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ALLOTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF PAY TO COVER THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION ON

H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856

BILLS TO EXTEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1961, RELATING TO ALLOTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF PAY, TO COVER THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 12, 1964

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service



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SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER H.R. 8827 AND H.R. 8856

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CONTENTS

Statement of—	
Evans, John R., vice president, Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, and chairman of the legislative committee-----	Page 10
Humphrey, Harry J., Deputy Comptroller, Government Printing Office-----	5
Lankford, Hon. Richard E., U.S. Congressman from Maryland-----	3
Leftwich, Joe E., Legislative Committee of the Government Printing Office, representing the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101-----	9
Leich, Harold H., Chief, Program Planning Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission; accompanied by Frank Witham, program planner-----	3
McCart, John, operations director, Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO-----	8
Meagher, George, legislative representative, American Federation of Government Employees-----	6
Reid, James, administrative assistant to Hon. Carlton R. Sickles, Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland-----	2

III



CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1

2. The Problem 2

3. The Method 3

4. The Results 4

5. The Discussion 5

6. The Conclusion 6

7. The Appendix 7

8. The Bibliography 8

9. The Index 9

10. The Plates 10



ALLOTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF PAY TO COVER THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1964

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 215, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Edward R. Roybal (chairman) presiding.

Mr. ROYBAL. The hearing will come to order.

This subcommittee was appointed to consider H.R. 8827, sponsored by Mr. Sickles, of Maryland; and H.R. 8856, sponsored by Mr. Lankford, of Maryland; similar bills which will bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of civilian employees' compensation.

(The bills referred to follow :)

[H.R. 8827, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To extend the Act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay, to cover the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize pay with respect to civilian employees of the United States in cases of emergency evacuations, to consolidate the laws governing allotment and assignment of pay by such employees, and for other purposes", approved September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 662; 5 U.S.C. 3071), is amended—

(1) by striking out the word "and" immediately following "(F) the Library of Congress";

(2) by adding

"(G) the Government Printing Office; and" immediately below

"(F) the Library of Congress"; and

(3) by striking out "(G)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(H)".

[H.R. 8856, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the Act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay and other matters

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of the first section of the Act of September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 662; Public Law 87-304; 5 U.S.C. 3071), is amended by striking out

"(F) the Library of Congress; and

"(G) the municipal government of the District of Columbia."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"(F) the Library of Congress;

"(G) the municipal government of the District of Columbia; and

"(H) the Government Printing Office."

Mr. ROYBAL. The act of September 26, 1961, Public Law 87-304, authorizes the head of each department covered by the act to provide: (1) For the continuance and advancement of pay to which civilian employees in cases of emergency evacuations are entitled; and (2) for allotments and assignments of pay by such employees.

Under the provisions of the first section, the act now applies to the departments and agencies of the executive and judicial branches, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the General Accounting Office, and the Library of Congress. These bills will extend the authority provided by the act to the Government Printing Office.

It is my understanding that the basic reason being advanced as justification for this legislation is to provide a means for employees of the Government Printing Office to have the same benefits now enjoyed by employees of the executive branch in regard to the right of the employees to authorize setoffs from their compensation for union dues and for State income tax purposes.

Hon. Carlton R. Sickles has his legislative assistant present.
The subcommittee will now hear from him.

STATEMENT OF JAMES REID, LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. REID. Mr. Chairman, in behalf of Congressman Sickles I would like to say we are very happy you scheduled hearings on this bill. We intend to file a statement later with the subcommittee.

The Congressman himself had hoped to testify this morning. The House Education and Labor Committee has been in executive session since about 9:45 working on the antipoverty legislation and that is the reason for his not being here.

We hope you can support this measure and we intend to file a statement with the committee detailing the reasons for our introduction of the bill and we hope you will get behind it.

Mr. ROYBAL. All right, sir; thank you very much.
(The statement of Congressman Sickles follows:)

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CARLTON R. SICKLES, OF MARYLAND

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that you have scheduled hearings on H.R. 8827.

This measure would bring the Government Printing Office under the provisions of Public Law 87-304. Among other things, this would provide the authority for the withholding of Maryland and Virginia State income taxes from the pay of those employees working for the GPO who wish to do so.

This legislation is favored by the State of Maryland and the employees of the GPO. Mr. James L. Harrison, Public Printer, has no objection to the passage of this bill. I hope members of the committee will give this bill their support.

Mr. ROYBAL. Hon. Richard E. Lankford has a statement which, without objection, will be submitted for the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1964.

HON. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee,
213 Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I was very glad to learn that you are going to hold a hearing on May 12 on legislation I have proposed (H.R. 8856) which would amend existing legislation so as to permit the Government Printing Office to withhold State income taxes from the pay of its employees.

As you know, the act of September 26, 1961, permits certain Government agencies, but not the Government Printing Office, to withhold State income taxes from salary checks. However, the Comptroller General has ruled that in the absence of specific authority the Public Printer cannot withhold State income taxes. H.R. 8856 would give the Public Printer that authority.

I believe that the reasons for enactment of this legislation are self-evident. There is no question that it would be much more convenient for the employees of the Government Printing Office if they were to have their State income taxes withheld from their salary checks. I have been informed by the Printing Office that they could accomplish this very easily.

I also understand that the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia have endorsed this legislation, and that there is no objection to it from any quarter. Therefore, I strongly urge that your committee give favorable consideration to H.R. 8856.

I would appreciate it if you would make this letter a part of the record of the hearings.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD E. LANKFORD,
Member of Congress.

Mr. ROYBAL. We will now hear from Mr. Harold H. Leich, Chief, Program Planning Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD H. LEICH, CHIEF, PROGRAM PLANNING DIVISION, U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. LEICH. Mr. Chairman, I am accompanied by Mr. Frank Witham, of the Program Planner Division of the Civil Service Commission.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee this morning in order to present the views of the Civil Service Commission regarding H.R. 8827, introduced by Mr. Sickles, and H.R. 8856, introduced by Mr. Lankford, which are similar bills designed to bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the act of September 26, 1961, Public Law 87-304, relating to emergency evacuations payments to Federal civilian employees and allotments and assignments from their pay.

On May 11, 1964, Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the Civil Service Commission, dispatched a letter to the Honorable Tom Murray, chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, setting forth the Commission's views on these two bills.

I have extra copies of the letter here and would suggest that the letter be made part of your committee's hearing record.

Mr. ROYBAL. Without objection, that will be done.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., May 11, 1964.

Hon. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives,
Room 213, Cannon House Office Building.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further reply to your requests of January 3, 1964, for the Commission's views on H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856, similar bills which would bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay and other matters.

The act of September 26, 1961 (Public Law 87-304), authorizes the head of each department covered by the act to provide for the continuance and advancement of pay to its civilian employees in cases of emergency evacuations, and to provide for allotments and assignments of pay by such employees. This act now applies to all departments and agencies in the executive and judicial branches, to the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress in the legislative branch. H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856 would extend the authority provided by this act to the Government Printing Office.

The authority to the head of each department under the act of September 26, 1961, to provide for evacuation payments and allotments and assignments of pay is permissive. However, the regulations and procedures established under this authority by departments in the executive branch must be consistent with regulations of the Civil Service Commission issued pursuant to section 6 of the act and Executive Order 10982. If included within the purview of the act, the Government Printing Office, not being in the executive branch, would not be subject to the Commission's regulations.

The Commission sees no objection to the enactment of legislation such as proposed in H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856 to bring the Government Printing Office within the purview of the act of September 26, 1961.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MACY, Jr., *Chairman.*

MR. LEICH. In brief the letter states the Commission has no objection to the coverage of the Government Printing Office under Public Law 87-304, and points out that the Government Printing Office, if covered, would not be subject to the regulatory authority of the Civil Service Commission which the President granted under Executive Order 10982.

That order applies to executive branch agencies only and does not govern the two present legislative branch agencies, the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office, which are already covered under Public Law 87-304.

Therefore, if these current bills are enacted, the Public Printer would have full authority to carry out such provisions of Public Law 87-304 as he deemed necessary.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we believe that since the executive branch agencies are covered by the legislation, and two of the major legislative branch agencies are already covered, that it would be appropriate for the Government Printing Office likewise to be covered and therefore the Civil Service Commission has no objection.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I will be glad to try to respond to any questions the committee might have.

MR. ROYBAL. Mr. Ellsworth?

MR. ELLSWORTH. Is it your understanding that this legislation would permit employees to ask that their State income tax be withheld? It would not require it to be withheld; is that correct?

Mr. LEICH. That is my understanding, that this would be entirely permissive on the part of the employee, assuming that he were a resident of one State and working in another State. Under those conditions he could request, and it would be entirely permissive on his part, to have such income tax withheld.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. While the executive branch and several organizations under the legislative branch can do that, the Government Printing Office cannot do that as it now stands?

Mr. LEICH. That is my understanding.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Are there other institutions that should be brought in under this legislation that have been left out inadvertently or otherwise?

Mr. LEICH. So far as the executive branch is concerned they are completely covered. We have not made a study of the extent to which organizations in the legislative branch might not be covered.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Thank you.

Mr. ROYBAL. Thank you very much.

We will hear now from Mr. Harry J. Humphrey, Deputy Comptroller, Government Printing Office.

STATEMENT OF HARRY J. HUMPHREY, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee in behalf of the Public Printer, who had a prior commitment, in order to furnish a statement of the views of the Government Printing Office relative to H.R. 8827 and 8856. These bills propose the extension of the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay, to cover the Government Printing Office.

Upon passage of Public Law 87-304 no action was taken by this Office to implement the provisions of this act as the Government Printing Office was not named as one of the agencies affected. However, when it was ruled that this act was to cover the authorization for allotment and assignment of pay by employees for other than emergency evacuation purposes, we decided to verify our position as to the effect of this law by requesting a decision of the Comptroller General.

On August 8, 1963, the Comptroller General ruled that since the Government Printing Office is not specifically mentioned it is not one of the departments covered by the act, and secondly, since regulations or orders issued pursuant to the authority granted by the act cannot have a greater scope than that authorized by the act, it follows that the Government Printing Office is not subject to any such regulations or orders. Therefore, no action was taken to establish regulations in the Government Printing Office for the implementation of this act.

Should the proposed inclusion of the Government Printing Office under this act be approved by the Congress it will require some additional work to provide the necessary accounting for the allotments and assignments of pay authorized. However, the Public Printer wishes to inform the committee that he has no objection to passage of this bill as it will place the Government Printing Office within the same provisions of the law in this respect as the other agencies of the Federal Government.

Mr. ROYBAL. I have a letter dated January 8 to Chairman Murray from the Public Printer, James L. Harrison.

Without objection we shall insert that letter at this point in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JANUARY 8, 1964.

HON. TOM MURRAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with your request of January 3, 1964, I am furnishing, in triplicate, comment on the following proposed legislation: H.R. 8827, introduced by Congressman Sickles; and H.R. 8856, introduced by Congressman Lankford; pertaining to covering the Government Printing Office within the act of September 26, 1961, relating to allotment and assignment of pay.

I have no objection to passage of the above bills, as they will place the Government Printing Office within the same provisions of the law as the other agencies of the Federal Government, in this respect.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES L. HARRISON, *Public Printer.*

Mr. ROYBAL. Will the additional work require any additional personnel?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not believe it will. We have the electronic equipment to handle our payroll operation and I believe it can be programed to fit in without any material increase in cost.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Ellsworth?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have no questions.

Mr. ROYBAL. That will be all, sir.

Thank you very much.

We will hear next from Mr. Hubert P. Hoy, a representative of the Composing Division Scale Committee, Government Printing Office.

(No response.)

Mr. ROYBAL. We will hear, then, from Mr. George Meagher, legislative representative, American Federation of Government Employees.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE MEAGHER, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. MEAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I am George Meagher, director of legislation. The American Federation of Government Employees endorses both bills, H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856, which would bring the Government Printing Office under the purview of dues checkoff.

We have a statement which I would like to file for the record and just make a short brief comment on the statement.

Mr. ROYBAL. Without objection the statement will be filed for the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON THE BILLS, H.R. 8827 AND H.R. 8856, TO INCLUDE THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE IN THE BASIC LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY FOR VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Inasmuch as the bill H.R. 8827, sponsored by Representative Sickles, of Maryland, has a single, practical purpose and that purpose is beneficial to a sizable group of Federal employees, it is the viewpoint of the American Federation of Government Employees that the bill should become law. The same favorable opinion applies equally to H.R. 8856, a similar bill by Mr. Lankford, of Maryland.

Enactment of such legislation is necessary because of the omission of the Government Printing Office from the act of September 26, 1961, Public Law 87-304, which contains the basic legislative authority for voluntary allotments by Federal employees for any purpose.

This law became recognized as the statutory authority for allotments for such purposes as State income taxes and union dues. Authority for allotment for union dues was affirmed by the Comptroller General in a decision given Chairman John W. Macy, of the Civil Service Commission, January 7, 1963 (B-40342 and B-132133) and for State income taxes in a decision of June 4, 1963 (B-104553).

The only aspect of allotments by Federal employees of significance with respect to H.R. 8827 is the matter of coverage of the act of September 26, 1961. Section 1 of the act plainly applies to "each executive department of the Government of the United States of America" as well as to "each agency and independent establishment" and to "each corporation wholly owned or controlled by such Government."

The act also specifically mentions the judicial branch and the government of the District of Columbia but it does not indicate blanket coverage of the entire legislative branch. It refers only to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress.

The report on the bill H.R. 2555 in the 87th Congress, which became Public Law 87-304, indicates the desire of Congress to have conformity of regulations issued by the President and by agency heads in the legislative branch:

"* * * although, in the case of those departments outside the executive branch, the regulations of the head of each department technically are not subject to the Presidential regulations, it is anticipated that, in the interests of uniformity, these regulations will conform, as nearly as practicable, to the Presidential regulations."

The report did not, however, say anything about the extent of coverage in the legislative branch. It became necessary therefore for the Public Printer to request a ruling by the Comptroller which was given August 8, 1963 (B-152126). The Public Printer asked two questions: 1. Is the Government Printing Office included in the law, though not specifically mentioned; and 2. If it is not included, is it subject to any regulations or orders issued under authority of Public Law 87-304?

The Comptroller General replied negatively to both questions:

"Section 1 of the act does not generally include the legislative branch of which the Government Printing Office is a part, in defining the 'departments' covered by the act. Therefore, since the Government Printing Office is not specifically mentioned, it is not one of the departments covered by the act.

"Secondly, since regulations or orders issued pursuant to the authority granted by the act cannot have a greater scope than that authorized by the act, it follows that the Government Printing Office is not subject to any such regulations or orders."

The two bills which have been introduced in the House have for their intent the correction of this situation in which the law apparently does not permit employee allotments in the Government Printing Office. If enacted, they would further achieve uniformity throughout the Government service, for there appears to be no valid reason why there should be different rules or procedure in any agencies of the Federal Government.

Since there are more than 7,000 persons employed by the Government Printing Office, extension of the privilege of allotment for such purposes as union dues or State income taxes, or for other purposes which may provide personal convenience, becomes a matter of considerable importance. In the interest of these employees, many of whom are members of the American Federation of Government Employees, it is our hope that H.R. 8827 will be favorably reported for action by the House.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to comment on this legislation.

Mr. MEAGHER. The report on the bill H.R. 2555 in the 87th Congress, which became Public Law 87-304, indicates the desire of Congress to have conformity of regulations issued by the President and by agency heads in the legislative branch.

The report did not, however, say anything about the extent of coverage in the legislative branch. It became necessary therefore for the

Public Printer to request a ruling by the Comptroller which was given August 8, 1963 (B-152126). The Public Printer asked two questions:

1. Is the Government Printing Office included in the law, though not specifically mentioned; and
2. If it is not included, is it subject to any regulations or orders issued under authority of Public Law 87-304?

The Comptroller General replied negatively to both questions.

The two bills which have been introduced in the House have for their intent the correction of this situation in which the law apparently does not permit employee allotments in the Government Printing Office. If enacted, they would further achieve uniformity throughout the Government service, for there appears to be no valid reason why there should be different rules or procedure in any agencies of the Federal Government.

We represent employees both at the Washington Government Printing Office and also the Chicago printing office. We have had lodges there for over 10 years in both cases.

In behalf of these employees we would like to see them share in the benefits of the previous legislation.

Mr. ROYBAL. Can you tell us how many employees you represent who would be involved in this legislation?

Mr. MEAGHER. About 250, sir. We have a little over 100 in Chicago and the rest would be in Washington.

Mr. ROYBAL. Thank you.

Mr. Ellsworth?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROYBAL. Thank you very much.

We will now hear from Mr. John McCart, operations director, Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO.

STATEMENT OF JOHN McCART, OPERATIONS DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. McCART. Mr. Chairman, we have supplied the subcommittee with a copy of our statement. With your permission I would like to have it inserted in the transcript and proceed extemporaneously.

Mr. ROYBAL. Without objection that will be ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Government Employees' Council representing 27 AFL-CIO unions with members in the Federal service including the Government Printing Office, endorses H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856.

Introduced by Representatives Carlton R. Sickles and Richard E. Lankford, respectively, the bills authorize the Public Printer to utilize payroll deduction for State income taxes and union dues at the request of employees.

The council desires to express its appreciation to the sponsor of the measures and to you and your colleagues on the subcommittee for arranging this hearing.

The purpose of the pending legislation is to extend to Government Printing Office employees the same opportunity which now exists in other Federal agencies for employees to designate withholding State income levies and union dues from their pay. On the part of both the Public Printer and the individual employees involved, the action would be voluntary.

In the case of union dues, agreement would have to be reached between unions and management at the Government Printing Office to apply the payroll withholding process. Following such agreement, the individual employee would still exercise the option of having his dues deducted or not.

In effect, the two bills under consideration simply extend to the Government Printing Office the 1961 statute (Public Law 87-304) approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. That law prescribed the conditions under which most Federal workers generally and the Federal Government may allot and assign their pay. It served as the basis for the executive branch policy permitting voluntary payroll withholding of union dues.

We urge that the subcommittee approve the legislation at an early date.

Mr. ROYBAL. You may proceed.

Mr. McCART. Mr. Chairman, the Government Employees' Council has among its affiliates the printing unions in the Government Printing Office, the craft unions in the Government Printing Office, and, as indicated by Mr. Meagher, the American Federation of Government Employees, so we speak in their behalf.

We appear today in support of the two bills pending before the subcommittee. I want to express our appreciation to you and to your colleagues and to the sponsors of the bills, Representatives Sickles and Lankford.

I do not think it is necessary for me to expand on the reason that this legislation is desirable. I would simply like to emphasize this point: That in the case of both the withholding of union dues and the withholding of State income taxes this is a completely voluntary action on the part of both the Public Printer, the unions, and the individual employees affected, so that the authority being sought is simply a legislative sanction to permit the Public Printer and the unions and the employees in question to express their desire in the matter.

As you are well aware, the intent of this legislation is simply to extend to the Government Printing Office the practices now in effect in the executive branch with the enactment of Public Law 87-304.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the 27 unions associated with our council subscribe to this legislation and urge your early favorable action.

Thank you.

Mr. ROYBAL. I have no questions of this gentleman.

Mr. Ellsworth?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. McCART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROYBAL. We will now hear from the representative of the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

STATEMENT OF JOE E. LEFTWICH, MEMBER, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 101; ACCOMPANIED BY SIDNEY E. SORRELS

Mr. LEFTWICH. Mr. Chairman, after what has been said here there is very little for me to say in response to these bills except that in behalf of the Government employees I would like to ask for a favorable report from the committee as all employees are interested in it.

Mr. ROYBAL. Do you have a written or prepared statement?

Mr. LEFTWICH. No, sir; I do not at this time. However, Mr. John R. Evans, chairman of our committee, is tied up at the present time in a labor dispute at the Evening Star. I ask permission to insert a statement that was prepared by him.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. May we have your full name?

Mr. LEFTWICH. I am Joe E. Leftwich.

Mr. ROYBAL. You represent?

Mr. LEFTWICH. I am on the legislative committee of the Government Printing Office, representing the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

Mr. ROYBAL. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEFTWICH. Thank you, sir.

(The statement of Mr. Evans follows:)

STATEMENT BY JOHN R. EVANS, VICE PRESIDENT, COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
No. 101, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

When the bill H.R. 2555 in the 87th Congress was passed it was discovered that it did not include the employees of the Government Printing Office. The Public Printer asked for a ruling of the bill as it affects the employees of the Government Printing Office and the Comptroller ruled that the employees were not subject to the bill.

Two bills have been introduced in the House to correct this situation: they are H.R. 8827, by Representative Sickles, and H.R. 8856, by Representative Lankford, both from the State of Maryland.

There are approximately 7,000 employees in the Government Printing Office who are interested in having the privilege of allotment extended to them for the purposes of union dues and State income taxes. In the interest of these Government Printing Office employees, we hope that H.R. 8827 and H.R. 8856 will receive a favorable report from this committee so that it may be reported to the House for action in the near future.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement to your committee.

Mr. ROYBAL. Is there anyone else who would like to testify for or against this bill?

(No response.)

Mr. ROYBAL. Without objection, the hearing will be adjourned.





