights.	1.0	\$18,512	1.0	\$18,512	1.0	\$18,512
GS-16. \$15,255 to \$16,295:						
Chief of division	1.0	15,332	1.0	15,517	1.0	15,667
Deputy register of copyrights			1.0	15,267	1.0	15,457
General counsel	1.0	15,332	1.0	15,267	1.0	15,457
GS-15. \$13,730 to \$15,030:						
Assistant register of copyrights	1.0	13,830	1.0	14,174	1.0	14,394
Chief of basic research	1.0	14,475				
Chief of division			1.0	13,749	1.0	14,074
GS-14. \$12,210 to \$13,510:						
Assistant chief of division	1.0	12,545	1.0	12,230	1.0	12,410
Attorney-adviser	1.0	12,545	1.0	12,840	1.0	13,000
Chief of division	1.0	13,520	1.0	13,520	1.0	13,520
GS-13. \$10,635 to \$11,935	3.0	34,409	3.0	35,039	3.0	35,358
GS-12. \$8,955 to \$10,255	5.0	48,225	5.0	48,625	5.0	49,085
GS-11. \$7,560 to \$8,860	12.0	100,792	12.0	101,802	12.0	102,952
GS-10. \$6,995 to \$7,985	1.0	7,987	1.0	7,987	1.0	7,987
GS-9. \$6,435 to \$7,425	16.0	114,339	17.0	121,436	17.0	122,742
GS-8. \$5,885 to \$6,875	5.0	32,260	5.0	32,821	5.0	33,462
GS-7. \$5,355 to \$6,345	38.0	227,608	43.0	255,351	43.0	259,820
GS-6. \$4,830 to \$5,820	8.0	43,763	8.0	44,178	8.0	44,844
GS-5. \$4,345 to \$5,335	48.0	229,789	44.0	215,477	44.0	219,652
GS-4. \$4,040 to \$4,670	52.0	234,391	53.0	236,146	53.0	238,772
GS-3. \$3,760 to \$4,390	43.0	172,353	40.0	162,197	40.0	164,548
GS-2. \$3,500 to \$4,130	3.0	11,222	5.0	18,436	5.0	18,748
GS-1. \$3,185 to \$3,815	2.0	6,459				
Ungraded positions at hourly rates equivalent to less than \$12,210	3.0	14,373	3.0	15,079	3.0	15,079
Total permanent	247.0	1,394,061	247.0	1,410,383	247.0	1,430,083
Deduct lapses	3.3	18,849	.2	1,383	.2	1,383
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	243.7	1,375,212	246.8	1,409,000	246.8	1,428,700
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base		5,310				
Overtime and holiday pay		9,551		5,000		5,000
Total personnel compensation		1,390,073		1,414,000		1,433,700

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-18. \$18,500: Director	1.0	\$18,512	1.0	\$18,512	1.0	\$18,512
GS-17. \$16,530 to \$17,570:						
Deputy director	1.0	16,871	1.0	16,536	1.0	16,756
Senior specialist	17.0	290,342	17.0	293,542	17.0	296,872
GS-16. \$15,255 to \$16,295: Chief of division	2.0	30,599	2.0	30,534	2.0	30,724
GS-15. \$13,730 to \$15,030:						
Analyst	1.0	14,142	1.0	14,394	1.0	14,719
Attorney	1.0	13,830	1.0	14,061	1.0	14,249
Chief of division	3.0	43,655	3.0	43,843	3.0	44,176
Specialist	6.0	83,916	6.0	84,977	6.0	86,091
GS-14. \$12,210 to \$13,510:						
Analyst	3.0	37,135	2.0	24,570	2.0	24,710
Assistant chief of division	2.0	24,590	2.0	24,700	2.0	24,820
Attorney	4.0	51,110	5.0	63,550	5.0	64,370
Executive officer	1.0	12,295	1.0	12,500	1.0	12,750
Specialist	1.0	12,295	1.0	12,450	1.0	12,570
GS-13. \$10,635 to \$11,935	8.0	88,872	9.0	100,613	9.0	101,742
GS-12. \$8,955 to \$10,255	14.0	133,270	14.0	134,300	14.0	136,510
GS-11. \$7,560 to \$8,860	17.0	139,329	22.0	178,742	22.0	182,032
GS-10. \$6,995 to \$7,985	1.0	7,987	5.0	37,987	5.0	38,510
GS-9. \$6,435 to \$7,425	35.0	239,464	26.0	178,517	29.0	201,298
GS-8. \$5,885 to \$6,875			3.0	19,436	3.0	19,629
GS-7. \$5,355 to \$6,345	21.0	119,240	27.0	153,132	27.0	156,299
GS-6. \$4,830 to \$5,820	9.0	48,192	2.0	11,105	2.0	11,272
GS-5. \$4,345 to \$5,335	10.0	47,631	15.0	70,840	15.0	72,716
GS-4. \$4,040 to \$4,670	34.0	148,375	28.0	123,228	29.0	129,185
GS-3. \$3,760 to \$4,390	6.0	24,612	5.0	20,249	7.0	27,987
GS-2. \$3,500 to \$4,130	4.0	14,480	2.0	7,384	3.0	11,107
Ungraded positions at hourly rates equivalent to less than \$12,210	1.0	4,534	2.0	9,797	2.0	9,797
Total permanent	203.0	665,278	203.0	1,699,499	210.0	1,759,403
Deduct lapses	12.7	104,055	9.8	82,059	9.2	76,963
Net permanent (average number, net salary)	190.3	1,561,223	193.2	1,617,440	200.8	1,682,440
Positions other than permanent: Temporary employment		22,644		25,000		25,000
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base		6,246				
Overtime and holiday pay		6,236		5,900		5,900
Nightwork differential		338		360		360
Total personnel compensation		1,596,689		1,648,700		1,713,700

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-14, \$12,210 to \$13,510:						
Chief of division-----	1	\$13,065	1	\$13,210	1	\$13,350
Editor-----	1	12,815	1	13,000	1	13,210
GS-12, \$8,955 to \$10,255-----	4	37,970	5	48,075	5	48,900
GS-11, \$7,560 to \$8,860-----	9	73,149	8	65,278	8	66,278
GS-10, \$6,995 to \$7,985-----	1	8,154	1	8,230	1	8,320
GS-9, \$6,435 to \$7,425-----	8	56,992	9	63,854	9	64,520
GS-8, \$5,885 to \$6,875-----	3	20,405	3	20,487	3	20,653
GS-7, \$5,355 to \$6,345-----	18	108,157	20	120,819	20	122,298
GS-6, \$4,830 to \$5,820-----	11	60,588	11	60,771	11	61,770
GS-5, \$4,345 to \$5,335-----	32	156,832	38	184,349	39	192,684
GS-4, \$4,050 to \$4,670-----	51	220,606	47	204,447	47	207,413
GS-3, \$3,760 to \$4,390-----	80	325,982	98	394,085	110	445,321
GS-2, \$3,500 to \$4,130-----	38	148,097	38	149,435	38	151,602
GS-1, \$3,185 to \$3,815-----	7	26,583	7	26,283	8	29,694
Ungraded positions at hourly rates equivalent to less than \$12,210-----	1	5,283	1	5,533	1	5,533
Total permanent-----	265	1,274,678	288	1,377,946	302	1,451,546
Deduct lapses-----	18.4	88,794	.9	4,491	.9	4,491
Net permanent (average number, net salary)-----	246.6	1,185,884	287.1	1,373,455	301.1	1,447,055
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base-----		4,579				
Overtime and holiday pay-----		133,818				55,000
Total personnel compensation-----		1,324,281		1,373,455		1,502,055

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-16, \$15,255 to \$16,295: Chief of division-----	1.0	\$15,332	1	\$15,447	1	\$15,567
GS-14, \$12,210 to \$13,510: Assistant chief of division-----	1.0	12,295	1	12,480	1	12,690
GS-13, \$10,635 to \$11,935-----	1.0	11,939	1	11,939	1	11,939
GS-11, \$7,560 to \$8,860-----	2.0	16,042	2	16,282	2	16,542
GS-10, \$6,995 to \$7,985-----	1.0	7,987	1	7,987	1	7,987
GS-9, \$6,435 to \$7,425-----	1.0	7,030	1	7,133	1	7,299
GS-7, \$5,355 to \$6,345-----	2.0	12,459	2	12,618	2	12,785
GS-6, \$4,830 to \$5,820-----	3.0	16,015	3	15,841	3	16,008
GS-5, \$4,345 to \$5,335-----	3.0	14,705	3	15,139	3	15,471
GS-4, \$4,040 to \$4,670-----	3.0	12,847	4	17,034	4	17,242
GS-3, \$3,760 to \$4,390-----	8.0	31,550	10	39,054	10	39,766
GS-2, \$3,500 to \$4,130-----	3.0	11,067	2	7,808	2	8,016
Total permanent-----	29.0	169,268	31	178,762	31	181,312
Deduct lapses-----	.9	5,310	1	5,791	1	5,791
Net permanent (average number, net salary)-----	28.1	163,958	30	172,971	30	175,521
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base-----		633				
Overtime and holiday pay-----		5				
Total personnel compensation-----		164,596		172,971		175,521

ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-12. \$8,955 to \$10,255-----	1.0	\$9,300	1.0	\$9,455	1.0	\$9,575
GS-11. \$7,560 to \$8,860-----	1.0	7,886	1.0	7,821	1.0	7,821
GS-9. \$6,435 to \$7,425-----	1.0	6,697	2.0	13,292	2.0	13,458
GS-7. \$5,355 to \$6,345-----	4.0	21,963	4.0	22,225	4.0	22,723
GS-5. \$4,345 to \$5,335-----	6.0	26,665	6.0	27,391	6.0	28,223
GS-4. \$4,040 to \$4,670-----	3.0	13,367	3.0	13,594	3.0	13,793
GS-3. \$3,760 to \$4,390-----	1.0	3,818	2.0	7,530	2.0	7,530
Total permanent-----	17.0	89,696	19.0	101,308	19.0	103,123
Deduct lapses-----	2.2	11,590	1.6	8,158	1.9	9,973
Net permanent (average number, net salary)-----	14.8	78,106	17.4	93,150	17.1	93,150
Other personnel compensation: Regular pay above 52-week base-----		302				
Total personnel compensation-----		78,408		93,150		93,150

Preservation of early American motion pictures

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-4. \$4,040 to \$4,670-----	1	\$4,249	1	\$4,337	1	\$4,441
GS-2. \$3,500 to \$4,130-----	1	3,622	1	3,712	1	3,816
Total permanent-----	2	7,871	2	8,049	2	8,257
Deduct lapses-----		11				
Total personnel compensation-----	2	7,860	2	8,049	2	8,257

REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Positions other than permanent: Tempo- rary employment (total personnel com- pensation)-----				\$12,250		\$12,250

Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)

	1961 actual		1962 estimate		1963 estimate	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Grades and ranges:						
GS-15. \$13,730 to \$15,000; Coordinator (Library of Congress)-----			1.0	\$13,730	1	\$13,730
GS-14. \$12,210 to \$13,510; Program directors (United Arab Republic and India)-----			2.0	24,420	2	24,420
GS-12. \$8,955 to \$10,255-----			2.0	17,910	2	17,910
GS-5. \$4,345 to \$5,335-----			1.0	4,345	1	4,345
Ungraded positions: Foreign, local rates-----			30.0	63,873	59	124,372
Total permanent-----			36.0	124,278	65	184,777
Deduct lapses-----			6.6	22,691		
Net permanent (average number, net salary)-----			29.4	101,587	65	184,777
Other personnel compensation: Additional pay for service abroad-----				6,000		15,046
Total personnel compensation-----				107,587		199,823

ELECTRONIC RECORDING AND RETRIEVAL OF INFORMATION

Senator PASTORE. Any further questions on this item?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would like to ask one general question, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Mumford, I talked to you before the committee opened its hearings on the subject that I brought up last year, and that was the question of the electronic means of recording and retrieving library information. Now, I understand, in order to keep the matter brief, that some research work is being done on that, and that you are not ready at this time to ask the committee for approval of installing such a program, but that you expect to report on your research effort within the next few months.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, Senator, that is correct. Under a grant from a foundation, we have had a team of experts in this field of information storage and retrieval studying our operations for several months to try to give us an answer as to what the future holds in the way of automation for the Library. They have not completed their study and survey, and until they do, and we get their report, we are not able to report to you or to assess for ourselves what we may need to ask of the Congress to do it.

It will depend upon whether there is hardware available, machines available, that could do some of our operations satisfactorily; and there is the question of feasibility—would it be economical to do it, or would it cost a great deal more to do it by machines than manually, and would the results be as satisfactory?

There are a number of questions that will need to be answered, and we hope to get some guidance from this report as to what the future holds.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Since the last effort, would you expect, if Congress is in session through the month of July, to be able to give us that information when we consider a supplemental?

RESEARCH UNDERWAY

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it is unlikely, Senator. I do not think we will have the report of this survey team before the summer or early fall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So we have to wait until next year?

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

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are not asking for any funds from the Congress for this research effort?

Dr. MUMFORD. Not at the present time, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You will keep this research effort stimulated, so that you will have something for us next year?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. And I mentioned that this whole survey is being done on foundation funds at no cost to the Government.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THIRD LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator PASTORE. Now, with reference to your space problem, what is the status of the third Library of Congress building?

Dr. MUMFORD. You will recall that the Congress authorized preliminary planning of a third building; this was done last spring and summer and a report made to the Architect of the Capitol. The Architect of the Capitol has presented this report to the Joint Committee on the Library, and it has authorized or approved the introduction of legislation that would make possible the next step of refining the specifications and looking toward acquiring land and appropriations for building.

SPACE RENTAL

Senator PASTORE. What is your problem of space rental up until that time?

Dr. MUMFORD. The House committee authorized the continuation of the previous authorization to rent 62,500 square feet, and also an additional 60,000 square feet if we were able to obtain it in the naval weapons plant. We are in constant touch with GSA regarding that.

There is some possibility that we may be able to get some space in the naval weapons plant at a low rental, and conceivably we could get enough so that we would not have to seek quarters to be built. This space is for our card distribution service, primarily, which requires floors with very heavy weight-bearing capacities. And we have been frustrated constantly, because GSA has not been able to find space in existence available for that purpose that would meet these requirements.

If we get space in the naval weapons plant, it will involve some renovation. And it is doubtful that the money which the House committee has authorized would be adequate for the continuing rental and the renovation. It is possible we may need to come to the committees to request a supplemental on that.

However we do not have the answer from GSA at the present time.

TOTAL PERSONS USING LIBRARY

Senator PASTORE. How many people utilize and use the Library of Congress in the course of a year?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is in the neighborhood I think of 800,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. How many personally come?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is in person.

Senator PASTORE. And besides that you have all these other services?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Are these people that just pass through, most of them, or are they people who actually utilize the facilities of the Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. A large percentage of them are people who are doing research in some subject field—scholars, students, and others.

Senator PASTORE. But it does not include visitors who just drop in?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, it includes visitors who are primarily interested in seeing what the Library of Congress is and what it does, and who come to see the Library's educational exhibits of historical and literary treasures.

Senator PASTORE. But when you gave that figure of—What was it? 800,000?

Dr. MUMFORD. 800,000.

Senator PASTORE. That does include visitors, then?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes. That is the count at the doors.

Senator PASTORE. The count at the doors. How many people actually take books out, in the course of the year?

Dr. MUMFORD. Let me check this, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. I wish you would do this, if it is possible. I do not know if it is possible. I think it would be very helpful to the committee and to the true understanding of the function of the Library of Congress, if you could break that down by breaking down those who come to look at the Library and those who use it for the facilities it has.

In other words, how many Americans actually use the facilities of the Library of Congress? We would like to know that figure, if we could get it.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REFERENCE QUESTIONS

Mr. ROGERS. We answered 387,000 reference questions asked by people on the premises. We answered 100,000 reference questions by correspondence. Our service to the Congress would be in addition to this.

Senator PASTORE. Which is a tremendous amount?

Mr. ROGERS. This is very large, because the Legislative Reference Service alone answers almost 100,000 inquiries and nearly 40,000 congressional inquiries are answered by other departments of the Library.

VOLUME OF WORK

Dr. MUMFORD. These figures may give some indication of the volume of work, Mr. Chairman.

During 1961, we handled 1,018,800 call slips for books to be used. We issued 955,400 volumes from the stacks and shelved 1,188,300 volumes.

It is not possible to provide an accurate count of the number of persons who use library materials because the same reader may use more than one reading room, and many readers use books, magazines, and newspapers that are on open shelves.

Mr. ROGERS. We have done some sampling in connection with the mechanization survey that Senator Saltonstall mentioned, and we have found that the ratio of call slips to readers runs about 2 to 1—2 call slips to 1 reader. This would indicate there is something between 500,000 and 600,000 actual readers in the Library per year.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I can say this, and I think I express the sentiments of every member of this committee, when I say that every Member of the Congress is a friend of the Library of Congress. We do not want to be misunderstood, here. But we would hope that nothing would be able to creep in here to spoil this fine organization. We would hope you would exercise the same efficiency in your review of personnel as you do in your reference work.

We do not want to be misunderstood, but we cannot afford to have even the Library of Congress spend even a dollar that should not be spent.

Dr. MUMFORD. That we undertake to do, Mr. Chairman—what you have just indicated.

USE OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Mumford, I would call to the chairman's attention that the House made two language changes, both of which in substance provide for the use of the unobligated balance of the fiscal year 1962. Are those satisfactory to you? Is the money there?

That is on pages 16 and 17 of the House report.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. That is very desirable from our point of view.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And there is money in the unobligated balance for the structural and mechanical care of the Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is a part of the Architect's budget, but we concur in it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Approximately how much is it?

NEW BOOK CONVEYOR SYSTEM

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that related to the new book conveyor system, which had been previously approved. I do not know if there is anyone here from the Architect's office.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you supply for the record just how much that represents?

Mr. HENLOCK (Charles Henlock, Office of Architect of the Capitol). Senator, it would be about \$225,000. There was an allotment of that last year to replace the book conveyor system that conveys books from the stacks to the main reading room. Bids will be invited by the close of this fiscal year, but the contract will not be awarded until about July.

FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. For the foreign currency program for the collection and distribution of library materials, the budget estimate was in the neighborhood of \$770,000, and the House has allowed an appropriation of \$678,000. Of the amount allowed by the House, \$48,000 is for support, and the balance of surplus foreign currencies. This is the program which was started on the recommendation of this subcommittee last year.

PROGRESS UNDER PROGRAM

Could you tell the committee of the progress that you have made to date under this program?

Dr. MUMFORD. I could speak to it generally, but we have Mr. Coffin here from the Processing Department. May I ask him to speak?

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir.

Mr. COFFIN. We have established offices in New Delhi, and in Cairo, under the supervision of American personnel, hiring local personnel to carry on most of the duties of the two areas. We have set up an office in the American Embassy in Karachi, Pakistan, and one in Dacca, Pakistan, both of which are manned by local personnel, but under the general supervision of the American personnel in India.

We have arranged to purchase publications and to ship them to the various American participants in this program.

At the present time, we have 11 participants besides the Library of Congress receiving publications from India and Pakistan, and we have 11 participants besides the Library of Congress receiving publications from the United Arab Republic.

As of the 31st of March, in India our staff had acquired over 135,000 publications, in Pakistan over 13,500, and in the UAR over 25,000 publications. Most of these have either been received in this country or are on the way to the participants.

You will find on page 136 of the justifications a list of the participants.

As you will recall, the program for which the funds were appropriated was to run for the last 6 months of fiscal 1962, and in fact the numbers of publications mentioned have been acquired during the first 3 months of this program.

VALUE OF PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. Would you say that this is a worthwhile program, now that you have had experience with it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. The progress that has been made has exceeded our expectations, with all the exploratory work that had to be done at the beginning, and the libraries that are receiving the material—they certainly are enthusiastic about continuation of it. I would say it is a very worthwhile program.

Senator PASTORE. And you think with the House cut you still could effectively carry on the program?

Mr. COFFIN. We should be able to carry on at the present level, as Dr. Mumford has said. We would be able to add a very limited number of additional participants, if any.

Senator PASTORE. When you speak of participants, you are talking now about American institutions?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes recipient libraries, Senator.

DEMAND FOR PARTICIPATION

Senator PASTORE. Is there much of a demand that is not being fulfilled?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir. We are receiving letters currently from institutions desiring to receive publications under this program.

Senator PASTORE. I wish you would spell that out more categorically in the record; not now, but if you would furnish that for the record, we will have a documentation of how many requests are being made that remain unfulfilled. That is quite important, because as you know we are very much interested in this program; and I am very impressed with the fact that the House did allow you the amount they did.

(The information referred to follows:)

1. The following American institutions are recipients of publications under the Library of Congress special foreign currency program:

INDIA-PAKISTAN

University of California (Berkeley)
 University of Chicago
 Cornell University
 Duke University
 University of Hawaii
 University of Minnesota
 University of Pennsylvania
 University of Texas
 University of Washington
 University of Wisconsin
 Yale University

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

University of California (Los Angeles)
 Columbia University
 Hartford Seminary Foundation (sharing
 its set with Portland State College)
 Harvard University
 Indiana University
 University of Michigan
 New York Public Library
 Princeton University
 University of Utah
 University of Virginia

2. American institutions, not now participating in the Library of Congress Public Law 480 programs, which have indicated a definite interest in receiving publications from at least one of the countries in which the Library is now operating:

The American Museum of Natural History
 The American University, School of International Service
 Claremont (California) Colleges
 The Hoover Institution, Stanford University
 The Medical Library Center of New York
 Midwest Inter-Library Center
 University of Southern California
 Southern Illinois University
 Swarthmore College
 Syracuse University

3. American institutions now receiving Public Law 480 materials from one of the areas in which the Library of Congress is operating, desiring to be recipients of publications from the other area, also:

University of Chicago
 Columbia University
 Indiana University, Pakistan Project
 University of Michigan
 New York Public Library
 University of Virginia

PUBLIC LAW 480 FUNDS

Senator YOUNG. This involves the use of Public Law 480 funds, does it not?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator YOUNG. In effect, what you are doing is just utilizing some of these vast stores of foreign currencies we have piled up. You are buying these currencies from the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes we are using mainly foreign currencies, but it does involve the use of a small amount of hard dollars, because we cannot pay the salaries of U.S. personnel over there completely in the foreign currency.

Senator YOUNG. I would think this would be one of the better uses of these foreign currencies. We may not get much value out of them in later years.

Senator PASTORE. That leads to this question. The \$92,000 the House cut out—is that counterpart money, or American hard dollars?

Mr. COFFIN. \$80,000 of that, sir is foreign currency.

Senator PASTORE. If we added the \$80,000, without adding the \$12,000 which would be hard currency, could this be utilized effectively?

Mr. COFFIN. We believe that it could be.

Senator PASTORE. I mean, in other words, if we restored \$80,000, here, it would be restoring money we could not bring back to this country, anyway. It would be just lying there, and this would assist you in buying publications that are in demand in this country?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I think we ought to give that very serious thought.

Mr. COFFIN. And in connection, too, with making bibliographic listings, so that the information concerning their existence in this country may be made known beyond the institution's participating in the program.

ANNUALIZATION OF PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. That leads me to this question: Why have you not made a stronger pitch on this? You know, you kind of keeled over on this, when I asked you about the \$92,000.

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, I think the House committee seemed to feel, from its report, that if they annualize or recommended annualization of it, it should be continued on a more or less experimental basis for another period.

Senator PASTORE. But the \$80,000 does not include any hard currency?

Senator SALTONSTALL. The whole issue last year, Mr. Chairman, as I recall it, was: How many hard dollars were required? There was no argument. Now, you say you can use \$80,000 in foreign currency without the additional \$12,000 of hard dollars. If that is so, I would think that the committee was entirely justified in giving you the \$80,000, because as Senator Young brought out, the money otherwise is going to lie idle.

CONTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENT LIBRARIES

Dr. MUMFORD. I should like to point, Mr. Chairman: You will recall there was a discussion before this committee last year about the contribution of other libraries to this program, the recipient libraries. And it was indicated in the justification sheets that we have collected over \$10,000 from the other libraries. They are contributing that amount toward the program and, in addition, they are undertaking to work out some system for cooperative cataloging which will cost them a great deal more money. This total may run as high as \$110,000 for the cooperating libraries. This will benefit the Library of Congress, also.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is right. For our purposes, though, we would not have to add another penny of hard dollars in order to properly utilize \$80,000 more of foreign currency. Is that correct?

Mr. ROGERS. We would simply increase the number of sets purchased from book dealers in these foreign countries.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With your present staff?

Mr. ROGERS. With the possibility of the addition of some native personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Which would still be on the foreign currency?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes sir; in foreign currency.

PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES' COOPERATIVE CATALOGING PROGRAM

Mr. COFFIN. In connection with the cooperative cataloging program, I might add that the participating libraries have already committed themselves to paying into the library gift fund \$85,000 at this time to support a cooperative cataloging program; this in addition to the \$10,500.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, the participation, the cooperation, by our American institutions, has been exemplary.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I have one final item.

MICROFILMING RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH RECORDS IN ALASKA

Senator E. L. Bartlett of Alaska desired to appear before the committee in support of the budget estimate of \$15,000 for "Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church Records in Alaska," which was allowed in full by the House. Senator Bartlett has been detained at another committee meeting, so I will insert his statement into the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT OF ALASKA

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the sum of money which I want to support in my testimony today is small by all standards, but if made available will permit a vital work to be performed. On July 31 of last year the President signed my bill S. 1644 into Public Law 87-113 to provide for the indexing and microfilming of certain records of the Russian Greek Catholic Church in Alaska in the collections of the Library of Congress. That measure was introduced by me to meet an ever-increasing need to utilize the statistics in those records and to preserve them as historic documents. The law authorized \$15,000 for the purpose of the indexing and microfilming. This money is in the 1963 fiscal year

budget and was approved by the House in earlier passing the legislative branch appropriations bill.

In 1906 the Alaska church records extending back over 100 years were sent to the Russian Orthodox Cathedral in New York, and in 1927 permission was obtained to ship these records to the Library of Congress. Again in 1940 additional records were sent to the Library from Alaska and New York because the bishops feared that the documents would fall into fraudulent hands to be used in issuing false birth certificates, thus providing easy access to this country by foreign agents.

Although the Library of Congress does not accept collections of religious organizations, an exception was made in this case because of the political, historic, and other values of the collection.

The records, Mr. Chairman, comprise vital statistics of birth, baptism, marriage, and death for the 17 churches and 36 chapels operated by the church through the period of Russian ownership of Alaska and the years following. The records are the only ones in existence as they cover years long before such statistics were gathered by local government agencies. The records, in addition, are comprised of financial records of the church, travel journals and diaries of the priests, etc. What concerns us now, however, are the invaluable birth, death, marriage, and baptism statistics. Requests have increased through the years for vital statistics available only in these records, especially from the older Alaskans of native descent who must prove their births for social security and other purposes. Without proper indexing the search for each record is time consuming and most difficult. The records are contained in approximately 1,065 boxes each of several cubic feet in diameter and take up at least 100 feet of shelves in the Library. The need for indexing these records is set forth in a letter dated April 29, 1961, which I have received from Gov. William A. Egan of Alaska, and I should like permission to include that letter with my remarks.

I am hopeful favorable consideration may be given to this appropriation, and urge approval not only in behalf of my fellow Alaskans who now or at some future time may need the information contained in these records but also to preserve them for their historical value. The present condition of some of these documents is not the best; age, mildew, and other deterioration having had their effect.

The first recorded baptism in Alaska by church priests occurred in 1784 when 40 natives were baptized at Three Saints on Kodiak Island. The records in some cases go back that far but mainly cover the period from 1815 to 1933. If the \$15,000 is made available, it is my understanding that the index will probably go back as far as 1870. The \$15,000 would cover services of an indexer and stenographer, microfilming of the records, and compilation of the index. It is little enough to spend for preservation of such useful material.

Copies of the records, which would be made available by payment to any State, subdivision, person, or organization would be subject to distribution at the discretion of the Librarian of Congress. I believe there are many good reasons for this which demonstrate not only the wisdom of such a clause but which demonstrate so eloquently the need for the work which can only be done through allocation of the money sought.

Several years ago a man collected expired insurance policies of American companies in the Far East and came to the United States and tried to collect on at least one of those policies. He brought suit in a New York court and won a \$100,000 judgment, I am advised. He could collect, however, only if he could prove American citizenship. He submitted a certificate stating that he was born in Alaska in such and such a year and was baptized there by such and such a priest. The district attorney contacted the Library of Congress and through a diligent and long search of the Alaska church records the Library was able to prove that the man's story was pure fabrication. Not only was the certificate which he presented written in the new Russian way of writing which was not used until 1923, long after he claimed to have been born, but bore for baptismal purposes the signature of a Russian priest in Alaska who had died of tuberculosis long before the man claimed to have been born. He lost his case.

As an interesting sidelight, in later years this same man in seeking a pension from the city of New York submitted a birth certificate showing his birthplace in Siberia. The Library has also been asked to verify or disprove the births in Alaska of a number of persons who claim such birth in deportation cases. So, it can be seen that this is a matter which deals with a national and not just a local Alaska problem.

STATE OF ALASKA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Juneau, April 29, 1961.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: This letter informs you of my approval and support of S. 1644, which would provide for the indexing and microfilming of certain records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska now in the collections of the Library of Congress.

The records referred to comprise most of the existing records of the several Russian churches in Alaska, prior to 1940. At that time these records were removed from Alaska and taken to the headquarters of the church in New York. Subsequently they were turned over to the Library of Congress.

Many Alaskans, especially the older ones of native descent, have no birth records in the official files of the State bureau of vital statistics, or with the local U.S. commissioners who, prior to statehood, provided Alaska's major recording facilities.

As one of the proofs needed to file a delayed birth certificate at the present time, or as a substitute for such a birth certificate, those church records made are invaluable. In the past 20 years the inaccessibility of these records has been a subject of concern to many Alaskans.

In addition, these records will in many instances be of material help in determining eligibility for many benefits which may accrue from tribal or native rights and their court settlement.

The proposed microfilming and indexing will provide ready access to these records which are of vital concern to many Alaskans. Research will also be aided by adoption of this legislation.

I therefore endorse early favorable congressional action on S. 1644.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. EGAN, *Governor.*

PRESENT STATUS OF RECORDS

Senator PASTORE. Will you please advise the committee briefly of this program?

Dr. MUMFORD. As the justification indicates, this collection has been in the Library for a number of years, and there have been representations that these records are very important for establishing information regarding births, baptisms, marriages, and in connection with social security and other things. They have not been organized in such a way that they could be used easily, especially by people in Alaska.

And the proposal here is to arrange them properly, index them, and to microfilm them, and then anyone, any institution or individual, could purchase a copy of the microfilm for use.

Senator PASTORE. Any further questions?

We thank you.

We are honored today with the presence of the librarian of the University of Virginia.

You may talk from there, sir. Please sit down.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF JOHN COOK WYLLIE, LIBRARIAN

SUPPORT FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Mr. WYLLIE. May I read my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman?
Senator PASTORE. Yes; you may.

Mr. WYLLIE. This is a statement from John Cook Wyllie, librarian of the University of Virginia, appearing in behalf of the 50-some member libraries of the Association of Research Libraries, to support the Library of Congress special foreign currency program.

I have, incidentally, a list of the libraries here, ranging from Brown University to Yale. That is in alphabetical and not heirarchical order.

Senator PASTORE. The chairman has suggested we insert it in the record.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The list referred to follows:)

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

MEMBERSHIP LIST, JANUARY 2, 1962

- Foster E. Mohrhardt, librarian, U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D.C.
 Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
 David A. Jonah, librarian, Brown University Library, Providence, R.I.
 Donald Coney, librarian, University of California Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 Robert Vosper, librarian, University of California Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Herman H. Fussler, director, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.
 Arthur T. Hamlin, librarian, University of Cincinnati Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Ralph E. Ellsworth, director, University of Colorado Libraries, Boulder, Colo.
 Richard H. Logsdon, director, Columbia University Libraries, New York, N.Y.
 Stephen A. McCarthy, director, Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, N.Y.
 Herman R. Henkle, librarian, the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Benjamin E. Powell, librarian, Duke University Libraries, Durham, N.C.
 Stanley L. West, director, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, Fla.
 Paul H. Buck, director, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Robert B. Downs, Dean of Library Administration, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Robert A. Miller, director, Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Ind.
 Robert W. Orr, director, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
 Leslie W. Dunlap, director, State University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa.
 John H. Berthel, librarian, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
 David E. Kaser, director, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.
 Thomas R. Buckman, director, University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kans.
 Lawrence S. Thompson, director, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington, Ky.
 L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
 T. N. McMullan, acting director, Louisiana State University Libraries, University Station, Baton Rouge, La.
 William N. Locke, director, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries, Cambridge, Mass.
 Richard Chapin, librarian, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing, Mich.
 Frederick H. Wagman, director, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Edward B. Stanford, librarian, University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Ralph H. Parker, librarian, University of Missouri Library, Columbia, Mo.
 Frank B. Rogers, director, National Library of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
 Frank A. Lundy, director, University of Nebraska Libraries, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Stanley M. Pargellis, librarian, the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward G. Freehafer, director, New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.
 Ernest L. Hettich, director, New York University Libraries, New York, N.Y.
 Jerrold Orne, director, University of North Carolina Libraries, Chapel Hill, N.C.
 Jens Nyholm, librarian, Northwestern University Libraries, Evanston, Ill.

Lewis C. Branscomb, director, Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus, Ohio.

Kenneth M. Setton, director, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Philadelphia, Pa.

William S. Dix, librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N.J.

John H. Moriarty, director, Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

John R. Russell, librarian, University of Rochester Libraries, Rochester, N.Y.

Donald Cameron, librarian, Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, N.J.

Raynard C. Swank, director, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford University, Calif.

Alexander Moffit, librarian, University of Texas Libraries, Austin, Tex.

John Cook Wyllie, librarian, University of Virginia Libraries, Charlottesville, Va.

Andrew J. Eaton, director, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Mo.

Marion A. Milczewski, director, University of Washington Library, Seattle, Wash.

Louis Kaplan, director, University of Wisconsin Libraries, Madison, Wis.

James T. Babb, librarian, Yale University Libraries, New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WYLLIE. The members of the association are unanimous in urging the more extensive use of surplus commodity funds for the purchase of foreign publications. They know that this program is in the best interests of the academic world, and they welcome the opportunity of collaborating with the Congress interpretation of the aspect of this program that is clearly in the national interest.

PROPOSED ANNUALIZATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

The association has been deeply gratified to learn of the action by the other House in proposing the annualization of the program, the modest enlargement of it, and the exploration of the now (in our view) urgent need for expanding it into other countries.

PLAN FOR PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

The association is especially gratified by the House committee's proposal that the matter of the dollar participation of the libraries (now experimentally fixed at \$500 per participating library per program per year, in addition to very substantial cooperative cataloging costs) be worked out on a reasonable and sustained plan. Such a plan would mitigate the tendency for each of the participants (Federal or academic) to suppose that his side is carrying a disproportionately large share of the costs involved.

We are already on the record as supporting in detail the special foreign currency proposal of the Librarian of Congress. The association has thought his plan modest, but have deferred to his judgment as to the maximum speed with which an affair of much urgency can be pursued with success and without waste. His administration of the pilot plan has deserved and is receiving the unqualified support (both in skill and treasure) of the association libraries.

It is in the strong conviction that the original Library of Congress request for this year was on the genuinely conservative side that we respectfully urge the Senate's support of the full amount requested.

In brief, we recommend the Senate's approval of the House's wise proposal, and the addition thereto of \$92,000 in the appropriation under this head for the current year.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you heard what we just said, Dr. Wyllie.

Mr. WYLLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How does it strike you?

APPROPRIATION OF HARD DOLLARS

Mr. WYLLIE. I have two comments to make on that; one in connection with the additional statement that might be made here that was not made before the House, and one with respect to those 12,000 hard dollars in there.

There is a proposal that the use of these commodity funds be expanded into other countries. I am personally fearful that the failure to appropriate these 12,000 hard dollars may interfere with the exploration of the use of commodity funds in other countries, such as Burma, Indonesia, Syria, Poland, and I forget the other countries where commodity funds are, but there are a few others.

And although I am very happy indeed over your own stand with respect to the commodity dollar appropriation, I would also respectfully like to urge the addition of those 12,000 hard dollars, which might well be in substantial part returned from the libraries by virtue of the broader base from the greater number of copies, if I make myself clear.

Senator PASTORE. The gentleman is here from the Library of Congress. Have you anything to say with reference to their observation? Is it true that we would be impeded with reference to other countries in using foreign currencies unless the \$12,000 was put in there?

RESTRICTING LANGUAGE IN HOUSE BILL

Mr. ROGERS. Sir, I think it is not so much the \$12,000, which is primarily for positions, but the language of the House report which restricts us to operating solely within the countries that we are now operating in, and I believe the House report would not permit us to do any exploratory work in these other countries. If your committee wished to authorize it, we believe that most of the exploration could be done on soft currency.

Senator PASTORE. All right. Then, will you take it up with Mr. Scott and see if you cannot do something about getting the appropriate language?

Mr. WYLLIE. Thank you, sir. One other point. You spoke of additional libraries. I can speak for my own library as being very anxious indeed to enter on the program for Indic books as well as on the Arabic ones that we are now receiving, and I know that there are many other libraries that are anxious to do this.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Mr. Wyllie.

Mr. WYLLIE. Thank you, sir, for the opportunity of appearing.

TELEGRAM RELATING TO CHILDREN'S BOOK SECTION

Senator PASTORE. I have some communications reference to this Children's Book Section which I will ask to be inserted in the record. (The communications referred to follow:)

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 25, 1962.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Senate Appropriations Committee, the Capitol, Washington, D.C.:

As we understand Library of Congress appropriations will be under consideration in your committee today. We wish to request that the following telegram be included in record of hearings:

In eyes of American Association of University Women full appropriation Library of Congress budget justifiable. The association has supported requests for funds for a Children's Book Section for many years. We sincerely urge that money to establish such a section be made available in Library budget for fiscal 1963. A children's section would be a valuable service to all who work and are concerned with children as there is no center making such books easily accessible at the present time.

DR. MAYCIE SOUTHALL,
Chairman, Elementary and Secondary Education Committee, AAUW.
MRS. WALTER M. BAIN,
Chairman, Legislative Program Committee, AAUW.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 25, 1962.

Senator JOHN PASTORE,
Washington, D.C.:

As a former school librarian and school supervisor I strongly urge the appointment of a specialist in children's literature in the Library of Congress. This is of vital concern to all people who work with children, books, and libraries.

WYLMA WOOLARD,
School and Library Consultant, World Book Encyclopedia.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 25, 1962.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Senate Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriation for the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.:

Urge support of position of specialist in children's literature in the Library of Congress as expressed in release. Regret absence because of national ACEI conference in Indianapolis.

AAUW ACEI COMMITTEE MEMBERS,
NORA BEUST, *Chairman.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
Washington, D.C., April 20, 1962.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Senate Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Library of Congress, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Joint Committee of the American Association of University Women and the Association of Childhood Education International on Children's Books in the Library of Congress wish to ask permission to testify on behalf of a specialist in children's literature with supporting staff in the Library of Congress.

Members of the AAUW and the ACEI have long recognized the need for making the children's books available to authors, illustrators, sociologists, and other research workers. A specialist in children's literature in the Library of Congress could provide the special service necessary in this important segment of our literature.

The enclosed fact sheet will give you some information of a general nature on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

NORA E. BEUST,

Chairman, Joint AAUW-ACEI Committee on Children's Books in the Library of Congress.

STATEMENT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE FROM THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL ON CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

In the minds of many, the Library of Congress has become our National Library. No one disputes that it is one of the great literary centers of the world. Its scope has broadened over the years to include the literature of all people covering all subjects. Its services reach far beyond the walls of Congress into all areas of government, of education, of scientific investigation, in this country and abroad.

Buried in this great institution lies a treasury of children's literature, most of it unused, unknown. These books are classified like adult books. They are not identified as children's literature. No one knows how many there are, no one knows what topics they cover, no one knows their real value.

Two copies of every book published under copyright in the United States are sent to the Library. Juvenile books represent 30 percent of the output of general book publishers in 1960. In fact, juvenile books accounted for approximately 20 percent of the dollar volume of general book sales in 1960. The dollar volume of the juvenile book sales increased about 150 percent and the physical volume increased approximately 50 percent from 1952-60.

In addition to the thousands of children's books published in this country, the Library of Congress contains collections of foreign books for children, from all parts of the world, acquired through gift, purchase, and exchange. This committee believes the children's books in the Library of Congress could play a vital role in the research in the field of children's books, if they were cataloged and readily accessible, as children's literature, to educators, psychologists, parent students, social agencies, research workers, colleges, universities, clinics, and other libraries in this country.

Such a program would directly benefit research teams who want to study the value of children's books as sources of propaganda, the role of parent education in guiding and reading of children, the relation of books to audiovisual materials, to movies, television, radio, the comics.

Back in 1952 Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers, then superintendent of work with children at the New York Public Library, prepared a report summarizing a comprehensive study made of children's books in the Library of Congress. Included in her recommendations was one to establish a \$200,000 reference and research center on books and reading for children.

We believe the time has come to begin to implement a program for research in the field of children's literature by appointing a specialist in children's literature with supporting staff and budgeting funds for the same.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MISS HOWARD HUBBARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
WASHINGTON OFFICE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. Our next witness is Miss Howard Hubbard, assistant director of the Washington office of the American Library Association.

Miss HUBBARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a brief statement which I should like to read, if I may.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, you may.

Miss HUBBARD. My name is Howard Hubbard. I am assistant director of the Washington office of the American Library Association, a

membership organization which represents more than 25,000 librarians, trustees, and members of the general public interested in the development, improvement, and extension of library services as essential factors in the educational, scientific, and cultural needs of the Nation. It is a nonprofit, national, professional association.

HISTORY OF REQUEST

The American Library Association is grateful for the opportunity to appear before this committee in support of the request by the Library of Congress for \$22,745 to establish a small section within the Library to provide services of a reference and bibliographical nature in the field of children's literature.

The vast reservoir of children's books housed in the Library of Congress is now virtually wasted for lack of complete organization and full-time professional attention to its use. It is a very time-consuming and frustrating thing, Mr. Chairman, to try to discover even what books the Library of Congress has in the way of children's books in certain subject areas because the subject cards in the card catalog do not even show which are children's books and which are not.

BENEFIT TO OTHER LIBRARIES

Senator PASTORE. Let me ask you this question. In the event that this section is set up, how would it be utilized by other libraries? I mean what essential benefit would it be if they do this cataloging?

Miss HUBBARD. I think it will be useful not only to libraries but to Government agencies and others. For instance, I think of this one example, Mr. Chairman. Many public libraries are beginning to think very seriously about adding collections of children's books in foreign languages because children are learning languages earlier and earlier. In the library from which I came we had an exhibit of children's books in foreign languages and it was of extreme interest to the public.

If you are trying to develop a collection of books in foreign languages to add to your own library collection, to have the resources of the Library of Congress, and they are very strong resources in this area, to study what books are available, what would be most useful to have, to actually be able to look at those books, would be an asset to librarians.

Senator PASTORE. And who would look at these books?

Miss HUBBARD. I cannot say specifically, but I think in terms of a committee, for example, which now exists in the American Library Association, which is compiling bibliographies of foreign language books. I should think they would find it enormously useful, but now it is necessary to plow through a great deal of material. It is too time consuming and frustrating, as I said, to do this.

ADVANTAGE TO CHILDREN

Senator PASTORE. What advantage does it have to the children?

Miss HUBBARD. Of course, in that case ultimately it would have the advantage of their having access to well-selected children's books in foreign languages.

Senator PASTORE. In foreign languages.

Miss HUBBARD. Well, that is just one very specific example of a possibility, Mr. Chairman. I think there are many others. This is a wonderful and very broad collection of books if you could get to it.

Senator PASTORE. So that we can better understand this, for instance, you catalog these books that you say are pretty well disorganized in the Library of Congress here in Washington. How does it benefit a child, let us say, in Rhode Island?

Miss HUBBARD. Because I think if the children's librarians could work with this collection and could benefit from the knowledge of this collection and from the assistance of the specialists in children's literature who would be hired for this purpose, the children would be benefited because a better selection of books for their use would be made.

Senator PASTORE. But would the books from the Library of Congress be sent to Rhode Island?

Miss HUBBARD. They certainly would not. That is not the purpose at all.

Senator PASTORE. That is what I am getting at. I am trying to get you to tell me how this helps.

IMPROVEMENT OF SELECTION TECHNIQUES

Miss HUBBARD. It helps if we know all the books that are available. If a committee or an individual has access to these books and can study them here in Washington, not send them out through the country, and then can make a bibliography of the best books in a certain area, then our selection techniques throughout the country are improved.

Senator PASTORE. And they would buy the books that would be recommended and put them in their own racks.

Miss HUBBARD. They would be not forced in any sense.

Senator PASTORE. But they could.

Miss HUBBARD. But they could if they chose and we would assume would make a very fine selection. We think of this too, Mr. Chairman, as a matter of research by students in various areas. For example, we have been greatly interested to know at what level children in America are reading and at what level children in other countries are reading. To have access all in one place to a large collection of books, to compare them, would be an asset, I should think, to students.

RESEARCH DIVISION FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying in substance is, if we have set up a research division for children's literature, other libraries would seek and obtain necessary information?

Miss HUBBARD. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the whole story.

Miss HUBBARD. Essentially, that is correct. This modest sum to staff a research section in children's literature could transform the children's books in the Library of Congress into a national asset of benefit to educators, writers, children's librarians, and research workers in the field of children's literature.

The matter of a children's book section in the Library of Congress has been of concern to the American Library Association for a number of years. Culminating many years of favorable consideration, at

the annual conference of the association held in Washington, D.C., in 1959 the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association adopted a resolution strongly supporting the establishment of such a center.

Mr. Chairman, I have here a copy of this resolution which I would like to insert in the record.

Senator PASTORE. All right. We will insert it in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

(Resolution adopted by the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association at the Washington conference June 20, 1959)

Whereas for a number of years (since 1945) children's and school librarians of America as represented by their divisions in the American Library Association have voted to endorse the proposal of the Joint Committee of the Association for Childhood Education International and the American Association of University Women on the need for a National Research Center in Children's Literature at the Library of Congress and of the position of specialist in children's literature; and

Whereas the 1952 Library of Congress study made by Frances Clarke Sayers, "Children's Books and the Library of Congress," indicated the serious need for a children's book program at the Library of Congress; and

Whereas the long-existent need for facilities for research on many subjects involving children's books has become urgent in today's world, when children's books and reading have become increasingly important in developing critical-thinking adults in the free world; and

Whereas a National Research Center in Children's Literature would make available for study the foreign children's books that are being deliberately used in some parts of the world to indoctrinate children's minds in a particular philosophy as well as those of free countries; and

Whereas such a center would be used by research workers, writers, illustrators, foreign visitors, and students to study the development of children's literature and provide an opportunity to increase knowledge of the far-reaching effect and strength of children's books and reading: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the children's services division go on record and instruct its president to write the appropriate authorities of its continuing support of the committee and its strong belief in the desirability and grave importance of a National Research Center at the Library of Congress and for a specialist in children's literature.

REQUEST FOR RESTORATION OF FUNDS

Miss HUBBARD. Today we urgently request that this Senate committee recommend the restoration of the funds for this purpose which the House of Representatives decided not to recommend at this time but without prejudice to the proposal.

The association would like to make these observations on the matter. The Library of Congress not only serves the Members of Congress but it also acts in the public interest as a source of information in various fields of knowledge. Its law library is not only a vital resource to Senators and Members of the House but to members of the bench and bar and to legal students. The scientific materials in the collection of the Library of Congress serve business, industry, and indeed the whole scientific world. Students of international relations turn to its Orientalia collection. To those with interests to which a study of children's literature could contribute, a properly organized and staffed collection of children's books would offer resources of comparable value.

SPECIALIST IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

I should like to add here, if I may, that I think it is a very important point that it is a specialist in children's literature that we need here. I would guess that there are not specialists in children's literature on the staff of the Library of Congress, and that you could not transfer very successfully people from other departments since they do not have the competency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You want experts.

Miss HUBBARD. You would need experts. I have had experience in a public library, Senator, in working with adult books only and I know how inadequate such a person can be in dealing with children's materials.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Students of the psychology of children, staffs of Government agencies working on programs with children, and research workers studying contemporary life both in the United States and elsewhere would have access to a uniquely inclusive collection. This listing does not take into account the student of literature as such. The fact that in the United States in 1960 juvenile books represented 30 percent of the output of general book publishers lends weight to the importance of children's books as a segment of American literature.

LOSS OF INVALUABLE NATIONAL ASSET

That the usefulness of this material has been minimized by the lack of bibliographical control which would be provided by a professional staff represents, we believe, the loss of an invaluable national asset. Indeed the benefits from the appropriation of \$22,745 seem out of all proportion to the sum of money involved.

The Association for Childhood Education International and the American Association of University Women have supported this proposal. The American Library Association earnestly recommends that this committee give its favorable consideration to the request of the Library of Congress for funds to establish a national children's book section.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing us the time to present this statement before your committee.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Thank you very, very much.

We are honored to have with us our colleague today, Senator Stennis, of Mississippi, and you may proceed in any way you like, sir.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN STENNIS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I have a matter here that I know is of interest to the chairman of this subcommittee, because he has been backing this

project for the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber. I know it is of interest, too, to the chairman of the full committee and to every Member of the Senate.

HISTORY OF REQUEST

Mr. Chairman, I am going to be brief in this presentation. I do not have a prepared statement, but referring first to the history of this matter, 2 years ago the Legislative Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee went into it fully and put money in the bill to take care of the restoration of these historic places. Unfortunately, that was lost in conference. There had not been full hearings on the matter. The House wanted to consider it some more, and then the point was made, too, about the Old Senate Chamber being the Supreme Court Chamber. Now for the first time, Mr. Chairman, this space as a practical matter is not needed, because the uses to which both places have been put have been taken care of in the addition to the Capitol. This is the ideal time to preserve this space for this purpose if it is ever going to be done.

LETTER TO SENATOR HAYDEN

I have here an excellent letter of March 13, 1962, to the Honorable Carl Hayden, chairman of the full committee, from the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. George Stewart. It is about 10 pages, and he in a very fine way gives the history of these two Chambers, and it is very interesting reading. I would like to submit it to be put in the record at this place, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.
(The statement referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1962.

Subject: Proposed restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers, 1819-60.

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

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With reference to Senator Stennis' letters of September 20, 1960, and September 26, 1961, requesting additional information on the Old Senate Chamber, principal floor and the Old Supreme Court Chamber, first floor, in the U.S. Capitol, I am forwarding material relating to these Chambers, consisting of descriptions, photographs of plans, elevations, sections, and preliminary estimates of cost. A rather intensive search for material and information has been carried on since the fall of 1960 and several prints of old plans, a sketch of the courtroom, and a photograph showing a small section of the Supreme Court room included in a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall are the only items which have been found of the courtroom on the first floor. However, a great amount of material has been found relating to the Senate Chamber on the principal floor.

These two rooms in the Old Senate Wing of the Capitol are of great historical and architectural interest:

First floor chamber: This room is in the first section of the Capitol completed and is located east of the central north-south corridor. It formed the lower portion of a former two-story room used 1800-08 as the Senate Chamber. As a one-story structure, substantially in its present form, it was used as the Supreme Court Chamber 1810-14 and after the fire of 1814, 1819-60, and as the Law Library 1860-1950.

Principal floor chamber: This room is located directly over the first floor chamber. A part of it formed the upper portion of the lower room 1800-08. In its present form, it was used as the Senate Chamber 1810-14 and 1819-59, and as the Supreme Court Chamber 1860-1935.

Thus, both rooms to a certain degree have served as the Senate and Supreme Court Chambers at definite times during our history.

When the Congress came to Washington in 1800, the Senate sat in its Chamber on the first floor in the north wing, the only section of the Capitol ready. This was a room of two story height. It had a colonnade of wooden pillars covered with lath and plaster upon an arcade cased in wooden panels and a plaster entablature richly decorated. The Senate at that time had a membership of 32 Senators.

The House was also meeting in this section (north wing) of the Capitol in a room on the principal floor, west side (later known as the Library) as the south section, now known as Statuary Hall, was not erected until later.

No provision had been made for the Supreme Court, so in 1801 when the Court moved to Washington, it sat in a committee room on the first floor, west side of the Capitol.

By 1806, the need to provide for a permanent chamber for the Supreme Court had become urgent and in November 1806 Latrobe, then Surveyor of the Public Buildings, reported to President Jefferson "agreeably to his requisition a plan of alterations to the north wing adapting it to the use of the Senate and also the Judiciary of the United States. Appropriations followed and in 1808, President Jefferson directed Latrobe to proceed with the alterations necessary. Thus, the former Senate Chamber of the two-story height was divided into two rooms, one above the other.

As stated, the Supreme Court was sitting in a committee room, now designated as F-82, on the first floor, west side of the Capitol Building on April 26, 1808, when President Jefferson directed the Surveyor of the Public Buildings, Latrobe, to raise the floor of the Senate Chamber to the principal floor level in order to provide two rooms out of the space, one above the other, the Senate to sit in the upper room and the Supreme Court to sit in the lower room formerly occupied by the Senate.

This work consisted of the following as directed by Jefferson, viz: "vault with brick the cellar story; leave the present Senate Chamber exactly in its present state; lay a floor where the Gallery now is, to be the floor of the future Senate Chamber. Open it above to the roof to give it elevation enough, leaving the present columns uninjured, until we see that everything else being done and paid for, there remains enough to make these columns of stone."

Surveyor of the Public Buildings, Latrobe, had presented five proposed plans for the alteration and repair of the north wing for the consideration of the President, copies of which are enclosed. Two additional plans, also by Latrobe, show the alterations to the entire ground floor and principal story of the Capitol in 1806, the ground floor of the north wing being designated to the use of the Supreme Court and the principal floor being designated to the use of the Senate. The reports on the actual work as carried forward do not go into detail. On December 11, 1809, Latrobe reported on the north wing of the Capitol:

"At the beginning of the season, the woodwork of the interior having been removed, progress had been made in rebuilding the Chamber, and other apartments of the Senate, in solid brickwork."

The construction was completed and the Senate occupied its new Chamber on the principal floor, February 10, 1810. The Supreme Court occupied its new Chamber on the first floor, February 5, 1810.

The Capitol was burned by the British, August 24, 1814, and Latrobe reported that the north wing of the capitol was left after the fire in a much more ruinous state than the south wing. In the Senate Chamber, the fire burned the marble columns to lime, cracked the freestone construction and finding vent through the windows and up the private stairs, damaged the exterior of the wing very materially. Great efforts were made to destroy the courtroom, by collecting the furniture from adjacent rooms and burning it in the courtroom.

The Senate and the Supreme Court could, therefore, not use these chambers after the fire of 1814 until repairs were completed in 1819, at which time the two restored chambers were reoccupied.

Latrobe reported the plan of 1807, for the north wing had escaped destruction in the fire and was used in the reconstruction. We also find plans of 1817, after the fire, showing the plan layout as authorized to be built.

Latrobe reports November 28, 1816:

"The enlargement of the Senate Chamber required that the great dome of that apartment and its semicircular wall be entirely removed, and that the arches and walls of the two committee rooms, and the lobby adjoining the Chamber, should also be demolished. All this was promptly accomplished, and the new apartments carried up with all the speed which was consistent with solidity; so that all the committee rooms on the floor of the Senate are completely constructed and vaulted, and the wall of the Senate Chamber itself has advanced to the height of 10 feet from the floor.

The new vault of the courtroom, much more extensive than the former, is also completed."

Glenn Brown, in "History of the United States Capitol," published in 1900, states that after the fire of 1814:

"All interior work in the Senate wing (except the roof and ceiling of the Senate Chamber) was ordered replaced by solid masonry. Latrobe's drawings for the north wing (plates 66 to 69) show that the interior of the wing of the building was reconstructed from them on the lines of Thornton's original plan. The plans (plates 66 and 67) show this portion of the building as it stands today with very slight alterations."

In the original design of the Senate Chamber, principal floor, there was an upper gallery on the east side, supported by an attic colonnade, which, in consequence of obstructing the light, was removed in 1828, and this gave rise to the construction of the light semicircular gallery on the west side. The lower gallery on the east side over the Vice President's chair still remains. It has not been possible to establish the date when the circular gallery installed in 1828 was removed. It shows in engravings and plans as late as 1858. It may be assumed to have been removed when the Senate vacated this Chamber to move to the present Senate wing, and the Chamber was altered for the use of the Supreme Court.

The records show that a stairway in the northeast corner of the north wing leading from the first floor courtroom to the new Senate Chamber was erected in 1808-9. This stairway according to the report of the Architect of the Capitol was removed in 1870 and the space in the basement story shelved and connected with the law library; the rooms in the principal story fitted up for the Attorney General and that above for a storeroom.

The Senate Chamber, principal floor, of the period 1819-59 has been described by Robert Mills in "Guide to the Capitol" 1854, as follows:

"This is a large, semicircular room covered with a dome richly ornamented with deep sunken panels and circular apertures to admit light from above; across the chord of the semicircle, a screen of columns stretches on each side of the President's chair which is placed in a niche on an elevated platform in front of which below are the Secretary and chief clerk's desk. The columns of this screen are of the Grecian Ionic order and composed of the beautiful variegated marble of the Potomac with caps of Italian white; with its entablature, support a gallery; in front of which is another, but lighter gallery, running around the circle of the room, supported by reeded bronzed iron columns, surmounted by a rich gilt iron balustrade. A splendid picture of the bust of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, elegantly framed and draped, is placed against the wall over the East gallery."

The Supreme Court Chamber, first floor, of the period 1819-60 has also been described by Robert Mills, Architect, in "Guide to the Capitol" 1854, as follows:

"The Supreme Court room is semicircular in its plan, with an arched recess on the west, and a colonnade recess on the east side, from whence the light is admitted; an arcaded passage runs around the sweep of the circle, which supports a domical ceiling of masonry that covers the entire room, and into which groins or cuts are made upon the surrounding arches, forming a fretted kind of ceiling; of bold construction. In the tympanum of the west arch, in recess, is sculptured the figure of Justice, with her emblems in bold relief, accompanying her is a figure of Fame, crowned with a rising Sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States."

In 1859, the Senate moved to its new Chamber in the new Senate wing which it occupies today. The Supreme Court then moved up to the principal floor in 1860, into the Chamber vacated by the Senate, after alterations to the room had been made, and the lower chamber then became the law library.

After the explosion of gas in the north wing in 1898, a report was made of the effects suffered, reading in part:

"It lifted the masonry floors of small rooms in the law library, the floors in the file room of the Supreme Court, marshal's office, and electrician's room, blew up several of the floors and arches of the small air shaft adjoining the crypt, and completely destroyed the floor of the vestibule fronting the entrance to the law library. * * * Windows and doors with frames were carried away."

Fire followed and completely ruined the newly completed decoration of the interior of the Supreme Court room. We do not find any other structural damage to the two chambers and photographs made after the explosion show the columns which were installed after the fire of 1814, in the upper or Senate Chamber as undamaged.

These chambers, as they appear today, are substantially the same as described by Robert Mills, Architect, in 1854, as previously quoted.

Old Supreme Court Chamber (first floor): The Greek doric columns, the coffered, barreled vaulted ceilings between the columns, the semispherical, ribbed ceiling over the semicircular portion of the room, as well as the bas relief on the west wall, and other architectural features which pertain to the period when this chamber was used as a Supreme Court chamber still remain intact. The judges' room was located southeast of the Supreme Court chamber. This space is no longer available as it has been integrated in the new East Front construction. The space in the northeast corner of the building was occupied as late as 1870 by a stone staircase with iron railing. This space now serves as a corridor to the Senators' dining room.

Old Senate Chamber (principal floor): The breche marble columns and Ionic marble capitals, the breche pilasters and doric marble caps, the marble fireplace mantels, the doorway trims, the niches, the eagle over the Vice President's chair and other architectural features which pertain to the period when this Chamber was used as a Senate Chamber still remain intact. The explosion and fire of 1898 brought to the attention of Congress the then dangerous condition of the roof over the old portion of the Capitol and the present coffered ceiling, installed in 1901, is a fireproof reproduction of the original ceiling.

With regard to the furnishings of these rooms, we have, we believe, substantially sufficient information to reproduce the furnishings of the Senate Chamber on the principal floor. We have, however, not been able to locate specific information to date regarding the appearance of the furnishings of the Supreme Court chamber on the first floor, with the exception of a furniture layout shown on one small print of a plan of this chamber; the painting of Chief Justice Marshall seated in this chamber; and descriptions of the room by visitors, lawyers, architects, and writers of guidebooks.

In view of the fact that a substantial amount of the architecture of both the Senate Chamber on the principal floor and the Supreme Court chamber on the first floor still remains intact, it is recommended that, if any changes are to be made in these areas, consideration be given to the substantial restoration of these chambers to the period when last occupied by the Senate and the Court in 1859 and 1860, respectively.

Attached are prints of old plans of the various periods and photographs taken of the above referenced chambers. Also attached are photographs of the new rendered drawings showing the proposed restoration work. Further, attached is a sheet giving the preliminary estimated cost of the various parts of the work, and the time required for completion.

We shall be glad to discuss the foregoing and the attached material with you and other interested Senators at your convenience.

Respectfully yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART, *Architect of the Capitol.*

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Estimate of cost, March 1962

SENATE CHAMBER, PRINCIPAL FLOOR

1. Reconstruct circular gallery.....	\$92,200
2. Reproduce furniture and furnishings.....	92,300
3. Reconstruct canopy.....	16,200
4. Provide Franklin stoves.....	3,800
5. Draperies and venetian blinds.....	6,500
6. Painting.....	21,400
7. Reinstall Rembrandt Peale's painting of Washington.....	160
8. Remove wood screen at columns.....	640
9. Remove and replace rostrum.....	5,900
10. Remove busts of Chief Justices (10 busts).....	2,900
11. Remove existing clocks and install original clock.....	4,700
12. Remove present carpet and reproduce old carpet.....	16,200
13. New flooring.....	15,600
14. Carpentry and millwork.....	12,000
15. Electrical wiring and lighting fixtures.....	73,500
16. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning.....	52,000
Total estimated cost, Senate Chamber.....	<u>416,000</u>

SUPREME COURT, 1ST FLOOR

1. Furniture.....	21,800
2. Reproduce rostrum.....	8,500
3. Remove paint from columns and other stonework.....	2,500
4. Restore Chief Justice Taney's clock.....	1,700
5. Painting.....	15,900
6. New flooring.....	29,200
7. Reconstruct 3 fireplaces.....	3,800
8. Install busts of Chief Justices (10 busts).....	2,900
9. Restore portrait of Chief Justice Marshall.....	1,200
10. Carpentry and millwork.....	20,000
11. Draperies and venetian blinds.....	11,700
12. Carpeting.....	2,000
13. Electrical wiring and lighting fixtures.....	28,800
14. Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning.....	52,000
Total estimated cost, Supreme Court Chamber.....	<u>202,000</u>
Grand total cost (both chambers).....	<u>618,000</u>

TIME FOR COMPLETION

It is estimated that approximately 1 year would be required for preparation of plans and specifications and execution of all work required under the project.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL ON CHAMBER

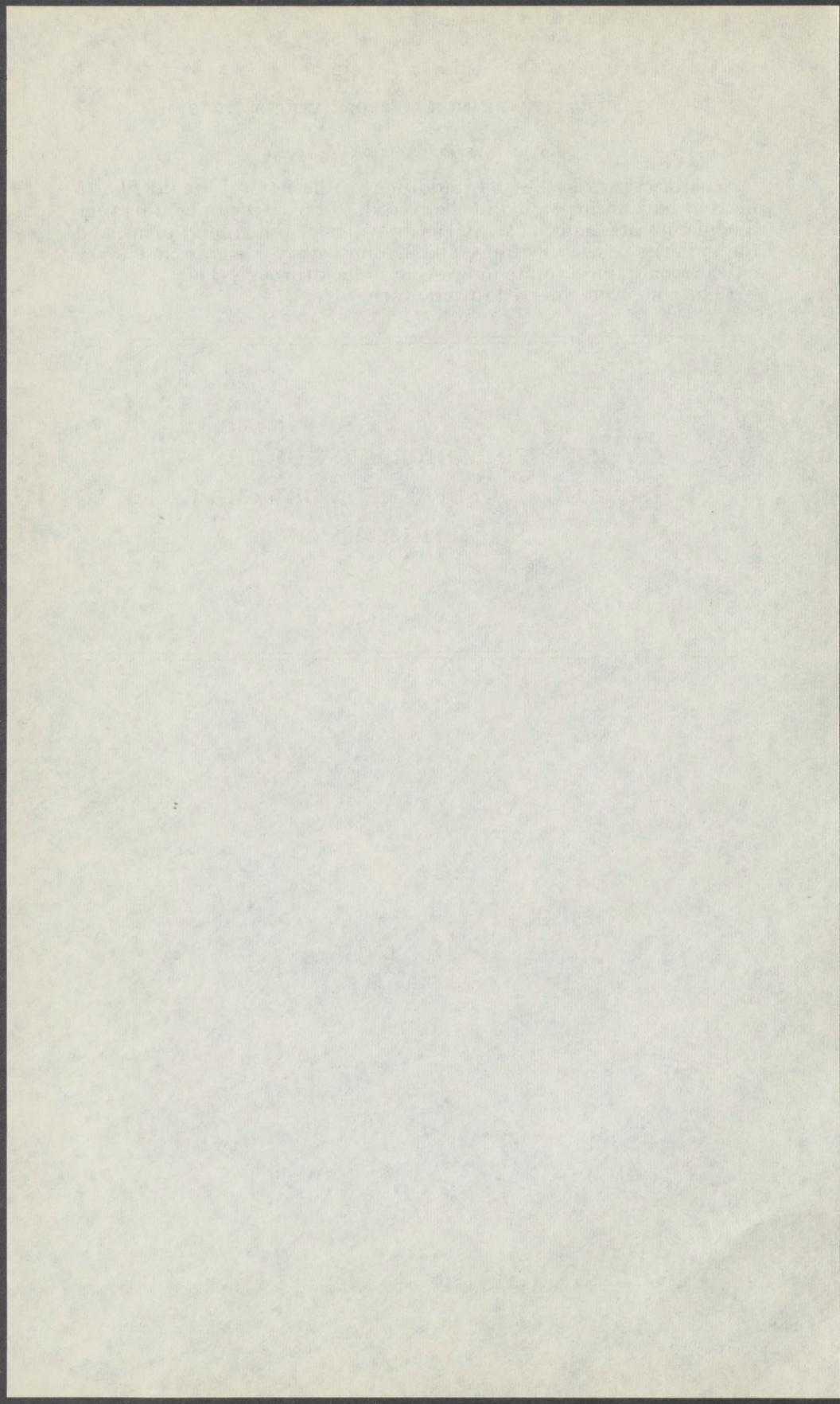
Senator STENNIS. Among other things here you run into the story of the capture and the burning of the Capitol and how they piled the furniture up in one of these Chambers and burned it and caused such an intense heat. They gathered furniture from other places and put it in one of these Chambers. It made such intense heat that the marble just turned to lime. That is mighty hot. I had not realized there was that much in the Capitol to burn.

Senator PASTORE. We almost do that in the Senate Chamber, do we not?

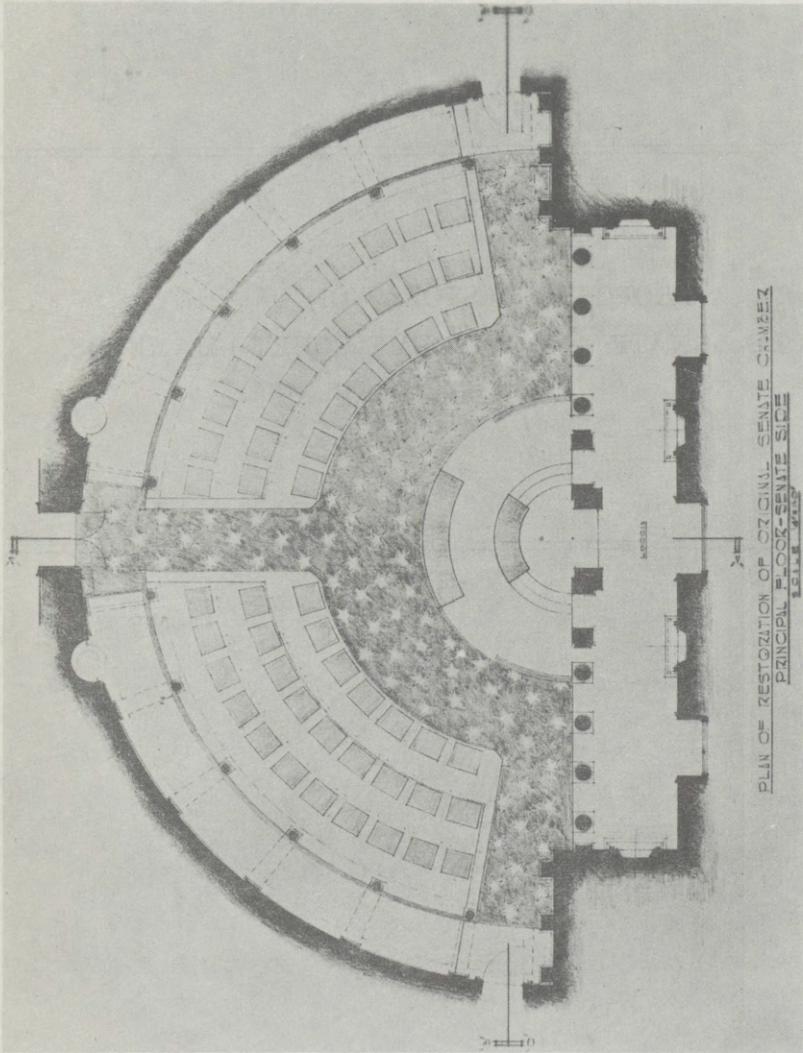
PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF ROOMS

Senator STENNIS. Yes. In addition to the letter I would like to file and have incorporated in the record, so far as it can be, this very fine picture presentation as well as drawings of the ground plans, and the galleries and everything, and I know every Member and every citizen would find it quite interesting to look through this.

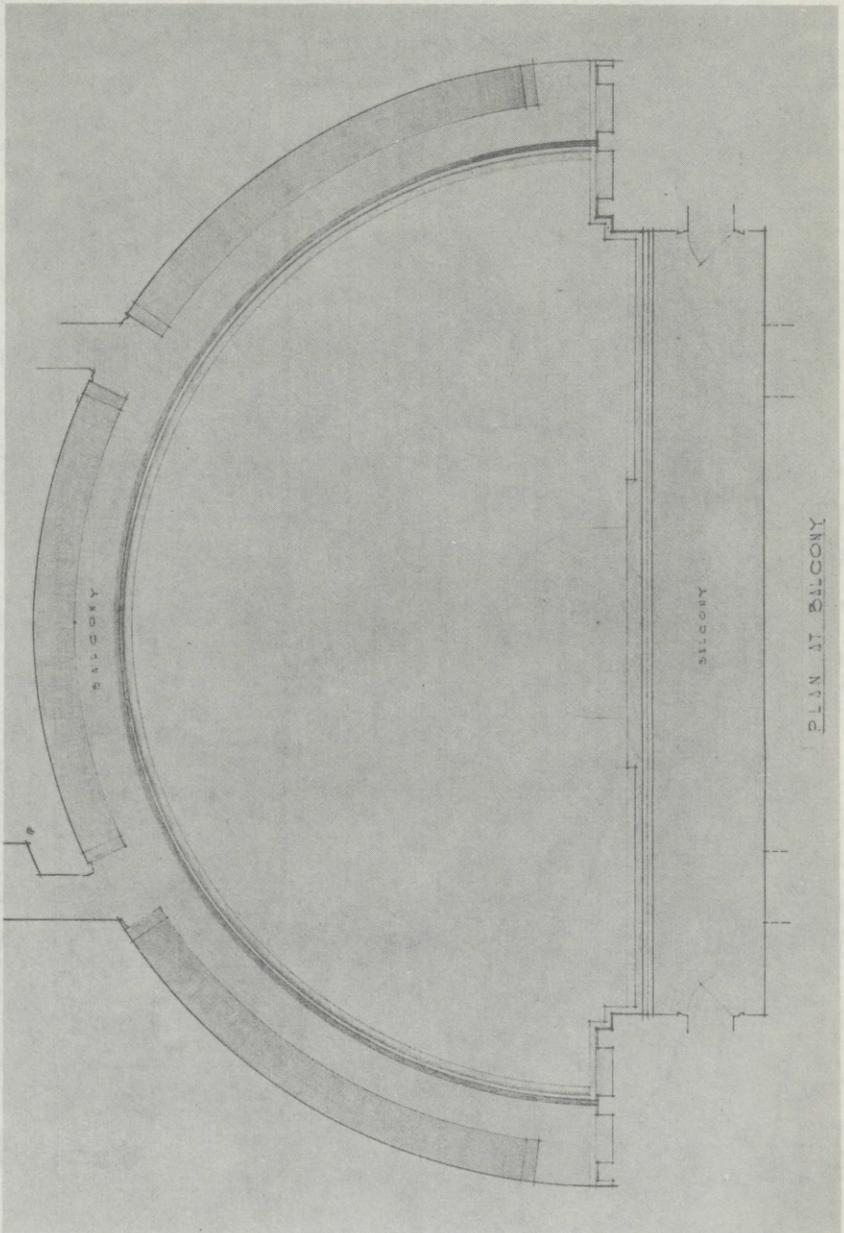
(The statement referred to follows:)

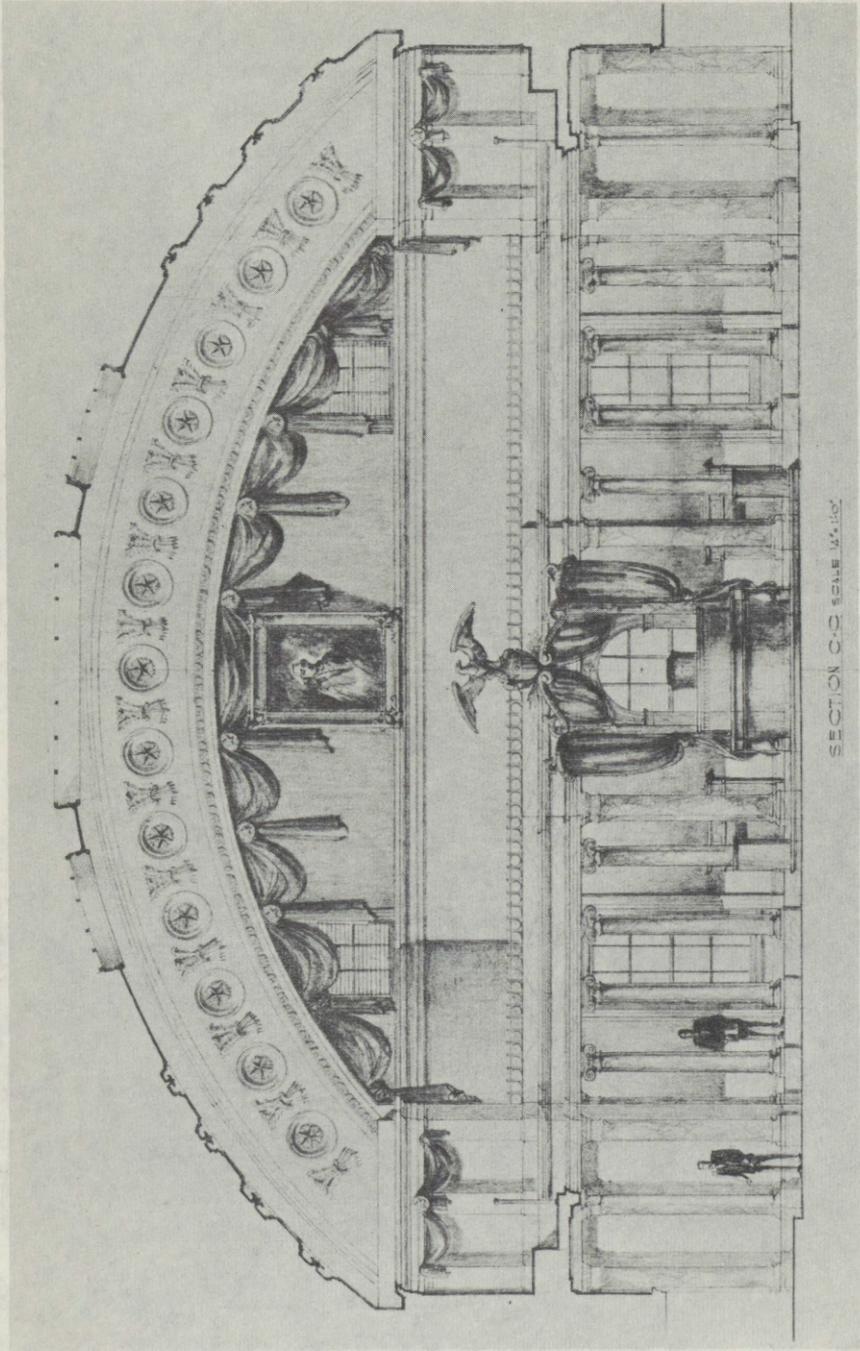


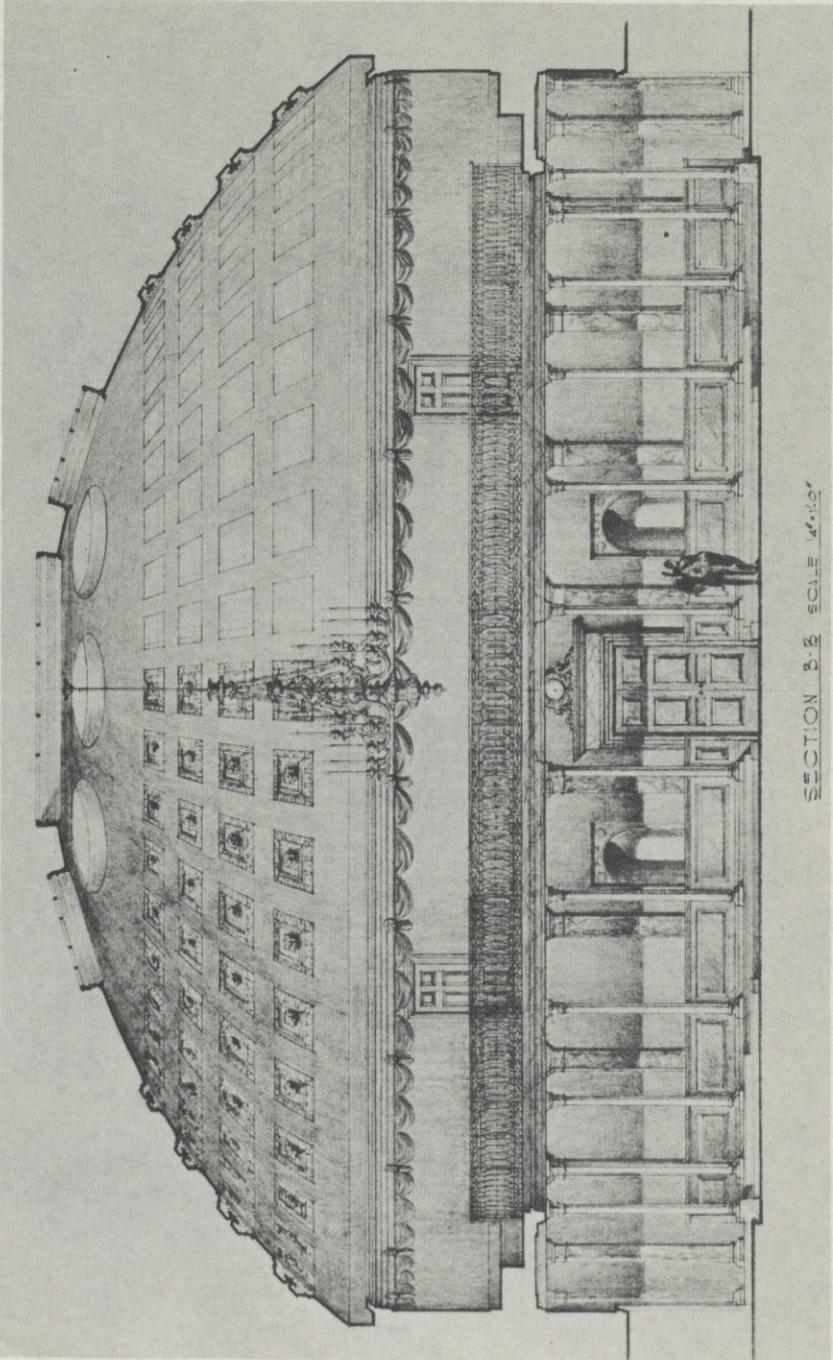
PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE
OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS,
1819-1860



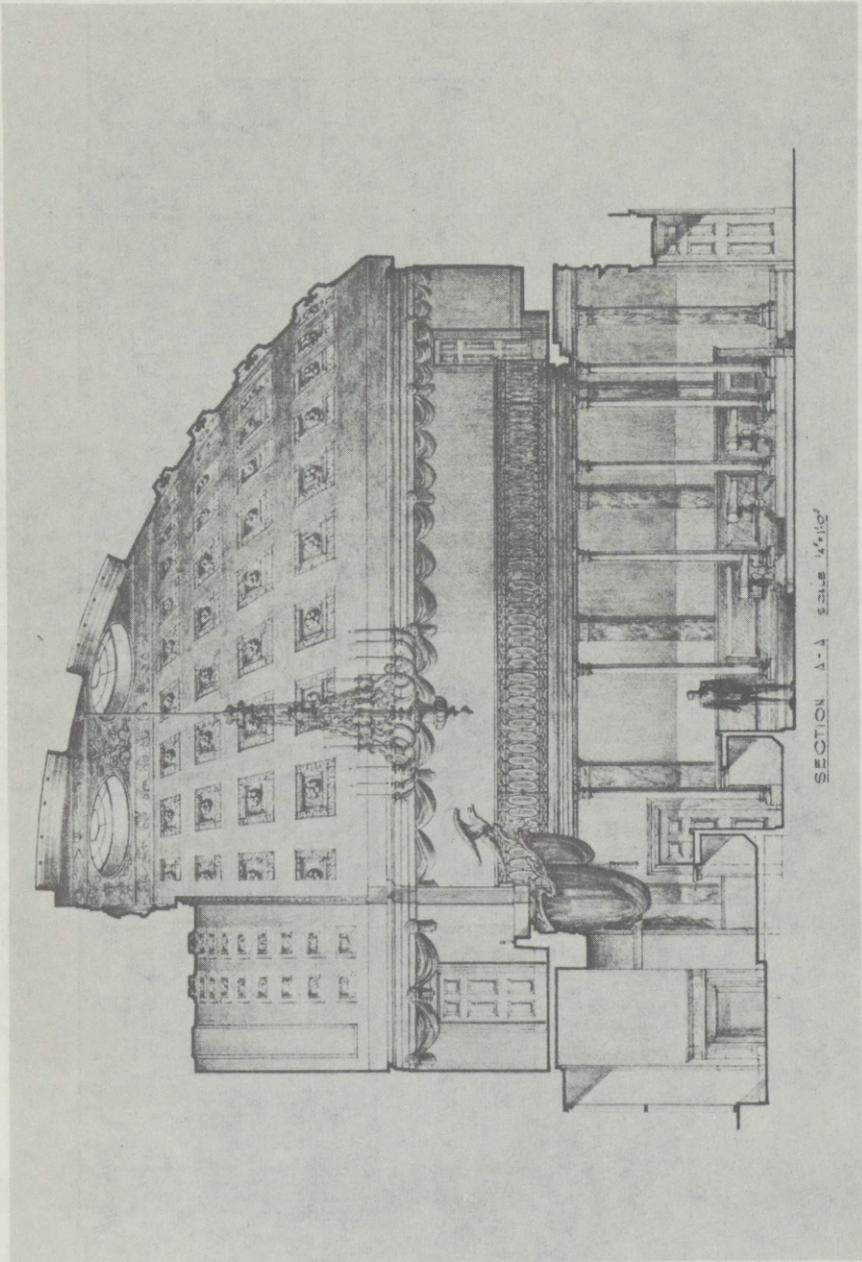
Proposed restoration of the Senate Chamber, principal floor, 1962.

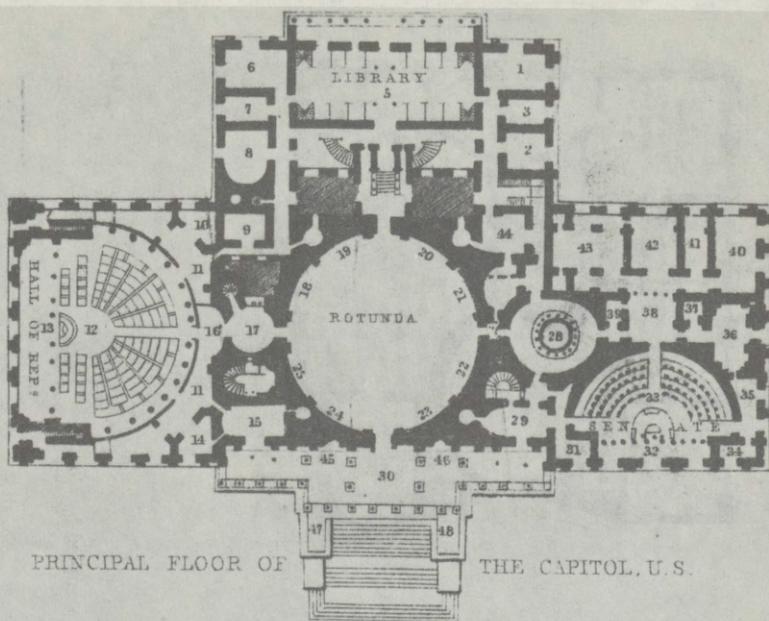




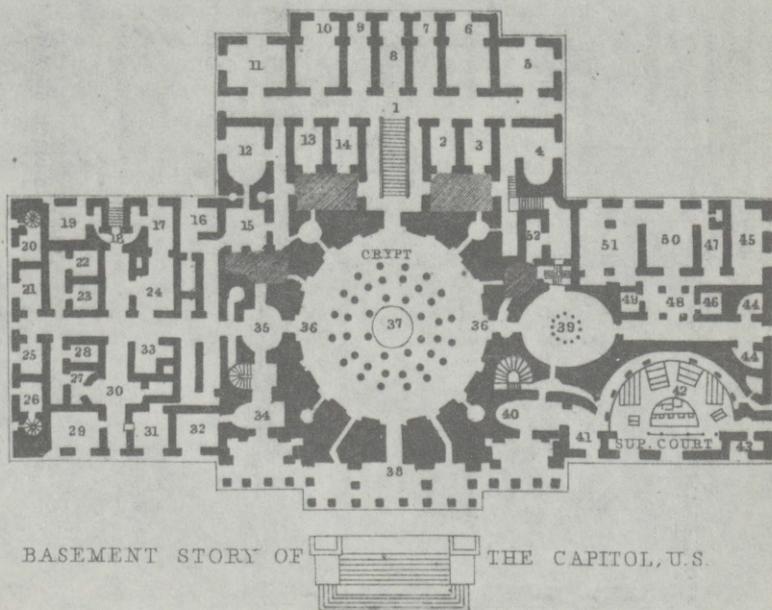


SECTION 2-2 SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

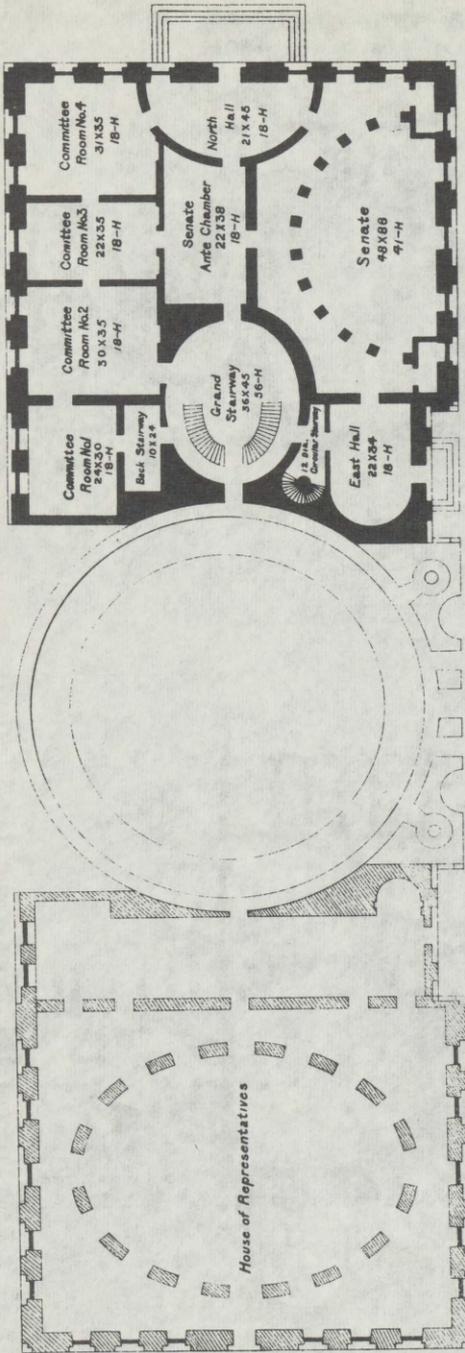




Copy Right Secured

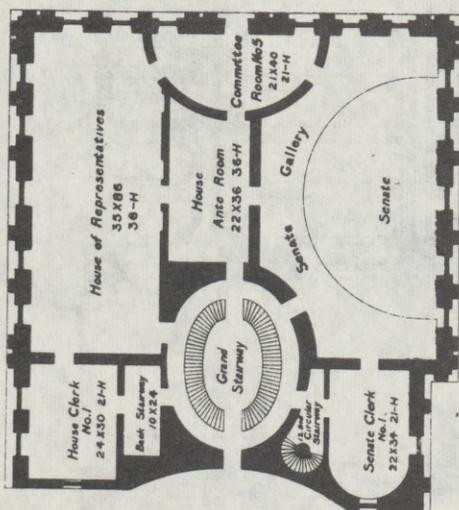


Sketch showing Senate Chamber, principal floor. Not identified as to date.



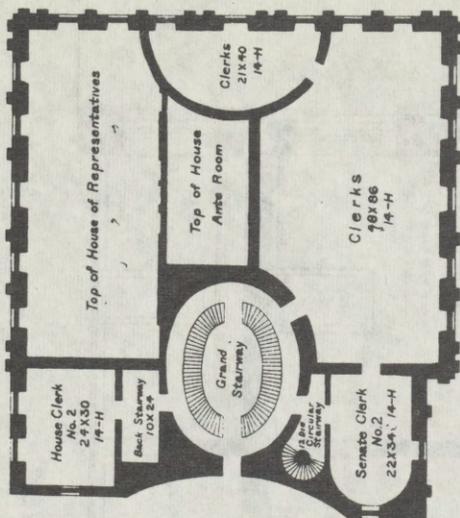
Basement Plan
1800

Plan in black, showing portion first occupied by Congress, 1800.

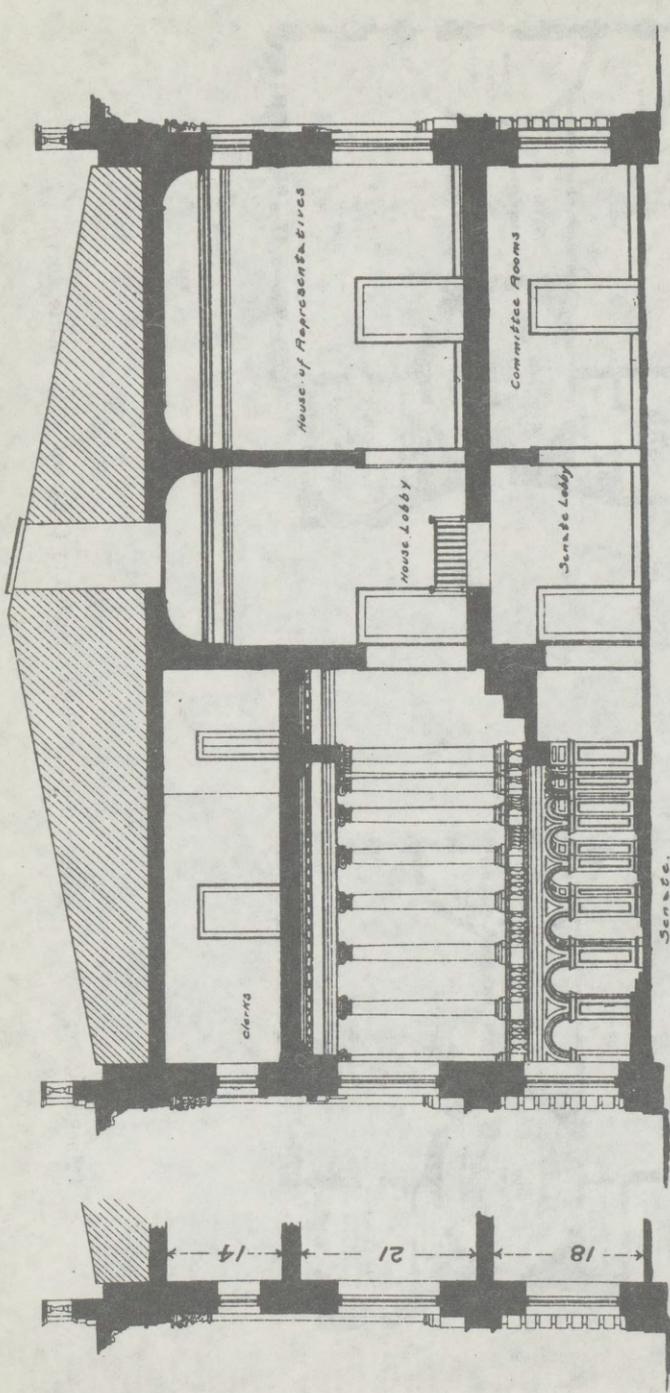


Principal story.

Capitol in 1800. As first occupied by Congress.

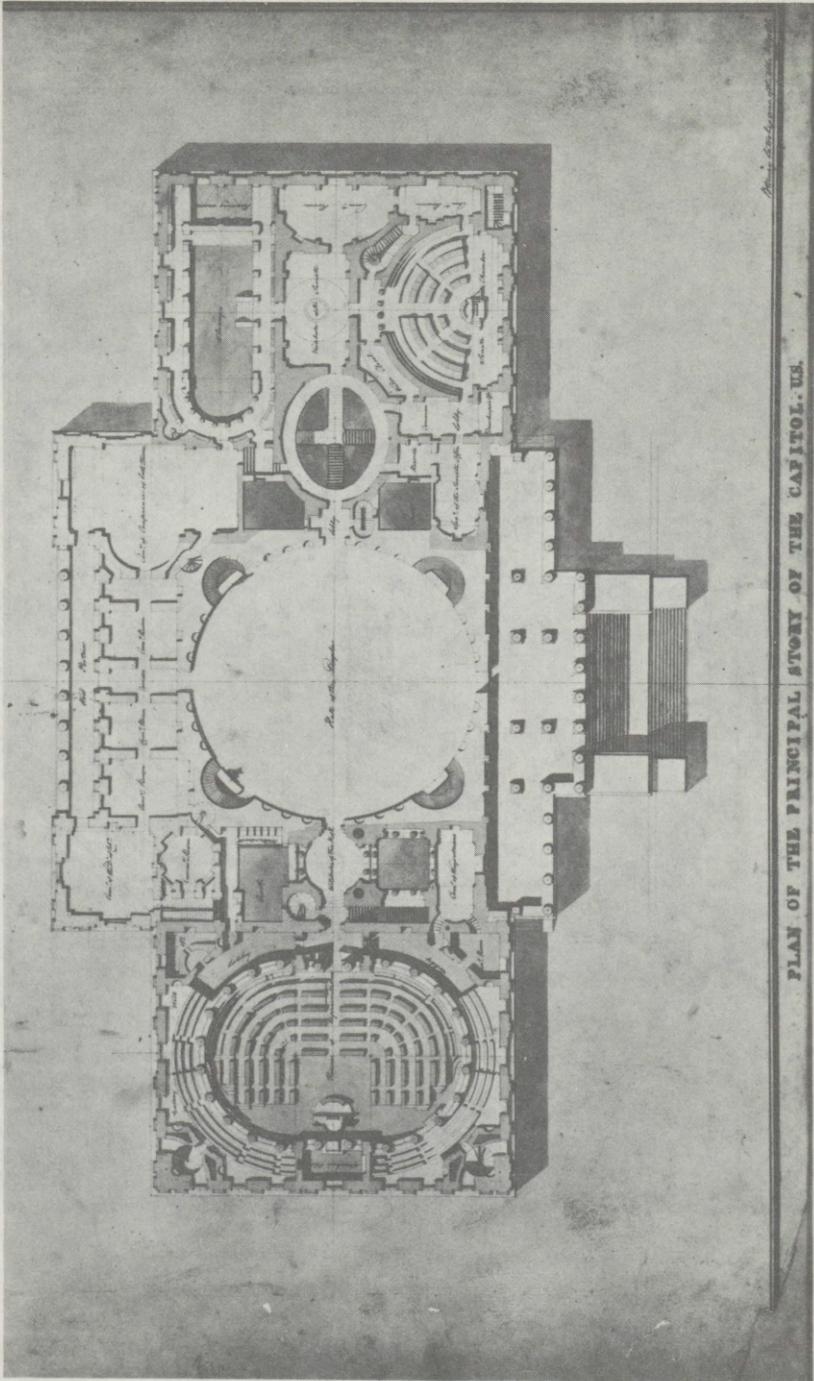


Attic story.



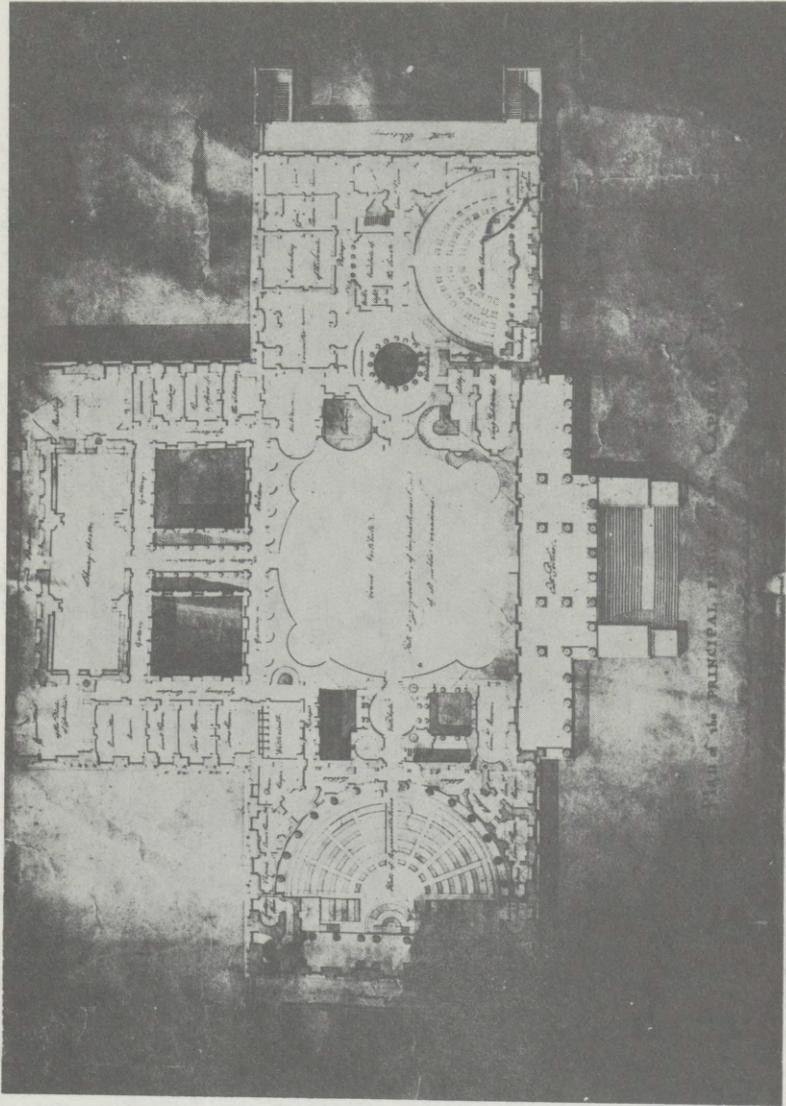
Cross Section
1800

Section of the Senate wing, 1800.

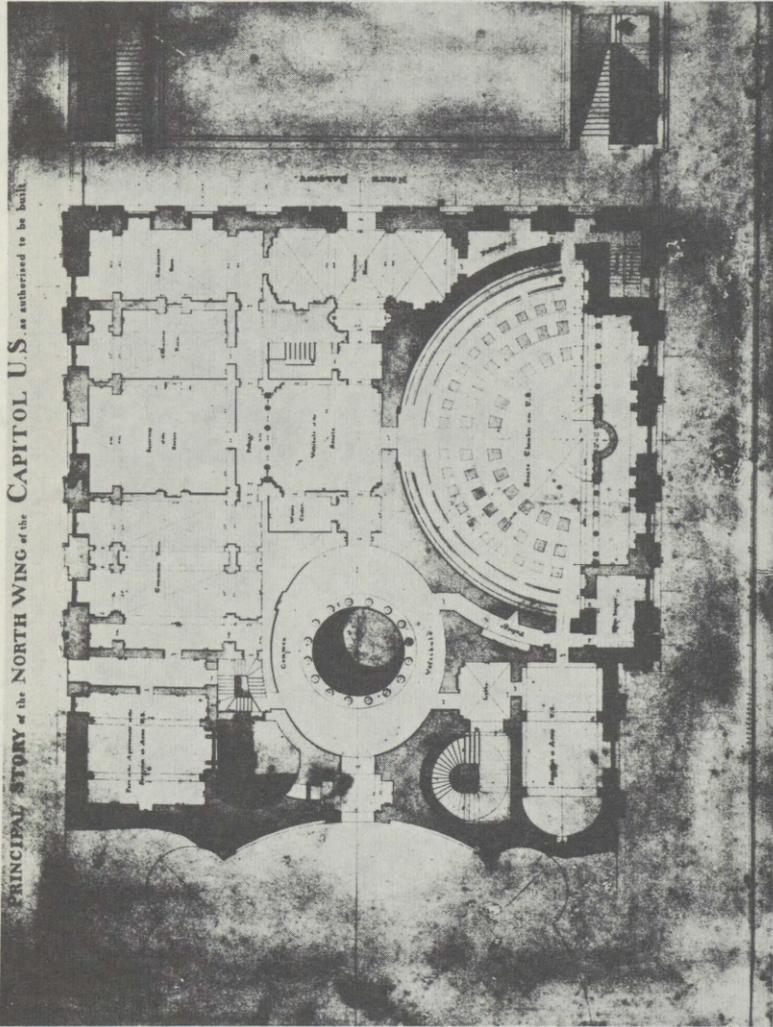


PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY OF THE CAPITOL. U.S.

Latrobe, 1806.



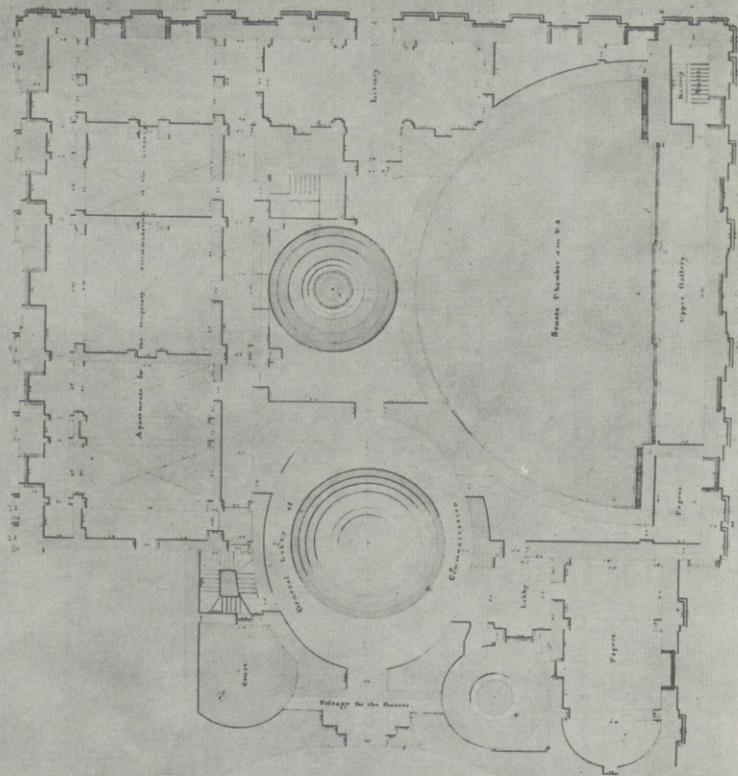
Plan of the principal story, 1817, Latrobe architect.
After the fire.



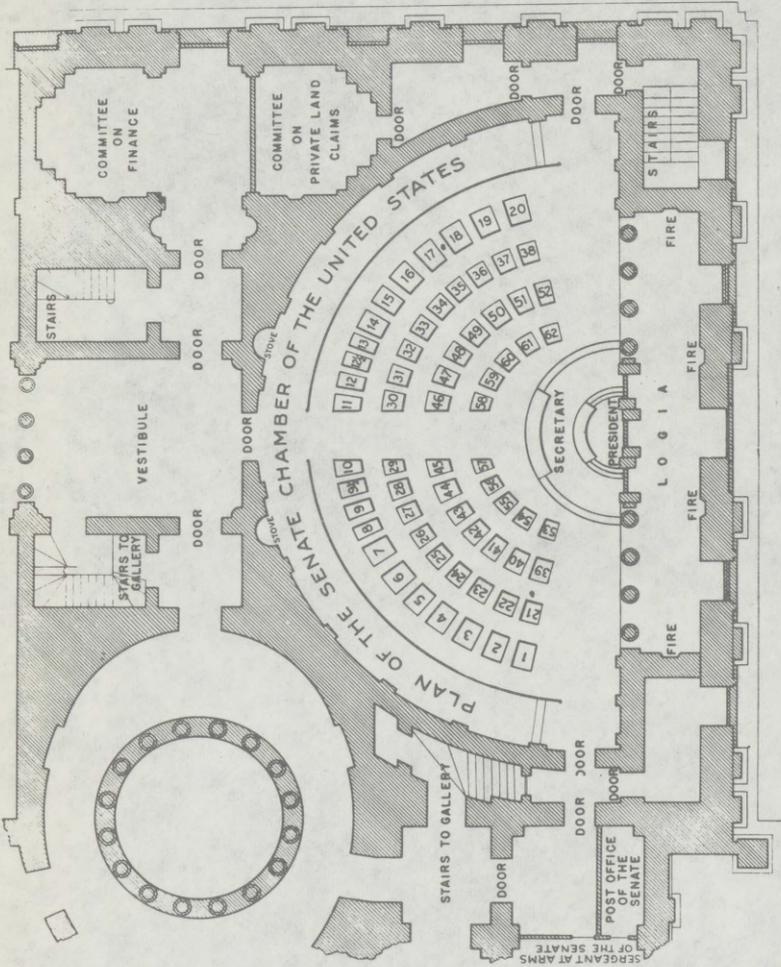
Plan of Senate wing after fire, Latrobe.

Principal story, north wing as authorized to be built, 1817, after the fire.

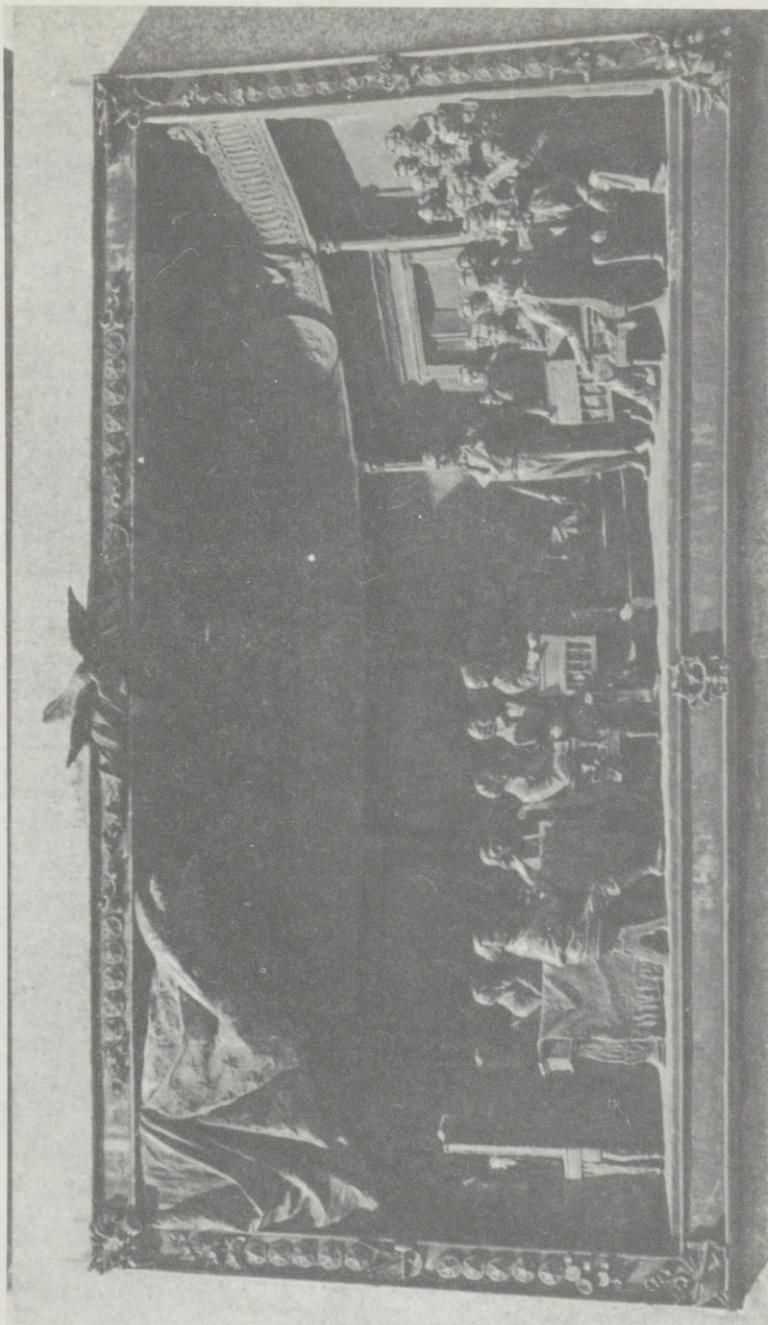
PLAN of the ATTIC STORY of the NORTH WING of the CAPITOL U.S. as authorized to be built. 1857



Attic plan north wing, 1817—Latrobe. After the fire, as authorized to be built.



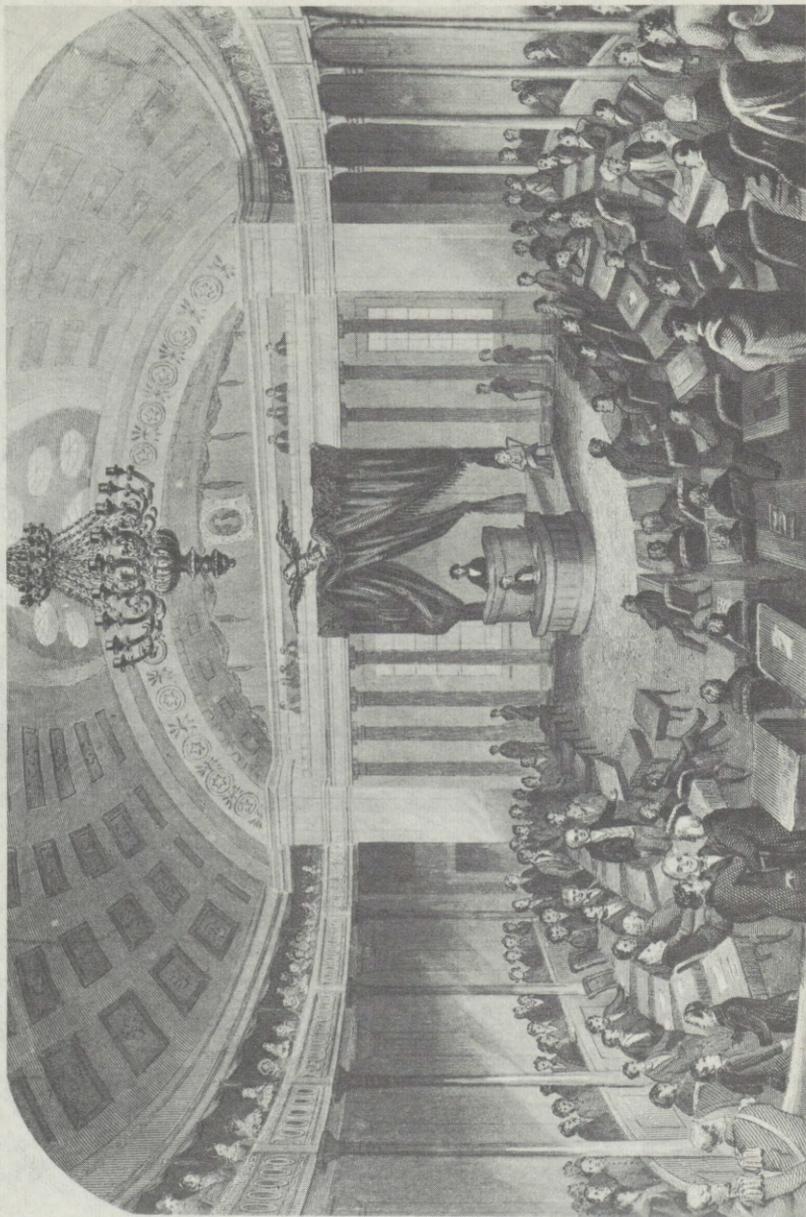
Senate Chamber, later old Supreme Court Chamber, diagram of 1858, showing seating plan and floor diagram. First session (Dec. 7, 1857, to June 14, 1858) there were 62 Senators from 31 States. Minnesota became a State May 11, 1858, so there were on January 4, 1859, 64 Senators from 32 States.



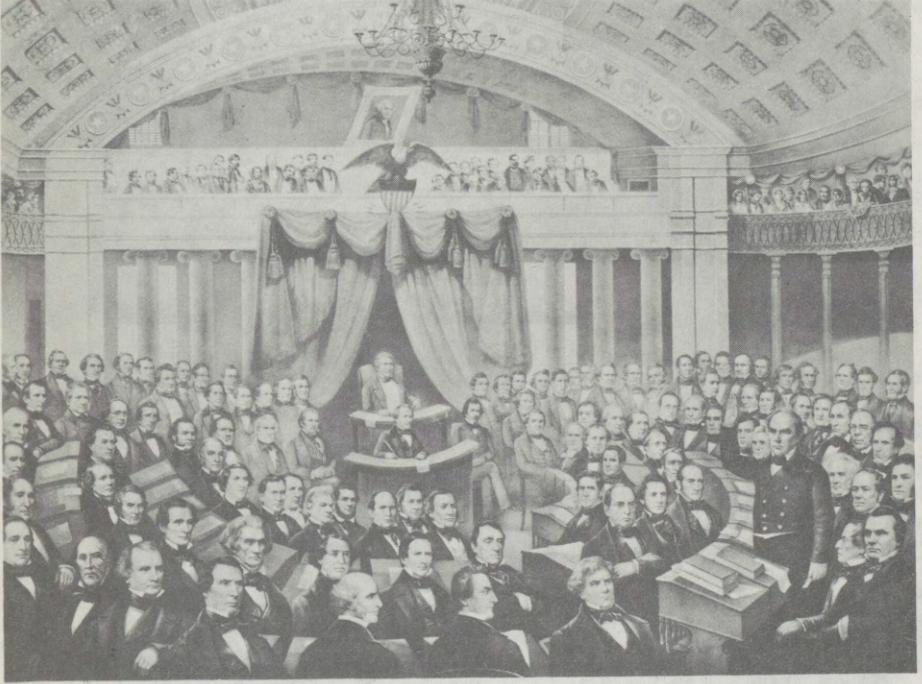
Statue of Daniel Webster stands at Scott Circle, Washington, D.C., and is the work of Gaetano Trentanove. A bronze tablet representing the Webster-Hayne debate in the U.S. Senate in 1830 is shown on the face of the pedestal, which is inscribed: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."



View of the Senate Chamber, later the old Supreme Court Chamber, Senate in session showing galleries, the Golden Eagle, chandelier, desks, and furniture. Engraved by Doney after the painting by Whitehouse, from a daguerrotype by Anthony. The engraving made in 1847 shows Senate Chamber in 1842-46. Plate 88, Glenn Brown.



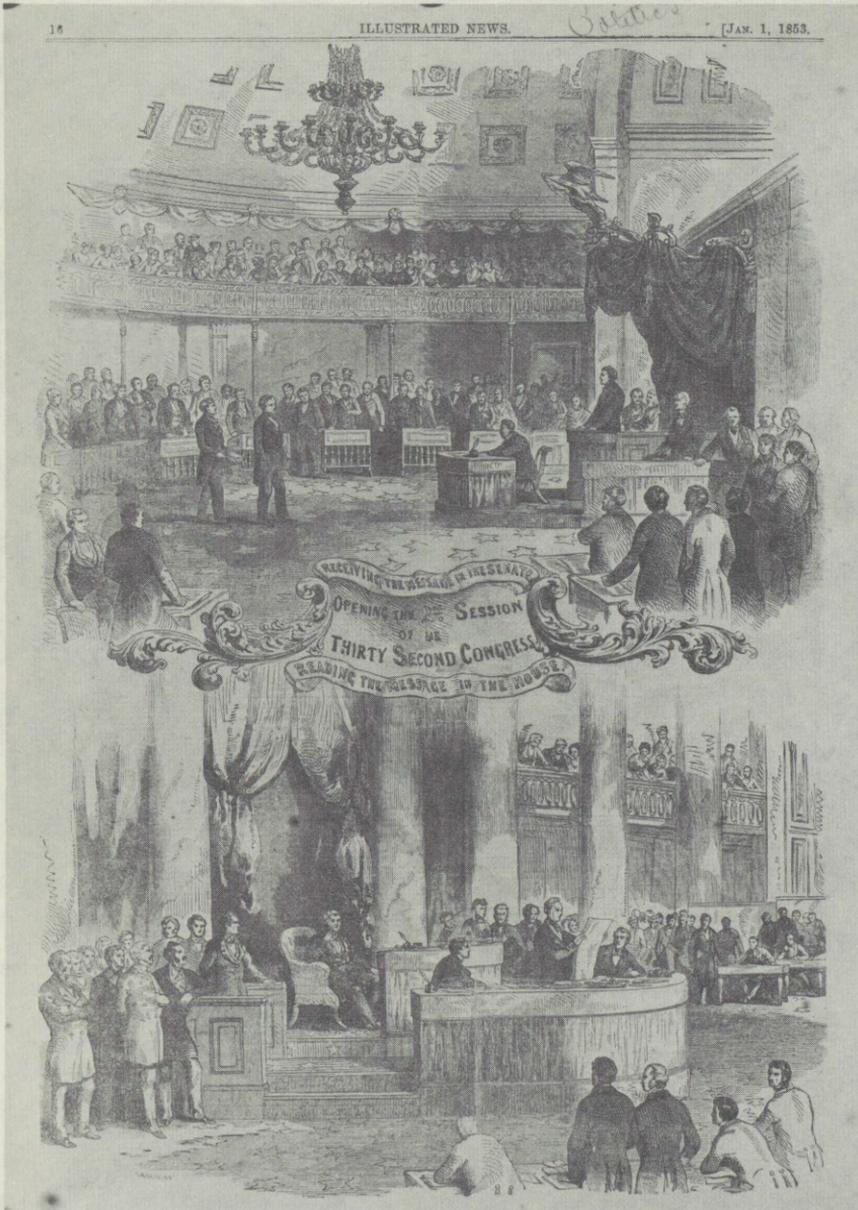
18134. The U.S. Senate (from a lithograph—Chapman McRae). Credit—Columbia Historical Society.



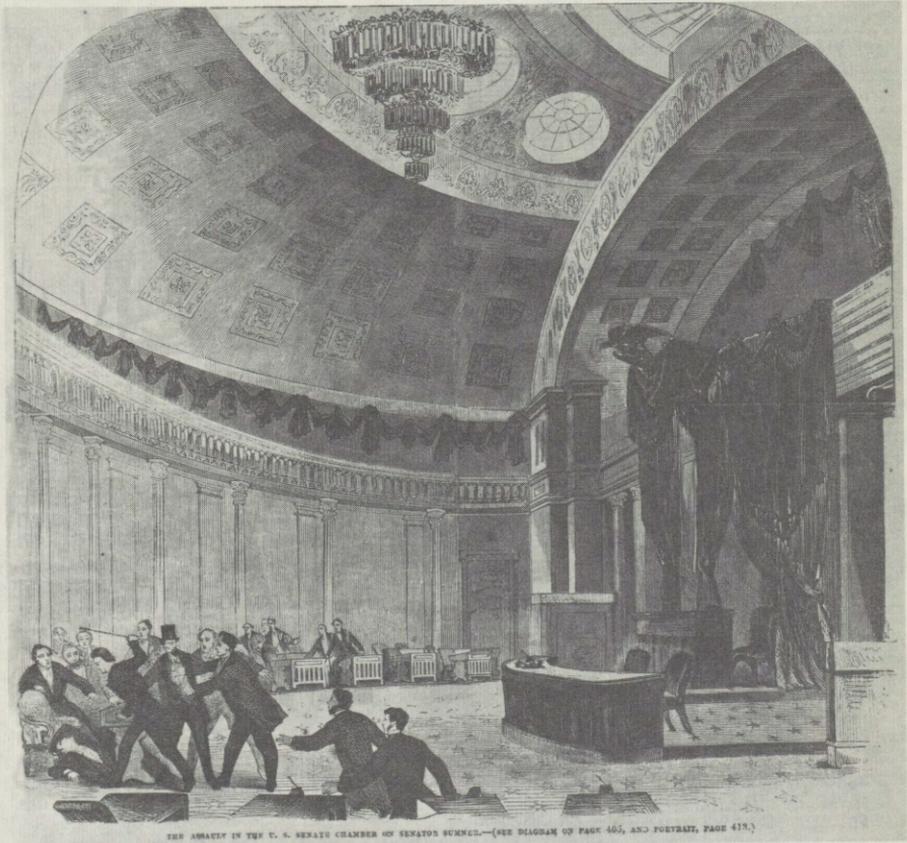
View of Senate Chamber, March 7, 1850, later old Supreme Court Chamber, Senate in session with Daniel Webster addressing the Senate.



View of the Senate Chamber, later old Supreme Court Chamber, Senate in session, Henry Clay addressing the Senate (Feb. 5-6, 1850), showing galleries, desks, furniture, eagle, and chandelier.



Opening of the 2d session of the 32d Congress. Receiving the message in the Senate. Reading the message in the House. Courtesy of the Columbia Historical Society.



THE ASSAULT IN THE U. S. SENATE CHAMBER ON SENATOR SUMNER.—(SEE DIAGRAM ON PAGE 465, AND PORTRAIT, PAGE 475.)

The assault in the U.S. Senate Chamber on Senator Sumner, May 22, 1856.
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 7, 1856, courtesy of the
Columbia Historical Society.

ROOM ON THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR, U.S. CAPITOL

Used as a Senate Chamber, from 1810 to 1814, when the British burned the Capitol, and from 1819 to January 4, 1859, when the Senate moved to its new Chamber in the new Senate wing.

DESCRIPTION

Jonathan Elliot, 1830: "Senate Chamber is of the same semicircular form 75 feet in its greatest length, 45 feet high, a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias, support a gallery to the east, and form a loggia below, and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light and elegant structure, projects from the circular walls, the dome ceiling is enriched with square caissons of stucco. The walls are covered with straw-colored drapery, between small pilasters of marble in the wall, columns of breccia or Potomac marble support the eastern gallery.

"The upper gallery on the east side was removed in 1828, and a light, airy, and beautiful one as mentioned above, erected along the semicircle fronting the President's chair, supported on small iron columns, handsomely bronzed, with a railing in front, of the same material and color. The removal of the dark and heavy mass of stone which formed the upper gallery has thrown into the Chamber a proper degree of light, which it wanted before; and the new and tasteful gallery renders it more convenient to the Members, by accommodating those who would otherwise be on the floor."

Robert Mills, 1834; essentially the same description, 1854: "* * * The door in front, or on the opposite side of the rotunda, opens into a small staircase leading to the circular gallery of the Senate; passing on, you enter the vestibule of the Senate, a quadrangular vaulted room lighted from above, with a screen of marble columns on one side; the door in front, on the right, opens into a passage and stairway to rooms above, and beyond, to that of the * * *; the door in front, on the left, leads by a passage to the President and Vice President, or President of the Senate's room; also to that of the Committee on Claims and Committee on Commerce. The doors along the passage behind the colonnade lead to the offices of the Secretary of the Senate. The large door on the right of the vestibule opens into the Senate Chamber.

"This is a large semicircular room, covered with a dome, richly ornamented with deep sunken panels and circular apertures to admit light from above; across the chord of the semicircle, a screen of columns stretches on each side of the President's chair, which is placed in a niche on an elevated platform, in front of which below are the Secretary and Chief Clerk's desk. The columns of this screen are of the Grecian Ionic order, and composed of the beautiful variegated marble of the Potomac, with caps of Italian white; these, with its entablature, support a gallery; in front of which is another, but lighter gallery, running round the circle of the room, supported by reeded and gilt iron columns, surmounted by a rich gilt iron balustrade.

"A splendid picture of the bust of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, elegantly framed and draped, is placed at the north end of the first gallery. * * *

"The walls of the Senate Chamber are hung with fluted drapery placed between pilasters of marble, which extend up to the spring of the cornice. The principal light of this room comes in from the east; but there is, in addition, a borrowed light from above. The President's chair is placed on the line of the diameter of the circle, and from this, as a center, the Senators' desks describe concentric curves, cut by radii, which form the aisles. The desks are all of mahogany, and single, each with a large armchair; they are placed on platforms, gradually rising one above the other. The number of desks at present (1834) is 48; 1 to each Senator.

"The Senate Chamber is of the same general form with the Hall of Representatives, but has the advantage of plain walls and few recesses; consequently, it is a good speaking and hearing room. The dome is very flat. The dimensions of this Chamber are as follows: 75 feet in its greatest length, or diameter, 45 feet in its greatest width, and 45 feet high.

"In the original design of this room there was an upper gallery on the east side, supported by an attic colonnade, which, in consequence of obstructing the light, was removed in 1828, and this gave rise to the construction of the light semicircular gallery on the west side. Back of the last tier of Senators' seats

is an enclosure, forming the bar of the Senate, outside of which is a lobby furnished with handsome sofas, for the accommodation of privileged persons. * * * Adjoining the Senate Chamber, on the south, is the post office room of the Senate, also for the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeepers, which room opens out into the principal staircase."

Watterston, 1842: "Senate Chamber. This room occupies the eastern section of the northern wing, is semicircular in its form, 75 feet in length, and 45 feet in height. A light and beautiful gallery projects from the upper part of the semicircle, and is supported by iron columns and caps bronzed, and protected by an airy and elegant railing of the same material. A series of Ionic columns of Potomac marble, with capitals copied from those of the Temple of Minerva, support the eastern gallery and form a loggia below. The walls between small pilasters of marble, placed in the circular wall, are painted, and the whole is surmounted by a double ceiling, the lower one of which is enriched with square caissons of stucco, and from its center is suspended a magnificent gilt chandelier with shaded lamps.

"The staircases leading to the galleries are narrow, dark, and altogether unsuited to so fine a room. The main entrance to the Chamber is through a vestibule or hall, which is handsomely carpeted and lighted from a small cupola above. There are three entrances to the circular and two to the eastern gallery."

Morrison, 1844: "Senate Chamber. The northern door of the rotunda leads into the vestibule of the Senate Chamber. This Chamber is adorned by a screen of Ionic columns, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias. These columns support the gallery to the east, and form a loggia below, and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings prop it from the semicircular wall to the west, and support a gallery for the use of the ladies. The chair of the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate is a canopied elevation under the eastern gallery and overlooks the floor of the Senate. In the area, the Senators sit in semicircular form, each at his mahogany desk * * *."

Keim, written in 1875: "When the courtroom was occupied by the Senate the President's chair stood in a niche in the screen of columns, and was raised on a platform. In front and lower were the desks of the Secretary and Chief Clerk. The entablature of the screen supported a gallery, in front of which was another, following the circle of the room, and supported by iron columns, with bronzed caps, surmounted by a gilt iron balustrade. Against the wall over the east gallery was a fine painting of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale,¹ richly framed and draped. The Chamber was chiefly lighted from the east, and the President's chair, standing on the line of the diameter of the circle, formed the center of the radiating aisles, between which, in concentric curves, were arranged the Senator's desks. There were accommodations for 64 Senators. In the rear a railing enclosed the bar of the Senate.

"Outside were sofas for privileged visitors. The offices of the Senate occupied the rooms in the immediate vicinity of the Chamber.

"Originally there was an upper gallery on the east side, supported by an attic colonnade, but this was removed in 1828 to admit more light. It was then that the semicircular gallery was introduced. The approaches to the Chamber and galleries were exceedingly dark and gloomy. At night a gas chandelier diffused light * * *."

I took every measure within my power for carrying into effect the request of the house of representatives, of the 17th of April last, to cause the south wing of the capitol to be prepared for their accommodation by the commencement of the present session. With great regret I found it was not to be accomplished. The quantity of free stone necessary, with the size and quality of many of the blocks, was represented as beyond what could be obtained from the quarries by any exertions which could be commanded. The other parts of the work which might all have been completed in time, were necessarily retarded by the insufficient progress of the stone work.

DECEMBER 15, 1806.

TH: JEFFERSON.

¹ Correction: The artist is Rembrandt Peale."

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The report of the Surveyor of the public buildings of the United States, at Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1806.

SIR. The difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of freestone, of a quality suitable to the construction of the interior of the house of representatives, and of its communications, which I stated and explained to you in my report of the 22d day of December 1805, has rendered the completion of the south wing of the capitol, so that it could be occupied by the house during the approaching session, impracticable.

All the parts of the work which depended on the covering of the building, and the construction of the stone work, have therefore been necessarily retarded or postponed. In order to prevent the disappointment thus occasioned, every encouragement was offered to the quarriers to make extraordinary exertions.

But the actual state of the quarries, the manner in which the labourers are hired and employed in them, and the limited prospect of supply to the public works after the present year, appear to have offered insuperable obstacles; and the last load which was wanted for the south wing, and which should have arrived in August, was delivered only a few days ago.

In every other branch of labour and of materials we have been in sufficient forwardness. The carpenters work has for some time waited for the progress of the stone work: the roof was framed last winter; the sashes are made and glazed: the doors and shutters are in readiness to be put together: and all the work that could be fixed is in its place. Stone cutters have been collected from distant parts of the union, who have often been set to work on parts of the building that might have been postponed to another season, for want of freestone. All the building stone which will be wanted is on the spot: and the sand and lime required for the plaistering has been procured; and in no other material or preparation have we been deficient.

Under circumstances so entirely beyond the control of those to whom you have committed the charge of the public works, it has not been possible, that the request of the house of representatives, urged by your constant attention to the means of its accomplishment, could be complied with. And when it is considered, that this infant establishment has none of the means of extraordinary exertions which are to be found in great and populous cities, that for almost every material we use we are dependent upon distant places: for our lime on the New-England states, for our lumber on the Delaware and the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake, for our iron on Pennsylvania; for many other articles for which there is no demand here, excepting for the supply of the public buildings, on Baltimore and Philadelphia; and that even for our freestone, the most important article in the work, the wants of the public buildings are not sufficient to encourage the employment of much capital and labour in the quarries. When all this is considered, it will not appear surprising that the most reasonable calculations as to time, and estimates as to expense, are disappointed. Rough building stone, bricks and sand are to be procured in sufficient quantity, of excellent quality, and on reasonable notice; but of every other material, provision must be made a considerable time before hand, and from distant sources.

In answer to a letter from the chairman of the committee of the house of representatives, to whom your message relative to the public buildings was referred, dated December 30, 1804, I stated that the sum required at that time for the complete erection of the south wing, was-----	\$109, 100
And of the recessed part of the house ¹ -----	25, 200
Total-----	<u>134, 300</u>

An appropriation was made in January 1805, for the completion of the south wing, of-----	110, 000
And in 1806 a further appropriation of-----	40, 000
was granted	
Total-----	<u>150, 000</u>

¹ NOTE.—In my report of the 22d December, 1805, by an error of clerkship, for which I cannot now account, the estimated expense of the recess is set down at only 13,000, instead of 25,200 dollars, as stated in my letter of the 30th December, 1804, from which this item was copied. On reference to my original estimate, which I have reexamined, the sum ought certainly to have been \$25,200.

The accounts of the buildings cannot be collected and made up at present, but from a general view of them, with which the superintendent of the city has politely favoured me, there appears to be still applicable to the south wing of the capitol the sum of ----- \$11,000

To this must be added the amount of materials purchased for the roof of the north wing, in order to be able to finish the new roof without delay, and the necessary glass for repairs which was bought in consequence of the act prohibiting the importation of glass from England, and the difficulty of procuring it from Germany ----- 5,000

Total ----- 16,000

Which being deducted from the above appropriations leaves a balance of ----- 134,000

being the sum already expended on the south wing, out of the appropriation of ----- 150,000

There still remains to be finished the upper part of the recess, and its roof, the covering of the roof, all the plaistering, an inconsiderable part of the stonemasonry, part of the carpenter's work, the painting, and all the smaller works and fixings required in the ultimate finishing.

Independently of the difficulty of accurately estimating any work in the progressive state in which it was in the year 1804, the excess in the estimate is to be accounted for from the rise in the price of many of our materials, especially free-stone, and also of our labor in different branches, from the charge of contingencies not included in the building estimate, and from the expensive exertions we have made in the present year.

To complete the work on the south wing, I respectfully suggest, that in addition to the money in hand a further appropriation will be necessary, and as there cannot now exist a doubt but that the house will be ready before the next session of Congress, I also beg leave to state, that the numerous committee rooms and offices, together with the increased size and altered form of the house, will require a special appropriation for furnishing the same, and supplying the necessary stoves and fireplaces.

NORTH WING. In my report of December 22d, 1805, I stated the result of a careful survey of the north wing of the capitol. Towards the close of the session, a large part of the ceiling of the central lobby fell down. The whole of the plaistering of that ceiling has been removed; it was found to be in a very dangerous state, and on examination of the plaistering of the dome of the stair case. it was judged prudent to take down all the ornamental part of the ceiling, and part of the ceiling itself, and to re-ceil it. The whole of the ceiling of the Senate chamber has also been removed, and new lathing and plaistering put in its place. The plaistering of the columns which were burst, has also been secured. The other ceilings are judged to be perfectly safe for the present.

Many attempts have been made during the last season to prevent the leakage of the gutters and of the sky-lights. But as the lead of the gutters is coated with tar and sand, it is not only almost impossible to discover the place of the leaks, but also when discovered to cure them. To take up the gutters without breaking up the whole roof, its peculiar construction rendered very difficult; and besides, unless at the same time its whole form had been altered, it would have been an useless expense.

The necessity of accommodating both houses in the same wing, has therefore prevented any attempt of this kind, for should a heavy rain have occurred during the operation, the destruction of the plaistering of the walls and of the ceiling would have been such as to have occasioned enormous expense in useless repairs, and perhaps have endangered the accommodation of one or both houses of Congress during the present session.

It being, however, ascertained by the present state of the south wing of the capitol, that it will certainly be finished before the next session of Congress, I have to lay before you, agreeable to your requisition, a plan of the alterations which may be made in the north wing, so as to adapt it, not only to the ample

accommodation of the Senate and of its committees and officers, but also of the judiciary of the United States, without any addition to the body of the building.

The principle of the proposed alteration is this; to appropriate the whole of the lower or basement story to the use of the judiciary, by making the centre door of the north front the entrance, shutting up the communication of the centre lobby with the great stairs, and raising the floor of the Senate chamber to the principal floor, on the level of the bases of the external pilasters. The door and vestibule in the east front, the great stairs and the whole of the upper part of the building to be for the occupancy and use of the Senate.

The judiciary branch of government would then have the following accommodations:

A court room, on the present floor of the Senate chamber.

A grand jury room.

Two jury rooms.

The office of the clerk of the supreme court.

The office of the clerk of the circuit court.

The Senate of the United States would have its door of entrance in the recess on the east front at present. The great stairs would be in the great elliptical area in which the stairs now are.

The Senate chamber would be over the court room, being carried up through the upper story now entirely unfinished and useful only for lumber.

Three committee rooms would occupy the north front.

The lobby of the house to the south of the Senate chamber; and,

The secretary's office would be on the east front.

The library would retain its present situation with alteration of its form. Above the committee rooms three other rooms would be on the north front, which may be occupied by the records, and over the office of the secretary would be the lodging of the assistant door keeper.

On the ground floor would be an internal court and privies, and every apartment and stairs would be perfectly light.

These arrangements are very fully explained by the drawings herewith submitted, in which the parts to be added or removed are distinctly pointed out. The ease with which they may be made, considering their extent, and the great additional accommodation they will afford, is very evident. No wall is proposed to be pulled down, nor even cut but in detached parts of no consequence to its solidity: and I must here remark that the external and internal walling has been most faithfully performed, and that the walls are capable of resisting and bearing any stress or pressure proposed to be put upon them.

On the other hand the plasterer's work is universally bad, and scarcely adheres even to the brick walls, and the carpenter's work is not only rotten, but injudiciously and insecurely put together.

Therefore if no alteration of arrangement were proposed, the whole of what is proposed to be taken away by the present design, would necessarily be taken away for the sake of security, much of it immediately, and all of it in the course of a few years, as soon as the convenience of the legislature would permit. The expense of the proposed arrangements will therefore be comparatively small, when the necessary expense of repair is deducted.

In making these alterations and repairs, there will be the advantage of working under cover of the present roof, an advantage of very great importance, both in point of expense and of expedition, and the work never being soaked by the rain, will soon be dry and the house fit for occupation. I respectfully submit to you the following plan for proceeding in the execution of this proposal.

As soon as the session is ended, March 4th, 1807, the whole of the eastern side of the house, including the east vestibule, the small and great stair case, the central lobby, the north vestibule and the Senate chamber, shall be taken in hand, and the alterations made with all possible speed.

The library and all the west apartments shall remain untouched, and shall be occupied by the Senate at their next session of 1807-1808.

I have not the smallest hesitation in saying that the whole eastern part of the house will be finished in 1808, so as to be occupied at the session beginning in that year.

The western apartments may then be altered and can easily be finished in one season. Each half of the roof can be separately altered, and rebuilt on a plan perfectly secure. In 1809-1810 the whole wing will be completed.

Estimate of expenditures proposed to finish the south wing for the occupancy of Congress, previous to the next session ¹ independently of the money in hand-----	\$25,000
Furnishing the same-----	20,000
Towards altering the east side of the north wing-----	50,000
Contingencies-----	5,000
Total-----	100,000

¹ I must observe that the finishing of the capitals of the columns of the House of Representatives will be the work of a few years to come, the time of finishing them will depend on the number of artists which can be procured.

* * * * *

I am, sir,
 With high respect,
 Yours faithfully,

B. HENRY LATROBE.

* * * * *

under the direction of the President of the United States, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

For making good the deficit of eighteen hundred and seven, including the debt due from the public offices, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * *

For carrying up, in solid work, the interior of the north wing, comprising the Senate chamber, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For executing the work deficient in the interior of the south wing, and for painting, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Mss.: Letters of the Presidents of the United States, p. 157: Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1808.

SIR: I took a note last night of the appropriations of the Bill for the public buildings, they are as follows:

For Debts-----	51,400 D.	
For the wall round the President's square	} "so as to close this part of the expenditure"-----	
Planting the grounds.		14,000 D.
Steps at the principal entrance		
South wing, finishing-----		11,500 D.—
North wing-----	25,000 D.—	

We will consider these heads singly.

Debts.—Under this head is to be considered all work done before the date of the Act; so that all accounts should be immediately settled up to April 25, and paid out of this fund. What is done from this day forward is to be charged to the New Appropriations.

* * * * *

South wing.—You best know what is to be done here, but I would advise the different branches of the work to be done *successively*, paying off each before another is begun.

North wing, to be begun immediately and so pressed as to be finished this season. 1, vault with brick the cellar story; 2, leave the present Senate Chamber exactly in it's present state; 3, lay a floor where the Gallery now is to be the floor of the future Senate Chamber. Open it above to the roof to give it elevation enough, leaving the present columns uninjured, until we see that every thing else being done & paid for, there remains enough to make these columns of stone.

You see, my Dear Sir, that the object of this cautious preceding is to prevent the possibility of a deficit of a single Dollar this year. The lesson of the last year has been a serious one, it has done you great injury, & has been much felt

by myself—it was so contrary to the principles of our Government, which make the representatives of the people the sole arbitors of the public expense, and do not permit any work to be forced on them on a larger scale than their judgment deems adopted to the circumstances of the Nation.

I give to Mr. Monroe a copy of this letter, that he may conform his warrants to it—matters of detail may be the subject of verbal consultation between us before I leave this which will be on the 5th of May.

I salute you with esteem and respect,

TH. JEFFERSON.

P.S. * * *

Mr. LATROBE.

[Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Surveyor of the Public Buildings of the United States, in the city of Washington, Dec. 1, 1808. (10—2, House Ex. Docs.)]

MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to both houses of congress, a report from the surveyor of the public buildings, of the progress made in them during the last season, of their present state, of the expenditures incurred, and of those which may be requisite for their further prosecution.

DECEMBER 1, 1808.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Report.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the surveyor of the public buildings of the United States, in the city of Washington, November 18, 1808

SIR, The several appropriations made at the last session of congress, for the progress of the work on the public buildings, have, during the late recess of the legislature, been applied to their specific objects in the manner which I now beg leave to report to you.

I. SOUTH WING OF THE CAPITOL

In this wing, all the wood work and the covering of the roof have been painted; the iron railing of the vestibule and stairs has been provided; the sculptors have been diligently employed in the interior of the hall upon the figures of the frieze on the cornice, and the capitals of the columns. The ceiling has been painted in a masterly manner by Mr. George Bridport of Philadelphia; the lobbies of the house have been finished, and the inconveniences experienced during the last session have been obviated by a great variety of improvements in detail.

II. NORTH WING OF THE CAPITOL

The appropriation for this wing has been specifically applied agreeably to the words of the act, *to carry up, in solid work, the interior of the north wing, comprising the senate chamber*, according to the design submitted to congress, in the year 1806, and partly executed in 1807.

This design, presuming that the brickwork of the building could be depended upon, did not contemplate the removal of the brick arcade surrounding the senate chamber. But on opening the floors, every part of the woodwork was found to be much more decayed than was ever apprehended, so that no one floor in the whole building could be considered as safe. Scarcely a single principal girder or beam was entirely sound, the tenants of the oak joists were generally rotten, and the only species of timber, which had at all withstood decay, was the pine and poplar of which the beams and the pillars were made. All the white oak was seized by the dry rot, and even the trusses of oak, let into sound beams of pine, were far advanced in decay.¹ Almost all the plates and bond timber, which were partly buried in the walls, were in the interior reduced to powder; and

¹ The state of the timber generally, may be observed as it lies near the building in a situation open to inspection.

even many of the pine posts, over which the lathed and plastered columns of the Senate chamber were formed, were rotten.

Upon the most decayed part of such timber the back piers of the senate chamber stood; they were admirably constructed; but of seven superficial feet, which each of them occupied, five feet had no other foundation to rest upon. Independently of this general rottenness of the timber, the frequent alterations which the design had undergone during its original progress, had weakened the work, and one of the most heavy walls had been so cut down in its lower part, that whenever the timber had given way, the top must have fallen into the senate chamber.

It became therefore necessary to go down to the very foundation, to take down and rebuild the arcade, now a part of the court room, and to carry up the whole work solidly from the bottom of the cellar. All this was accomplished about the middle of September; but on the 19th of that month, the floor of the senate chamber, with the vault of the court room, which supported it, fell in; and though no other part of the work, except the cellar arches below, was thereby damaged; and the value of the loss suffered in labour and materials did not exceed \$800, yet the death of Mr. Lenthall, clerk of the works, who was buried in the ruins, renders this accident a most serious misfortune to the public; for to his consummate skill as a mechanic, and to his unimpeachable integrity, the public are indebted, in a great measure, for the perfect execution which characterizes the works erected since the year 1803. The cause of this accident is to be found in the manner in which the level floor of the senate was raised upon the back of the vault; in the construction of which my better judgment yielded to arguments of economy.

Since this accident, progress has been made in rebuilding this vault in a safer, though less expeditious manner; and in a few weeks of the next season all may be restored.

In addition to the apartments of the senate, a stone stairs has been executed by Mr. George Blagden, in a style of very superior workmanship.

* * * * *

The appropriations being now nearly exhausted, the work must soon be closed and the workmen discharged, unless it should please the legislature to proceed further towards the completion of the public buildings. I, therefore, beg leave to submit the following,

Statement and estimate of the work proposed for the next season

I. SOUTH WING OF THE CAPITOL

To continue the work on the capitals of the columns of the house of representatives, to defray expense of repairs of glass, and minor repairs; to procure strong American glass for the large windows of the hall, which have been imperfectly glazed, and independently of the inconvenience, are liable to frequent breakage: and to put up 10 deficient chimney pieces, will be required \$6,000

I beg leave to remark that this sum includes the salaries of the Italian Sculptors engaged by contract in the service of the United States, and who, when no longer employed, are to be sent home at the public expense. The future annual expense of this wing will not exceed 5000\$

II. NORTH WING OF THE CAPITOL, APARTMENTS OF THE SENATE

The apartments of the senate consist of

1. The senate chamber.
2. The vestibule in the centre of the house.
3. The lobby or withdrawing room.
- 4, 5. The secretary's office, 2 rooms, one for the records.
- 6, 9. Four committee rooms: two on a level with the floor of the senate, two above stairs.
- 10, 11. The gallery stairs, and committee room staircase.
12. The passage to the lobby and cloak room.
- 13, 16. Three store rooms above stairs.
- 18, 19. The lower entrance and principal stairs.

All these apartments may be completely finished by the middle of August next. All these rooms are ready for the plasterer excepting the senate chamber and the rooms in the recess, which are to be rebuilt from the foundation, being the most rotten part of the remaining building, except the library.

These works will require, independently of furniture, \$20,000.

3. Library and offices of judiciary on the west side of the north wing.

The room now containing the library is much too small for the books already purchased, which are obliged to be piled up in heaps; and unless immediate steps be taken to complete the permanent accommodations for the library, the utmost embarrassment will ensue. This and the rotten state of the west side of the north wing, which remains untouched, induces me to propose immediate measures to this effect. An appropriation of \$25,000 will carry up the whole of this side of the house solidly, complete the staircase, and after the next session, the library may be fitted up and receive the books before the session of 1810-11.

The library will consist of, besides a private reading room for the members of the legislature, the great library, which is calculated to contain not less than 40,000 books against its walls in three stages or galleries; and two store-rooms for unbound books, pamphlets, and deposited copies of the laws.

The apartments of the judiciary will be,

1. The court room.
2. The judges' chamber for consultation and library.
3. The office of the marshal.
4. do. of the clerk of the supreme court.
5. do. of the clerk of the circuit do.
- 6, 7. Two petit jury rooms.
- 9, 10. Rooms for record.
- 11, 13. Lobbies, passages and stairs.

I beg leave in one view to exhibit the advantages gained by the alteration of the north wing. The senatorial apartments formerly consisted of,

1. The senate chamber.
2. The secretary's office.
- 3, 6. Two committee rooms, one above, one below, and two detached rooms over the entrance.
- 7, 9. Two large lumber rooms above.

10, 16. Four lobbies, and two stair-cases.....	14
The court occupies one room.....	1
	15

There are three rooms and a stair-case in the brick part of the wing, which are not proposed at present to be changed.

By the alterations is gained,

1. Senatorial apartments.....	19
2. Judiciary	13
3. Library	11
	36

Besides the whole range of cellars formerly useless, neither light nor air being admitted to them.

4. Addition to the north west corner of the south wing.

I again beg to point out the necessity of building the north west part of the apartments of the house of representatives in the south wing, and to refer to my report of last session. The accumulation of water in the cellars, formerly dug on this spot, which cannot be prevented, continues to injure the foundation, and a perceptible, though small settlement of this corner has taken place during the present year. The temporary water closets are at present a great nuisance, which can only be removed by completing this part of the design, which will contain additional committee rooms, one for the standing committee of the district of Columbia, and two others for special committees, for whom no accommodation whatever now exists.

This work will require an appropriation of 18,000 dollars.

RECAPITULATION

1. South wing-----	6,000
2. North do. senate-----	20,000
3. Do. library and judiciary-----	25,000
4. Northwest corner of south wing-----	18,000

* * * * *
 All which is most respectfully submitted.

B. HENRY LATROBE,
*Surveyor of the public buildings
 Of the United States.*

[Senate proceedings of Dec. 12, 1808 : Senate Journal, 10-2, p. 307]

Mr. LLOYD submitted the following motion, which was read for consideration :
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report to the Senate, the amount which has been already expended by the United States on the public buildings in the city of Washington ; and also, to ascertain as near as may be, the amount which would be required to complete those buildings.

[Senate proceedings of Dec. 13, 1808 : Senate Journal, 10-2, p. 307]

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday respecting the expense of the public buildings.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY,

The motion was amended and agreed to, as follows :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report to the Senate the amount which has been already expended by the United States on the public buildings in the city of Washington ; and, to ascertain, as near as may be, the amount which would be required to complete and finish the President's house & square, and the two wings of the Capitol.

Ordered, That MESSRS. BRADLEY, LLOYD, and SMITH, of Maryland, be the committee.

[Report of the Committee of the Senate appointed to ascertain the expenditures and probable estimates in relation to the public buildings in the city of Washington, Dec. 21, 1808. (10-2, State Papers)]

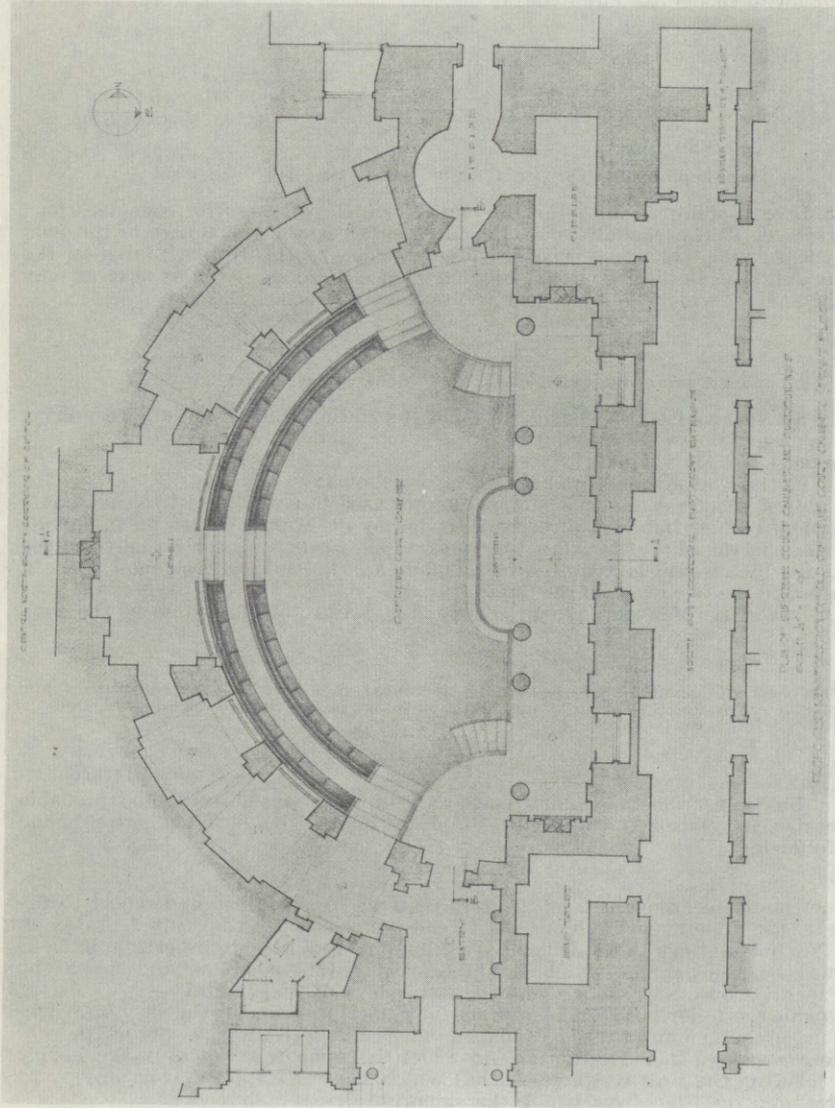
IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 21st, 1808.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee to ascertain the expenditures and probable estimates, in relation to the Public Buildings in the City of Washington, made the following

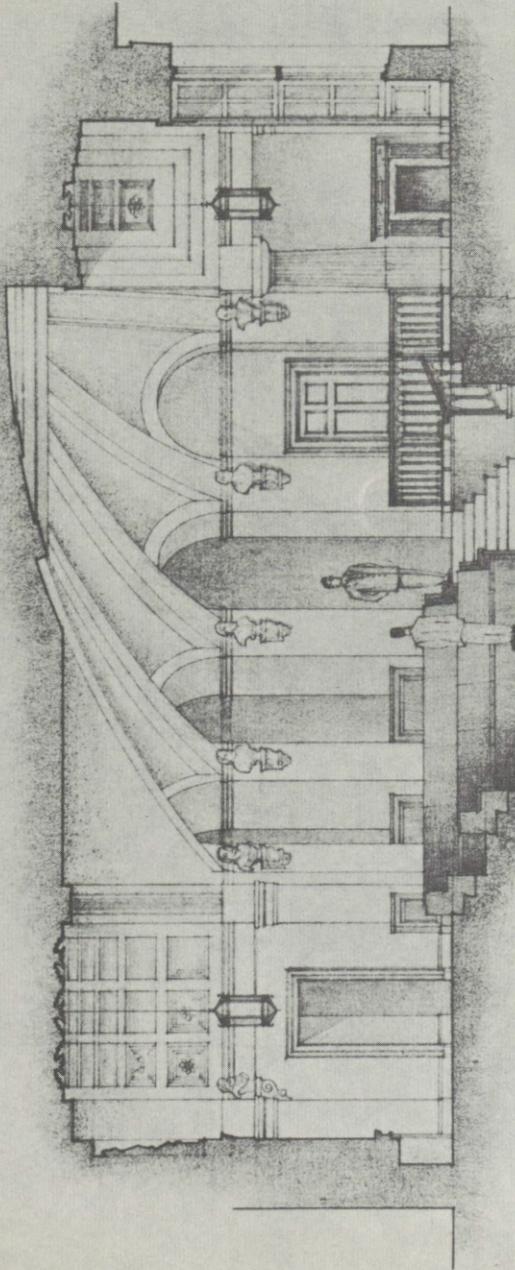
REPORT

The committee, appointed on the 13th instant, "to ascertain and report to the Senate, the amount which has been already expended by the United States on the Public Buildings in the City of Washington ; and, also, to ascertain, as near as may be, the amount which would be required to complete and finish the President's house and square, and the two wings of the Capitol"—

Submit the following statement from the Superintendent of the City of Washington, of the amount already expended on the Public Buildings, and of the contingent expenses incident thereto—in which is comprised, not only the money expended by the United States, but all which has been applied from any other source, and the fund from which the same is to be reimbursed.



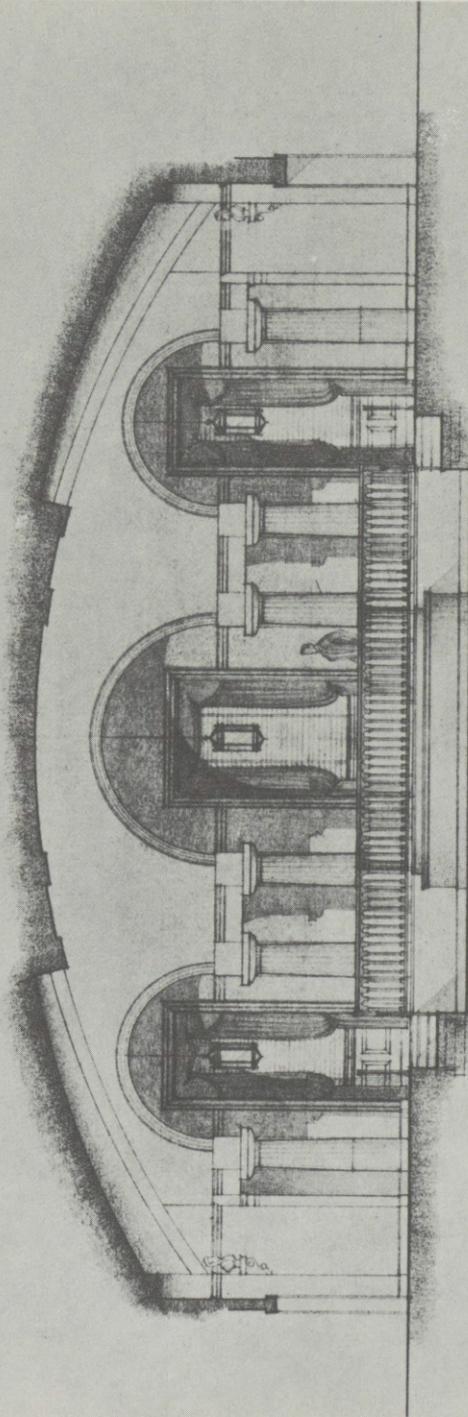
Proposed restoration of the Supreme Court Chamber, ground floor, 1962.



SECTION ON CENTERLINE LOOKING NORTH (A-A)

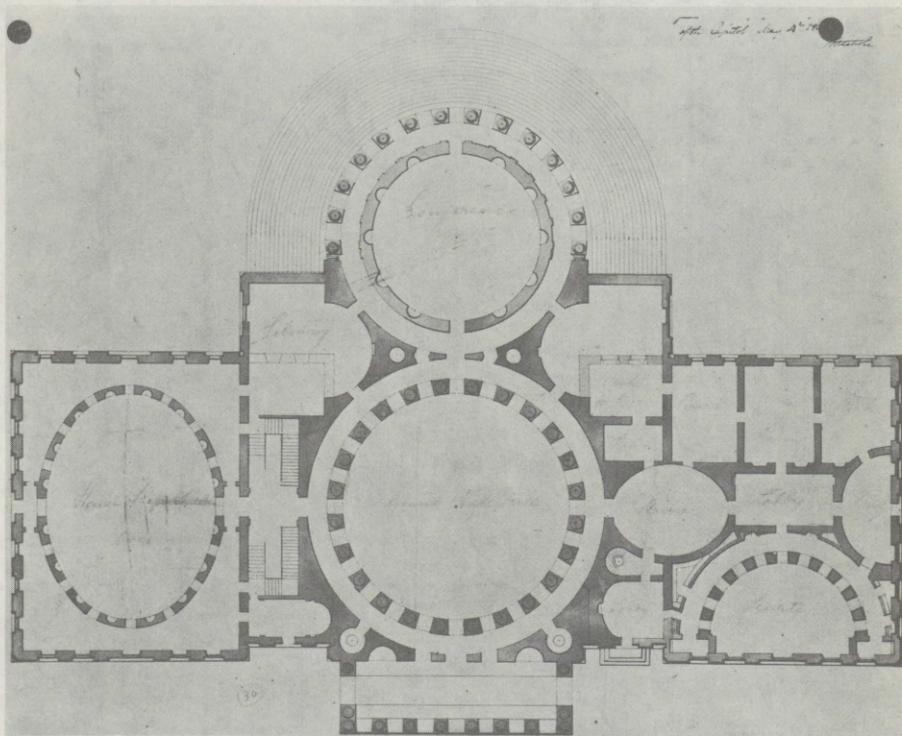
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER (FIRST FLOOR)

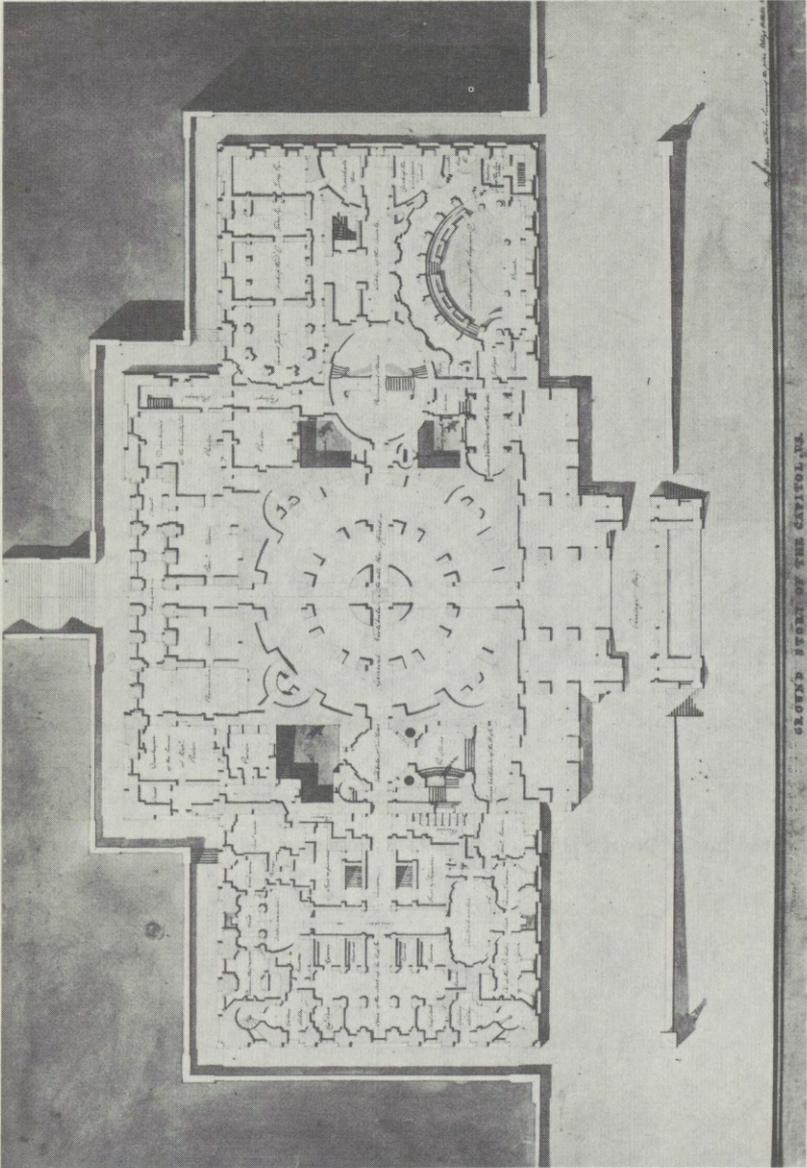


SECTION LOOKING EAST (E-E)
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

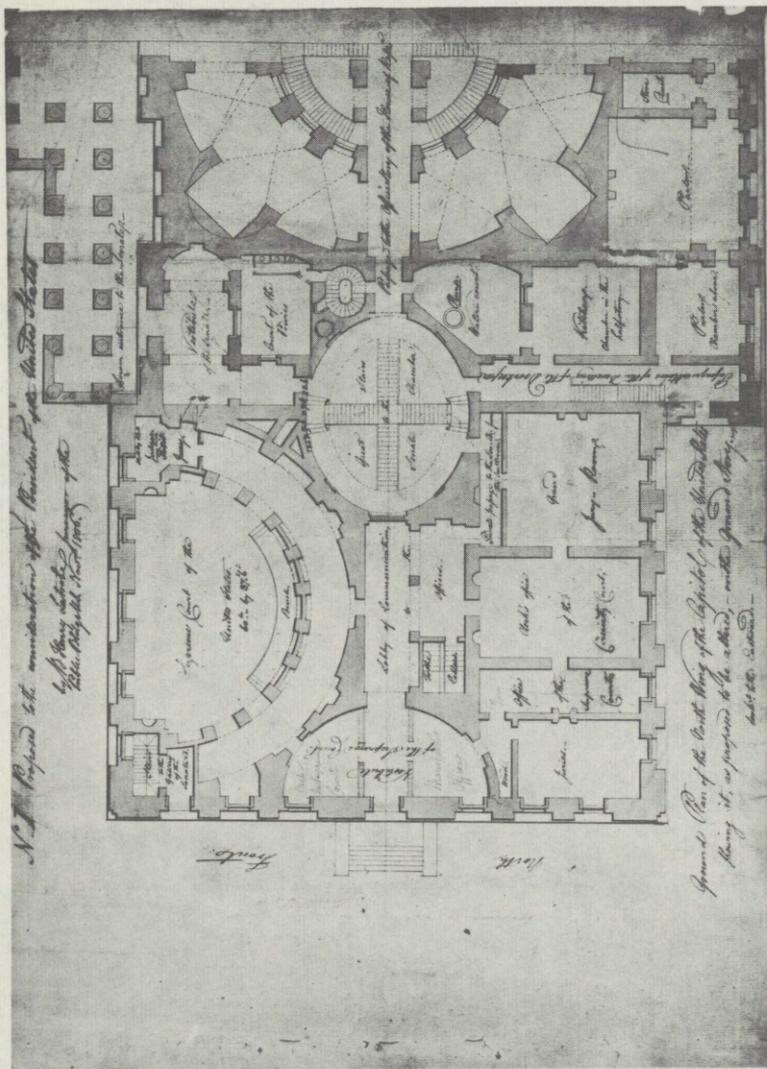
PROPOSED RESTORATION OF OLD SUPREME COURT (FIRST FLOOR)



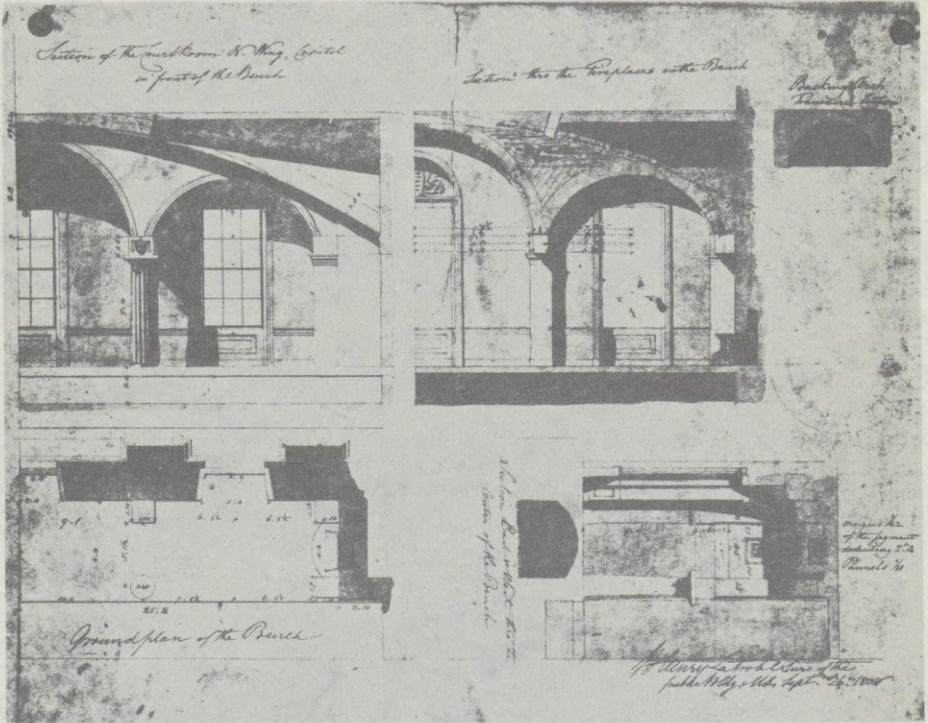
Given to me by George Blagden as the only existing drawing of the Capitol,
May 1803, B. H. Latrobe.



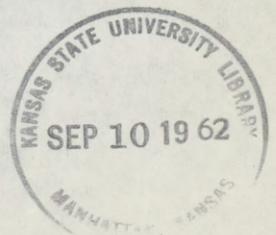
Ground floor plan, U.S. Capitol, 1806, Latrobe.

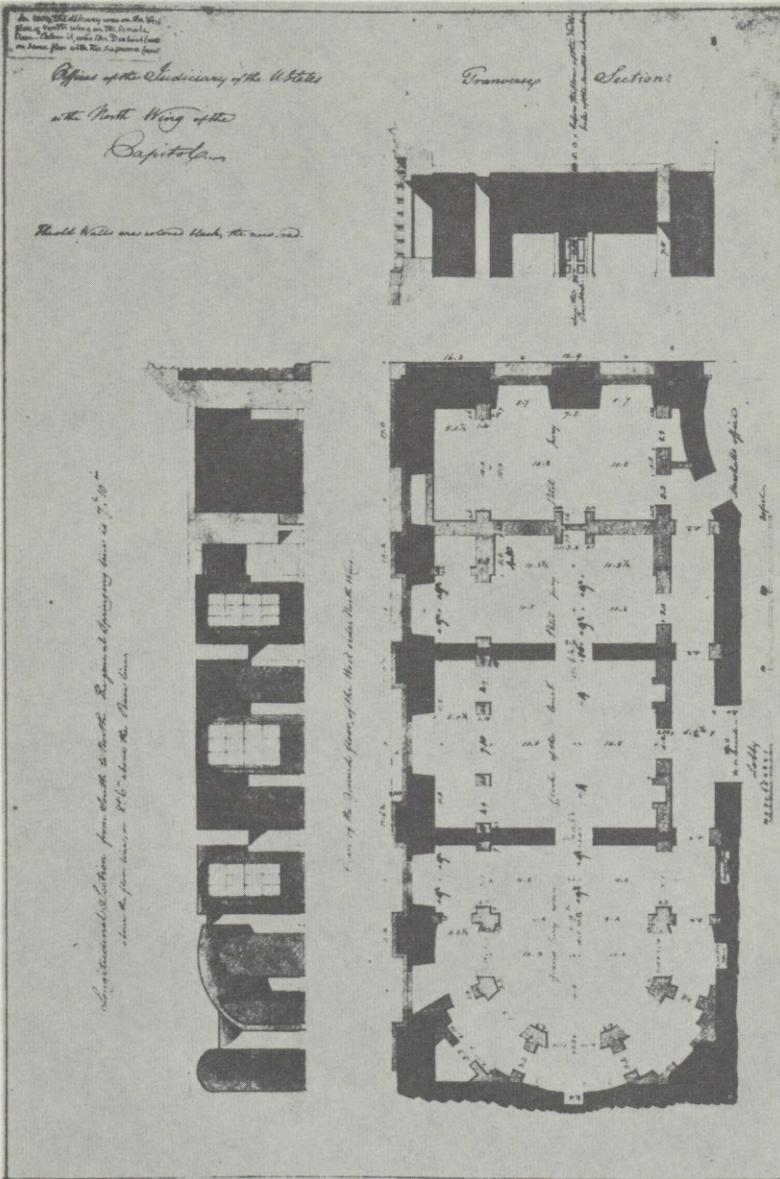


Preliminary plan No. 1, Supreme Court Chamber, ground floor, 1806, Latrobe.

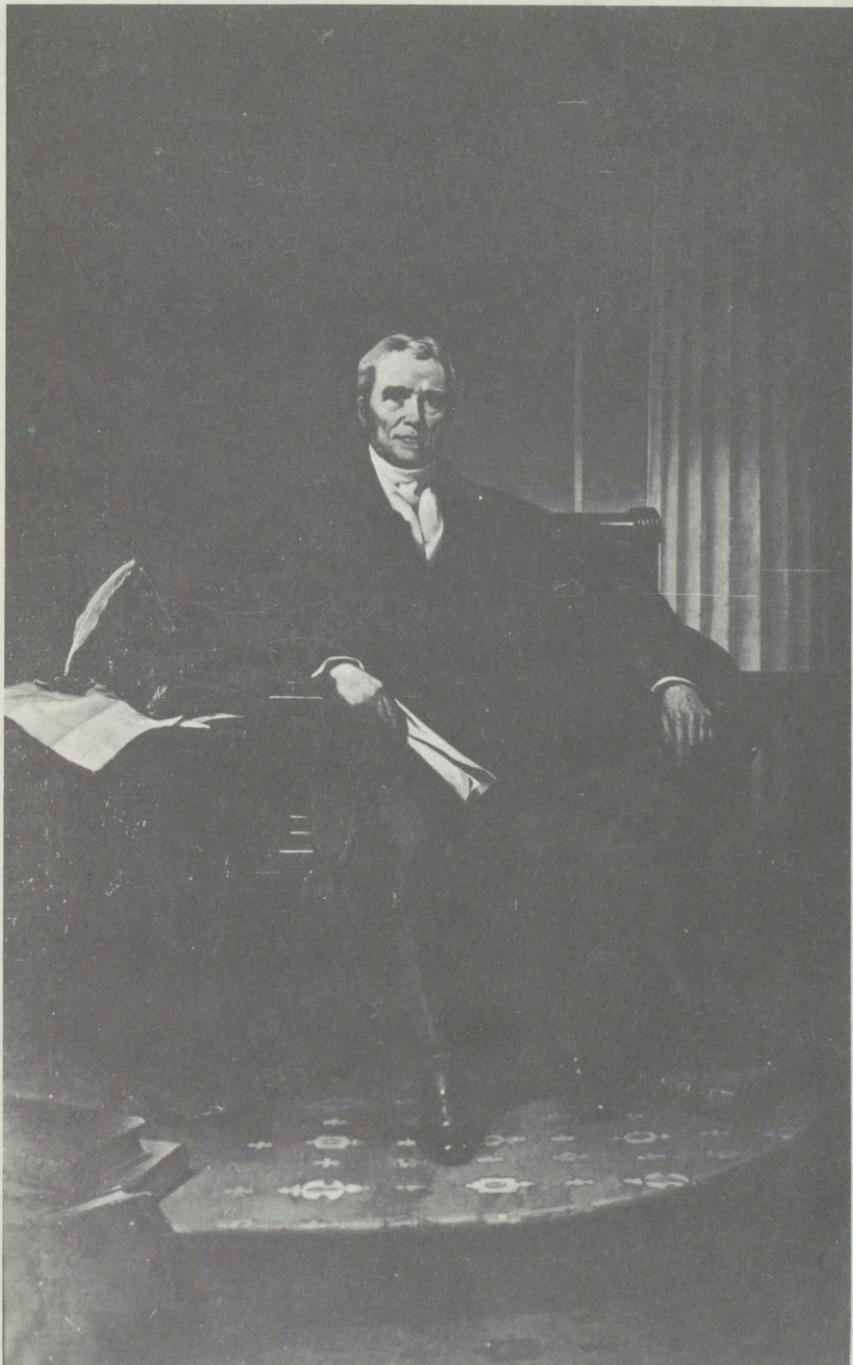


Supreme Court plan and sections of basement, Latrobe. Drawings by Latrobe: Section of the Court room, north wing, in front of the bench. Section through the fireplaces on the bench; ground plan of the bench; and section east and west through the center of the bench. Date—September 26, 1808.

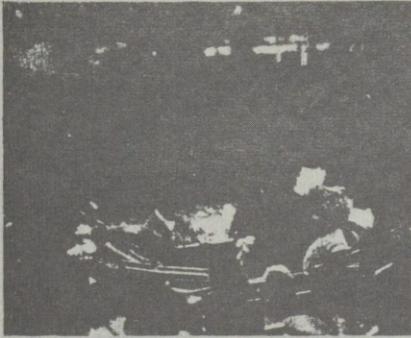




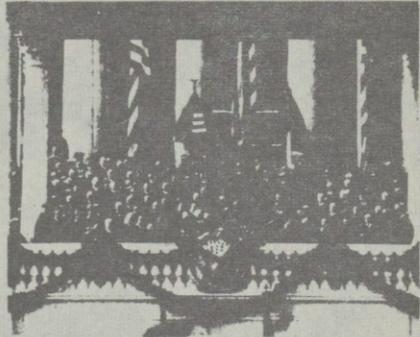
Offices of the Judiciary of the United States in the north wing of the Capitol. Note: In 1809 the Library was on the west side of north wing on the Senate floor. Below it was the district court on same floor with the Supreme Court.



Portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, painted in 1859 by Richard N. Brooke, from an original by W. D. Washington. Located in the House wing, facing west staircase.



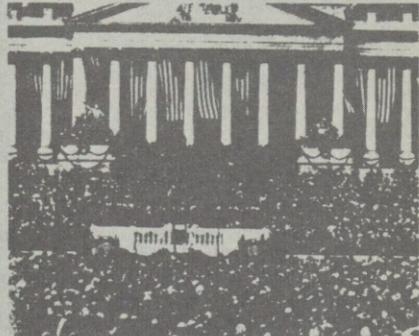
WILLIAM H. TAFT
March 4, 1909



CALVIN COOLIDGE
March 4, 1925



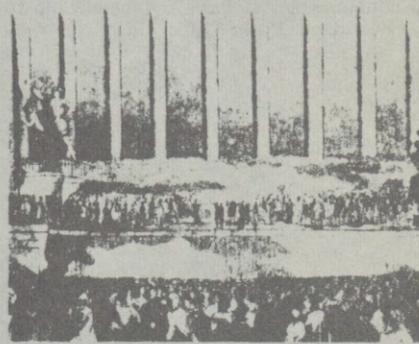
THOMAS JEFFERSON
March 4, 1801



WOODROW WILSON
March 4, 1913



CHESTER A. ARTHUR
September 20, 1881



JAMES BUCHANAN
March 4, 1857

*Supreme Court Chamber, ground floor. Thomas Jefferson taking inaugural oath.

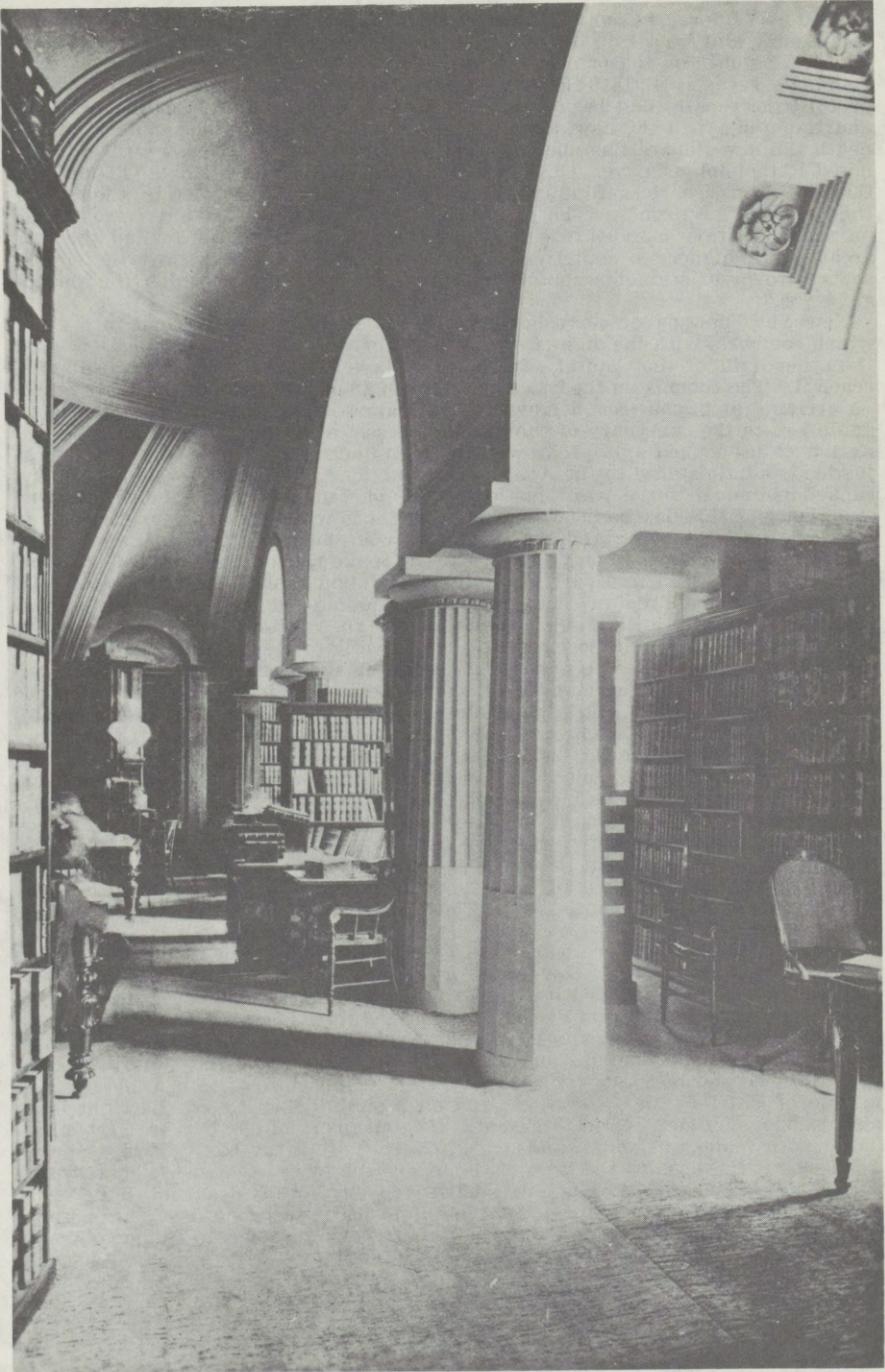


View of bas relief, law library, ground floor. "Justice holding scales, Fame crowned with the rising sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States." By Franzoni about 1817.

Bas relief, old Supreme Court room of the Capitol. From Glenn Brown's "History of the United States Capitol," volume 1, page 75.

"On the north side of the old Supreme Court room, facing what was formerly the judge's bench, is a group of figures in high relief, consisting of Justice in the center, with a winged figure on the right calling attention to the Constitution, a youth presumably typifying the young nation, and on the left an eagle guarding the laws (plate 113). The figures in this group are very graceful and pleasing in their modeling and poses. This piece of sculpture was probably done by the Franzonis, but I have not been able to verify their authorship."

See also: Plate 113 in this same volume.



View of law library, ground floor, showing ceiling and arrangement of bookcases.

ROOM ON THE GROUND FLOOR, U.S. CAPITOL

Used as a Supreme Court chamber from 1810 to 1814, when the British burned the Capitol, and from 1819 to 1860, when the Court moved upstairs to the former Senate Chamber on the principal floor.

Charles J. Ingersoll, 1810: Supreme Court chamber. During the February term of 1810 the repairs had been so far completed that the Court again moved its quarters and sat in the new, and third, courtroom on the basement floor underneath the new Senate Chamber, a vivid description of which was written by a noted Philadelphia lawyer, Charles J. Ingersoll: "Under the Senate Chamber is the hall of justice, the ceiling of which is not unbecomingly formed by the arches that support the former. The judges in their robes of solemn black are raised on seats of grave mahogany, and below them is the bar; and behind that an arcade, still higher, so contrived as to afford auditors double rows of terrace seats thrown in segments round the transverse arch under which the judges sit * * *."

New York newspaper correspondent, 1824: "The apartment is not in a style which comports with the dignity of that body, or which wears a comparison with the other halls of the Capitol. In the first place it is like going down cellar to reach it. The room is on the basement story in an obscure part of the north wing. In arriving at it you pass a labyrinth, and almost need the clue of Ariadne to guide you to the sanctuary of the blind goddess. A stranger might traverse the dark avenues of the Capitol for a week without finding the remote corner in which justice is administered to the American Republic, * * * a room which is hardly capacious enough for a ward justice. The apartment is well finished, but the experience of this day has shown that in size it is wholly insufficient for the accommodation of the bar and the spectators who wish to attend. Many of the members were obliged to leave their seats to make room for the ladies, some of whom were sworn in, and with much difficulty found places within the bar. It is a triangular, semicircular, odd-shaped apartment, with three windows, and a profusion of arches in the ceiling, diverging like the radii of a circle from a point over the bench to the circumference * * *. Owing to the smallness of the room the judges are compelled to put on their robes in the presence of the spectators, which is an awkward ceremony, and destroys the effect intended to be produced by assuming the gown. The appurtenances of the Court are in nowise superior to the apartment itself. Two brownstone pitchers with a few glasses to furnish the speakers with water are the only movables in the room; and the fixtures are not very remarkable for conveniences or elegance. The judges sat on a long seat at the east end of the room on a raised platform. The floor of the bar, 3 feet lower, was carpeted, and on it was a long table in front of the judges with cushioned roller armchairs for the lawyers. The Attorney General sat at the right of the judges, the clerk at the left, the marshal at the platform on the left. In front of the judges on the opposite wall was a marble bas-relief depicting Fame crowned with the rising sun and pointed to the Constitution, and Justice holding the scales evenly balanced."

From Congressional Record of 1934, as of 1842: "The light is admitted from the east and falls too full upon the attorney who is addressing the Court. This has been somewhat softened by transparent curtains and venetian blinds. On the wall in a recess in front of the bench is sculptured in bold relief, the figure of Justice holding the scales in front, and that of Fame, crowned with the rising sun, pointing to the Constitution of the United States. On a stone bracket attached to the pier of one of the arches on the left of the fireplace is a fine bust in marble of Chief Justice Ellsworth, and on a similar bracket on the right is a marble bust of Chief Justice Marshall. The members of the bar are accommodated with mahogany desks and armed chairs within the bar, which is about 2 feet below the level of the floor of the loggia and lobby, and the audience with sofas, settees, and chairs. The judges have each a mahogany desk and chair."

From Congressional Record of 1934, as of 1860: "And just a few years before the Court, in 1860, moved to its present courtroom (the Senate Chamber from 1810 to 1859) a Boston lawyer wrote this impression of its surroundings, in

which the interesting statement was made that the judges did not sit on a substantially elevated bench, as at present:

"The part where the judges sit is divided from the bar by a neat railing; within the bar are four tables, and two rows, for the use of the profession; outside the bar enclosure are the seats for the visitors and spectators; beyond the railing are the judges' seats upon pretty nearly a level with the floor of the room, not elevated as are our judges' seats. By the side of the railing are nine neat desks, and behind them as many comfortable high-backed chairs for the use of the judges * * *. In an alcove back of the seat of the Chief Justice and nearly up to the ceiling is a small portrait of Chief Justice Marshall."

In 1860 Thomas U. Walter writing to John B. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings, re alteration of the Senate Chamber for use of the Supreme Court, stated: "It is proposed to convert the old Senate Chamber into a Supreme Court room, and to arrange the present courtroom as a law library. The desks, tables, and chairs of the present courtroom to be removed to the new room and rearranged with such additional furniture as may be required, on platforms, with railings, etc., as shown on the plans. * * * The floors in all the rooms to be carpeted, such of the present furniture as may be suitable to be repaired and used; and such additional furniture to be procured as may be necessary to complete the furnishing of all the rooms."

PREPARATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL

Senator PASTORE. Who prepared this?

Senator STENNIS. This was prepared by the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart. He worked on it, and Mr. Campioli worked on it, and others no doubt, but it is a splendid representation. Here is a picture of the interior of the Chamber with the session going on and the gallery filled with people. You know that gallery does not show up now. This is under date of 1847 when the engraving was made, showing the Senate Chamber from 1842 to 1846. There is another picture here showing it a few years later, a picture of 1850, when Henry Clay was addressing the Senate, and it shows the galleries, the desks, the furniture, the chandelier.

On March 7, 1850, one of Daniel Webster's famed speeches is reflected in this view where the galleries are filled, and there is a number of other very interesting representations.

CHANGES IN CHAMBER

I think those pictures themselves, Mr. Chairman, show the tremendous concealed beauty, and much of the beauty is concealed there in this old Senate Chamber, because the balcony has been blanked out. Other things have been done converting it temporarily into the Supreme Court Chamber, and with the removal of those obstructions there is going to come to view for the first time in our generation or for several generations one of the most beautiful spots on Capitol Hill in the interior of the Capitol, and one of the most artistic and cultural. When such refinement is reflected there will be a revelation to all of us, and particularly to the American people. There is one thing that impresses me. Along with Senator Saltonstall and others, I have been sitting for days, and days, and days in hearings our Special Preparedness Subcommittee is conducting with reference to the troop education and information program for our men in the armed services, and the place of seminars in the indoctrination program. I like to emphasize the affirmative part of our system of government, the patriotism, the basis of our concept, as well as those that are antago-

nistic to us. I do not believe we could find anything anywhere that would quite equal this old Supreme Court Chamber to have on view there, and if I am practical about this I hope it could be worked out where there could be something more wide open than the mere door for these young people and other people.

There are hundreds of thousands of visitors that pass this Chamber every year and they could get at least a glimpse. The inspiration, the beauty, the tradition, and everything else that goes to make a great America would be right there in front of them. I think it would make a lasting impression. I know that everyone is interested in this, but I think it is just a matter of getting the facts and presenting them.

ESTIMATES FOR RESTORATION

We have an estimate here that I think is fairly accurate for the restoration of both of these Chambers which would be in the neighborhood of \$600,000. I do not think it has to be appropriated all in 1 year. It could be taken periodically.

Senator PASTORE. What does the Senator feel about appropriation as a starter for preparation of plans and specifications?

Senator STENNIS. I think that stage of it, Senator, has already been done.

Senator PASTORE. It has already been done.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. That is what I was going to get into.

Senator STENNIS. We have here now, Mr. Roof, and others who have worked on it too. You have heard the chairman's question now, Mr. Roof. You have the illustrations there, and greatly enlarged from the pictures.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENTS OF J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, AND PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

PLANS FOR RESTORATION

Senator PASTORE. Have the plans and specifications all been worked out?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; these are preliminary plans prepared in our office.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, what you have here is not a predicate to asking for bids?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir. That [indicating] would be the lower Chamber, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. Where is the ground floor of this Chamber?

Mr. ROOF. That [indicating] is the ground floor.

Senator PASTORE. Would that be on the F level?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, that is the quarters recently vacated by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Senator PASTORE. That is the floor of the Chamber?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Then the floor on the P floor is merely something that has been added in there?

ORIGINAL PLANS OF CHAMBER

Senator STENNIS. Let me state it this way. I looked into that very closely 2 years ago. The old, original Senate Chamber was two floors high from the ground floor clear on up to the principal floor.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, the floor that we use to get in there has been added.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Later when they had to have more room for the Court, which originally met in just a little room, they literally made one story out of the old Senate Chamber and then the second story, and what became then the Senate Chamber is the second story of the original two-story Senate Chamber and they put the Court on the ground floor.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying is F and P were all one room.

Senator STENNIS. That is right. Then the Court met in the lower Chamber until the Senate went into our present quarters in 1859. Then the Court moved upstairs, so to speak, and sat there until, as the Senator knows, the present Supreme Court Building was constructed.

AMOUNT REQUIRED

Senator PASTORE. Have you any idea what amount of money would be necessary for plans and specifications on this project?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, we have not thought of it in that way. The last time the Senate approved this item you did include the full amount of the appropriation. We could give you figures on cost of working drawings and specification for contract purposes and an estimate of project cost. [See page 154]

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Stennis has suggested that we do this in steps. I think the first thing is to find out authoritatively exactly what this is going to cost. Unless you have plans and specifications you have no idea exactly what this is going to cost.

Mr. ROOF. We feel this is an estimate upon which you could justify appropriations.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that, but it is still a hit-and-miss appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, from a political point of view, or perhaps that is the wrong word—

Senator PASTORE. That is the right word.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From the diplomatic point of view, we have to convince the House we should go ahead with this. I think we would do very much better to have what the chairman has suggested, put money in this year for preparation of plans and specifications, so that we will have authentic knowledge of what it is going to cost.

NEED FOR ACTION ON PROJECT

Senator STENNIS. What I want to make clear is I am interested only in results, as all of us are, and I was coming to the very practical part of this matter at conference, and I think we will find a lot of sentiment in favor of doing something about it, but at the same time all are not yet convinced, and I heartily like the idea of taking this thing in steps and that is certainly a logical step that you suggested, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Plans and specifications first.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I thought it was a little further along in the planning than you indicate now that it is, but, anyway, this is a magnificent thing. We have overlooked it and now is the time to get something started on it.

HISTORIC APPEAL OF CHAMBER

Senator PASTORE. There is not a child in America who has not read about Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and they visit Washington by the thousands. We see them lined up now in this Easter vacation time, and what would be more educational than to have them walk into the Chamber restored in the condition where they made their famous speeches. That is selling America.

Senator MONRONEY. You could at least install replicas of the original seats which would be marked. There are two seating charts presently hanging in the Old Senate Chamber showing where Clay, Calhoun, and Webster all sat. We know the change of membership which took place over the 10-year period with Texas being admitted to statehood—Sam Houston—Thomas H. Benton, the first Senator from Missouri. It has a great deal of history.

Senator STENNIS. Just look at those pictures.

Senator PASTORE. When I was prosecuting cases I came in contact with a gentleman in Rhode Island who was a student of Abraham Lincoln. His name was Benjamin Eddy and he was the town clerk of the town of Warwick, and I was prosecuting an embezzlement case and I needed him as a witness. In our conversations we got into a lot of history and finally Benjamin Eddy, who got to be almost 90 years old, retired and he visited Washington as my guest. I took him into that chamber of the Supreme Court and he walked up there and he touched every chair, naming the Justice that sat in that chair, and then he broke down and he cried like a baby. He says, "To think in my lifetime I would come to Washington to walk on this hallowed floor."

There is a lesson there for all Americans to understand, and I think that a lot of what we have is not too old and it should be restored because in time to come it would have a very fine impression on the educational values and qualities of our children.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, from a practical point of view this morning, what we want to do is to ask the Architect of the Capitol to give us a figure of the cost of the preparation and plans and specifications so that we can account for it before we have an executive session.

PERCENTAGE COST FIGURE

Senator PASTORE. Will you work that out for us?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. I understand that on restoration work of this character the architectural fee varies from 10 to 20 percent, depending upon the amount of research involved.

Senator MONRONEY. It will re-create the same architectural designs of the earlier colonial days.

Mr. STEWART. This would re-create the early Federal period architecture in these rooms.

REQUEST FOR JUSTIFICATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Twenty percent, Mr. Stewart, would be \$125,000.

Mr. STEWART. That is just a rough estimate. Since we have already done much of the research the figure should be less.

Senator PASTORE. Let us get a justification. Give us a justification.

Mr. STEWART. I will.

Senator STENNIS. Is there time now for you to give a justification before this bill goes to the floor?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, I would be very happy to.

Senator PASTORE. We intend to have this put in if the committee agrees, and I think we are all in agreement here. We can put it in before this bill is reported out.

Mr. STENNIS. He said he has the time to do that here so that there is no problem there. Mr. Chairman, I certainly thank you. I know of the Chair's very great interest. He knows as much about this as I do, as do other members and we are indebted to Mr. Stewart for a very fine letter here too that tells the story to the American people when it goes into the record.

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to compliment our distinguished colleague for the great work he has done in beginning this project, carrying it up to a point where it was once appropriated, and not losing his interest even though we were denied the first opportunity to go forward. The great sense of history and appreciation of the meaning of these historic Chambers has been served by the work that you have so faithfully done.

Mr. STEWART. We have done our best to develop the information desired by the committee. We have had splendid cooperation from everyone involved.

Senator STENNIS. Again I thank the Chair and members of the committee.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you for coming.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

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 CONTROLLER; 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

JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator PASTORE. The committee will now hear from the Public Printer, Mr. James L. Harrison, and his associates. The budget estimate for the Government Printing Office is in the amount of \$26,333,600 and the House has approved the full amount. The House has allowed \$6,450,000 for the "Acquisition of site and construction of annex" for the Printing Office.

Mr. Harrison, you may proceed and your justifications will be inserted in the record.

(The justifications referred to follow :)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1963

The estimates for congressional printing and binding are to provide funds with which to pay for the cost of printing and binding required for the use of 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 1963 is \$15,200,000; \$13,500,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1963 and \$1,700,000 is required to reimburse the 1962 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1962 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-130, 87th Cong.), which states that the appropriation "shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years." This provision of law recognizes that there can be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of congressional printing which the Government Printing Office is called upon to produce.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1961 is \$11,900,000 of which \$10 million is for the estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961; \$200,000 is for obligations incurred in excess of 1957 appropriations; and \$1,700,000 is for obligations incurred in excess of 1959 appropriations. The total amount of expenditures and obligations incurred for the fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$11,700,000, thus leaving \$1,700,000 to be paid out of the 1962 appropriation.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1962 is \$13,400,000 including \$3,400,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1960.

The following statement has been prepared showing—

- (1) Fiscal year 1961 expenditures billed through February 28, 1962.
- (2) Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1961, as of February 28, 1962.
- (3) Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1961.
- (4) Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1962.
- (5) Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1963.
- (6) Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1961.
- (7) Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1963.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1961 billed through Feb. 28, 1962; estimated outstanding fiscal year 1961 obligations as of Feb. 28, 1962; estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963; estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1961; total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1963

	Expenditures, 1961—Billed through Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated outstanding obligations, 1961, as of Feb. 28, 1962	Estimated expenditures, 1961	Estimated expenditures, 1962	Estimated expenditures, 1963	Estimated deficiency, 1961	Total estimated requirements, 1963
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Congressional Record.....	\$1,486,015	\$525,000	\$2,011,015	\$1,800,000	\$2,700,000	\$170,000	\$2,870,000
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	1,767,611	597,857	2,365,468	1,350,000	1,785,000	850,000	2,635,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	1,373,274	3,255	1,376,529	1,050,000	1,320,000	250,000	1,570,000
4. Publications for international exchange.....	108,994	25,665	134,659	100,000	140,000	30,000	170,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks.....	272,894	46	272,940	230,000	320,000	35,000	355,000
6. House and Senate calendars.....	473,581	100	473,681	500,000	730,000	-----	730,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	989,392	3,765	993,157	900,000	1,130,000	80,000	1,210,000
8. Committee reports.....	379,281	12,000	391,281	450,000	600,000	-----	600,000
9. Documents.....	352,904	89,654	442,558	300,000	380,000	120,000	500,000
10. Hearings.....	2,055,294	188,785	2,244,079	2,365,000	3,255,000	100,000	3,355,000
11. Federal Register and U.S. Government Organization Manual.....	699,140	100	699,240	625,000	785,000	65,000	850,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	295,293	100	295,393	330,000	355,000	-----	355,000
Total.....	10,253,673	1,446,327	11,700,000	10,000,000	13,500,000	1,700,000	15,200,000

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

² \$13,400,000 appropriated (Public Law 87-130, 87th Cong.) to cover \$3,400,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1960, and \$10,000,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1962.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1963 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1961 figures in the following items are based on work billed through February 28, 1962.

1. *Congressional Record*.—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 39,800 copies are printed daily and distributed as provided by law, and are charged to the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress. There also are printed daily about 5,700 additional copies which are delivered and charged to Government Departments on requisitions and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. After the close of each session, the daily proceedings are consolidated, indexed, and about 1,750 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. The total cost to Congress of printing the daily edition and index of the Congressional Record in the fiscal year 1961 was \$1,486,015 for 22,008 pages of the daily edition and 1,396 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1961 and is still in production is estimated at \$525,000. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to \$2,011,015 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1962 was \$1,800,000 for approximately 22,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1963 and the cost will be \$2,700,000.

2. *Miscellaneous publications*.—This item includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations, 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 1961 were \$1,767,611 for 3,873,144 copies, making 92,519 pages and included all work billed through February 28, 1962. It has been estimated that the incompleting orders will amount to \$597,857. This will bring the requirements for this item to \$2,365,468 for the fiscal year 1961. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1962 was \$1,350,000 for approximately 90,000 pages. It is estimated that \$1,785,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 105,000 pages.

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

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to \$1,373,274 for the fiscal year 1961 for 54,086,967 separate pieces. Incompleted orders estimated at \$3,255 will increase this item to \$1,376,529 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was \$1,050,000 for approximately 50 million separate pieces. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is \$1,320,000 for about 55 million pieces.

4. *Publications for International Exchange and the Library of Congress.*—As provided by law, the Library of Congress is supplied with not to exceed 150 copies of Government publications, including the daily and bound editions of the Congressional Record and certain other congressional publications of which not to exceed 125 copies shall be for distribution through the Smithsonian Institution, to such governments as may agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States.

The charges through February 28, 1962, for these publications for the fiscal year 1961 orders amounted to \$108,994 for 1,267,125 copies. It has been estimated that \$25,665 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of \$134,659 for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was \$100,000 for 900,000 copies. It is estimated that \$140,000 will be needed for about 1,100,000 copies in the fiscal year 1963.

5. *Franked envelopes and document franks.*—Franked envelopes for mailing speeches and documents are furnished to Senators and Representatives, who are also furnished with franks for mailing documents, printed singly or in sheets with perforations at the option of the Member.

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$272,894 for 60,787,769 envelopes and 3,551,000 franks. Outstanding orders estimated at \$46 will result in a total requirement of \$272,940 for this class of work for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that \$230,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1962 to print approximately 50 million envelopes and 3 million franks. It is estimated that \$320,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 60 million envelopes and 4 million franks.

6. *House and Senate committee calendars.*—This heading covers the printing of all House and Senate committee calendars which list the action of the various committees on pending and completed legislation.

The expenditures for all House and Senate committee calendars for the fiscal year 1961 were \$473,581 for 40,644 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at \$100 will bring the total requirement to \$473,681 for fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1962 was \$500,000 for approximately 50,000 pages. It is estimated that \$730,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for approximately 65,000 pages.

7. *Bills, resolutions, and amendments.*—This heading covers the printing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and as finally passed.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$989,392 for 113,191 pages. Outstanding orders estimated at \$3,765 will result in a total requirement of \$993,157 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1962 was \$900,000 for about 100,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is \$1,130,000 for approximately 110,000 pages.

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

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1961 were \$379,281 for 22,110 pages. Additional orders estimated at \$12,000 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to \$391,281 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that \$450,000 would

be needed for approximately 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that \$600,000 will be needed for about 35,000 pages in the fiscal year 1963.

9. *Documents.*—This heading includes all classes of Senate and House documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations, etc.

The expenditures through February 28, 1962, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$352,904 for 19,322 pages. It has been estimated that \$442,558 will be required for this item including \$89,654 for the incompleated orders for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was \$300,000 for about 14,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is \$380,000 for about 16,000 pages.

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

The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1961 through February 28, 1962, were \$2,055,294 for 148,707 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at \$188,785, resulting in a total requirement of \$2,244,079 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1961. The estimate for the fiscal year 1962 was \$2,365,000 for approximately 175,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1963 is \$3,255,000 for about 210,000 pages.

11. *Federal Register, including the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States.*—The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication titled "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under the act of July 26, 1935, and the act of June 11, 1946. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are provided for in the appropriation for congressional printing and binding. The National Archives and Records Service has been authorized (13 F.R. 5935; 1 CFR pt. 31) to handle the U.S. Government Organization Manual as a special edition of the Federal Register. On November 6, 1957, the National Archives and Records Service was authorized (22 F.R. 8895; 1 CFR pt. 32) to begin printing as a special edition of the Federal Register the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States starting with the calendar year 1957. The cost of printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States is charged to the cost of printing the Federal Register (sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501; 44 U.S.C. 306).

The expenditures for the Federal Register, the U.S. Government Organization Manual, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States for all work ordered in the fiscal year 1961 amounted to \$699,140 for 17,266 pages, including \$17,470 for 897 pages of the U.S. Government Organization Manual and \$38,067 for 1,901 pages in two editions of the Public Papers of the Presidents. Outstanding orders estimated at \$100 will bring the total requirement for this class of work to \$699,240 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that \$625,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 13,500 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents in the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that \$785,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1963 for printing an estimated 15,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States as supplemental editions of the Federal Register.

12. *Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.*—The cost of printing the Supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to \$295,293 for 25,117 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1961. Additional requirements estimated at \$100 will bring the total for this class of work to \$295,393 for fiscal year 1961. It was estimated that \$330,000 would be sufficient for printing 25,250 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1962. It is estimated that \$355,000 will be required to print 25,250 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1963.

GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

It is a privilege for me to have this opportunity to present our best estimate of the appropriation that will be required for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents to provide in fiscal year 1963 the services with which our Office is charged by law.

This appropriation, amounting to \$4,683,000, represents a decrease of \$40,400 from that of the current fiscal year, due primarily to the fact that a substantial portion of the current year's appropriation represents several large items of equipment which have been acquired and which are nonrecurring expenditures.

The heaviest workload in the history of the Office was experienced in fiscal year 1961 and the sale of Government publications for that year resulted in earnings for return to the Treasury of \$5,085,240, an amount which exceeded our entire appropriation. Sales are currently about 15 percent ahead of the figure for the corresponding period last year, and 1962 earnings should reach \$5,300,000. There is every evidence that the public demand for the purchase of Government publications will continue to show the steady increase which has been noted for the past 20 years, and we expect 1963 earnings to be at least \$5,750,000.

We are again including in our estimate the \$200,000 reserve for contingencies which we were granted last year and which has enabled us during the current year to avoid the necessity for submitting an amended budget or seeking a deficiency appropriation. It seems probable that we shall again in 1963 be faced with the necessity of using a portion of this reserve, and we feel that its availability to cover any unforeseen contingencies will enable us to meet the demands made on us for service.

In addition to the sale of publications, the Office of the Superintendent of Documents also performs the non-revenue-producing functions of issuing publication catalogs and indexes, distribution of certain publications for Members of Congress, distribution of publications to 594 designated depository libraries, and distribution of certain publications authorized by other Government agencies. All of our functions are of such nature that we have no control over the volume of work with which we shall be faced.

Under "Personnel compensation," we are requesting an additional \$50,300 over last year, to cover within-grade and hourly salary increases provided by law for our employees. The additional \$3,300 requested under "Personnel benefits" is to meet the required contributions to the retirement fund, employee insurance, and health benefits.

I know that our needs have been carefully considered by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and this request is in accordance with the one approved by that committee. We shall continue to provide the Congress, the public, and the other agencies of the Government with the best possible service, while returning to the Treasury as much revenue as we can.

STATEMENT SUPPORTING 1963 ESTIMATE FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents is a Division of the Government Printing Office which operates under a separate appropriation. The primary function of the Office, and the only one which produces revenue, is the sale of U.S. Government publications. Publications offered for sale are purchased from the Public Printer, and the sales price is set in accordance with provision of law at cost plus 50 percent. Acquisition costs are paid from sales receipts, and each fiscal year receipts received in excess of the cost of publications purchased for sale are turned in to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This amount has steadily increased. Last year our earnings reached \$5,085,240 which again covered not only the cost of the sales program but also the costs of all of the other programs with which the Office is charged by law. Sales for the current year are approximately 15 percent ahead of the comparable period of last year and we estimate that our earnings for this fiscal year will reach \$5,300,000 which will again exceed the amount of our entire appropriation.

The four other functions with which the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is charged produce no revenue. These functions are: (1) the compilation and issuance of catalogs and indexes of Government publications; (2) the purchase of publications and their distribution to designated depository libraries, which now number 594; (3) the distribution of publications for other Government agencies; and (4) the distribution for Members of Congress of their quotas of such publications as Farmers Bulletins, Soil Survey Reports, Children's Bureau publications, and copies of the Congressional Record and Official Gazette of the Patent Office.

All of our functions are of a service nature and are of such type that we have no control over the volume of work which we are called on to perform. We cannot regulate the number of publications that are issued by the various Government agencies or the number of persons who write to us for these publications. We are required to list in our catalogs and indexes information concerning every publication not confidential in character and to provide a copy for each of the 594 depository libraries which have requested it.

We estimate that fiscal year 1963 will bring increased sales of Government publications in the amount of \$11,300,000, from which earnings for return to the Treasury will reach \$5,750,000. The amount of our appropriation requested for fiscal year 1963 shows an overall decrease of \$40,400 from that requested for 1962. Despite the expected increase in volume of business, we hope to be able to provide the necessary services with the amounts that we are requesting for fiscal year 1963.

(An income and expense statement for the fiscal years 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1963, listed on pp. 8 and 9 will supply additional statistical information.)

Salaries and expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents

Appropriation estimate 1963.....	\$4, 683, 600
Appropriation 1962.....	4, 724, 000
Decrease.....	40, 400

	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase or decrease (-)
11 Personnel compensation.....	\$2, 863, 127	\$2, 913, 427	\$50, 300
12 Personnel benefits.....	170, 803	174, 103	3, 300
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1, 500	1, 500	-----
22 Transportation of things.....	1, 600	1, 600	-----
23 Rents, communications, and utilities.....	70, 500	70, 500	-----
24 Printing and reproduction.....	844, 000	844, 000	-----
25 Other services.....	96, 000	96, 000	-----
26 Supplies and materials.....	349, 370	349, 370	-----
31 Equipment.....	127, 100	33, 100	-94, 000
Reserve for contingencies.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Total estimate.....	4, 724, 000	4, 683, 600	-40, 400

Obligated as of Feb. 28, 1962.....	\$3, 190, 590
Estimated obligations for March, April, May, and June 1962.....	1, 522, 370
Estimated total obligations for fiscal year 1962.....	4, 712, 960
(Includes an obligation of \$188,960 of the reserve for contingencies.)	
Estimated savings of the reserve for contingencies.....	11, 040
Appropriation, fiscal year 1962.....	4, 724, 000

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
11 Personnel compensation.....	\$2, 863, 127	\$2, 913, 427	\$50, 300

The increase requested for personnel compensation is to cover the cost of within-grade and hourly increases for employees as provided by law.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
12 Personnel benefits.....	\$170, 803	\$174, 103	\$3, 300

For required contributions to retirement fund, employee insurance and health benefits.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	None

We anticipate that the same amount requested for travel and transportation of persons in fiscal 1963 will be sufficient to meet the travel expenses incidental to the operations of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which include the statutory requirement of inspection by the Superintendent of Documents of the condition of depository libraries, which now number 594.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
22 Transportation of things.....	\$1,600	\$1,600	None

This expenditure covers the cost of transporting sales publications ordered by Members of Congress for local delivery and deliveries to branch bookstores of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C.

Object	Estimate 1962	Estimate 1963	Increase
23 Rents, communications and utilities.....	\$70,500	\$70,500	None

Funds in the object classification are used principally for payment of postage to the post office for necessary official correspondence, for telephone and telegraph service, and they also cover charges for heat, light, and power. The cost details in this object classification are as follows:

	Estimate 1962	Estimate 1963
Communications:		
Telephone and teletype.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
Postage.....	50,500	50,500
Total.....	55,500	55,500
Rents and utilities:		
Heat.....	5,000	5,000
Electricity (including air conditioning).....	10,000	10,000
Total.....	15,000	15,000
Total rents, communications, and utilities.....	70,500	70,500

Object	Estimate 1962	Estimate 1963	Increase
24 Printing and reproduction.....	\$844,000	\$844,000	None

No appropriation is required for the printing of publications offered for sale by the Office of Superintendent of Documents, as the cost of these publications is paid from sales receipts. We are, however, charged by law with the function of furnishing free of charge upon request one copy of each publication not confidential in nature printed by the Government Printing Office, to each of the 594 designated depository libraries throughout the United States. Another statute requires us to compile and issue catalogs and indexes covering all Government publications.

The principal item of expenditure under this classification is the purchase of publications for distribution to depository libraries. Based on current expenditures, we estimate that the amount required for this purpose for the entire fiscal year 1962 will exceed the budget estimate of \$429,000 by \$188,960. With the approval of the Public Printer, this amount has been allocated from the reserve for contingencies to the account for purchase of depository copies. The increased costs are primarily a result of the increase in the volume of publications distributed to depository libraries which, for the first 8 months of this fiscal year, is approximately 20 percent above distribution for the comparable period of the previous fiscal year. There has also been some advance in the cost of printing and paper. The additional publications required to be sent to depository libraries are due largely to the printing of the final material resulting from the 1960 census. We are including in our overall estimates for printing and reproduction, fiscal 1963, the same amounts for the purchase of depository copies that we requested for the current fiscal year, in the belief that the sharply increased volume of printing necessary for depository distribution in 1962 will show some decline. If our estimates are again low in this category, the continued availability of the reserve for contingencies should enable us to meet this expense.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
25 Other services.....	\$96,000	\$96,000	None.

These funds cover repairs to office and plant fixtures and equipment, maintenance of electric trucks, alterations to work areas and cleaning of work areas and maintaining restrooms.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
26 Supplies and materials.....	\$349,370	\$349,370	None

Under this object classification the amount requested covers the cost of wrapping paper, cardboard, envelopes, shipping bags, cartons, mailing tubes, adhesive tape, cord, glue, and office supplies, necessary in the mailing of more than 164 million publications which must be performed each year by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents to the public, which purchases Government publications, to depository libraries, and for Members of Congress and other Government agencies as requested. We have no control over the volume of mailing that these functions may require but each publication or order must be packaged or wrapped which requires the extensive use of the materials in this category. We have based our 1963 estimate on the known factors of materials used and their cost in previous fiscal years and we believe the amount requested will be sufficient despite an anticipated increase in volume mailings for the fiscal year 1963.

Object	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Decrease
31 Equipment.....	\$127,100	\$33,100	\$94,000

In the performance of the operations required of this Office, a variety of items of equipment and laborsaving devices must be employed, such as mailing and inserting machines, high-speed addressing machines, lift trucks, stencil cutters, tying machines, typewriters, adding machines, pneumatic tube and automatic conveyor system equipment, bookkeeping machines, tape and labeling machines, etc. The decrease of \$94,000 in the amount we are requesting for equipment represents the amount provided by the committee for urgent and special equipment purchases during the current fiscal year. This equipment program has

proved most effective and we believe that the reduced amount requested will be adequate to meet our equipment needs for fiscal 1963.

	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase
Reserve for contingencies	\$200,000	\$200,000	None.

The wisdom and farsightedness of this committee in providing in our current appropriation a reserve for contingencies, has certainly been demonstrated by the fact that a portion of this reserve has been used to meet the expenses of a workload increase which could not be anticipated or provided for by normal budgetary adjustments. The amount of this reserve, \$200,000, has been adequate to meet our unexpected needs for the current year and we have every hope that its continuance in the same amount for 1963 will cover any similar emergency situations that may develop during that year. It will again be available for use only with the approval of the Public Printer and cannot be used to provide permanent personal services.

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Sale of publications

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 estimated	1963 estimated
Income:				
Sales	\$8,557,135	\$9,423,459	\$10,370,000	\$11,380,000
Less reserve for future year subscription sales	44,197	63,521	70,000	80,000
Net sales	8,512,938	9,359,938	10,300,000	11,300,000
Deduct:				
Cost of publications purchased for resale	3,675,768	3,552,539	4,145,000	4,570,000
Cost of postage for sales copies mailed	579,730	631,246	775,000	850,000
Reserve for unsalable publications	304,250	307,739	320,000	370,000
Total	4,559,748	4,491,524	5,240,000	5,790,000
Gross earnings	3,953,190	4,868,414	5,060,000	5,510,000
Other income:				
Gift publications: These are surplus copies furnished by other Government departments and agencies which must be recorded separately and not included in the value of publications purchased	124,440	179,959	200,000	200,000
Unclaimed balances of prepaid deposit accounts remaining after a period of 10 years	5,652	8,206	10,000	10,000
Transfer of coupons: Unredeemed public document coupons sold for the purchase of Government publications	26,280	28,661	30,000	30,000
Adjusted gross earnings ¹	4,109,562	5,085,240	5,300,000	5,750,000
Expenditures from appropriated funds:				
Salaries	1,695,812	1,912,978	2,047,136	2,083,100
Mailing supplies	76,663	103,773	119,094	119,094
Office supplies	23,289	27,262	31,680	31,680
Price lists and circulars	185,696	243,919	345,000	345,000
Communications	32,950	38,066	39,960	39,960
Heat, light, and power	7,176	10,053	10,800	10,800
Delivery services	1,402	1,431	1,600	1,600
Repairs and alterations	27,013	28,758	31,680	31,680
Sanitation	36,745	34,274	37,440	37,440
Insurance, retirement contributions, and health benefits	90,227	113,322	122,124	124,483
Equipment	8,871	5,286	87,901	27,432
Total expenditures ²	2,185,844	2,519,122	2,874,415	2,852,269
Net earnings	1,923,718	2,566,118	2,425,585	2,897,731

¹ This amount is turned into the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

² This is the amount of the annual appropriation required to operate the sales program.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. You are not going to read this whole statement, are you?

Mr. HARRISON. I have just a short statement if you would like me to read it, Senator. It is six pages.

Senator PASTORE. Six pages is not too short. This full amount was allowed by the House, was it not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. We will have it inserted in the record in its entirety and just give us a résumé of the substance of it. If you prefer to read the six pages, go ahead.

(The statement referred to follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is always a pleasure for me to appear before your committee and to renew my associations with the many friends and acquaintances I developed while serving with the Joint Committee on Printing. We at the Government Printing Office are proud of our record of service to Congress and the Government, and I am glad to have this opportunity to tell you, as best I can, of our accomplishments and our needs.

During my years of service with the Joint Committee on Printing I was always interested in the functioning and achievements of our great printing plant. When I took office as Public Printer, just over a year ago, I determined to further familiarize myself with all phases of plant work to the end that I could increase my effectiveness as an administrator. To implement that aim, one of my first acts was to visit all production units in the central and field offices, both day and night. While this was arduous and required considerable time, it proved very worthwhile and rewarding, as I gained knowledge of the methods and problems of all sections, and had the opportunity of meeting personally all of our approximately 6,600 employees. I feel that I have established a friendly relationship with our large working force and that I can count on their cooperation and understanding.

In an effort to increase efficiency, I have strengthened the training staff of the Personnel Division at the Government Printing Office. Production supervisors have been given a 13-week training course and administrative supervisors are now being given a course designed to aid them in their work. In the planning and formulation stage are many other courses of study for various employee groups. The career manager program of the Civil Service Commission is to be emphasized and developed. A survey of our clerical, administrative, and subjourneyman positions is being made for the purpose of bringing them in line with current civil service specifications, and to correct any inequities which might exist. Many of our employees are enrolled in interagency training programs. I believe that all of this activity is of vital importance to Government Printing Office efficiency and morale.

One of our major problems, as it is of every printing plant, is that of keeping abreast of the rapidly changing technology of the graphic arts industry. The improvements, and the consequent obsolescence, in this field are truly fantastic. We have a Committee for Modernization of Machinery and Equipment through which we endeavor to secure for the Government Printing Office the advantages available in new ideas, methods, and machinery, to reduce our costs, increase our production, and improve our services to Government. We have recently put into operation in our bindery a machine which gathers, stitches, covers, and trims a book in a continuous, automatic process at a rate of 75 percent in excess of former methods. In our pressroom the first of two web-fed offset presses will soon be installed. So fast are these new presses that they will be able to equal the production of five sheet-fed machines. These additions, as well as many in other areas of production, enable the Government Printing Office to operate at peak efficiency. All new equipment is carefully evaluated to insure recovery of its cost, through savings, with a reasonably short period of time.

Paralleling our continuing modernization program is our policy of encouraging the constant appraisal of technical innovations and improvements in the graphic arts. Supervisory personnel are given every opportunity to attend meetings which relate to recent developments in printing and binding, and arrangements are made for key personnel to inspect other plants at which new machinery and processes are in use.

Modernization has not been confined to production units alone. The Finance and Accounts Division is midway in its conversion from electronic machine operation to computer operation through the recent addition of a medium-size computer. Payroll operations have been converted, and paychecks are now available for distribution within 2 workdays from payroll cutoff date. Ours is a very complex payroll, and we feel this represents a major accomplishment.

I have always had an interest in the Government incentive awards program, and at the Government Printing Office I have taken several steps to increase the interest and participation of our employees in this valuable activity. Our costs have been lowered, our services improved, and our production increased by the many ingenious and helpful suggestions provided by our employees through this program.

An 18-hour seminar for top officials has been one facet of the continuing effort to promote safety at the Government Printing Office. Our untiring efforts in this important field have been rewarded by a low accident-frequency rate of 5.12 lost-time accidents per 1 million man-hours worked over the last 8-year period, compared to an 8.08 average for all Federal employees. This low rate is all the more remarkable when it is considered that a large number of our employees work in close proximity with high-speed machinery, whereas most Government workers enjoy relatively hazard-free surroundings.

Due to inadequate rates for printing and binding which should have been adjusted sooner to reflect the last round of pay increases, the Government Printing Office suffered a loss of approximately \$800,000 in the fiscal year 1961. One of my first duties upon assuming office was the revision of the scale of prices for printing and binding. We are now operating at realistic rates which provide for a complete recovery of our costs.

One of the recurring problems at the Government Printing Office has been that during normal economic periods it is difficult to secure the services of trained craftsmen in sufficient numbers to insure an adequate skilled working force. There is pending in Congress a bill which would authorize an increase in the number of apprentices which the Office could train, thus providing a needed reserve of properly trained replacements for our working force. I believe that this legislation is necessary for the maximum efficiency of our establishment.

Another need which requires legislative remedy is the fireproof annex for paper storage, which was authorized by the 87th Congress in Public Law 87-373. This structure is urgently needed for reasons of economy and efficiency, and based upon estimated savings resulting from its use, its cost will be recovered within approximately 23 years. The Comptroller General has reviewed Government Printing Office studies and has stated in a letter dated January 28, 1958, that the computation of the estimated savings was based upon a consideration of all material factors. He also stated that it is believed that additional intangible benefits would accrue, such as better utilization of machine time and economies which might result from possible rearrangement of operating facilities. Another benefit, not previously considered, would be the conditioning of paper, possible through temperature and humidity control in the new building. The difficulty of moving paper from our present warehouse in Franconia, Va., is emphasized each winter when road conditions become hazardous and the Shirley Freeway becomes even more congested. The latest estimate made by the General Services Administration for constructing this annex, which is to be built next to our present plant, is \$6,450,000. Because of the real and increasing need, it is hoped that this committee will recommend the appropriation of the funds necessary for beginning construction at the earliest feasible date.

During fiscal year 1961 our workload, as measured in orders from Congress and the Departments, decreased slightly, being 99,340 requisitions and print orders, compared to 101,162 for 1960. However, in the first 8 months of the present fiscal year, orders have amounted to 69,820 as against 62,959 for the same period last year, an increase of 6,861 over 1961.

The number of employees on the rolls, as of February 28, 1962, was 6,528, not including 359 part-time employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Last year when I was privileged to appear before the House Appropriations Committee, it was suggested that perhaps a more realistic lump-sum appropriation for congressional printing and binding would prove more satisfactory than the usual \$10 million sum, which has repeatedly proved insufficient. As you gentlemen are aware, it is virtually impossible for us to estimate accurately the printing requirements of Congress a year in advance. The experience of the past 3 years would indicate that a larger sum would be more suitable for adequate provision of the needs of Congress. In furtherance of this line of reasoning we have prepared justifications for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1963, which provide for volume increases over 1962 estimates as well as price adjustments to reflect rising costs of labor and paper. I will be pleased to submit these justifications for the record, or if you prefer, I will read them, item by item.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. HARRISON. No, I do not really, Senator. It is informative. It covers the year and some of the efforts I have put forth in making the Government Printing Office a good operation.

We are, as you probably know, extremely short of space. The warehouse which we have asked for, which is an extension on Building 3, is something that has been agreed to by the Comptroller General, by the GSA, by the Budget Bureau, and everyone. It is long overdue. The House has allowed this full sum for the building of this warehouse. The other matters in my statement were just simply reviewing, as I say, the things I have tried to do.

BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator PASTORE. Your budget on estimate printing and binding was \$15,200,000 and the House allowed the entire amount.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. For the Office of Superintendent of Documents, salary and expenses, your budget estimate was \$4,683,600 and they allowed the full amount.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

SITE ACQUISITION AND ANNEX CONSTRUCTION

Senator PASTORE. On the acquisition of the site and construction of annex, the budget estimate was \$6,450,000 and the House allowed that amount.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. As a matter of fact, you are urging us to follow the figures allowed by the House, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And you want your statement together with all the annexes put in the record, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Any questions?

Senator MONRONEY. I will have a question, but I would prefer to yield to Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no questions.

PRINTING OF OTHER AGENCIES

Senator MONRONEY. I am continually interested in the large amount that agencies and departments have included for printing, publishing,

binding, and reproducing. I am beginning to wonder just how much competitive printing operations go on in these various departments that could perhaps be done in a central plant. I know you bill the departments for the cost of printing, but there are always items in the bill for reproducing and things of that kind where they sometimes buy pretty expensive machinery to carry on their own processing.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. Senator, I went to the Printing Office after 12 years of being staff director of the congressional Joint Committee on Printing, of which Senator Hayden is the chairman. All the plants which the departments operate are operated with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. I have reviewed most of these plants in the departments. I recommended to the committee that the establishment of these plants be approved, and I think it was a justifiable recommendation. At the Printing Office we will handle about \$118 million worth of printing, which is just about all we can handle with the facilities we have, 32½ acres of floor space.

PRINTING BY DEPARTMENT PLANTS

It is my estimate that the departments themselves will produce or buy another \$100 million worth of printing which we could not hope to handle without a tremendous expansion of our facilities. Now, there is a point beyond which an organization is not economical, if it gets too large. A lot of the work that these departmental plants do is work that the time limit would not permit us to do. They get the copy today and they want the reproduction yesterday or at least an hour from now. It would take us that long to process an order for that work to be procured from GPO. When I assumed the position with the committee there were over 900 other Government plants throughout the world. That was reduced during my 12 years to 332. I believe there are now 341, all having been authorized and now operating under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

TYPES OF MACHINERY

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any cutoff, for example, as to types of machinery?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. Each piece of machinery that goes into a Government plant must be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing and they have certain stipulations that these departments have to qualify under in order to get a piece of equipment.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the rough breakoff the difference between a fixed type and reproduction of typewritten or other forms of reproductions ordinarily associated with direct mail and this type of thing? I am trying to see where the cutoff is between the central plant and the 300-odd Government plants.

Mr. HARRISON. We tried at one time to distinguish between printing plant and duplicating plant by a regulation which made a cutoff between type and printing plates, offset. That no longer is done because we feel that there are places for both types of printing in most of the operations.

GPO PRINTING MACHINERY

Senator MONRONEY. In the Government Printing Office do you have the automated typesetting machines on which you can cut tapes and then store those for the reprinting of documents that have to be re-issued because of demand?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't believe we utilize our types for that purpose. If we had to go back to press we would take a picture, if we were going to do the job offset, and make a plate from that. We would always maintain a reproducible from which we could make a plate much more expeditiously than we could by using the tape. We have many monotype machines that operate from tape which is cut by the monotype keyboard.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

FUNDS FOR BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. I note the \$6,450,000 for beginning construction is anticipated to be its cost for construction of this annex. Does that mean also for furnishing the annex?

Mr. HARRISON. This is for paper storage.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Just for storage?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So there will be no additional cost beyond the \$6,450,000?

Mr. HARRISON. That is what we anticipate.

Senator PASTORE. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. HARRISON. I might say this, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There has not been an answer to that question.

EXPANSION NEEDS

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, I did, Senator. I am sorry. The House asked me during our hearing if this was going to satisfy our expansion needs for the next number of years, and I said "No." There has been a production expansion in the Printing Office since 1940, at which time we were doing about \$27 million worth of business a year. This year we will do \$118 million in the same amount of space. When the Public Works Committee heard me on this annex for paper storage they had at the time the bill was voted indicated that, in their opinion, there would be a need for expansion of the other four floors. I do plan to go back to the Public Works Committee in the early days of the next session and ask for authority to come to the Appropriations Committees and ask that we be allowed to proceed, while this annex is under construction, up to the eighth floor. It would be an economical as well as a much needed thing to do.

Senator PASTORE. How high up are you now?

OPERATING SPACE

Mr. HARRISON. This would be four floors. Our present building is eight floors, Senator. We are now renting space which is not very sat-

isfactory for storage of documents. As I say, we have not expanded our operating space since 1938, or 1940, I believe was when building 3 was completed, and we tripled or quadrupled our business in that time.

Senator PASTORE. What is the area of your operating space?

Mr. HARRISON. Thirty-two and a half acres.

Senator PASTORE. Thirty-two and a half acres?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Any further questions?

REIMBURSEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSE

Senator MONRONEY. May I ask one further question? What portion of your operating expense is covered by billing of Government Departments and reimbursement of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HARRISON. All of the Government Printing Office proper is covered by the jobs that we bill for. We operate on a revolving fund. We do not operate in the Printing Office proper on appropriation. Our Superintendent of Documents does operate on appropriation which is included here. Actually the \$15 million is for congressional printing that we are talking about today. This is for the money needed to print the Record, the bills, the hearings, and all of the things we do for Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. The rest of it is, you might say, self-supporting as the various agencies are billed for the use of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, and we bill Congress just like we bill the other agencies, and this \$15 million is to take care of the needs of Congress in their printing for next year.

LIMITATION ON FRANKED MAIL

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, one question does occur to me. Senator Williams intends to offer an amendment making impossible the mailing and delivery of mail matter sent through the mails with a simplified form of address under the franking privilege by any Member or Member-elect to postal patrons, including those patrons on rural or star routes.

I noted in reading your statement very quickly there that there was an item of about \$100,000 for printing the franks on Members' mail. Is that what it represented?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; it did.

Senator SALTONSTALL. \$108,000? If this amendment was adopted would that make any decrease in the cost of that?

Mr. HARRISON. No. This is to cover the franks as such that are printed for us by the Members of Congress that come in sheets.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I was trying to get from you was there would be a great many more franks printed if every Member of the

Congress had the privilege of sending them to rural people? Is that the situation?

Mr. HARRISON. It might do that, Senator. Yes, if there were more orders, it would have to be paid for out of the congressional appropriation for printing.

EFFECT OF WILLIAMS AMENDMENT ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator PASTORE. Will someone explain to me what the effect of the Williams amendment would be insofar as this appropriation is concerned?

Mr. HARRISON. It would not have any, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. It would not have any effect at all?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. The only mention we make in here of franked envelopes and document franks is strictly what we print for use by the Members of Congress.

INCREASE OF PRINTING UNDER PRESENT LAW

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am trying to bring out if this law stays as it is now there is going to be an enormous increase in the use of the frank and, therefore, it would come into your printing bill to a certain extent, though not very much.

Mr. HARRISON. It seems to me in the hearings before the House—and I believe the House has enjoyed this privilege, have they not, during the past year?

Senator MONRONEY. Both Houses would be permitted to use it, I am sure. I do not think the Senate would use it since they have such an opposite position.

Mr. HARRISON. Senator Saltonstall, the House did use it last year and I believe it was brought out in the hearings before the House Appropriations Committee that it had not increased the use of franks materially. It would be a small item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It would be small.

Mr. HARRISON. It would be.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I cannot believe that it would not have increased, because you recall the speeches by Congressman Conte about the piling of mail in the House corridors.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course that has been true for years even when they had to address mail to definite addresses. I still believe there had been an awful lot of mail sent.

Senator PASTORE. The question I ask is this: Whether or not this congressional junk mail is sent or not, who determines it? You don't determine it.

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. The Senator or the Congressman determines that.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. All you do is print it up.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. What address he puts on there, that is his business.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, this is not directed at all toward the Printing Office. This is directed toward the office of the Congressman or the Senator.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT ON TYPES OF MAIL

Senator MONRONEY. And it would not be in order on the printing bill. Furthermore, it would not be effective because you could rubber stamp your own name and avoid what Senator Williams is seeking to do. It does not have to be printed.

Senator PASTORE. You can write it with your name.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Senator YOUNG. Does this include boxholder mail?

Senator MONRONEY. This is the occupant mail for cities and towns. That is what his amendment is directed to.

Senator YOUNG. Does it not include rural boxholder mail?

Senator MONRONEY. His will expand it to rural as well, "including those patrons on rural star routes," which has always been usable for the distribution of agricultural bulletins, for example. The catalogs are often sent by Members of Congress to boxholders of rural routes and in the communities. However, that has been justified because the private patron can also address it that way for the rural routes and the boxholders in the small communities, but this is the occupant address without any other address which would not allow you under this bill or the language that the House put in to send; if you wished, mail to every occupant of every apartment and house in New York City, for example, without saying anything excepting "Occupant" or "Householder," New York City.

Senator YOUNG. Without any limitation on the number?

Mr. HARRISON. But that would not affect the bill that we are discussing now.

Senator PASTORE. All they do is print it up for you. You can paste it on or put it on your envelope. How you use it is up to the Members of Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. The proposal is a matter of the Post Office.

Senator PASTORE. Any further questions?

Thank you very much.

We will recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, sir.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1962)

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p.m., Senator John O. Pastore, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

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

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. Roof, Mr. Henlock, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Rubel, Mr. Caraway, and with your permission, at various points, I may call on them.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, absolutely. You may call any of your assistants.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that the House Appropriations Committee considered all our budget requests, with the exception of the item for maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings. Only a few cuts were made by the House, and we are satisfied with the action taken by the House on our items.

I would like at this point to insert in the record pages 1 through 9 of my justifications.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT—APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

For 1962, appropriations, totaling \$19,786,600 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol—\$19,256,600 in the regular annual appropriation act, \$494,000 in the supplemental appropriation act, 1962, and \$36,000 pending in the second supplemental appropriation act, 1962.

For 1963, appropriations totaling \$18,492,000 have been requested in the budget—a net decrease of \$1,294,600 under the total appropriation of \$19,786,600 for 1962. The net decrease of \$1,294,600 results from decreases totaling \$4,770,400 offset by increases totaling \$3,475,800.

The gross increase of \$3,475,800 results from increases of \$244,255 in the item of "Personal services"; \$67,345 in other annual maintenance items; \$664,200 in nonrecurring maintenance items; and \$2,500,000 in construction items.

Of the \$244,255 increase in the item of "Personal services," \$104,105 is for increased pay costs for wage-board employees required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; \$21,963 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act; \$31,000 for overtime and holiday pay increased costs; \$68,187 for 15 additional positions—2 for "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol"; 13 for the Capitol buildings, due to extension of the east front; and \$19,000 to employ on a full-year basis 10 elevator operators allowed for the east front extension on a half-year basis for 1962.

Of the \$67,345 increase for other annual maintenance items, \$15,645 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; \$600 for payment to employee's life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress; \$1,800 for payment to employees' compensation fund required by Public Law 86-767, 86th Congress; and \$49,300 for miscellaneous supplies, repairs, and equipment.

Of the \$664,200 for nonrecurring maintenance items, \$324,700 is for repairs and improvements in the Capitol group of buildings; and \$339,500 for repairs and improvements in the Library buildings and grounds.

The only amounts requested in the 1963 budget for construction items are \$500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the extension of the Capitol project, and \$8,500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the additional House Office Building project. Reports are detailed in the sections of the justifications covering these projects, and will be presented to the committee when those items in the justifications are reached.

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power, air conditioning, and general housekeeping services for the Congress, and each year include items considered necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the legislative establishment.

The gross budget increase of \$3,475,800 is summarized as follows:

Personal services:

Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	\$104,105
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act.....	21,963
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	31,000
Additional positions:	
Salaries, Office of Architect of Capitol: 1 GS-9 research clerk and 1 W-12 electronic equipment technician. Capitol Buildings: 1 W-10 electrician, 1 W-8 electrical helper, 3 W-10 air conditioning mechanics, 2 W-5 air-conditioning helpers, 1 W-5 plumber's helper, 1 W-4 laborer, 2 W-3 laborers, 2 W-2 part-time charwomen.....	68,187
10 elevator operators—Full-year basis in lieu of part-year basis in 1962.....	19,000
Total, gross personal services increase.....	<u>244,255</u>

Other annual maintenance items:

Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.)...	15,645
Payment to employees' life insurance fund (Public Law 598, 83d Cong.).....	600
Payment to employees' compensation fund (Public Law 86-767, 86th Cong.).....	1,800
All other items.....	49,300
Total, other annual maintenance items.....	<u>67,345</u>

Special nonrecurring maintenance items:

Capitol buildings, Capitol Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, legislative garage.....	324,700
Library buildings and grounds.....	339,500

Total, special nonrecurring maintenance items..... 664,200

Special nonrecurring construction items: Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building: Liquidation of contract authority (increase over 1962).....	<u>2,500,000</u>
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Total gross increase requested for 1963..... 3,475,800

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

	Personal services	Other annual	Non-recurring	Total
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol:				
Within-grade salary advancements and other authorized changes, Classification Act.....	\$8,333			
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	500			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	2,000			
2 additional positions: 1 GS-9 research assistant; \$6,448 per annum; 1 W-12 electronic equipment technician; \$6,219 per annum.....	12,667			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.....		\$1,800		
Total.....	23,500	1,800		\$25,300
Capitol buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	11,600			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	1,935			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	15,000			
13 additional positions: 1 W-10 electrician; \$5,616 per annum; 3 W-10 refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics; \$5,616 per annum each; 1 W-8 electrician helper; \$5,158 per annum; 1 W-5 plumber's helper; \$4,472 per annum; 2 W-5 refrigeration and air conditioning helpers; \$4,472 per annum each; 1 W-4 laborer; \$4,056 per annum; 2 W-3 laborers; \$3,640 per annum each; 2 W-2 part-time charwomen; \$1,573 per annum each.....	55,520			
10 elevator operators, full-year basis (allowed 1/2-year basis for 1962).....	19,000			
Contribution to employees' life insurance fund (Public Law 598, 83d Cong.).....		600		
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.).....		5,745		
Payment to employees' compensation fund (Public Law 86-767, 86th Cong.).....		1,800		
General annual repairs.....		3,700		
Substation equipment and repairs.....		1,600		
Maintenance, air-conditioning system.....			\$27,200	
Supplies and materials.....		5,000		
Total.....	103,055	18,445	27,200	148,700
Capitol Grounds:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	8,650			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	850			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	2,000			
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.).....		1,000		
Repairs and replacement, sections of sidewalks and curbing in vicinity of Taft Memorial.....			20,000	
Equipment: Replacement of dump truck.....			4,500	
Total.....	11,500	1,000	24,500	37,000
Senate Office Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	39,510			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	8,390			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	10,000			
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.).....		3,700		
Maintenance and repairs, Senate subway transportation system.....		8,000		
Repair and refinish terrace, old building, Constitution and Delaware Aves.....			30,000	
Installation of electronic clock and legislative call systems.....			230,000	
Total.....	57,900	11,700	260,000	329,600
Legislative garage:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	1,000			
Replacement of heating equipment.....			13,000	
Total.....	1,000		13,000	14,000

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
House Office Buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	20,125			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	1,975			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	2,000			
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.)		1,400		
Annual painting		9,000		
Total	24,100	10,400		34,500
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building: Liquidation of contract authority (increase over amount allowed for 1962)			2,500,000	2,500,000
Capitol Power Plant:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	15,790			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	210			
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.)		1,000		
Total	16,000	1,000		17,000
Library buildings and grounds:				
Structural and mechanical care:				
Increased pay costs, wage board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	6,930			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act	270			
Contribution to retirement fund (Public Law 854, 84th Cong.)		1,000		
General annual repairs		1,000		
Annual painting		2,000		
Supplies and materials		1,500		
Care of grounds: Purchase of heavy duty tractor			2,500	
Installation of floor tile, both buildings			3,500	
Repairs to mosaic floor tile and marble floor tile, main building			20,000	
Plaster repairs and renewals, both buildings			10,000	
Clean and restore ceiling decorations, west entrance vestibule, 1st floor, main building			10,000	
Installation of fire hydrants, main building grounds			10,000	
Elevator modernization and improvements, annex			105,000	
Improved lighting:				
Coolidge Auditorium, main building			3,500	
Bookstack, main building			15,000	
Installation of safety guard rails, driveway, west basement entrance, main building			4,500	
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building			12,000	
Replacement of flagstone terrace, west front, main building			8,500	
Total	7,200	5,500	204,500	217,200

	Personal services	Other annual	Nonrecurring	Total
Library buildings and grounds—Continued				
Furniture and furnishings:				
Repairs to office machines and equipment.....		\$2, 500		
Furniture and equipment.....		5, 000		
Typewriter replacements.....		5, 000		
Movable partitions.....		5, 000		
Calculating machine for Copyright Office.....			\$900	
Electric adding machines for Copyright Office, Order Division, and Card Division.....			5, 000	
Metal bookcases, Legislative Reference Service.....			3, 600	
Miscellaneous office equipment.....			2, 900	
Microfilm reading machines for Serial Division, Stack and Reader Divisions.....			4, 500	
Sign printing machine, Building and Grounds Division.....			4, 600	
Steel trays for Card Division.....			60, 000	
Recording equipment, Music Division.....			8, 000	
Card catalog cases, Catalog Maintenance Division.....			37, 800	
File cabinets for Prints and Photographs Division.....			7, 700	
Total.....		17, 500	135, 000	\$152, 500
Total, annual and special nonrecurring maintenance items.....	\$244, 255	67, 345	664, 200	975, 800
Total, special nonrecurring construction items.....			2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000
Grand total (gross increase 1963, maintenance and construction).....	244, 255	67, 345	3, 164, 200	3, 475, 800

LEGISLATIVE—ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Comparative summary of appropriation and appropriation estimates

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1962			1963 estimate of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1963 estimates over 1962
	Regular annual act	Supplemental and 2d Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1962	Total appropriation		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol.....	\$337, 700		\$337, 700	\$363, 000	+\$25, 300
Contingent expenses.....	50, 000		50, 000	50, 000	
Capitol buildings.....	1, 135, 500	\$501, 500	1, 637, 000	1, 282, 000	-355, 000
Extension of the Capitol.....	1, 500, 000		1, 500, 000	500, 000	-1, 000, 000
Capitol Grounds.....	446, 000		446, 000	435, 000	-11, 000
Senate Office Buildings.....	2, 170, 400	15, 000	2, 185, 400	2, 465, 000	+279, 600
Legislative garage.....	79, 000		79, 000	63, 000	-16, 000
House Office Buildings.....	1, 639, 000	7, 500	1, 646, 500	1, 677, 000	+30, 500
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building.....	6, 000, 000		6, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000
Capitol Power Plant.....	2, 052, 000		2, 052, 000	2, 059, 000	+7, 000
Library Buildings and grounds:					
Structural and mechanical care.....	3, 748, 000	6, 000	3, 754, 000	869, 000	-2, 885, 000
Furniture and furnishings.....	99, 000		99, 000	229, 000	+130, 000
Total, appropriations and estimates.....	19, 256, 600	530, 000	19, 786, 600	18, 492, 000	-1, 294, 600

Senate Office Buildings

1962 appropriation in annual act-----	\$2,170,400
Pay Supplemental in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962--	15,000
Total appropriations, 1962-----	<u>2,185,400</u>

Deductions:

Reupholstering furniture in Senators' suites, Old Building: Non-recurring item allowed for 1962, not required for 1963-----	42,000
Steel file cabinets: Allotment decreased from \$10,000 to \$5,000 to provide for normal basic needs-----	5,000
Trash trucks: Nonrecurring item of \$3,000 allowed for purchase of 30 trash trucks in 1962, not required for 1963-----	3,000

Total deductions-----	<u>-50,000</u>
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Base for 1963-----	<u>2,135,400</u>
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Additions:

Personnel compensation:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress-----	39,510
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Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 286 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 \$29,653, is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington Metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect December 10, 1961, 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 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$9,587 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions and other changes under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act-----	8,390
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Overtime and holiday pay increased by \$10,000 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act-----	10,000
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Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$83,600 to \$87,300-----	3,700
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This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong., "Title IV—Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956." The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.

Senate Office Buildings—Continued

Additions—Continued

Personnel compensation—Continued

Maintenance and repairs, Senate subway transportation system-----

\$8,000

For many years, a separate appropriation was provided annually for maintenance of the old Senate subway transportation system. With the placing of the new system in operation between the two Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol and the discontinuance of the old system in the fiscal year 1962, the subway maintenance item was merged with the appropriation "Senate Office Buildings," without an annual allotment being set up for such purpose. For 1963, it is requested that an annual allotment of \$8,000 be provided for the maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks, and electrical equipment of the new subway transportation system.

Repair and refinish terrace, old building, Constitution and Delaware Aves.—nonrecurring item-----

30,000

The paved terrace of the old building, at Constitution and Delaware Aves. N.E., was constructed when the building was erected more than 50 years ago, and has now deteriorated to the point where repairs are urgently needed. The Senate book-storage warehouse is located under this area and when rains occur, water leaks into the warehouse at various points. With each rain the condition grows progressively worse. Not only is there the problem of water leakage, but the water also shorts the wiring in the overhead lights. Under the amount of \$30,000 requested for 1963, it is proposed to remove the existing concrete landing and deteriorated waterproofing; reflash where necessary; install new waterproofing, and construct a new landing consisting of an exposed aggregate concrete base. This item is required for the structural preservation of the building.

Installation of electronic clock and legislative call systems: nonrecurring item-----

230,000

Under this allotment, it is proposed to convert the 450 existing clocks in the Old Senate Office Building to synchronized electronic operation by the installation of new clock movements, electronic receivers, and buzzers sounding the new legislative call system, and to install 130 visual indicating light units in Senators' suites and corridors in that building, connected with the clock system, to signify the various calls of the Senate by confirming and registering the audible buzzer signals. Under this allotment, it is also proposed to install 130 visual indicating light units in Senators' suites and corridors in the New Senate Office Building, connected with the new electronic clock system already in that building, to signify the various calls of the Senate in the same manner as in the Old Building. These installations should be made in order to equip the two Senate Office Buildings with the same electronic clock and Senate call visual light system as is now being installed in the Senate side of the Capitol with the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Total additions----- (+) 329,600

Total estimate for 1963----- 2,465,000

OBJECTIVES

This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the two Senate Office Buildings, the operation of the mechanical equipment, and maintenance of the subway transportation system. The old building contains approximately 425 office and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, electrical transformer station, and subway, and is 53 years old, having been occupied March 5, 1909. The new building contains approximately 500 office and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, cafeteria, auditorium, and telephone exchange, and was accepted for beneficial occupancy October 15, 1958.

A regular force of 370 employees is required for 1963 for the care of these two buildings and their mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the extensive air-conditioning and refrigeration systems; 26 high-speed elevators, and 2 lifts; electric fixtures and wiring; legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing and piping; and subway systems.

The force required, covering 3 shifts daily, is made up, for 1963, of 46 mechanics in the general shops; 17 engineers, 10 attendants in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 48 operators for the elevators; 3 mechanics and 9 subway car operators; 101 general laborers, 1 matron, 8 restroom attendants, and 99 charwomen; and 1 superintendent and 20 clerical and other assistants; 2 nurses and 5 aids.

The Architect performs his duties in connection with the old building under authority of the act of June 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 343), and in connection with the new building under authority of the act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029).

DETAILED JUSTIFICATION

The following table shows a comparison of the cost of full-time and temporary employment and other objects of expense for the fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963. The savings realized in 1961 are also indicated in the table:

	Actual, 1961			Estimate, 1962			Estimate, 1963			Em- ployed February 1962
	Number of posi- tions	Man- years	Cost	Number of posi- tions	Man- years	Cost	Number of posi- tions	Man- years	Cost	
Personnel compensation:										
Full-time employment.....	255	254	\$1,350,816	265	265	\$1,540,741	266	266	\$1,598,641	
Part-time charwomen.....	100	100	282,820	104	104	294,359	104	104	294,359	
Temporary.....			12,196			15,000			15,000	
Total personnel compensation.....	355	354	1,645,832	369	369	1,850,100	370	370	1,908,000	369
Other objects of expenditures.....			493,236			515,088			537,000	
Total obligations.....			2,139,068			2,365,188			2,465,000	
Savings.....			224,753							
Unobligated balance carried forward.....			29,788							
Unobligated balance brought forward.....			-30,209			-29,788				
Total appropriation or estimate.....			2,363,400			1,215,400			2,565,000	
Reappropriation.....						150,000				

† Includes \$15,000 pay supplemental in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1962.

EXPLANATION OF ITEMS MAKING UP SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS APPROPRIATIONS
REQUEST*Personnel compensation; increased from \$1,850,100 to \$1,908,000*

For 1962, \$1,850,100 (including \$15,000 pay supplemental) was allowed, covering the salaries of 369 employees, of which 265 are full-time employees and 104 are part-time charwomen. Of the present total of 369 employees, 21 are compensated under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; 286 at prevailing wage rates under Public Law 763, 83d Congress; and 62 under title V of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

For 1963, \$1,908,000 is requested for salaries, an increase of \$57,900 over the amount allowed for 1962, explained as follows:

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 286 laborers and mechanics on the Senate Office Buildings' roll are at present compensated on a wage-board, prevailing rate basis. Public 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 \$29,653 is requested for 1963 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as a result of a general survey of government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect December 10, 1961, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. 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 1963 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$9,857 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for the employees compensated under that act.

An increase of \$8,390 is requested for 1963 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for the employees compensated under that act.

An increase of \$10,000 in the "overtime and holiday pay" allotment is requested for 1963 to meet increased pay costs under that allotment resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act.

Payment to employees' health benefits fund, \$19,500; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to employees' health benefits fund required by Public Law 86-382, 86th Congress, Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959, approved September 28, 1959, and effective July 1, 1960.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund \$4,800; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and is to cover the cost of Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

Contribution to retirement fund; increased from \$83,600 to \$87,300

For 1962, \$83,600 was allowed. For 1963, \$87,300 is requested—an increase of \$3,700. The amount requested is to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress, title IV, Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.

Uniform allowances, \$200; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and is for the cost of uniforms authorized by the act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

Elevator repairs and improvements, \$5,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for repair, maintenance, and upkeep of the 14 elevators and 1 lift in the Old Senate Office Building, and the 10 elevators and 1 lift in the New Senate Office Building. The item provides for such items as cable, repair parts, lubricants, oil, grease, tools and cleaning fluids.

Furniture repairs, \$7,500; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the necessary materials for refinishing, reupholstering, and other repairs to furniture throughout the two buildings.

General annual repairs, \$15,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for annual repairs to the roof, skylight, revolving doors, vacuum cleaners, scrubbing machines, electric spraying machines, hand trucks, and other equipment for the Senate Office Buildings; also, for their general structural care and repair.

Annual painting, \$30,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the painting of offices, corridors and other areas, for the refinishing of woodwork, cleaning marble, and washing corridor walls. This being an election year, more than the usual number of rooms will require painting and refinishing. The cost of painting the additional rooms is offset by omission of exterior painting required for 1962.

Breakdown of estimate

200 suite rooms, ceilings and walls, both buildings, at \$100 per room----	\$20, 000
Cleaning and painting corridor walls and venetian blinds, both buildings--	5, 000
20 suite rooms, refinishing woodwork (trim and doors) at \$250 per room--	5, 000
Total painting estimate-----	30, 000

Laundry, \$10,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for laundering of bags, pillowcases, couch covers, sheets, nurses' uniforms, window curtains, hand and bath towels, roller cloth towels, dropcloths, mops.

Ice, \$1,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for maintenance and repair of the ice machine and for purchase of ice during periods when the machine is out of service for adjustments or minor repairs.

Maintenance, air-conditioning systems, \$9,700; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for maintenance, repair, and upkeep of the air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. The allotment provides filters, oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant, waste, antifreeze liquid, repairs, and minor improvements of the systems in the two Senate Office Buildings; also, for cleaning and chemically treating kitchen ducts and hoods in Senate restaurant facilities located in those buildings. The breakdown of the estimate follows:

Breakdown of maintenance, air-conditioning estimate

Air filters-----	\$2, 100
Oil and grease-----	250
Cleaning equipment-----	385
Tools-----	400
Miscellaneous repairs-----	2, 200
Electrical repairs and replacements-----	900
Refrigerant-----	900
Paints-----	400
Food odor neutralization solutions-----	200
Miscellaneous maintenance items-----	965
Cleaning and chemically treating kitchen ducts and hoods in restaurant and cafeteria in Senate Office Buildings-----	1, 000
Total, maintenance air-conditioning estimate-----	9, 700

Maintenance and repairs, Senate subway transportation system, \$8,000

For many years, a separate appropriation was provided annually for maintenance of the Senate subway transportation system between the Old Senate Office Building and the Capitol. With the placing of the new system in operation between the two Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol and the discontinuance of the old system in the fiscal year 1962, the subway maintenance item was merged with the appropriation "Senate Office Buildings," without an annual allotment being set up for such purpose.

For 1963, it is requested that an annual allotment of \$8,000 be provided for the maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks, and electrical equipment of the new subway transportation system.

The new system is a complicated and complex system and must be regularly serviced and maintained. There are now four subway cars to be serviced and maintained and as these cars are too large to be removed from the subway to an outside shop, maintenance and overhaul work must be done at the building site. The new systems are geared to transport 2,000 passengers each hour with maximum safety.

There are four tracks to be maintained in the new 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 of 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, 3-phase, 3-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, 3-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 four 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. One car has been equipped on an experimental basis with resilient-tired running wheels and guide wheels. Track No. 3 has been modified to accommodate this new wheel design. This modification has proved to be very effective.

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, an 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 disc 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.

Repair and refinish terrace, Old Building, Constitution and Delaware Avenues, nonrecurring item, \$30,000

The terrace of the Old Building at Constitution and Delaware Avenues, NE., was constructed when the building was erected more than 50 years ago, and has now deteriorated to the point where repairs are urgently required. The Senate book storage warehouse is located under this area, and when rains occur considerable water leaks, at various points, into the warehouse. With each rain the condition grows progressively worse, and there is also water leakage in the

book storage room, 22-A, located on the Delaware Avenue corridor. Not only is there the existing problem of water leakage, but the water also shorts the wiring in the overhead lights.

Under the amount of \$30,000 requested for 1963, it is proposed to remove the existing concrete landing and deteriorated waterproofing; reflash where necessary; install new waterproofing, and construct a new landing consisting of an exposed aggregate concrete base.

Installation of electronic clock and legislative call system, nonrecurring item, \$230,000

Under this allotment, it is proposed to convert the 450 existing clocks in the Old Senate Office Building to synchronized electronic operation by the installation of new clock movements, electronic receivers, and buzzers sounding the new legislative call system, and to install 130 visual indicating light units in Senators' suites and corridors in that building, connected with the clock system, to signify the various calls of the Senate by confirming and registering the audible buzzer signals.

Under this allotment, it is also proposed to install 130 visual indicating light units in Senators' suites and corridors in the New Senate Office Building, connected with the new electronic clock system already in that building, to signify the various calls of the Senate in the same manner as in the old building. These installations should be made in order to equip the two Senate Office Buildings with the same synchronized electronic clock and Senate visual light system as is now being installed in the Senate side of the Capitol.

In order that the committee may have a comprehensive understanding of the proposed installation, the following background information is furnished:

As part of the construction of the New Senate Office Building, a Simplex clock system was installed throughout the new building. As a result of this installation, all clocks in this building are electrically operated and corrected hourly by electronic impulses transmitted by a master clock also located in the new building. Each clock is equipped with an electronic receiver and a buzzer to sound the legislative calls, which are initiated from a control station located on the rostrum in the Senate Chamber.

In addition to the legislative call buzzers in the individual clocks, additional buzzer stations, without clocks, are located in the corridors and other appropriate places throughout the building, and also in the new Senate subway terminals.

Under the extension of the Capitol and changes and improvements Capitol powerplant program, an electronic clock, buzzer, and visual signal light system is being installed in the Capitol Building. The installation in the Senate side of the Capitol is being made with the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

When the work is completed on the Senate side of the Capitol, all electronic clocks in the Senate side of the Capitol and in the New Senate Office Building will be electrically synchronized and automatically adjusted periodically by the master clock in the New Senate Office Building. Wall-mounted or mantel clocks, as appropriate, are being installed in the committee rooms, offices, dining rooms, cloak rooms, and other essential locations in the Capitol Building.

The clocks in the Senate Chamber have already been equipped with electronic movements suitable for operation on the new clock system. With the exception of the clocks in the Senate Chamber, each new clock in the Capitol will be equipped with an electronically operated legislative call buzzer.

Visual indicating panels are now being installed in appropriate locations on the Senate side of the Capitol and will generally be installed below or adjacent to the new clocks. Each visual indicating panel will contain seven signal lights in a horizontal row. The six lights from left to right in the horizontal row will be colored white and will record the legislative code signals sounded by the clock buzzer. The seventh light at the extreme right of the horizontal row will be colored orange and will become illuminated when the Senate convenes. The orange light in all visual indicators will remain illuminated until the Senate adjourns or recesses. Upon adjournment or recess, this light will be extinguished. The "on" and "off" switching of all lights of visual indicators will be accomplished electronically by manipulation of pushbuttons in the rostrum control station.

It is estimated that the new electronic clock and call system in the Capitol will be ready for use at the beginning of the first session of the 88th Congress.

All that remains to be done in the New Senate Office Building, under the funds requested in the "Senate Office Buildings" estimate for 1963, is the installation of visual indicating panels, to be operated in connection with the electronic clock system now in that building.

The Old Senate Office Building, as indicated, is equipped with approximately 450 direct current impulse-type clocks of an old design. The existing legislative call system in the old building is also operated on direct current, is in bad physical condition and should be replaced with a modern system.

Even though the existing clocks in the Old Senate Office Building have been in use for many years, they are still in good condition and suitable for conversion to electronic operation by the installation of new clock movements, electronic receivers, and buzzers for a new legislative call system. Under the amount requested, the Old Senate Office Building would also be equipped with visual indicating panels to register and confirm the audible signals.

Breakdown of estimate

OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Converting 450 clocks to electronic operation.....	\$25,000
3 high frequency generators and controls.....	10,000
Wiring materials and labor for installation work on clocks and generators.....	18,000
130 visual indicating units.....	17,500
130 relays for visual units.....	32,500
Wiring materials and labor for the installation of visual indicating units and relays.....	20,000
Miscellaneous and contingencies.....	12,000
Total, old building.....	135,000

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

3 high frequency generators and controls.....	9,000
130 visual indicating units.....	17,500
130 relays for visual indicating units.....	32,500
Wiring materials and labor for installation of visual indicating units, relays, and generators.....	26,000
Miscellaneous and contingencies.....	10,000
Total, new building.....	95,000

Total estimate, new and old buildings..... 230,000

Supplies and materials, \$50,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides cleaning, plumbing, carpentry, heating, electrical, hardware, toilet, and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the two Senate Office Buildings.

Equipment decreased from \$57,000 to \$49,000

The following is a comparison of the items comprising this estimate :

	Appropriation, 1962	Estimate, 1963
Annual rugs and floor coverings.....	\$25,000	\$25,000
Annual machinery, tools, and miscellaneous.....	3,000	3,000
Annual furniture and furnishings.....	5,000	5,000
Revolving arm chairs for offices.....	3,650	3,650
Typist chairs for offices.....	1,350	1,350
File cabinets.....	10,000	5,000
New typewriter desks and flattop desks.....	6,000	6,000
Trash trucks.....	3,000
Total.....	57,000	49,000

Annual rugs and floor coverings, \$25,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the annual replacement of rugs, cushions, and floor coverings in the Old Senate Office Building.

Annual machinery, tools, and miscellaneous, \$3,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the annual replacement of machinery, tools, and other miscellaneous equipment.

Annual furniture and furnishings, \$5,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the annual purchase of typewriter stands, tables, chairs, and other miscellaneous items of furniture and furnishings.

Revolving armchairs for offices, \$3,650; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the purchase of 48 new revolving armchairs, in continuation of the program of replacement of obsolete chairs now in use in the old building, which have reached the point of age and wear where they can no longer be kept in satisfactory repair.

Typist chairs for offices, \$1,350; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the purchase of 48 new typist chairs, in continuation of the program of replacement of obsolete typist chairs now in use in the old building.

File cabinets decreased from \$10,000 to \$5,000

For 1962, \$10,000 was allowed. For 1963, \$5,000 is requested to provide for the purchase of five-drawer letter and legal cabinets, and two-drawer letter and legal file cabinets, conforming to the type of file cabinets presently in use in the new building. The amount requested will provide for normal basic needs.

New typewriter desks and flattop desks, \$6,000; no change

This is the same as allowed for 1962 and provides for the purchase of 25 right-compartment typewriter desks, 25 left-compartment typewriter desks, and 10 flattop desks, in order to fill service requirements in the old building.

The total, therefore, requested for maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Building, for the fiscal year 1963, amounts to \$2,465,000.

Itemization of appropriation request

Standard classification	Estimate, 1962	Estimate, 1963	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
11 Personnel compensation.....	\$1,850,100	\$1,908,000	+ \$57,900
12 Personnel benefits.....	108,100	111,800	+3,700
25 Other services.....	299,988	346,200	+46,212
26 Supplies and materials.....	50,000	50,000	-----
31 Equipment.....	57,000	49,000	-8,000
Deduct unobligated balance brought forward from prior year.....	-29,788	-----	+29,788
Total appropriation or estimate.....	1,218,540	2,465,000	} +129,600
Reappropriation.....	150,000	-----	

¹ Includes \$15,000 pay supplemental in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962.

Positions under the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1962

Appropriations	Wage board positions	Unclassified positions	Classification Act positions	Statutory positions	Total positions
Salaries, Architect of the Capitol.....	1	3	26	3	33
Capitol buildings and grounds.....	96	44	16		156
Capitol grounds.....	49		6		55
Senate Office Buildings.....	286	54	21	8	369
Legislative garage.....	7				7
House Office Buildings.....	284	76	21		381
Capitol Power Plant.....	78		4		82
Library buildings and grounds.....	57		2		59
Subtotal.....	858	177	96	11	1,142
Care of the building and grounds, Supreme Court.....	31		2		33
Subtotal.....	889	177	98	11	1,175
Botanic Garden.....	46		5		51
Grand total.....	935	177	103	11	1,226

Breakdown of regular force under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol engaged in structural and mechanical care of the Capitol Building and Grounds, Senate and House Office Buildings, Capitol Power Plant, Library of Congress Buildings, U.S. Supreme Court Building, and Legislative garage

Capitol Power Plant: Engineers, mechanics, helpers, and laborers.....	82
Electrical substations and transformer stations: (Located in Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, and U.S. Supreme Court Building): Operators, mechanics, helpers.....	12
Air conditioning, operation and maintenance: Engineers and mechanics..	62
Structural care of buildings and operation of miscellaneous equipment: Maintenance mechanics and helpers (plumbers, electricians, carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, heating room attendants, public address system operators, subway operators).....	170
Elevators, maintenance and repair: Mechanics and helpers.....	29
Elevators, operation: Elevator operators.....	143
General domestic care of buildings:	
Laborers, full-time.....	201
Charwomen, part-time.....	300
Capitol Grounds, care and maintenance: Gardeners and laborers.....	49
Legislative garage, care and operation: Superintendent and helpers.....	7
House garage (Old Building), care and operation: Superintendent and helpers.....	10
Professional, administrative, and office force: Architect, engineers, administrative and clerical assistants, and miscellaneous.....	110
Total employees.....	1,175

Comparative payrolls, 2 House Office Buildings and 2 Senate Office Buildings, March 1962

Position	2 House Office Buildings			2 Senate Office Buildings		
	Number	Grade	Base pay	Number	Grade	Base pay
Superintendent.....	1	Unclassified	\$15,576	1	Unclassified	\$14,381
Assistant superintendent.....	1	GS-12	9,475	1	GS-12	9,215
2d assistant superintendent.....	1	GS-11	7,820	1	GS-11	7,820
Nurse (emergency room).....	1	GS-9	7,260	1	GS-9	7,260
Recreation leader, sports.....	1	GS-9	7,095	1	GS-9	6,765
Head physical therapist.....	1	GS-9	7,095	1	GS-9	6,600
Physical therapists.....	2			2	GS-8	6,545
Physiotherapy aid.....	1			1	GS-5	4,840
Purchasing agent.....	1	GS-7	6,840			
Service officer.....	1	GS-9	6,930	1	GS-9	6,765
	1	GS-7	6,345	1	GS-7	6,845
	1	GS-7	6,015	1	GS-7	5,850
	1			1	GS-7	5,685
	1			1	GS-7	5,355
Assistant service officer.....	1	GS-6	5,820	1	GS-6	5,160
	1	GS-6	5,160			
	1	GS-6	4,830			
Service assistant.....	1	GS-4	4,355	1	GS-5	5,005
	1	GS-4	4,250	1	GS-5	4,875
Storekeeper.....	1	GS-4	4,040	1	GS-4	4,355
Assistant clerk (storekeeper).....	1	GS-3	3,760			
Clerk.....	1	GS-4	4,670	1	GS-4	4,145
	1	GS-4	4,040			
Messenger.....	1	Unclassified	5,080			
				1	GS-1	3,395
				1	GS-1	3,290
				1	GS-1	3,135
Electrician foreman.....	1	W-13	7,342	1	W-13	6,635
Assistant electrician foreman.....	1	W-11	6,448	1	W-11	6,448
Electrician.....	3	W-10	6,198	4	W-10	6,198
	1	W-10	5,907	1	W-10	5,907
	1	W-8	5,699	1	W-9	5,658
Electrician helper.....	1	W-5	4,930	1	W-5	4,472
Elevator mechanic foreman.....	1	W-13	7,342	1	W-13	7,342
Assistant elevator foreman.....	1	W-11	6,648	1	W-11	6,448
Elevator mechanic.....	3	W-10	6,198	2	W-10	6,198
	1	W-8	5,158	2	W-9	5,949
Painter foreman.....	1	W-12	6,885	1	W-12	6,885
Assistant foreman painter.....	1	W-10	6,198	1	W-10	6,198
Finisher.....				1	W-10	6,198
				1	W-9	5,949
Painter.....	1	W-9	5,949	1	W-9	5,949
				1	W-9	5,658
Painter's helper.....				3	W-5	4,930
Mason.....				1	W-12	6,552
Sheet metal worker leader.....	1	W-11	6,448	1	W-11	6,448
Sheet metal worker.....	1	W-10	6,198	1	W-10	6,198
Mason's helper.....				2	W-5	4,930
Mechanical maintenance foreman.....				1	W-14	7,821
Air conditioning mechanic foreman.....	2	W-13	7,342			
Assistant mechanical maintenance foreman.....				1	W-12	6,885
Air conditioning leader.....	2	W-11	6,448	1	W-11	6,448
Air conditioning mechanic.....	3	W-10	6,198	2	W-10	6,198
	4	W-9	5,949	9	W-9	5,949
	2	W-8	5,699	2	W-9	5,366
Heating room attendant.....	2	W-8	5,699	9	W-8	5,699
Heating room helper.....	2	W-8	5,158	1	W-8	5,429
	2	W-5	4,930			
	2	W-5	4,472			
Steamfitter plumber foreman.....	2	W-12	6,885	1	W-12	6,885
Steamfitter plumber leader.....	2	W-10	6,198			
Steamfitter plumber.....	3	W-10	6,198	2	W-10	6,198
				1	W-10	5,616
Subway mechanic foreman.....				1	W-13	6,989
Assistant subway mechanic foreman.....				1	W-11	6,448
Subway mechanic.....				1	W-11	6,448
Subway car operator.....				4	W-5	4,930
				5	W-5	4,701
Carpenter foreman.....	1	W-12	6,885			
Carpenter leader.....	1	W-10	6,198			
Carpenter.....	3	W-9	5,949			
Carpenter's helper.....	2	W-5	4,472			
Cabinetmaker foreman.....				1	W-13	7,342
Assistant cabinetmaker foreman.....				1	W-11	6,448

Comparative payrolls, 2 House Office Buildings and 2 Senate Office Buildings,
March 1962—Continued

Position	2 House Office Buildings			2 Senate Office Buildings		
	Number	Grade	Base pay	Number	Grade	Base pay
Cabinetmaker				6	W-10	\$6,198
Labor forewoman	1	W-9	\$5,949	1	W-8	5,699
Forewoman (charforce)	4	W-6	5,200	1	W-7	5,429
Part-time charwoman inspectors				2	W-4	12.15
Part-time charwoman	173	W-2	1.71	3	W-4	12.05
Labor foreman	1	W-8	5,699	100	W-2	11.71
Assistant labor foreman	1	W-7	5,429	1	W-8	5,699
Labor leader	3	W-5	4,930	1	W-7	5,429
Laborer	14	W-4	4,472	1	W-6	4,950
	1	W-4	4,264	2	W-5	4,930
	2	W-4	4,056	5	W-5	4,701
	2	W-3	4,014	1	W-5	4,472
	13	W-2	3,557	17	W-4	4,472
	1	W-2	3,390	12	W-4	4,264
				5	W-4	4,056
	22	Unclassified	3,788	21	W-3	4,014
				13	W-3	3,827
				4	W-3	3,640
Female attendants, (rest rooms)				8	W-2	3,390
Male attendants (barbers)				8	Unclassified	4,351
Barbers	2	GS-2	4,130	5	do	2,000
Elevator starter	1	GS-2	3,815			
Elevator operators	1	W-6	4,950			
Head upholsterer	52	Unclassified	3,788	48	Unclassified	3,788
Upholsterer				1	W-12	6,552
				2	W-10	6,198
				1	W-7	4,930
Garage attendant foreman	1	W-8	5,699			
Garage attendant leader	1	W-6	5,200			
Garage attendant	1	W-5	4,701	2	W-3	4,014
	1	W-4	4,472	2	W-3	3,827
	6	W-3	3,827			
Grand total, positions and base pay	381		1,270,800	369		1,563,615
Regular pay above 52-week basic			3,700			5,000
Temporary labor			2,500			15,000
Over-time, holiday, and night differential pay			163,000			266,485
Total	381		1,440,000	369		1,850,100

1 Per hour.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. STEWART. Pages 1 to 3 contain a general statement of our appropriation requests; and pages 4 to 9 contain a detailed summary of the increases requested for 1963.

I would like now to turn to page 72 of my justifications—to the item providing for the maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings. For 1962, we were allowed \$2,185,400 (including \$15,000 wage-board supplemental carried in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962). For 1963, we are requesting \$2,465,000—a net increase of \$279,600.

PAY COSTS

“Additions” shown on the blue sheets are explained as follows: Wage-rate increases for wage-board employees, \$39,510.

Senator PASTORE. That is required by law?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir. Within-grade promotions and other changes under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, \$8,390. That is required by law.

Overtime and holiday pay increased costs, resulting from base pay increases under Public Law 763 and the Classification Act, \$10,000. That also is required by law.

Contributions to the retirement fund increased from \$83,600 to \$87,300, or \$3,700. That is required by law.

We come next to maintenance and repair of the Senate subway transportation system, for which we are asking the sum of \$8,000.

At this point I would like to call on Mr. Rubel, who has been in charge of that operation from the beginning. He may be better able to answer any questions that you may have.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Rubel.

SUBWAY CARS

Mr. RUBEL. The sum of \$8,000, of course, is an estimate based on a little actual experience with the new Senate subway cars. During the first 9 months of this fiscal year, there has been an expenditure of about \$4,700 for replacement of parts, repairs, and supplies.

Senator PASTORE. \$4,700 for this year? Why are you raising it to \$8,000? So far, you mean?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes.

Mr. ROOF. To March 31.

Senator PASTORE. The new cars are much more expensive to maintain than the old ones?

EFFECTIVENESS OF RUBBER TIRES

Mr. RUBEL. They were in the beginning, sir, when we were having trouble with the steel wheels. Since we have substituted the rubber-tired wheels on one of the cars, there have been no expenses for repairs or maintenance applicable to the rubber-tired car.

Senator PASTORE. I cannot understand why they did not do that from the very start.

Mr. RUBEL. The application of rubber tires on rail transportation systems is something quite recent in this country.

Senator PASTORE. Do we have rubber tires on all of the cars, now?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir, we have them on only one car, the No. 3 car.

Senator PASTORE. And is it working out well with that car?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. It has been in service since January 10. It has not been out of service at all since that time.

Senator PASTORE. Why do they not change them on the other cars?

Mr. RUBEL. We would like to change them on the other long track and eventually on all the cars. There has been no measurable wear on the rubber tires in the last 4 months.

SUPPLIES AND REPLACEMENTS

Senator PASTORE. Is the \$8,000 for that?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir; the amount of \$8,000 is the estimated cost for supplies and replacement parts for all cars. When we made this estimate of \$8,000, we based it on the expected need for steel wheel re-

placements, which are rather costly. The cost of rubber-tired wheel replacements is about \$50 apiece. With continuous operation since last January, there is no measurable wear on the rubber.

Senator PASTORE. What do you expect to do? If the steel wheels break down, you expect to replace them with rubber wheels?

Mr. RUBEL. It goes further than that. It means modifying the track as well. We plan to change track No. 4 and apply rubber-tired wheels on car No. 4, which is the companion track to the one that has been changed to rubber-tired operation.

Mr. ROOF. We are going to do car No. 4 during the next adjournment. The work requires considerable time to complete.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long will it take?

Mr. RUBEL. Three months, under a crash program. We will have more time than that, I presume during the next adjournment. I am assuming we will have at least 4 months.

Senator PASTORE. All right. That is \$8,000 for maintenance. Next item?

REPAIR OF TERRACE, OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STEWART. The next item is to repair and finish the terrace of the old building, at Constitution Avenue and Delaware Avenue. This is a nonrecurring item of \$30,000.

The paved terrace of the old building at Constitution and Delaware Avenue NE., was constructed when the building was erected, more than 50 years ago, and has now deteriorated to the point where repairs are urgently required. The Senate book storage warehouse is located under this area, and when rains occur, water leaks, at various points, into the warehouse. With each rain the condition grows progressively worse, and there is also water leakage in the book storage room, 22-A, located on the Delaware Avenue corridor. Not only is there the existing problem of water leakage, but the water also shorts the wiring in the overhead lights.

Under the amount of \$30,000 requested for 1963, it is proposed to remove the existing concrete landing and deteriorated waterproofing; reflash where necessary; install new waterproofing, and construct a new landing consisting of an exposed aggregate concrete base.

This item is required for the structural preservation of the building.

Senator PASTORE. How did you reach the figure of \$30,000?

Mr. STEWART. It was closely estimated. It is based on comparable costs for work done at the House Office Buildings.

ELECTRONIC CLOCK AND CALL SYSTEMS

The next item is installation of electronic clock and legislative call systems. This is a nonrecurring item. It is for \$230,000, and at this time I would like, if I may, to ask Mr. Rubel, to explain this item.

Mr. RUBEL. It is proposed to replace the present clock system in the Old Senate Office Building, which has been in operation since the building was built. It is an obsolete system operated on direct current power. It is proposed to modify the existing clocks by installing electronic-type movements, similar to the clocks in this building, and also similar to the clocks now being installed in the Capitol Building, both the House and Senate sides of the Capitol Building.

LIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

The new legislative call system will be combined with the clock system, and code signals will be sent out by carrier wave over the building wiring systems. The electronic system will not only sound the buzzers in the clocks, but also will illuminate light signals to verify the audible signal.

If the dispatched code signal is three rings, three lights will be illuminated, to verify the audible signal. The lights will remain illuminated for a few minutes, and then be extinguished.

One light will always be illuminated to indicate that the Senate is in session. When the Senate recesses, that light will be extinguished.

Senator PASTORE. You do not have them in the New Senate Office Building, do you?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir. We have the electronic clocks in the New Senate Office Building, but not the light signal units.

Senator PASTORE. And you are going to put the light signal units in the New Senate Office Building, as well?

Mr. RUBEL. That is right, sir.

Mr. STEWART. We have them all through the Capitol, and also provisions are being made for all of the office buildings on the House side.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many lights are planned? Six?

Mr. STEWART. One more than what you have on the regular call system. I think there are six code signals. That would be seven lights in all. And the light at the extreme end will be the light that will be illuminated all the time while you are in session.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And if there are no lights showing at all, that means we are not in session?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And if there is a call of absentees, there will be three lights shown, and if an adjournment or recess there will be four, and for an executive session there will be five?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir. The lights are synchronized with the bells.

NEED FOR SYSTEM QUESTIONED

Senator PASTORE. Why does a Senator have to be told that the Senate is in session with a light? He knows that almost by instinct.

Mr. STEWART. This suggestion came as a result of our study of the overall signal system in connection with the extension of the Capitol work.

ESTIMATE FOR OLD SENATE OFFICE SIGNAL SYSTEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the cost of that, Mr. Stewart, as opposed to fixing up the clocks?

Mr. HENLOCK. On page 92 of the justification is a breakdown, between the old and new buildings.

Mr. STEWART. The cost of the Old Senate Office Building is \$135,000. That is for converting 450 clocks to electronic operation, for high frequency generators and controls, wiring materials, visual indicating units, relays for the visual units, the wiring materials and labor for the installation of the visual indicating units and relays, miscellaneous and contingencies.

Now, the New Senate Office Building, in which the clocks are already installed, is \$95,000, making a total of \$230,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Of which \$100,000 is for these visual signals, adding up \$17,500, \$32,500, \$17,500, and \$32,500? Is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it is about \$130,000 to put in these lights?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

QUESTION OF DEMAND

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there any great demand for it, Mr. Stewart from Senators?

Mr. STEWART. I cannot state the extent of the demand.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Stewart, you recall that we met on this with the Rules Committee last year, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, with respect to the Capitol and with respect to adopting the present code system, which combines adjournment with recess. The committee approved both new codes which went into effect January 10, 1962, and also this light signal for the Senate wing of the Capitol.

And you will notice below the clocks in the east front of the Capitol, you have a blank space there for installation of the lighting system.

At the time, we alerted the committee we would present to your committee a request for funds to provide the same system in both the New and Old Senate Office Buildings.

OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING CLOCKS

Senator PASTORE. Tell me a little more about these clocks in the Old Senate Office Building. Are they not operating well?

Mr. RUBEL. They are operating, sir, but they were built about 1904.

Senator PASTORE. Even so, they have kept time?

Mr. RUBEL. The company that originally made them has reorganized its business, and the cost of replacement parts is high. If we continued them in operation, they could not be synchronized with the clocks in the Capitol or with the clocks in this building.

The purpose of installing the electronic clock system is so that all clocks, including those on the House side and the Senate side, will register the same time at the same instant, and will be automatically adjusted hourly. When the time changes from daylight time and standard time, they will be automatically adjusted by the master clock.

MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEM

Senator PASTORE. And are they less costly to maintain?

Mr. RUBEL. I do not think there would be much difference in the maintenance. If anything, they should be less costly, because replacement parts can be readily purchased.

Senator PASTORE. That is what I am asking.

Mr. RUBEL. The old style parts can be purchased, but at a premium price and long delivery.

TIME FOR INSTALLATION

Senator PASTORE. How long will it take to install this light system in the Old Senate Office Building and the new one?

Mr. RUBEL. The actual work will take about 6 months.

Senator PASTORE. And will they work in the Capitol unless they are installed here?

Mr. RUBEL. The Capitol system will operate whether or not the work in the Senate Office Building is done at this time.

Senator PASTORE. That is a matter for the committee to consider.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, may I say one thing further?

Before we went into this with the Rules Committee, Mr. Stewart had a meeting with all the Senate officials that are closely associated with the operation of the Senate on the floor, such as the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, secretaries to the majority and minority. They all contributed to this plan and recommended its adoption.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. But it is not their responsibility, of course, to administer the appropriations phases.

Mr. ROOF. I just wanted you to know that we did go into this matter very thoroughly before presenting this recommendation.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. I am not finding any fault. It is our responsibility to decide if, when, and why. That is our job, in view of everything else that comes before this committee, as to whether or not this is the time to do it.

I know it is very desirable, but the question is: Is it necessary, and should we be spending the money? And that is the matter that will have to be decided by the committee.

FUNDS FOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ALTERATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I go back one moment to this \$8,000 for alteration of the transportation system?

Now, you are asking, Mr. Stewart, for 1963 and annually an allotment of \$8,000. I have no objection to the \$8,000 this year, but I do feel that we should not necessarily, Mr. Chairman, set up a \$8,000 maintenance item every year for those transportation systems, maybe more. Maybe it would be more, or maybe less. But I would like to eliminate that word "annual." Let it be decided each year how much is going to be appropriated for maintenance.

Mr. STEWART. I would like Mr. Roof to explain what the allotment was when we only had the one subway—how the setup was then.

Mr. ROOF. We set it up the identical way, and the word "annual" could very well be taken out of this explanation, if you like. We will come in next year and give you a figure based on our experience.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is all I ask. I understand you need \$8,000 this year, to renew them and put on rubber. But that does not mean that we have to appropriate \$8,000 every year in the future.

Mr. ROOF. It might be \$4,000 next year.

Senator PASTORE. This \$8,000 is not to rubberize the cars. It is the maintenance as they are now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

I would like to see you leave out that word "annual."

Senator PASTORE. Does this complete your presentation?

Mr. HENLOCK. Unless you want to go into any other items, already approved by the House, this is all.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Mr. STEWART. I would like to call one item to the attention of the committee, which was allowed by the House, and that is a position of GS-9 research assistant. The individual that we have in mind is one of the two employees that have done the work on the research of the proposition we have just put before you, on the restoration of the old Senate Chamber and old Supreme Court Chamber. It has been an uphill fight, with what I have had available in the way of help, but we have reached a point now where we have assembled and coordinated a great deal of information of historical value and interest.

We are now to a point where we would like to have this job set up on a permanent basis, because the work being done affords so much help and so much information, not only to the Members of Congress, but also to the people throughout the country.

Mr. HENLOCK. And the House has approved the item.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

I just wanted to bring to your attention the urgent need of this position.

Senator PASTORE. What does this woman do? Tell me again.

Mr. STEWART. Research.

Mr. HENLOCK. It is explained in full on pages 10 and 11 of our justifications.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is in the bill, is it not?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And we have not criticized it.

Senator PASTORE. But it is being set up on a permanent basis. Why do you have to keep telling the story? This is the research having to do with the Old Supreme Court Chamber?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is only one example. We have numerous jobs throughout the year, pertaining to the history of the Capitol and other activities in which our office has an interest or responsibility.

Senator PASTORE. Will there be enough to do?

Mr. HENLOCK. The workload is tremendous. We have had nearly 3,000 requests for information during the last 2 years.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. SENATE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates submitted for fiscal 1963 for the U.S. Senate total \$29,214,285, an increase of \$492,280 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1962.

The fiscal year 1962 appropriations include the items in the supplemental bill now in conference for the purpose of this presentation.

Of the 34 items appropriated and estimated for 1963, we have 4 items of increase and 5 items of decrease.

If I may skip over the unchanged items—

Senator PASTORE. All right. Call them off if they are unchanged.

ITEMIZED REQUESTS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The unchanged items are compensation of Senators, the mileage of Senators, expense allowance of majority and minority leaders, compensation of the Vice President, and the expense allowance of the Vice President.

INCREASE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

The first item of change is in the Office of the Vice President, an increase of \$5,910, and this is the full fiscal year revision of the second supplemental item, increasing his authorization by \$7,095.

The salary for the Chaplain is unchanged.

For the Office of the Secretary, unchanged; conferences, majority and minority, unchanged.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS

Under the heading "Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators," we have an increase of \$614,900. This also is a full fiscal year revision of an item in the second supplemental bill, increasing allowances by \$3,000 basic as well as the increases for the States of Virginia and New York on the basis of population increases.

Senator PASTORE. Now, these are predicated on the increases that were made, or are they inclusive of those amounts?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is the full fiscal year revision. It is not including the \$122,980 for the 2 months.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item of change is in the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, an increase of \$20,610. In this particular appropriation, we have increase of \$410 for telephone operators' longevity salary, and \$2,308 for the Capitol Police longevity payments due in the coming year. We also have an allowance of \$17,890 for the full fiscal year payment of salaries to the 14 new laborers which were authorized in the 1962 legislative bill. In that bill, they were authorized from November 1, or 8 months. We still need money to pay them for a full year.

Senator PASTORE. Has this got to do with the extension?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; these are the laborers authorized last year in order to take care of the east front.

Senator PASTORE. That is what I mean. Yes.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is for the Offices of Majority and Minority Whips, unchanged.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

In the Office of the Official Reporters of Debates, there is a reduction of \$9,880. This is the amount of money which was appropriated for emergency reporting, for night sessions. It was found that this method was not practical, because of the restrictions imposed on the employment of personnel. The emergency reporters that were needed could not be obtained satisfactorily.

The Senate agreed to a resolution, Senate Resolution 196, which authorized the emergency reporting to be paid from the contingent fund, without limitation, by contract or otherwise, directly to the official reporters, which gives him a little more latitude, so that he can obtain the people needed to report those extended sessions.

So we reduced this appropriation by the \$9,880 provided for this purpose here, and transferred it to miscellaneous items, where the payments will be made from fiscal 1962 on.

Senator PASTORE. In the same amount, or a larger amount?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. \$10,000, as opposed to \$9,880.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are the reporters satisfied with this arrangement?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, they are satisfied with this arrangement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And they have no other suggestion?

REQUEST FOR SALARY INCREASES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think what you are referring to has to do with a requested appropriation for increases in salary.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is it.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That has nothing to do with this particular situation. They are satisfied with the resolution authorizing them to contract with emergency reporters.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where would the increase in salaries be proposed?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. In the appropriation for official reporters of debates. This particular appropriation.

This, of course, is not considered in the budget estimate, because this is a new item which will be brought before the committee for the committee's decision.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Who brings that before the committee?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The official reporters will bring that before the committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I wanted to know. That will come to us before we conclude?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate," there is no change for legislative reorganization, or the policy committees.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Under the heading "Joint Economic Committee," there is a reduction of \$80,480. Last year the Joint Economic Committee was granted, by this committee, an increase of \$80,000 in their appropriation on a nonrecurring basis.

In the second supplemental bill, they asked for an additional \$20,000, which was granted. This represented funds for a study that they were having made, as well as two people to be employed.

The reduction of \$80,480 is the \$80,000 nonrecurring increase that was given in the 1962 Legislative Act, and of the \$20,000 granted in the second supplemental, \$19,520 is included here, resulting in an additional \$480 reduction.

The estimate of \$187,075 represents their full fiscal year appropriation, including the increase of \$19,520 as a result of the action taken here in the second supplemental for the employment of these two people.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Joint Committee on Printing, and the appropriations for automobiles, are unchanged. Furniture is unchanged. Expenses of inquiries and investigations is unchanged.

FURNITURE

Senator SALTONSTALL. When you say furniture unchanged, that is \$31,190?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is for what might be needed?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The estimate has been submitted on the basis of the 1962 appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is repairs and maintenance and so on?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The furniture repairs and the purchase of furniture; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Would you expect it to be about as large this year as it was last?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The fact that there have been no supplemental requests this year would indicate no larger. It has been the committee's practice to handle these supplemental requests on an individual basis. As to whether they are recurring or nonrecurring, up to this point we have not had increases granted on a recurring basis.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, if you do not have to repair, you will not use it, anyway?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. OK.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The appropriation for folding documents is unchanged.

KITCHENS AND RESTAURANTS FUNDS

The appropriation for kitchens and restaurants—here we have a reduction of \$110,000, this item being deleted. Under the law which transferred the operation of the restaurant back to the Architect of the Capitol, there is a provision for the appropriation to be paid to the Architect for deposit to a special deposit account. This is now being handled in a manner similar to the House's handling of their restaurant.

I have a letter from Mr. Stewart requesting \$85,000 for the operation of the restaurant which is being placed in the appropriation for miscellaneous items. And so this \$110,000 appropriation will be deleted. There will no longer be a separate appropriation for kitchens and restaurants.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are expenses for inquiries and investigations—can there be any reduction there? Where do you get that figure?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator, this figure has been arrived at through practical experience over the years. Our authorizations on this particular item are many. They have been totaling roughly \$4 million, a little better than \$4 million, in recent years. The rate of expenditure on these authorizations has been roughly 75 or 80 percent. We never know what is going to be authorized in the way of Senate resolutions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is based on experience?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. This is about what we expect to spend. In past years we have had deficits in this area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I know you have.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is the first year in many years it appears this amount will be sufficient to cover the cost of these investigations.

RESTAURANT FINANCING

Senator PASTORE. Is the restaurant self-supporting?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. You will have to check with the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator PASTORE. This \$85,000 that you say you have put in miscellaneous—what is that? A revolving fund?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The money is appropriated, will be appropriated, in miscellaneous items, and transferred to the Architect, who will deposit it in a special deposit account. And this is a revolving fund—the receipts from the operation of the restaurant will then be merged with this appropriation to pay the cost of operating the restaurant.

Senator PASTORE. But what becomes of the \$85,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It becomes part of the special deposit account, and I presume it is necessary, from the Architect's letter, to subsidize the operation of the restaurant.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, it is a subsidy?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. It seems to be; yes, sir.

(The justification submitted by the Architect of the Capitol is as follows:)

SENATE RESTAURANTS, 1963

Senate restaurants, \$85,000

Effective August 1, 1961, management of the Senate Restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings was placed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, pursuant to Public Law 87-82, 87th Congress, approved July 6, 1961.

The following units are in operation:

Capitol Building:

- Main dining room and private dining rooms for Senators.
- Main dining room for staff, press and public (F-48).
- Vandenberg Room for staff and public (F-58).
- Family dining room for staff and public (F-50).
- Special luncheon room (F-49).
- Snack bar (basement).

New Senate Office Building:

- North cafeteria for employees and visitors (basement).
- South cafeteria for Senators and employees (basement).
- Carryout (basement, off northeast corner of Senate Cafeteria).
- Senators' private dining rooms (ground floor).

Old Senate Office Building: Coffee shop and carryout (basement floor).

For 1962, \$85,000 was allowed to meet the operating loss of the restaurants. The same amount is requested for the fiscal year 1963.

Of the appropriation of \$85,000 allowed for 1962, \$64,668 has been obligated or expended to date, leaving a balance of \$20,332 available to meet losses during April, May, and June, 1962. As these are usually months of expanded volume of business, we anticipate that the unobligated balance of \$20,332 will be sufficient to meet losses incurred during this period.

As the committee is aware, it was necessary to close the dining facilities in the Capitol after adjournment last summer in order to permit major remodeling of the old areas and integration of the old facilities with those provided in the new east front extension. This work was completed as planned and the new facilities were opened early in January 1962.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The appropriation for mail transportation is unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The appropriation for miscellaneous items is increased by \$96,220, for the following items: First, the \$10,000 for the official reporters emergency reporting; secondly, the \$85,000 for the Architect of the Capitol for the operation of the restaurant; and third, \$1,220, which is necessary to reimburse the employees' compensation fund for payments made for services provided employees of the Senate.

This is authorized by law, and I have here a statement from the Bureau of Employees Compensation, billing us for a reimbursement of compensation benefits paid.

OTHER ITEMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The appropriations for postage, stationery, and communications are unchanged.

The Legislative Counsel's Office, unchanged.

We had two gratuities, or I should say we have two gratuities, in the second supplemental bill, which, of course, are nonrecurring, and will be deleted in the subsequent bill.

This brings us to total increases of \$737,640, total decreases \$245,360, to a net increase of \$492,280.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you, Mr. Brenkworth.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator PASTORE. The justifications for the Joint Economic Committee will be inserted in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

APRIL 27, 1962.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: This is in response to a notification from the Appropriations Committee office that your subcommittee will commence hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act on April 25. Vice Chairman Douglas and I will be glad to appear and answer any questions about the Joint Economic Committee's budget request.

It is to be noted that the figure of \$167,555 is recorded as the 1963 budget request. In recent years, the committee has required supplemental appropriations over and above the figure provided in the budget estimate referred to in order to carry out the scope and variety of its work. Total appropriations requested and granted were: \$356,950 for 1960; \$202,555 for 1961; and \$279,555 for 1962, inclusive of a \$20,000 supplemental which at this point has been passed by the Senate but not by the House. For fiscal 1963, we estimate that a total

appropriation of \$260,000 would be needed to carry on the work of the committee and its subcommittees.

This amount would permit completion of two projects started in the current fiscal year: updating of the committee's 1957 study of productivity, prices and incomes and an intensive analysis of the international balance of payments. The Committee on Appropriations approved the aforementioned \$20,000 supplemental for 1962 to permit continued work on these two projects and to cover the cost of adding a minority counsel and secretary. The 1963 request would also allow the committee to continue work on a number of its other projects, both current and prospective, although on a somewhat reduced basis as compared with the current year.

It is therefore requested that the Appropriations Act provide \$260,000 for the fiscal year 1963. It is currently anticipated that this is what the committee will require in the future.

Appended hereto is a description of the committee and subcommittee projects for the coming year, along with a description of activities carried on in the year 1961. (Exhibit A.)

Also appended is a table showing expenditures by type for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963. (Exhibit B.)

Needless to say, I will be happy to supply any additional information that you may wish.

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN, *Chairman.*

EXHIBIT A

COMMITTEE PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR

In addition to its continuing work on the President's Economic Report, the Joint Economic Committee has initiated or will shortly undertake the studies listed below. Many of them are planned for completion by the end of calendar year 1962, in accordance with the program outlined in the Report of the Joint Economic Committee on the January 1962 Economic Report of the President (87th Cong., 2d sess., House Rept. No. 1410, pp. 143-146). Some of the studies will, however, carry through the entire fiscal year, although, since the committee's special programs are prepared on a calendar-year basis, these projects will be subject to further review in January 1963.

Productivity, prices, and incomes

In the fiscal year 1962, the committee began an updating of the Joint Economic Committee's 1957 study of this subject. It is planned that the updating be completed in 1963; the budget request would provide funds sufficient to permit this. The updating will include extensive statistical calculations under direct professional supervision, and a considerable amount of machine computation.

International balance of payments

In 1961 a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee (under the chairmanship of Mr. Reuss) made a pioneering study of this subject. A number of original findings and recommendations, including the proposed supplemental increases in the IMF's lending authority, became official policy of the U.S. Government. In spite of progress, however, the deficit in our international payments continues to be a pressing problem and for that reason the committee asked for and received supplemental funds to continue its work. The 1963 request includes allowances for completing this study.

Review of the report of the Commission on Money and Credit

Hearings were held by the full committee during the latter part of 1961 to consider those portions of the report of the Commission on Money and Credit that deal with the questions of coordination and utilization of the Federal Government's plans, functions, and resources toward achievement of the objectives of the Employment Act. A report is in preparation for submission later in 1962.

Variability of private investment in plant and equipment

This study, conducted as part of a series of studies dealing with the volatile elements of the economy, was begun during 1961 with the preparation and release of a series of papers by academic and business experts. Papers completed and released are part I entitled "Investment and Its Financing," and part II which deals with "Some Elements Shaping Investment Decisions."

Arrangements have been for studies of other aspects of the investment problem during 1962. It is also anticipated that with the completion of these study materials, hearings will be held, to which business, labor, and academic experts will be invited.

Inventory movements, accumulation, and liquidation

As a second part of the committee's series of studies of the volatile elements in the economy, three volumes of staff papers were prepared covering "Postwar Fluctuations in Business Inventories" (pt. I); "Causative Factors in Movements of Business Inventories" (pt. II); "Inventory Fluctuations and Economic Instability" (pt. III). Two additional staff studies are in preparation for early submission and release. It is also expected that hearings will be held, at which the authors of these studies will discuss their findings.

Investments in human resources

The Committee staff will undertake during the forthcoming year to prepare a fact book on Investments in Human Resources. Such a fact book may be used as the basis for subsequent hearings next year. The fact book will contain materials on public and private expenditures for education, health, rehabilitation, and other activities that influence the productive capacity of individuals. An attempt will be made to integrate a considerable amount of research which has been done in this general area during recent years.

Study of the dealer market for Federal Government securities

The committee's analysis, completed in 1961, of questionnaires submitted by 17 dealers in Federal Government securities has laid the foundation for further study and hearings in regard to that 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 has 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.

Soviet economic growth

Developments in the last 3 years have rendered the Committee's earlier study of the Soviet economy somewhat out of date. The Committee will engage several specialists to work with staff in updating this study, and if it appears desirable, hearings will later be held.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Study of unemployment

The subcommittee expects to continue its study with additional hearings after the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics submits its report later this year.

The Federal budget as an economic document

An extensive staff study on "The Federal Budget as an Economic Document" was prepared for the subcommittee and released early in January 1962. The study provides information on the steps in budgetary decisionmaking and criteria for constructing a budgetary document for economic analysis and describes the character of present budget data, with some recommendations for changes in the budget document. It is expected that further review of the problem will be carried out during 1962, based on the completed staff study.

Other subcommittee studies

It has been the practice of the committee to have the staff, every other year, under the direction of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics, investigate suggestions for revisions in economic indicators, and to propose incorporation of such additions and revisions as seen desirable. At the time these revisions are made, the staff also revises and brings up to date the "Supplement to Economic Indicators, Historical and Descriptive Background," with the assistance of the Bureau of the Budget. The subcommittee will do this as part of its program for 1962.

The measurement of productive capacity

Among the major difficulties in developing appropriate economic policies is that of maintaining a balance between the expansion of productive capacity and of demand, so that the increased output finds a market. The Subcommittee on Economic Statistics has undertaken a study of the uses that are made, or could be made, of measures of productive capacity, the extent to which such measurements are now available, the coverage and reliability of capacity measures, and of what should be done through public or private sources, if anything, to improve data in this area.

Hearings will be held as soon as practicable, at which various experts on the statistical measurement capacity will be heard, especially those now engaged in preparing such measures in the public or private agencies.

Data on employment for local geographical areas

For a number of years, there has been recurrent interest expressed by Members of Congress and by users of statistical data for improved information on economic developments in local areas, particularly information about changes in employment, unemployment, and related economic data. One of the basic sources of such data by industry and size of establishment for individual counties is a publication called County Business Patterns produced jointly by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and the Bureau of the Census. The data are drawn from the reports by employers on form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, schedule A, Quarterly Report of Wages Taxable under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act for the first quarter of the year. The report appears every 3 years at the present time. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that for a comparatively modest additional sum this publication could be converted to an annual and quite timely source of information about changes in employment by industry, by size of employer, and with the detail at a county level. The costs would be entirely for processing and publication, since no additional data collection is involved. The subcommittee will explore this prospect.

Seasonal adjustments of labor force data

During the past year or two, substantial controversy has again arisen over the procedures used in the adjustment of the reported data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, to eliminate the influence on the data of those regular, recurring forces associated with the seasons of the year. It has been contended that the present methods tend at times to be misleading and alternative methods have been suggested. The staff of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics has been asked to study the issues involved and to prepare a brief memorandum or report describing the various methods in use or proposed, the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods, and a diagnosis of what would be involved in developing a more satisfactory and generally accepted method of seasonal adjustment, if it should appear that the present methods, as employed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are unsatisfactory.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

Chairman Sparkman and Representative Griffiths from the subcommittee and Representative Curtis from the full committee held on-the-spot discussions in six South American countries with key government officials, labor and business leaders, and experts from academic life in November 1961. Their findings were issued by the subcommittee in January 1962 in a report on "Economic Policies and Programs in South America."

The subcommittee has under consideration a similar study in other Latin American countries for 1962.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PROCUREMENT

This subcommittee has held a series of hearings on the progress made by the Department of Defense in reducing unfavorable effects of procurement on economic equilibrium. It will continue to follow these developments with hearings and supporting analysis.

COMMITTEE PROJECTS TERMINATED IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

In addition to the work that has been done on a number of the above items, a number of other activities either have been or will be completed by the end of the current fiscal year.

Review of annual report of the Federal Reserve System

The committee held hearings to review actions of the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee, as set out in the Annual Report of the Board of Governors for the calendar year 1960. This review was concerned with policies and actions affecting levels of employment, production, and purchasing power. A report is being drafted and is expected to be ready for review before the end of the fiscal year.

Government price statistics

The Economic Statistics Subcommittee held hearings, May 1 to 5, to examine the report on Government price statistics which was prepared for the Bureau of the Budget by the National Bureau of Economic Research. A report on these hearings and the committee's findings in regard to the National Bureau Review Committee's recommendations was released.

Study of unemployment

As part of this study, which is examining the cyclical, secular, and structural characteristics of unemployment, staff papers were prepared on the subjects of "Higher Unemployment Rates, 1957-60; Structural Transformation or Inadequate Demand" and "Unemployment: Terminology, Measurement, and Analysis." These papers were reviewed in hearings in December, and a report by the subcommittee was prepared and released on February 2, 1962.

Foreign economic policy

The Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy made an extensive review of all major aspects of foreign economic policy problems and had a number of study papers prepared by experts in the field, including a joint paper by the Honorable Christian A. Herter and the Honorable William L. Clayton. These papers were released prior to hearings and hearings were held in December. The subcommittee findings, based on the studies and hearings, were released in January of this year in a report entitled "Foreign Economic Policy for the 1960's." The subcommittee will continue to follow the activities in this field during 1962, and will undertake one of several studies now under consideration.

Defense procurement

A subcommittee held hearings on the progress made by the Defense Department in reducing the unfavorable effects of military procurement on economic equilibrium. The subcommittee will continue to follow these developments during 1962.

Pensions

Staff work was begun on a study of the effect of private pension systems on employee mobility. The subcommittee staff also explored with representatives of labor and management the possibilities for a study of industries likely to adopt new techniques in the near future, for the purpose of determining the kinds, volumes, and locations of probable labor displacement.

EXHIBIT B

Joint Economic Committee budgets for fiscal 1962 and 1963

	Actual, July 1, 1961 to Mar. 31, 1962	Estimated, Apr. 1 to June 30, 1962	1962 total	Estimated, 1963
Salaries, total.....	\$179, 320	\$56, 490	\$235, 810	\$222, 875
Other:				
Travel.....	7, 203	700	7, 903	8, 000
Telephone and telegraph.....	1, 219	500	1, 719	1, 600
Stationery.....	1, 675	500	2, 175	2, 000
Periodicals and publications.....	494	150	644	600
Petty cash.....	797	150	947	870
Duplicating services.....	442	150	592	590
Witness fees and travel.....	3, 022	1, 626	4, 648	4, 400
Current studies involving outside consultants.....		25, 117	25, 117	19, 065
Total, other.....	14, 852	28, 893	43, 745	37, 125
Grand total.....	194, 172	85, 383	279, 555	260, 000

1962 appropriations:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962.....	\$247, 555
By transfer from fiscal year 1961.....	12, 000
Total appropriations for fiscal 1962 to date.....	259, 555
Anticipated supplemental appropriation.....	20, 000
Total appropriations for fiscal 1962.....	279, 555

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

[See page 101]

LETTER FROM ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senator PASTORE. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol containing proposed language relating to restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol will be inserted in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1962.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to request of your committee, I am submitting the following suggested language for inclusion in the pending legislative branch appropriation bill, 1963:

"RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare working drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost for restoration of the Old Senate Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed and were furnished when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court, \$37,500."

As I indicated to the committee at the recent hearing, the cost of plans, specifications, and cost estimates for restoration work is usually considerably higher than the cost of planning new work. This is due largely to the research involved in restoration work. Since this office has already performed the greater part of the research necessary in planning restoration of these chambers, we are able to obtain architectural services for this project at a reduced rate, the lump-sum cost estimated to be \$50,000. This amount, however, includes an allowance (25 percent) for supervision of the work, checking of shop drawings, visits to shops,

consultation, etc., to be performed after the letting of a construction contract. Since your committee desires that funds be provided only for development of the plans, specifications, and cost estimates, only 75 percent of the \$50,000, or \$37,500, would be required.

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator PASTORE. We stand adjourned until the call of the Chair.
(Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., Wednesday, April 25, 1962, the hearings were concluded.)

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