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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 8775

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1966, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1965

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. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Yarborough, Stennis, Saltonstall, and Young.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN; ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; LEWIS C. COFFIN, LAW LIBRARIAN; ROBERT C. GOOCH, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT; HUGH L. ELSBREE, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; AND WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER

FUNDS REQUESTED AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations will be in session.

Today, we are commencing hearings on the appropriation requests for the legislative branch for fiscal year 1966, and are considering first the appropriations requested by the Library of Congress.

The total funds requested for the various activities of the Library amount to $26,644,800 for fiscal year 1966, and the House of Representatives has allowed $25,502,300.

The House allowance is $1,420,500 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, but $1,142,500 under the budget estimates. I will insert into the record at this point several summary tables from the justification and a letter from the Librarian commenting on the House bill.

(The tables referred to follow:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

	1965 appropriation	Pay raise proposed supplemental	1965 adjusted	1966 requested	Increase or decrease, 1966 over 1965
Salaries and expenses:					
Library of Congress	$10,626,000	$375,800	$11,001,800	$11,955,000	$953,200
Copyright Office	1,828,000	86,200	1,914,200	2,021,000	106,800
Legislative Reference Service	2,245,000	167,800	2,412,800	2,524,000	111,200
Distribution of catalog cards	3,703,800	106,300	3,810,100	4,103,000	292,900
Books for the general collections	670,000		670,000	800,000	130,000
Books for the Law Library	110,000		110,000	125,000	15,000
Salaries and expenses:					
Books for the blind	2,446,000	12,600	2,458,600	2,675,000	216,400
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	112,800		112,800	112,800	
Preservation of motion pictures	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Total, regular appropriations	21,791,600	748,700	22,540,300	24,365,800	1,825,500
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)	1,541,500		1,541,500	2,279,000	737,500
Total	23,333,100	748,700	24,081,800	26,644,800	2,563,000

TABLE II.—*Summary of budgeted positions, 1964, 1965, 1966*

Appropriation title	1964 total number	1965 total number	1966 total number
Salaries and expenses:			
Library of Congress	1,276	1,365	1,428
Copyright Office	252	255	268
Legislative Reference Service	220	224	228
Distribution of catalog cards	331	393	400
Books for the blind	33	36	38
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	15	15	15
Preservation of motion pictures	1	1	1
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):			
U.S. personnel	9	10	13
Native personnel	94	101	146
Total	2,231	2,400	2,537

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 1966*

	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	Special foreign currency program	Total
INCREASES									
To maintain present level of staff and service in 1966:									
Ingrade increases, wage board increases, and reallocations (including personnel benefits)	$184,490	$38,075	$41,929	$44,232			$5,280		$314,006
Annualization of pay raise costs	44,209	740	6,881	1,058			1,400		54,288
Provide full financing for Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (including personnel benefits)	150,000								150,000
Reimbursement to General Services Administration for protective services at Navy Yard Annex	30,000								30,000
Cleaning, laundering, and repair of uniforms	7,000								7,000
Replacement of vehicles	10,000								10,000
Subtotal	425,699	38,815	48,810	45,290			6,680		565,294
To meet increased prices for printing and binding: Increased charges by Government Printing Office	4,700			15,000					19,700
Total to maintain present operating level	430,399	38,815	48,810	60,290			6,680		584,994
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service and to reduce arrearages:									
Salaries, new positions	(63) 327,116	(13) 63,030	(4) 58,215	(7) 52,945			(2) 9,005		(89) 510,311
Personnel benefits, new positions	25,492	4,955	4,175	3,965			715		39,302
Reimbursement to District of Columbia Metropolitan Police for protective services	27,000								27,000
Automation study	225,000								225,000
Xeroxing class K project	3,340								3,340
Contigency fund				250,000					250,000

TABLE III.—*Summary of increases and decreases requested, fiscal year 1966*

	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	Special foreign currency program	Total
INCREASES—continued									
To meet increased workload etc.—Continued									
Printing				$143,700			$7,000		$150,700
Office supplies				6,000					6,000
Books and Library materials					$130,000	$15,000			145,000
Repair to machines							78,000		78,000
Books on tape and playback machines							150,000		150,000
Total to meet increased workload, etc	$607,948	$67,985	$62,390	456,610	130,000	15,000	244,720		1,584,653
Total increases, regular appropriations	1,038,347	106,800	111,200	516,900	130,000	15,000	251,400		2,169,647
DECREASES									
Accident compensation	−6,047								−6,047
Rental of space	−23,100								−23,100
Moving costs to Navy Yard Annex	−50,000			−75,000					−125,000
Vehicles	−6,000								−6,000
Printing				−149,000					−149,000
Research and development							−30,000		−30,000
Needles							−5,000		−5,000
Total decreases	−85,147			−224,000			−35,000		−344,147
Net increases, regular appropriations	953,200	106,800	111,200	292,900	130,000	15,000	216,400		1,825,500
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program):									
Foreign currencies								$685,000	685,000
U.S. dollars								52,500	52,500
Total increases, special foreign currency program								737,500	737,500
Net increases	953,200	106,800	111,200	292,900	130,000	15,000	216,400	737,500	2,563,000

NOTE.—Appropriations with no increase: Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents, $112,800; preservation of motion pictures, $50,000.

STATEMENT BY DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Senator MONRONEY. We welcome as our first witness Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, the distinguished Librarian of Congress, along with members of his staff, and ask that you proceed with your presentation, Dr. Mumford.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a brief summary statement here which I would like first to present and then go into details of the justifications as much as the committee wishes.

My colleagues and I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to answer any questions you may have regarding our estimates for fiscal year 1966, to summarize briefly the action taken by the House on these estimates, and to explain all our requests, especially those for restoration of a limited number of items cut by the House as reflected in H.R. 8775 and Report No. 442 of the House Committee on Appropriations.

INCREASES GRANTED OVER FISCAL YEAR 1965 ALLOWANCE

The Library of Congress is very grateful for the increases totaling $1,420,500 over the 1965 level granted by the House. These increases allow for such costs as within-grade increases, which are necessary merely to maintain the current level of operations; provide for 76 of the 89 new positions requested under all appropriation heads other than the special foreign currency appropriation; authorize $200,000 of the $225,000 requested to get underway on the Library's automation project; grant $100,000 of the $145,000 increase requested in our two regular book acquisition funds; grant in full the amounts requested for the Copyright Office, Legislative Reference Service, and books for the blind, including all increases requested to meet workload requirements and improve these important services; and, in essence, permit the full amount requested for the self-supporting card distribution service, since the $50,000 reduction is in the contingency fund of $250,000 requested and it is possible that the $200,000 provided for the contingency fund will be sufficient to met unusual increases in this program.

May I state again that I am pleased with this recognition by the House of the needs of the Library of Congress and I hope very much that the Senate will approve this action.

RESTORATIONS REQUESTED

I now wish to direct my remaining introductory remarks to just a few items cut by the House which my colleagues and I firmly believe merit further consideration by this subcommittee if the Library is to fulfill its mission of service and leadership.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, PERSONNEL

First, under our main appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress," which the House committee has aptly referred to as the Library's backbone general operating fund, I am formally requesting a restoration of $84,000 to finance an estimated 13 out of 63 new positions requested under this head but reduced by the House without specific designation of positions.

I wish to assure this subcommittee that all of the 63 new positions requested were carefully selected by me from a long list of new positions recommended by the directors of the several departments involved, all such recommendations actually representing bona fide needs.

However, my selection was made on a priority basis in order to reduce the amount of our estimates. Of the 63 new positions requested, most of them are for various processing activities, and any reduction in such positions would necessarily result in increased arrearages and consequent impairment of service.

The remaining new positions requested were to strengthen reference services in various areas throughout the Library, and reductions in these would seriously affect these essential services.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AUTOMATION PROJECT

Under the same appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress," I am also requesting a restoration of $25,000 for the automation project. As I have tried to make clear in the justification before you, I feel that the total request of $225,000 is quite modest in the light of the great significance of the undertaking, the need for making greater progress in an area in which the library world looks to us for guidance and leadership, and in comparison with the recommendation of a distinguished committee of experts that the Library request $750,000 to start this project.

BOOKS FOR GENERAL COLLECTIONS AND LAW LIBRARY

Under the appropriations, "Books for the general collections" and "Books for the Law Library," I am making a request for restoration of the $45,000 which was not allowed by the House.

I wish to make clear that this $45,000 does represent bona fide needs, as books and library materials are obviously the lifeblood of the Library, and this need includes preservation of library materials as well.

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

Finally, there is the reduction in the appropriation for the "Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program). The total reduction comes to $737,500 of which $685,000 is for the purchase of excess foreign currencies and $52,500 for hard dollar support.

Of this total, I am asking for restoration of $526,800 of which $483,000 is for the purchase of excess foreign currencies, and $43,800 for hard dollar support.

I am not asking for restoration of the amount that was originally requested for beginning a program in Brazil. We were informed by a Bureau of the Budget bulletin that excess foreign currencies were available for purposes of the fiscal year 1966 estimates, but we have just now learned that a proposed agreement with Brazil has not materialized and that Brazil is out of the picture for the time being as an excess foreign currency country.

It is pointed out that of the amount now requested for restoration some 92 percent is for foreign currencies excess to the normal needs of the United States, that this program has been highly successful in bringing to the Library of Congress and to other important libraries throughout the country materials essential for research which might otherwise not be available, that a moderate expansion in current programs is clearly indicated by experience, and that we have reliable information that in Poland and in Yugoslavia, where we propose to establish new projects, there is available much material that is important for research.

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues and I will be glad to elaborate on my introductory remarks and on the justification before you.

(The document referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: In accordance with instructions from the Senate Committee on Appropriations that we submit a letter stating the position of the Library of Congress with respect to the House action on H.R. 8775, covering appropriations to the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1966. I respectfully submit the following comments and requests.

The Library of Congress is pleased with the increase of $1,420,500 granted over the 1965 level. It will enable the Library of Congress to make substantial progress in many of the operating areas. We hope that the Senate will approve this action and will give sympathetic consideration to certain of the requests which were disallowed.

Alternate arrangements were made for taking care of some activities for which requests were made but which were not allowed. Other decreases, however, affect operations where the needs for additional direct appropriations seem to us important and urgent. We, therefore, request the following restorations:

1. Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress: Restoration requested, $109,000.
   A. $25,000, representing the reduction from $225,000 to $200,000 for prosecution of the Library's automation project.
   B. $84,000, the amount cut from the $352,000 requested for new positions. This amount would reduce the new positions by approximately 13.
2. Books for the general collections: $40,000, representing the cut made in requests under this appropriation.
3. Books for the Law Library: $5,000, representing the cut made in requests under this appropriation.
4. Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program): $483,000 for payments in Treasury-owned foreign currency and $43,800 in U.S. dollars, or a total restoration of $526,800. This restoration would provide for a much needed but moderate expansion of the current book acquisition and related programs in India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, and for initiation of programs in Poland and Yugoslavia. We have just been informed that, in the absence of the anticipated agreement with Brazil, that country is not now considered an excess foreign currency area and the amounts considered necessary to initiate a program in Brazil have therefore been deleted from the original estimates.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

TOTAL RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Dr. Mumford, for your statement. You are asking in simple arithmetic for restoration of how much of the budget cut of $1,142,500 that the House reduced your appropriation request?

Dr. MUMFORD. A total of $680,800.

Senator MONRONEY. I didn't get that quite added up correctly. In other words, you are asking to put back every single penny that the House cut out?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Mr. ROSSITER. $292,000 was reduced by the House under our main appropriation. We are asking for restoration of $109,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Let me get those established.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The House cut was $1,142,500.

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And you are asking restoration of $680,800?

Mr. ROSSITER. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. About 60 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. That is item No. 18 on the sheet. You are requesting $109,000 restoration in that item?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; that is under the general appropriation, "Library of Congress, salaries and expenses."

Senator MONRONEY. As against $292,000?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

RECAPITULATION OF REQUESTS

Senator MONRONEY. No restoration in Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, and Books for the Blind?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Catalog distribution, no cut there?

Dr. MUMFORD. There was a reduction there, sir, a cut of $50,000 from the contingency fund of $250,000 that we had requested, but we have no absolute evidence that precisely $250,000 would be required. This was requested to cover the unexpected increases in the sale of catalog cards and we think possibly $200,000 will enable us to get through.

Senator MONRONEY. Next books for the general collection, and you are asking for full restoration of that $40,000.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; we are.

Senator MONRONEY. That would seem to me to be logical to try to keep your book collection up to the very limit that you require.

Dr. MUMFORD. With the tremendous increase in publication, both in this country and around the world, as well as a steady increase in prices, it is essential that we continue to increase our book appropriations if we are to keep pace with the important publications that are being issued.

Senator MONRONEY. And you are asking for the full restoration of that amount, $40,000?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And for the full restoration of the next item, $5,000 for books for the Law Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. The same considerations apply to that as to the general collection.

Senator MONRONEY. "Books for the blind, salaries and expenses," that was approved as requested?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The next item for organizing and microfilming the papers of the "President's, salaries and expenses," $112,800?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. That went through as requested. "Preservation of early American motion pictures," $50,000. That was approved as requested.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

As to collection and distribution of library materials, (special foreign currency program), a reduction was made of $737,500 below the budget estimate and you are requesting restoration of $526,800 for that.

As I understand this foreign currency program, this money has already been spent and what we have left is a wide assortment of foreign currencies that will be of no value whatsoever to us for our military or diplomatic purposes and the cash we actually appropriate will go back into the Treasury itself.

Mr. ROSSITER. That is right.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The U.S.-owned foreign currencies are there. They are excess to other needs of the Government, and this program serves a very important educational purpose for which they can be used. It does require some hard dollars to implement this, but this in turn is partly reimbursed by the contributions from the libraries that participate in the program.

Senator MONRONEY. So you do earn a little bit coming in as a result of this foreign currency.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. With the other we are just swapping our own dollars actually and using this. I favor using what we can any time it is significant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the chairman yield?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION TO PLAN

Senator SALTONSTALL. As I understand it, the argument of the opponents of this plan comes principally from the use of hard American dollars. With respect to this $43,800 of American dollars that you request, as I understand it, you get back a substantial amount from other libraries in this country

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it would be very important to have that figure accurate as to what we get back so that the net expenditure of the Federal Government on that subject is clear. Isn't that possible to do, for the last year, anyway?

RETURNS FROM PROGRAM

Dr. MUMFORD. We are getting back approximately $31,000 now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So the net expense of the Federal Government is $12,000 of hard American dollars.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. The total in hard dollars that we are spending for the entire program in India, Pakistan, Egypt, Indonesia, and Israel is $124,500. Of that we are now getting back $31,000 and if

we are allowed to go into Poland and Yugoslavia we would expect this return to be increased to nearly $40,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Increased to $40,000.

Dr. MUMFORD. Close to it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that would mean that it would be a net expense under present circumstances to the Federal Government of $93,000.

Dr. MUMFORD. The net now is about $93,000 as you indicated. If we undertake a program in Poland and Yugoslavia it would be increased to about $127,000.

ISSUE BEFORE COMMITTEE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then, Mr. Chairman, is not the issue, for this committee to decide, and for the Senate to decide, is do we extend this program into Yugoslavia and Poland.

That is the principal issue before us.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; and a small expansion in the ongoing program.

There is another important consideration and that is our request for the restoration of the 13 positions which were eliminated under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress."

Senator SALTONSTALL. You were discussing that. The other issue is 13 positions and $25,000 for automation?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

PURPOSE OF REQUESTED INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, the total increase you are asking in restoration of dollars would be to take care of the Yugoslavian and the Polish programs.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; to provide for Poland and Yugoslavia and some increases in the ongoing program, and only $43,800 would be required in hard dollars, of which part would come back in the contributions of the recipient libraries.

Senator MONRONEY. We have a large amount of Yugoslav currency and of Polish currency on hand as a result of our foreign sales under the surplus agricultural program.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. These dollars that we will appropriate will all go to Americans undoubtedly.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. There will be no dollar inflow to Poland or to Yugoslavia.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. We have to have a minimum staff—one or two people in these centers abroad, where we are acquiring materials, making accessions lists, and doing the preliminary cataloging—and we have to pay part of their salaries in dollars.

Senator MONRONEY. How many Americans will you have in Poland, for example?

Dr. MUMFORD. Only one.

Senator MONRONEY. One in Yugoslavia?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. Is he reimbursed for salary and expenses in dollars, or is he reimbursed——

Dr. MUMFORD. Only part of his salary is paid in dollars. Then we have to have a small staff here in Washington at the Library to direct and coordinate the program.

Senator MONRONEY. So there is no way possible any dollars will flow into these two countries.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. But we will use up their currency at a ratio of what in dollars to foreign currencies? About 10 percent?

Dr. MUMFORD. A little less than 10 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. Ten percent. In other words, we use 90 percent of their local currency, which if we didn't use it up would act as an interest-free loan to stabilize their currency otherwise because we hold if off the market; is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. And it may even depreciate very badly as it has done in Indonesia.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Senator MONRONEY. You are operating in what countries now?

Dr. MUMFORD. In India, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Israel, and Indonesia. Congress has given us authority to operate in Burma, but as yet we have not been able to get the green light from the Burmese Government.

Senator MONRONEY. In the foreign aid bill there was a special section written in by Senator Harris of Oklahoma who would deny any foreign aid funds to be spent in Indonesia or in United Arab Republic if the President finds that they are guilty of aggression.

This program is so important that you feel it is necessary to carry on a program in the United Arab Republic?

COORDINATION WITH U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Dr. MUMFORD. It is. We would certainly like to carry the program on as long as we possibly can in foreign countries in accordance with U.S. foreign policy.

Senator MONRONEY. If it is established by the Congress that the foreign policy included this right of the President to deny even this type of funds to be spent in the United Arab Republic or in Indonesia you would have no objection.

Dr. MUMFORD. We would dislike very much to suspend the program, but I assume we would have no alternative.

Senator MONRONEY. If they are guilty of aggression as found by the President I think we ought to have one policy that is the same and not spotty all around.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; I agree. We follow the policies of the State Department.

Senator MONRONEY. Actually if we suspended the program and the use of foreign currencies as far as they are concerned it would benefit them rather than us because it would be just that much more currency that would be locked up and not spent that we hold for them. Correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions on this foreign currency program?

IMPORTANCE OF RESTORATION

Senator YARBOROUGH. I just think that this is one place where it looks to me like it is all gain and nothing to lose. I can't understand any of the House cut. I would restore it all if it can be used profitably to get these books and get these records.

Assume that they became hostile to us. Assume even if they were enemies. The best way to defeat an enemy is knowing a lot about him. The most ignorant thing for us to do is cut off the sources of our information. I think we ought to acquire all we can about these countries, and certainly about the United Arab Republic; especially since this is foreign currency that is frozen.

If we can bring it out in books I can't think of any better way of bringing it out than a wise selection of what we are getting.

Dr. MUMFORD. We are getting all the information we can. We are obtaining as many publications as possible from Russia, for example, through exchanges with institutions there, and through purchase also, because we feel it is vital to the country, for research in the national interest, to have as much material as we can from Russia.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I know the scientists I have talked to are anxious to learn everything about what the Russian scientists do.

EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS

Dr. MUMFORD. But we have no excess foreign currencies in Russia so we have to do it by exchange agreements and by purchase. We have over 400 exchange agreements with universities, societies, and governmental agencies there.

Senator MONRONEY. Exchange of American books for Russian books.

Dr. MUMFORD. We send them primarily U.S. official publications and they send us theirs. Most of their publications are official, of course.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have a choice of the ones that you ask for, or are they just sent carte blanche?

Dr. MUMFORD. We indicate subject fields in which we are most interested, but generally across the board we are interested in obtaining all important and significant publications.

Senator MONRONEY. What, for instance?

Dr. MUMFORD. Here are accession lists, Senator. They list materials that we acquire with foreign currencies in the countries where we operate this program—Israel, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Another question, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Mumford, is this limited to current publications? Is this acquisition program limited to current publications?

Dr. MUMFORD. I beg your pardon.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS DESIRED

Senator YARBOROUGH. In this program, say, in the United Arab Republic where you have foreign currencies there, Treasury-owned foreign currencies, is this limited to current publications?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We are not trying to acquire old materials. This would be desirable if the appropriations were sufficient to acquire originals or to microfilm some of the older materials, but so far we have limited the program to current publications.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You haven't had enough money to go into those old ones?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir, we haven't.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this is one field in all Government activity where we can get the most with the least expenditure of taxpayers' dollars by using those frozen currencies in those countries. We ought to get this information while it is available.

Senator MONRONEY. And this gives us access to their sources of library materials as well as their official government publications. Is that true?

Mr. ROSSITER. That is right.

EXAMPLES OF PUBLICATIONS

Dr. MUMFORD. We have here some examples of things received from these countries if the members would like to see them. First, we issue accessions lists like this. These are some examples.

Senator MONRONEY. These are printed by the Library of Congress. Is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. They are put together on the spot over there.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean materials——

Dr. MUMFORD. They list materials which were purchased with the foreign currencies.

Senator MONRONEY. But the printing and all is done over here?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir, it is done in these foreign countries.

Senator MONRONEY. With their equipment, or do we send it over there.

Mr. WELSH. For the most part we have been successful in purchasing equipment over there in foreign currencies. We issue an accessions list in each of the countries in which we operate.

Dr. MUMFORD. In the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions is a representation of the material we receive from the Soviet Union by exchange and by purchase.

Mrs. HAMER. It includes not only the material the Library of Congress receives, but also that received by many other libraries throughout the country.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this published in Russia as well?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. This is published by the Government Printing Office. That is covered in our justifications later on. It is the only comprehensive bibliographical source for Russian materials received in this country.

It is used widely by scientists, people in the area of technology, and by social scientists and the humanists.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this sold?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; it is sold by the Government Printing Office. The price is on the cover.

Senator MONRONEY. $12.

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it is $12.

Senator MONRONEY. I see the subscription price is $14 domestic and $5 additional for foreign mailing. How many copies are printed of this a year?

Mr. WELSH. 1,200 copies of each monthly issue.

Senator MONRONEY. I see nothing in here about the amount of income that you make from the sale of the accession lists produced in the foreign currency program. Do you have a statement of the income earned by the Library of Congress?

PAYMENT FOR PUBLICATIONS

Mr. WELSH. They are not sold, Mr. Chairman. The libraries participating in this program each contribute $500 for a set of publications from one of the countries, and if they receive material from several countries, it is several times $500. These lists are supplied to them to let them know what they are receiving.

Senator MONRONEY. What about this Russian accession list? You must have some tabulation somewhere of the income and how it is handled for the Library.

In other words, we have your expense plans, but we don't have any estimate of revenues. I just wondered how that breaks down.

INCOME FROM CARD SALES AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Mrs. HAMER. The income from card sales and from technical publications is what you want.

Senator MONRONEY. Can we get the net figure of costs over revenues the way your books are kept?

Dr. MUMFORD. Our total income from the sale of catalog cards and publications, sir, amounts to approximately $4 million. We have under the "Distribution of catalog cards" appropriation some figures on that.

Senator MONRONEY. Do we get to that later in your presentation?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

TOTAL ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Dr. MUMFORD. For fiscal 1964 we received well over $3 million—$3,679,781—and we estimated for 1965, $4,191,000.

Mr. WELSH. Mr. Chairman, the actual figure as of the end of May is $4,286,000, which is already above what we estimated our returns would be for the full year.

Senator MONRONEY. That is your big revenue, isn't it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Then we also have the receipt of fees in the Copyright Office, plus the value of the materials that are received by copyright deposit. Those two things put together equal more than 100 percent of the appropriations for the support of the Copyright Office——

Senator MONRONEY. How much is that? That is $2 million, roughly?

Mr. ROSSITER. $2,087,000 for 1965, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, what percentage of the cost of the Library for the current year, roughly $4 million from the sale of cards and publications and $2 million from the copyrights is earned back?

Mrs. HAMER. About 23 percent of our total appropriations is returned to the Treasury.

Dr. MUMFORD. Of all the appropriations to the Library.

Senator MONRONEY. Twenty-five percent. That would be $6 million roughly. That is about the only two places that you have any earnings of a substantial nature?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. With respect to the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, I request that pages 24–26 of the justifications be included in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

To continue the publication of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions [1]

Cyrillic bibliographic project, Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, 38 positions:

Total cost including personnel benefits—at old salary rates	$236,500
Amount of financing provided by direct appropriation to Library of Congress in 1965	86,500
Amount of financing provided by transfer from National Science Foundation in 1965—and requested as direct appropriations in 1966	150,000

Last year's budget request read in part as follows:

"Financial support for MIRA has come from several sources since its inception in 1948. Last year the House Appropriations Committee, responding to a request for a direct appropriation for this purpose, provided that support for 1964 should come from the National Science Foundation. It was also indicated that '* * * another look can be taken at the financing arrangement in future budgets.' The Senate Appropriations Committee concurred. On the grounds that about a third of the contents of MIRA relate to subject fields outside the mission of the agency, the National Science Foundation has urged the Library to include funding for MIRA in its own budget for 1965.

"Two specific improvements most frequently requested by users were made in 1964. The listing of tables of contents of periodicals, the former part B of the index, was reinstated, and a reduction in the timelag in listing publications was achieved.

"Sixty-five to seventy percent of the contents of the index fall into the fields of science and technology and its heaviest use is by physical scientists. However, use by social scientists is also significant. It should also be noted that the Library of Congress makes considerable use of this publication for the bibliographical control and reference exploitation of its own collections."

The subsequent House report read in part as follows:

"The committee again went into the question of continuing, and the method of financing, the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions * * *. At the urging of the Foundation, the Library is again seeking direct financing * * *. The committee thinks the value of the work to the scientific community, to the Library, and to certain other agencies justifies its continuation. It is said to be the most complete record of documentation outside the Iron Curtain countries published anywhere in the world and that it probably includes a majority of the important materials published in Russia."

[1] The cost of printing this publication $28,000, is partly covered by an $18,000 transfer of funds from the National Science Foundation administered under the appropriation "Distribution of catalog cards." The other $10,000 is provided by direct appropriation to the "Distribution of catalog cards" appropriation. A request for direct appropriation of $18,000 is included in the 1966 "Distribution of catalog cards" appropriations.

The 1965 legislative branch appropriation bill provided for $96,000 to the Library of Congress for direct support of MIRA and $168,000 to be transferred by the National Science Foundation. The point has been made that "It is not so much the quality or the need for the service itself, that confronts us, as it is where the cost should be placed in the Federal budget." [1] The National Science Foundation generally does not undertake to fund endeavors of this kind on a continuing basis. In view of the bookkeeping and paperwork transactions that have to take place if funding is continued on this basis, as well as the need for annual submittal of budget requests and justifications for a portion of this ongoing operation, reconsideration of full direct funding is respectfully requested at this time.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF FUNDING OF ITEM

Senator MONRONEY. I think the committee will be interested in your reasons for requesting full funding by the Library of this item as opposed to the arrangement previously agreed upon by both Houses of Congress.

Would you care to comment further on the change of this method of financing to the committee for the benefit of the record?

Dr. MUMFORD. Last year we requested the full support for this publication, Mr. Chairman, but the two Houses agreed that, because about two-thirds of the material listed in the publication relates to science and technology, the National Science Foundation, which had stepped in to finance the index the year before, should continue to finance two-thirds of it and this was written into the appropriations act.

However, the National Science Foundation feels that, since it is not its policy to finance things on a continuing basis ordinarily, it should not be required to finance the index and we were informed that they would not include it in this year's estimates. Therefore, we felt it necessary to include the full amount for direct appropriations of the Library.

HOUSE DIRECTION OF FINANCING BY NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

However, the House has again directed that the National Science Foundation finance two-thirds of it.

Senator MONRONEY. Where does that show up in the breakdown?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is in the report of the House committee and in the language of the appropriations act as passed by the House.

In our justification book we had requested the full amount, as you see, because of the fact that the National Science Foundation had indicated it would not request it.

In the House report there is a minus $150,000 which the National Science Foundation has financed before. Including the printing of the index that I just exhibited to you, sir, it comes to $174,600.

In the bill H.R. 8775 is the language:

* * * together with $174,600 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation," of which $18,000 shall be retransferred to the appropriation, "Distribution of catalog cards, salaries and expenses."

In other words, about $18,000 of that is for printing and some $156,000 for salaries.

[1] Legislative branch appropriations for 1965; House subcommittee hearings, 88th Cong., 2d sess., p. 243 (statement of Chairman Steed).

Senator MONRONEY. You are advised by the National Science Foundation that they would like to get out of this recurring expense.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. However, as you say, about 75 percent of this is scientific data.

Dr. MUMFORD. About two-thirds of it is estimated to be in the area of science and technology.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions?

EFFECT OF PROGRAM TERMINATION

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to stress, Mr. Chairman, that this is an invaluable tool and it would be extremely tragic if it had to be terminated.

Senator MONRONEY. I can see that that would be true. Undoubtedly, if this were to go down the drain, the first one to suffer would be the National Science Foundation.

Dr. MUMFORD. They no doubt use it some. They recognize it is a valuable tool, but it is used by scientists and scholars all over the country.

Senator MONRONEY. Whether the National Science Foundation likes it or not, the House bill transferred part of their appropriation to the Library.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. So it comes out that same way.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Is the Science Foundation the one objecting to this transfer?

Senator MONRONEY. They want to get free of the transfer.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It seems to me like this is the function of the Library to keep the books and if the National Science Foundation doesn't want to build up a library we ought to let the scientific books go to the Library.

SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. That is true, but it is the key to our understanding of what Russia is doing in the scientific field. What percent did you say was usable by scientists?

Dr. MUMFORD. About two-thirds; 65 percent roughly.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It could just as well be in the Library of Congress as the central repository.

Senator MONRONEY. As the central repository, but the National Science Foundation pays for a portion of the cost as the user agency.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The books will be in the Library of Congress. It is just who is charged.

Senator MONRONEY. It is just whose account is charged and they don't mind the way it is handled today.

In other words, I think the services that the Library of Congress renders to the National Science Foundation, both in collecting this material and also having it available in this publication, serves a great purpose. The National Science Foundation would perhaps be freeloading on it, otherwise.

Mrs. Hamer. The list includes not only publications received by the Library of Congress, but also by a number of other American libraries. It is a union list.

Senator Monroney. So you get a greater advantage and the National Science Foundation gets a great advantage.

Dr. Mumford. I should say, Mr. Chairman, that I think the chief argument of the National Science Foundation is on the basis that it is not its policy to support a continuing activity and that such commitments make its funds less flexible for undertaking basic research or other new projects.

Senator Monroney. With respect to this list of universities reporting receipt of publications, these are cooperators with you in making up the list, are they not?

Dr. Mumford. Yes, sir. They report their receipts, which are included here.

APPEAL LETTER

Senator Monroney. Following your statement of your appeal from the House appropriations cuts I would like to insert in the record at that point the letter of appeal dated June 10, 1965, submitted to the committee by the Librarian of Congress in which restorations are requested for several items reduced or disallowed in the House bill.

I have a table before me which gives the positions in the Library of Congress by appropriation item for 1964, 1965, and the request for 1966, together with the House allowances and the actual employment as of May 23 which I believe should be inserted in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Summary of budgeted positions, 1964, 1965, 1966, House allowance 1966, and employment, May 23, 1965

Appropriation	1964	1965	1966	Increase 1966 over 1965	House allowance	Employment as of May 23, 1965
Salaries and expenses:						
Library of Congress	1,276	1,365	1,428	63	50	1,363
Copyright Office	252	255	268	13	13	246
Legislative Reference Service	220	224	228	4	4	222
Distribution of catalog cards	331	393	400	7	7	400
Books for the blind	33	36	38	2	2	38
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	15	15	15	----------	----------	16
Preservation of motion pictures	1	1	1	----------	----------	2
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):						
U.S. personnel	9	10	13	3	----------	8
Native personnel	94	101	146	45	----------	94
Total	2,231	2,400	2,537	137	76	2,389

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

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator Monroney. I note that your total employment requested over fiscal year 1965 is 137 in 1 year. Is that correct?

Dr. Mumford. Yes, sir; but part of that is for native personnel under the Public Law 480 program.

Senator MONRONEY. That is 45 off of that then. That would be 92.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The increase. The major part of that is for 63 jobs in the general appropriation of the Library. Are these jobs in the service end of the book departments?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is for that main appropriation, "Library of Congress, salaries and expenses," which, as I indicated earlier, the House called the backbone of our funds.

Senator MONRONEY. Can you break that down a little bit since you are asking for restoration of 13 of those jobs.

Dr. MUMFORD. You wish a breakdown of the 63, or the 13 which the House did not allow?

Senator MONRONEY. What would you have to cut off if we stayed with the House figure of 50.

USE OF REQUESTED PERSONNEL

Dr. MUMFORD. We are still deliberating and discussing that, sir, depending upon what this committee may do. It might, for example, affect the activity of the Order Division. Some of the positions were for handling increased acquisitions, for keeping our catalogs in good condition, for the filing of cards. Several of the positions were for maintenance of the catalogs.

Senator MONRONEY. None of these is charged to copyrights or to the distribution of catalog cards.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. Our serial record, for example, which is the most monumental tool of its kind in the world, I think, serves as the central source for all periodicals and serials, and with the increase in publications we have not been able to stay up with the incoming materials. It might affect that, or our gift and exchange operation.

Two positions were for service in the Law Library, and some of the positions were for the application of the new book classification, called class K, for legal materials. We have never had a classification for legal materials. Although we have developed classification schedules for all other fields of knowledge, only recently has a schedule been developed for law, and some positions were for the application of that.

Then for our reference service in the Manuscript, Maps, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, Serial, and Stack and Reader Divisions positions were requested to strengthen the services, to enable us to provide prompter service.

Other positions are for reading the shelves in the book collections to make sure that the books are in the right place. We have an increase in the number of books not on the shelves, or where they may be out of place or not properly shelved.

In general, all 63 of the new positions requested were intended to try to avoid accumulating more arrearages and to strengthen our services in the use of the Library. The elimination of 13 positions would adversely affect a number of operations.

CATALOGING AND CARD INDEXING

Mrs. HAMER. Also quite a bit of cataloging and other processing work is done in the Reference Department because it has to deal with special material, such as manuscripts, prints, photographs, and maps,

and this requires special knowledge. Some of the requested positions are for this work.

Senator MONRONEY. None of these is charged to the expense of the distribution of catalogs and cards.

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir, and these operations have not been strengthened in recent years. The catalogers that we have been granted in the last 2 years have been for the cataloging of book materials rather than these special materials.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any question on that personnel part of the appropriation, the first line?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Nothing, Mr. Chairman, except it seems to me to be very, very important that they have the personnel to keep accurate accounts and records, of the books and pursue that with diligence. They have the problem probably of all libraries everywhere of getting books back on time, keeping a record of them, and tracing them.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I say a further word? The Library of Congress is a growing institution. It is inevitable that it must grow if it is to continue to fulfill its mission. This means that the Library must obtain more publications. They must be cataloged, classified, and then in these special reference divisions, as Mrs. Hamer said, where material is not in book form but is in the form of manuscripts, maps, prints, and photographs, it is important to keep the material organized so that it can be used. Over many years there has been a lack of personnel to perform this and to keep the materials organized properly, and it is quite important that we get some personnel to do this.

LIBRARY ITEMS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I do have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Mumford, how many items do you have in the Library at this time? It is something in the 40 million, isn't it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. It numbers very closely to 44 million pieces of material. It consists roughly of 13 million books in conventional form—that is, volumes in conventional form—and something like 31 million additional pieces in the form of music, maps, manuscripts, prints and photographs, and other library materials.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Would you classify your pamphlets as under the 31 million, or as a book in conventional form?

Dr. MUNFORD. They would be included in the 13 million conventional form items we list as "volumes and pamphlets."

Senator YARBOROUGH. How many do you have data on roughly? How many new books and pamphlets are printed each year in the world, not the total of each item, but how many different items are printed in the whole world each year?

WORLD TOTAL OF PUBLICATIONS

Dr. MUMFORD. I don't have readily at hand a world figure. In the United States I believe it is something like 25,000 to 30,000 books that are published each year.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Not counting pamphlets.

Dr. MUMFORD. Then you have pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, and Government publications. It would be pretty hard to arrive at a figure for a world total.

I think our Order Division has some rough figures on world production. May I ask Mr. Welsh?

Mr. WELSH. I can't answer the specific question, but there are many, many thousands of publications issued. The Librarian said there were 25,000 to 30,000 published in the United States. There are another 25,000 published in the United Kingdom and probably another 200,000 to 300,000 published throughout the world.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Of those published in the United States what percentage have copies filed in the Library of Congress each year under the copyrights, would you estimate?

Dr. MUMFORD. I couldn't give you an exact percentage. Mr. Kaminstein, the Register of Copyrights, is here. He might be able to do better, but a very large proportion of them, Senator, are copyrighted, and we receive them by way of copyright. There is also a fair amount of material that is issued without copyright.

How many do we register, Mr. Kaminstein?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. In fiscal year 1964 it was 66,789 books, but that figure includes pamphlets and leaflets.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That were copyrighted?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE—PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. In the next item on "Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office," you are asking for 13 employees over your present total. I note that in 1964 you had 252 employees in the Copyright Office. In 1965 you jumped only 3 to 255. You are asking for 268 for 1966. Why is it that your employment as of the 23d of May was only 246?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask the budget officer to report on that?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROSSITER. Senator, because of increased publication and other costs, the Copyright Office cannot now afford to employ any more than 246 of their allowed positions. Employment was higher in the early part of the fiscal year.

Senator MONRONEY. That was because of the absorption of the 10 percent of the pay increase?

Mr. ROSSITER. Absorbing other costs which have gone up; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You were allowed the positions, but you didn't have the funds to fill them.

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This would give you the funds to bring up 13 at a swoop.

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Isn't that about the largest increase you ever had in 1 year for the copyright office?

Mr. ROSSITER. In many years; yes, sir. But all the positions requested are in the lower grades and all are based on increased workload.

Senator MONRONEY. Why is the 13 so necessary?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, there has been no increase in the allotted positions since 1961 and in that time there has been a 19-

percent increase in registrations so that we are beginning to fall behind both in the registration and the cataloging procedures of the Office.

COPYRIGHT FEE COLLECTIONS

Secretary MONRONEY. This is the Office I believe you said that turns in nearly $2 million in fees from the registration of copyrights?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, if you count the value of material received.

Dr. MUMFORD. On page 104 of our justification book there is a table which shows the fees in cash and the estimated value of materials that are received and transferred to the Library's collections. We are receiving 112 percent of the cost of the appropriation if we include the value of the materials along with the fees.

Senator MONRONEY. This would merely give you enough help to keep updated with your 19-percent increase in the workload.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right.

Dr. MUMFORD. Actually, I think Mr. Kaminstein's latest figure is about 25 percent over that period from 1961.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Right now it is 19. If you go to the 1966 estimate, it would be an increase in registrations of 25 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean more people are writing more books?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Apparently.

Senator MONRONEY. Are pamphlets copyrighted?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Oh, yes, sir; but this includes the whole range of literary materials, music, maps, motion pictures.

Dr. MUMFORD. Even three-dimentional objects.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Works of art.

Senator MONRONEY. A copyright is $6.55 per copy?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That figure for the value of books transferred to the Library was taken from Publisher's Weekly in January 1964 so that it is already out of date. That is the average cost of books in some 19 categories, and it does not include the cost of acquisition.

COPYRIGHT COST

Senator MONRONEY. Is that what it costs you to handle them, or is that what it costs the person to get a copyright?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No, sir; the cost of the copyright is fixed by statute and it is $4. This $6.55 per copy is what it would cost the Library to buy the materials, but it doesn't include the cost of ordering, and so on.

Senator MONRONEY. Through copyright how many copies of the books do you get?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Two, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you need more than two?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. The Copyright Office doesn't. The Library might.

Dr. MUMFORD. For a book that is in great demand it may be necessary to supplement those two to meet the needs of the Congress and of governmental agencies.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, they pay $4 for the copyright registration?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It costs you $6.55 per copy to acquire, is that correct?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No, sir. What we have done is to take the fees actually received by the Copyright Office and to that figure we have added the value of material that is actually taken over by the Library.

The Library has access to all our material. The value of the material actually turned over to the Library has been calculated and the $6 figure is what it would cost the Library to buy the books they select.

Senator MONRONEY. Actually the income from the book registration and from the periodical registration does not total out at $1,987,819, is that correct.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is a figure arrived at in lieu of acquisition by the Library.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Mrs. HAMER. We would have to spend our book-purchase money to buy much of this material if we did not receive it by copyright. Thus it seems to us legitimate to add to the copyright fees received the value of the material the Library gets through copyright.

Senator MONRONEY. Will you put in the record the total amount of cash that is received in Copyright Office? Do you have that handy?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. It was $1,133,546 in fiscal 1964.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. In the Legislative Reference Service you have four additional positions. You are up to 222. There has been a great deal of discussion of this in the Legislative Reorganization Committee. Several members have expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of the work of the Legislative Reference Service.

A good portion of the blame lies with the Congress. It is being misused by some Members asking for help on school papers, and other academic work for constituents. The numbers of requests that the Legislative Reference Service receives, that is, requests by Congress, apparently do indicate a very great use of this by Congressmen relying on it to answer queries or furnish data that is not for the benefit of Congress, but for the benefit of constituents. We feel unless something is done to get it back as the main research pool for the Congress instead of the purpose it is being misused for, some change in the organizational plan will have to take place.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, doesn't the law authorize Members of Congress to ask for this material only for ourselves?

Senator MONRONEY. I don't know whether it does or not. I know the number of requests that we have had each year. You have a breakdown on these items, have you not?

Dr. MUMFORD. Dr. Elsbree is here. May I ask him to speak to this? We have a situation of an ever-increasing number of inquiries all across the board. Our specific request here, however, was only in the area of the growing congressional need for assistance in science and technology and its relationship to public policy. I would be glad if you would let Dr. Elsbree elaborate upon this.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORKLOAD

Dr. ELSBREE. Mr. Chairman, I think it might be useful to illustrate the problems we have, and they are critical in this session particularly.

Just to summarize very briefly the workload situation in the January–May period, the total number of answers in this period was 54,818. This was compared to 49,658 in the same period last year, an increase of 10 percent.

These figures very definitely understate the increase in workload, for these reasons:

First, in January, as is customary with a new Congress, the total was below that for the preceding January, and the increase for the period February through May was 15 percent. While constituent inquiries outnumbered Member and committee inquiries, as they always do in this period—the total of Member and committee inquiries was 23,052, and the total of constituent inquiries was 31,766—the rate of increase for Member and committee inquiries was 17 percent compared to the overall increase of 10 percent, whereas constituent inquiries increased by 6 percent.

The preparation of reports or other forms of written response increased in the period January through May by 29 percent, those answered by telephone, 8 percent, those answered by sending prepared materials, 8 percent.

In the first category, on the basis of figures that I have from use of the Library's computer, written responses in the last 2 or 3 years have taken about 60 percent of all time spent in reference and research work.

Senator MONRONEY. How much?

CONSTITUENT REQUESTS

Dr. ELSBREE. The written requests we have to answer by special preparation in writing take about three-fifths of all reference and research time. It takes much longer to handle the requests that have to be answered in writing than it does to answer requests by telephone, or by sending prepared materials.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you feel that all these written responses are for the Congressmen and Senators, or do they also go out to answer constituent requests? There are a lot of requests, I am afraid, that are coming into you from the Senators and Congressmen for use of constituents. That wouldn't be necessarily a true gage of your constituent load.

What we are thinking about, and evidence is pointing to, is that maybe it would be wise to split the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. ELSBREE. Senator, I have not in the past presentations indicated what we have done in this respect. In 1961 we did split. We set up a unit to handle the simpler types of constituent requests. Last year, because we felt this worked so well, we attempted to enlarge this unit.

We did create a larger unit to handle most constituent requests, all except a certain number which really do need some special attention, and also to handle a very large number of general reference requests from Members.

Newspaper searches, for example, can be very time consuming. We don't want to put a subject specialist in the Far East on tracking down

something a Member wants to find that he thinks was in the paper.

Senator MONRONEY. Exactly what we are trying to avoid.

Mr. ELSBREE. Right. Now, we created this larger unit and in this period January through May, for example, of the 31,766 constituent inquiries received, 20,371 were handled in this unit, which is headed by a GS–11 and manned by GS–5 and GS–7 reference assistants.

Senator MONRONEY. Before you leave that, are these men perhaps interns and people who are working for degrees or doing postgraduate work in colleges to get experience?

Mr. ELSBREE. The temporaries are virtually all in that category. Some are law school students going to night school. Some of the permanent employees have some library training and then they develop a little bit of speciality in, say, economics. We hire quite a few temporaries.

Senator MONRONEY. This I think would be a very good finishing school for a lot of researchers in their early years to learn where and how to find this material.

Mr. ELSBREE. It is, and they do very satisfactory work. The problem, Mr. Chairman, is that with the tremendous increase that we have this year this unit simply was swamped. We gave it all the help we could.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the unit we are talking about for these smaller requests.

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir. About 11,000 of these constituent inquiries had to go to some of the other divisions. I don't have any desire whatever to minimize the problem of constituent requests. That is the worst headache in some respects we have, but I also would not want to create the illusion, Mr. Chairman, that we would solve the problem for research people by taking these 11,000 constituent requests we had this year away from them, because, as we can determine from our figures, the total research and reference time spent on the 53 percent of constituent requests in 1964 was about 17 percent of all reference and research time.

We will later have a breakdown to show what the grade level was of persons handling these requests. The 20,000 I referred to earlier were handled by no one higher than GS–11 and most of them by GS–5's and GS–7's.

CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST

However, it is true that at this time of the year, February through May, when we had the heaviest workload of Member requests and committee requests, we did have to shift some constituent requests. I have had my ears burned off, frankly, more frequently by complaints about delay in handling constituent requests or not having fast enough service on translations than I have on research reports.

One Member called me recently and said, "Look, I have a newspaper search. I am told that your reference assistance are very busy, but I know you must have somebody on that staff of yours over there who can find this material for me and I don't care what his job description is."

This is the problem. Everybody must pitch in, just as committee staff members pitch in, and the staffs in Members' offices, in order not to have too much delay.

But the worst problem about constituent requests is the effect it has on the Service's morale. It has a devastating effect on our research people, who are producing over 4,000 rather substantial studies a year for Members and committes, because the image is created all the time that they are writing student essays and it is terribly demoralizing. I believe the direction we have taken since 1961 is the proper one: creating a special unit for not just constituent requests, but also Members' general reference requests, which are more time consuming. Our people help in the preparation of dedicatory remarks, commemorative statements, and Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, Memorial Day, nationality day remarks. These are really quite time consuming and unless we can build up a large enough staff to handle more of this type of work, I think we will continue to have a very serious morale problem.

All this does also affect the quality of research, as well as staff morale; but the real problem in maintaining quality research is the increasing number of Member and committee requests. In this picture from January through May, it is the increase in the serious type of Member or committee requests which has put an increasing burden on the subject specialist.

Senator MONRONEY. What percentage would you estimate the committee requests are vis-a-vis the Member requests?

Mr. ELSBREE. There are about 6,000 committee requests; the committee requests comprise, I think, 6 percent of all requests.

Senator MONRONEY. Six.

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes; and they absorb about 15 percent of the total time, direct reference and research time. Constituent requests comprise about 53 percent in terms of number of inquiries.

Senator MONRONEY. Fifty-three percent.

Mr. ELSBREE. In terms of number of inquiries.

Senator MONRONEY. More than half of the number of inquiries consists of constituent requests.

Mr. ELSBREE. That is right; 17 percent, as nearly as we can estimate it, of total reference and research time.

Senator MONRONEY. But a lot of time that can be taken care of by mimeograph and Xerox by photocopies.

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. And give away.

Mr. ELSBREE. Member requests comprise the remaining 41 percent in total number and I believe 68 percent in terms of research and reference time.

LISTING ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR USE OF SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. I am asking this question for Senator Kuchel who has requested it be asked. He says:

> Some very excellent work is done by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. Many of these studies are mimeographed. The difficulty arises that other Senators and their assistants are not aware of these studies. Would it be possible to circulate a mimeographed list once a month to those Senators who express an interest in such service so we could then check off the items of interest to us and receive them for use in our offices?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir. The Appropriations Committee, quite a number of years ago, put in a prohibition about publications and this was read by the Legislative Reference Service at the time to mean

that it was really intended to discourage the idea of our circularizing offices and saying that we have certain reports because the committee felt that congressional offices would ask for multiple copies in order to send to constituents.

Consequently we did stop notifying offices when a report of general interest was done. I would personally not advocate a resumption of the right to publish. A very substantial number of our reports are published in the Congressional Record, in the form of committee prints, or in the form of House or Senate documents.

I think there is ample opportunity for Members to publish.

Senator MONRONEY. Don't you think it would be nice for the Members to have a list of the reports to know what you have in mimeographed form? A lot of our offices may feel like mine does that there is no use if it is going to take too long to get something from the Library of Congress or when you get it, it won't be what you want, and for that reason you just try to find it from CQ or your various research sources that you might have on hand in the office.

If you knew your research girls knew what was there they could perhaps get it by telephone.

MULTILITH WORK FOR USE OF CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Mr. ELSBREE. We do prepare a list of multilithed reports of which we have extra copies and the joint committee has said these are not publications. We multilith them in whatever quantity we anticipate the Members may use, but it has become customary for an office to ask us, "Do you have something on this subject."

Senator MONRONEY. The system seems silly to me. We can't read your mind. We don't know what you have over there. Someone is working in our office on maybe monetary problems or international finance problems and maybe you have done a paper on it.

We don't know and as a consequence, knowing the workload and knowing how many inquiries are coming in, you just don't even have it for your office files.

Mr. ELSBREE. We have a list of multilith reports available in quantity and upon any request of any office we do make that list available. I think this is desirable and I, as a matter of fact, intended to propose wider circulation if it does not appear to be, well, in spiritual violation, let's say, of the earlier action of the Appropriations Committee.

They were trying to discourage our advertising.

Senator MONRONEY. I agree with you. We don't want a Member of Congress to say send 500 to all of his bankers in the State.

MISUSE OF REFERENCE SERVICE

It is the misuse of the Legislative Reference Service that I complain about and I think it is one of the things that has cut your quality down. This mailing business of producing 500 copies I hardly think is compatible with what you are supposed to do, but I do think it would be very fine and I know my office would like to have a list of the papers that you have available for that month and buy maybe a couple of copies or order a couple of copies of each.

Mrs. HAMER. I think we have been inhibited, Senator, by the language of the Appropriation Act which says under the "Legislative Reference Service" appropriation heading:

> That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

DIGEST OF GENERAL BILLS

Senator MONRONEY. The Digest of Public General Bills is printed. We can always add something to the appropriation bill to include the lists so that they would be available to member offices.

I think we could change language in the bill. That is not legislation in appropriation bill.

Mrs. HAMER. The question is whether these reports are "publications," or whether they are just multilithed extra copies of reports. Although we have felt constrained by the language of the bill, we do not really consider these reports as publications—that is, material for general distribution—and we would prefer that the language of the bill not be changed because we don't want—and I am sure you don't want—to put LRS in the publications business. If the record of these hearings and the committee's report showed the intent of the committee, that would be sufficient directive to the Library to make these multilithed reports known to Members, wouldn't it?

Dr. ELSBREE. I am 100 percent in favor of our getting out some kind of list if we have the approval of the Appropriations Committees for doing it, if they will take us off the hook, so to speak, by saying this is not a publication.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You say most of these end up in the Congressional Record, anyway, but I think if these lists are published too diligently, too rapidly, you are going to have complaints.

Somebody would have a study made preparatory to introducing a bill or using that statement or working his own up out of it and if these lists are circulated diligently somebody else will take the Library's research made on his inquiry and put it in the Record and spoil what he is doing in advance.

I think there is some advantage, if you have asked for something done, in not having every other office on the Hill notified that you have just gotten a paper prepared.

Senator MONRONEY. I think those individual requests would not be on this list.

Dr. ELSBREE. That is right. There would be a great many reports that we would not be able to put on this list because they relate to a Member's particular needs. This is, incidentally, one of the very serious problems we face. I think almost the most striking change that has come about in the last 15 years in terms of Member requests is their increasing specificity.

SPECIFIC MEMBER REQUESTS

In other words, it is all right to prepare a general report on the European Common Market, but most Members want to know what the impact of the European Common Market is apt to be on this or

that industry, on this State or this district, or this region, and consequently we have to tailor make a very heavy proportion of requests for the Members.

I don't know whether we ought to get into a discussion here of the question of draft statements, but we have taken this up with the Joint Committee on the Library.

Members' insistence that material be presented in a form "serviceable" to them, as the Legislative Reorganization Act provides, very often means "give us a draft."

We do about 2,000 draft statements going all the way from very minor Nationality Day statements to elaborate presentations, preparation of the draft of a committee report or a minority report, or a rather elaborate statement for presentation at a hearing in support of or in opposition to a bill, or a statement on public policy matters or other matters to be made before a public audience.

There would have to be a great many exceptions, but I still thoroughly agree that if it is not considered a violation of present restrictions, we ought to notify the Members of Congress of up-to-date reports on general problems that might be of interest, with the understanding that the more elaborate of these reports would not be available for distribution to constituents. We can't tell the Member what to do with it once he gets it.

Senator MONRONEY. You are not going to prepare it for him anyway. You can't order 500 from the Library and send them out on a bank mailing list or something.

Dr. ELSBREE. We can say we have a limited number. Of course if a Member says, "I want it for my own use," then we would have to Xerox a copy if we didn't have a processed copy.

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about in the hundreds—of sending them out by the hundreds to a mailing list. I think what you do is furnish it maybe for the Member and maybe if he wants to he can Xerox it and send it to two or three people, and the cost of doing that will limit the circulation materially.

Dr. ELSBREE. I think there are dangers. Very often some offices who use us a good deal find it better when a problem comes up to say, "I want you to search your files and find anything you have, but don't send me some report that is out of date."

Sometimes his interest will be pointed enough so that some reports we have of general interest are too elaborate for his use. He has to look all through it to find what he wants and he is irritated, whereas we may have done something for another Member which comes closer to his interest.

We perhaps could make it available to another Member by tearing off the name, perhaps modifying it a little bit, but we could still send him the essence of a job done for another Member. This is not, however, an argument against making available a general list. I just point out that it is still, I think, useful for a staff member or staff persons to call and say, "What else have you done" besides this particular thing that might be useful on this particular request.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON CONSTITUENT REQUESTS

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify a statement I made a few minutes ago about constituent requests.

I didn't mean that you weren't to answer constituent requests of course. We send those often. We have them from a high school student saying, "I am going to debate this subject." We send it over. We don't expect you to write an essay for them, but to give them a list of bibliographical material and if you have free pamphlets that cover that subject just send them a pamphlet.

Dr. ELSBREE. We never write an essay, or at least we don't do it knowingly.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In writing a speech, or a statement or a declaration of policy, you are to write those only for Members of Congress. If somebody is writing a book and wants a chapter written on education in Russia, we have no right for that constituent to ask the Library of Congress to give me a 30-page summary of education in Russia and then give it to a constituent to put in his book.

That is what I had reference to.

Senator MONRONEY. You cannot keep from it, though, if a Member wants to misuse the Library of Congress, and that was one of my questions earlier, how many of these requests from Members of Congress knowingly are constituent requests, and I am sure quite a lot get through.

Dr. ELSBREE. We do within the limits of discretion, Mr. Chairman, press them. If they ask for 20 pages with elaborate footnotes, it raises some doubts in one's mind and we do try to find out whether it is a constituent request.

Now, if the Member's office insists, we must do it, we have to. But my honest opinion—I can't know, of course—is that increasingly over the years the Members and their staffs have played very fair with us on this and they do, I believe, nearly always tell us the request is for a constituent.

BUSINESS TYPE REQUESTS CURTAILED

There are some constituent requests which a Member virtually makes his own. We don't get very much casework, so called. We are very much interested in the proposal for adaptation of the Swedish ombudsman, which would curtail our business in this type of request.

We don't get very many of these because we are not an investigative agency, but they are very time consuming when we get them. A Member quite often contemplates even introducing a private bill and so he says, "I want you to look into this matter" and this we generally label as a constituent request.

That perhaps is not properly labeled. Also, State and local officials will quite often ask a Member of Congress to help him out on something or for other reasons a Member will say, "I wish you would really go into this fairly seriously. This is a responsible request and I want very much to help this individual."

Out of about 4,500 requests in 1964 that took over a half day of research and reference work, there were 396 requests labeled "constituent." About 74 percent of constituent inquiries were handled in 15 minutes or under, and the others in 15 minutes to 4 hours.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go off the record a minute.

(Off the record.)

Senator MONRONEY. Back on the record.

MISUSE OF LIBRARY FACILITIES

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think it is a good rule that they not furnish material from which some writer is going to write a book. I think this would be a misuse of the Library of Congress and the public funds.

Senator MONRONEY. These should be screened very carefully first by the Congress and the Senate officials themselves. This is our research division and the more we overload it with constituent requests or requests for information of a frivolous nature, the more we are going to destroy the capability of handling the genuine job.

I am a little surprised that these committee staffs don't do more research of their own. In the original concept of the Reorganization Act we thought we were getting specialists on the committee staffs who would be somewhat of a research mind and then all the members who are not on the committees would use the Legislative Reference Service.

Dr. ELSBREE. Senator, perhaps I ought not to comment on the staff situation in Congress in general, but I think in reality it is very hard to calculate the extent of the increased workload of the Congress.

Of course we are just feeling the impact of that. The number of committees and subcommittees has increased, I don't think just erratically, but because of the tremendous increase in the number and complexity of both domestic and foreign issues, and it is pretty hard for a committee if they stick to the old four permanent staff members, or even if they have subcommittee staffs, to handle the routine committee business and at the same time take on an extensive study, let's say, of the situation in Vietnam. We are a pool and a reservoir for them, and from all our indications they are working probably harder than we are, and still the number of bills to be processed and the number of hearings multiply—I have no idea what the mathematical increase has been.

As you know, in the Reorganization Act we were directed to prepare summaries of public hearings. That was dropped almost immediately because it began to appear obvious that the cost would be astronomical.

Senator MONRONEY. We are using it now under the Reorganization Act.

Dr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir; we do it on request. Your Reorganization Committee is one of the few we have been doing it for. I think Dr. Griffith once made an estimate several years ago of what the cost would be and the Appropriations Committee felt that it would be too much.

INCREASE IN COMMITTEE WORKLOAD

In every manner committee business has increased at a fantastic rate and of course ours has just gone along with it. One must add to this the tremendous increase in the Members' constituency business, and I don't mean just constituent requests, but his contact with his constituents, newsletters, broadcasts, visitors, relationships of every sort, intercession with the bureaucracy, which of course has increased at a great pace as the size of the Federal Government has increased.

In all of these ways the Member's business has increased so that his office is overwhelmed and they ask us to help and we, too, are in the position of doing too much of everything.

I am very much aware of that and it is a very serious danger, but I think every committee office and most Member's staffs are in a worse boat than we are.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER WORKLOAD

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word there. I think a lot of the big fault lies with the individual Member and his office. We don't have enough staff to halfway do our work in our office.

I asked my mailroom last week how much mail we were getting; some days it is 1,500 letters. I can't screen them and see what goes to the Library of Congress in my office. I have only four senior staff members, we have so little money. I can't even ask a senior staff member in my office to screen requests.

We have to train a stenographer to do that. We ought to hire enough staff in our personal offices here and authorize ourselves enough staff to do some of this work instead of the Library.

CONSTITUENT REQUESTS

Dr. ELSBREE. I think we had 51,000 constituent requests last year and 53,000 in 1963. I would estimate that there are quite a number of Senators, particularly, who get more mail than that in 1 year, just individual offices.

We get certain types of requests. Most of them are now going to the executive branch and one of our problems, quite frankly, is that the executive branch is setting such a high standard for us to compete with that we are getting an increasing number of complaints that say:

Here, you are the Library of Congress, and you aren't doing half as good a job in handling constituent requests as we can get from executive agencies. They write us a very fine letter, they put highly classified people on it, while you are just sending us some give away material.

Even with the type that we are getting, I am frank to say that we are not doing a very good quality job.

Senator MONRONEY. You can tell them to keep sending their business elsewhere.

Dr. ELSBREE. Mr. Chairman, as I say, when a Member calls me and says, "I don't care whether you put a GS–15 on it or a GS–11, 12, or 13," I need it," well, I am a civil servant and I want to do the job.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want to see you later and get the names of those who are doing that good work.

SCIENCE DIVISION PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. What are these four that you are proposing to increase? What would be their specialties?

Dr. ELSBREE. Mr. Chairman, these are the four we did not get last year. We requested 8 for the new Science Policy Research Division.

Senator MONRONEY. I think we delayed giving you the full eight on the grounds of your having a hard job going out and hiring all of a sudden.

Dr. ELSBREE. Yes, that was the reason, but we have all the jobs filled and a heavy workload.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Senator MONRONEY. You have seven for the "Salary and expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards." That is because of the increased

volume of the copyrights I would presume and other books that have to be cataloged. Is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. It results from the increase in publications, yes, but also many libraries are being established or enlarged and they are buying more cards. The sale of the catalog cards has gone up enormously each year and continues to rise. We are now serving some 15,000 libraries.

As you know, this service saves them much of the cost of cataloging locally. I think the aid-to-education bills, the Library Services Act, and now the Higher Education Act, will stimulate library services and continue to increase the sale of cards.

In other words, other libraries are getting more books for their own libraries and they look to us for cards for them, so the volume of business continues to rise.

SELF-SUPPORTING ACTIVITY

As you will note from the justification, Mr. Chairman, this is a self-supporting activity. We have returned considerably more than the appropriation each year to the Treasury.

Senator MONRONEY. That is $4,286,000 roughly, is that correct, in sales?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is real income, is it not? That is not savings that the libraries effect?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; that is sales. In 1964 we returned 121 percent of the appropriation to the Treasury. It is estimated that in 1965 we will return at least 110 percent, possibly more.

From time to time it is necessary to raise the price slightly on these cards in order to maintain this balance of income.

Senator MONRONEY. You had a big jump last year of some 62 people, which helped to fulfill your terrible backlog.

Is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; we were in a very dire situation then because of the accumulated increase in orders, and this has helped a great deal.

The number of additional positions we are asking for this year in connection with the card distribution is a very limited number but in particular we are asking for this contingency fund because for several years we underestimated in the fall when our estimates went in for this appropriation.

We could not anticipate the great increase that would take effect. We expected increases, but it was always greater than we could anticipate and it was necessary for us to ask for a supplemental appropriation for several years in order to meet the requests for catalog cards. We feel that if we have this contingency fund to be used only in the event of unexpected increases in business it would obviate the necessity of supplementals.

This contingency fund was actually suggested by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations last year because of the fact that our business continued to outrun the appropriation each year.

HOUSE PROVISION

Senator MONRONEY. The House has a proviso:

Provided, That $200,000 of this appropriation shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, and amended, only to the extent necessary to provide for expenses (excluding permanent personal services) for workload increases not anticipated in budget estimates and which cannot be provided by any normal budgetary adjustments.

Is that customary language, or is that new?

Mr. ROSSITER. That is new.

Dr. MUMFORD. To cover the contingency fund.

Senator MONRONEY. And you favor that contingency fund.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, indeed. We strongly favor it.

Mr. WELSH. Mr. Chairman, may I make one further statement?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATE OF MONETARY RETURN

Mr. WELSH. The Librarian referred to the difficulty of estimating the amount of increased business each year. In the fall, when we prepared these requests, we estimated that the amount we would return to the Treasury in fiscal 1965 would be $4,191,000.

As I said earlier, the amount that we have returned in the first 11 months is $4,286,000. It will be above that at the end of the year.

We estimated that we would sell 56 million cards. In the first 11 months we have sold 56,069,000 and we will probably sell in excess of 60 million cards. We may sell as many as 10 million more cards this year than last. Business has increased at a very rapid pace and it is very difficult to forecast the increase.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Senator MONRONEY. I see you are adding two to the salaries and expenses, books for the blind. Will this help you keep more up to date on those talking books. Is that what we are talking about?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. This program continues to expand. More blind people are using the service and our total request includes additional money for more talking book records and machines and it takes some more staff to administer the program.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it is a very deserving program and you get by with only 36 this year and you need 38. That will enable a greater service, will it, for the blind?

Mr. MUMFORD. It will.

PRESERVATION OF MOTION PICTURE HISTORY

Senator MONRONEY. I notice you only have one man on the preservation of all the motion picture history.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. This person is responsible for checking out motion pictures and sending them out to the laboratory to be copied. We are also asking for some additional help to provide information about motion pictures. We get an increasing number of inquiries as to what we have in the collection. They may come from individuals from, for example, a student of social history. It may come from

people who are producing motion pictures and who want footage from some of our old films. Heretofore we have been very handicapped in not being able to provide adequate informational service and we are asking for some help here to do that.

I may have confused, Mr. Chairman, the item of the preservation of motion pictures with the item that is in our justification regarding reference service on them. The preservation is concerned with the gradual conversion of highly perishable nitrate films to safety film.

We have, as you know, a very extensive collection of motion pictures going back to 1894, the year the first one was copyrighted, and coming down to the present time. Up until the early 1950's, these films were on nitrate film, and many have deteriorated. We examine these films regularly. We now have a method of testing so that we can determine the extent of deterioration. We don't feel that the whole collection has to be converted overnight in order to preserve it, but those that are getting in the worst condition should be converted to safety film or they will be lost.

Senator MONRONEY. The House failed to allow any on the collection and distribution of Library materials, the 3 U.S. personnel, and the 45 natives. That completes your personnel request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HOUSE ALLOWANCE

The main appropriation for the Library is "Salaries and expenses," for which you requested a total of $11,955,000, an increase of $953,200 over the fiscal 1965 appropriation. The House allowance is $11,663,000, which is $292,000 under the estimates.

I ask that pages 4 through 15 of the justifications be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1965 regular bill	$10,626,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	375,800
1965 adjusted	11,001,800
1966 estimate	11,955,000
Net increase	953,200

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Accident compensation, reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation ..... —$6,047

   The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal 1964 are less than that required for fiscal 1963.

2. Rental of space ..... —23,100

   Amount required for rental space at Bengies, Md., was appropriated for in the 1965 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. In accordance with established procedure, the General Services Administration will include this item in its 1966 estimates, therefore a decrease in the Library's appropriation is indicated.

3. Moving costs to Navy Yard Annex ..... —50,000

   The amount of $50,000 required to cover the cost of moving the Card Division and related operations to the Navy Yard Annex has been carried in the appropriation for each of the fiscal years 1962 to 1965. This amount has been allowed to lapse in full in 1962 and 1963. Around $10,000 was expended for the move which began late in fiscal year 1964 and the remaining $40,000 was allowed to lapse. The move was completed in fiscal year 1965. Less than $35,000 was expended in fiscal year 1965 to complete the move. However, since $50,000 has been included in the 1965 appropriation for this purpose, the base for 1966 is reduced by $50,000 as nonrecurring.

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

DECREASES—continued

4. Vehicles ..... —$6,000

This deduction is comprised of $4,000 for a medium sedan appropriated for in fiscal 1965 and $2,000 for a truck first appropriated for in fiscal 1962. As was the case with the moving costs, the $2,000 was returned as unobligated until purchase was made in fiscal 1964. This $2,000 will lapse in 1965. The aggregate of these 2 items ($6,000) is accordingly deducted from the base for 1966.

Total, decreases ..... —85,147

INCREASES

5. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs 184,490

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases, reallocations, and wage board increases as follows:

Salaries	$172,695
Personnel benefits	11,795
Total	184,490

To absorb this amount would mean that the equivalent of approximately 23 positions could not be filled.

6. Annualization of pay costs 44,209

Public Law 88-226 granted pay increases for Government employees effective on the 1st day of the 1st pay period beginning on and after July 1, 1964. The Library's 1st pay period began July 5, 1964, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to cover the pay raise for a full year, which is 3 working days more than provided for in the proposed 1965 pay increase supplemental.

7. Financing of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions 150,000

In fiscal year 1965 ⅓ of the financing of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions project was provided by direct appropriation to the Library of Congress and ⅔ by transfer from the National Science Foundation. Request is made to provide full financing of this important project by direct appropriation.

8. Reimbursement to General Services Administration for protective services 30,000

In anticipation of the need for guard service for Library operations at the Navy Yard Annex, $22,800 was included in the 1965 appropriation for these purposes. However, General Services Administration regulations require that in buildings under its control such services are provided by that agency on a reimbursable basis. The estimated cost for this service for 1966 is $52,800, therefore, requiring an additional $30,000.

9. Cleaning, laundering, and repair of uniforms 7,000

The Library is requesting statutory authority in the 1966 estimates for the cleaning, laundering, and repair of uniforms for those employees required to wear uniforms in the performance of their duties. It is estimated that $7,000 will provide the funds necessary to meet the annual cost of these services for the guard force and nurses.

10. Replacement of vehicles 10,000

Request is made for funds to replace 3 motor vehicles which qualify for replacement under the General Services Administration standards for age and/or mileage as follows:

	Cost	*Age (years)*	*Mileage*
1 1½-ton stake body truck at	$4,500	8	100,000
1 1-ton van body truck at	3,000	15	43,000
1 carryall at	2,500	8	70,000
Total	10,000		

11. Binding at the Government Printing Office 4,700

Bookbinders (men) at the Government Printing Office received an increase of 14 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1964, and bookbinders (women) an increase of 11 cents an hour effective May 13, 1964. It is estimated that these pay increases will result in an annual increase of approximately $4,700 in binding costs to the Library.

12. Reimbursement to Metropolitan Police for protective services 27,000

Request is made to provide canine corps protection on the Library grounds and abutting sidewalks during the night hours 7 nights each week throughout the year. The Library's reading rooms are open to 10 p.m. every night and in addition from early October to early June musical and literary programs are scheduled sometimes for 4 or 5 nights a week. These activities account for considerable attendance of people coming and going at night to the Library's buildings and surrounding area. Criminal offenses in the Capitol Hill area have received adverse publicity and demonstrate the need for increased police protection in the neighborhood. According to estimates of the Metropolitan Police Department, the annual cost for the 2 Canine Corps teams needed for this purpose would be $27,000.

13. Automation study 225,000

"Automation and the Library of Congress," a report prepared by a survey team of experts financed by a foundation, issued in January 1964, reached the conclusion that automation of certain Library operations was "technically and economically feasible." The amount here requested would enable the Library to make a start in the design and specifications of an automated system.

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

INCREASES—continued

14.	Increased photoduplicating costs	$3,340
	For increased amount of photoduplication required in connection with application of Library classification system to Law Library collections.	
15.	New positions requested (63)	352,608
	Processing Department (34).—To achieve currency and completeness in arranging catalog cards for filing, filing cards in the Library's principal catalogs, and making corrections in such catalogs.	
	1 GS–8; 3 GS–6; 3 GS–4, and 2 GS–3 (9)	$44,595
	Contribution to retirement	2,899
	Group life insurance	147
	Contribution to health insurance	450
	Subtotal	48,091
	To provide for improved selectivity in exchange operations and to improve handling of masses of incoming and outgoing exchange materials.	
	1 GS–7 and 2 GS–2 (3)	$13,410
	Contribution to retirement	872
	Group life insurance	44
	Contribution to health insurance	150
	Subtotal	14,476
	To provide staff for additional workload involved in requested increases in books for the general collections and books for the Law Library.	
	1 GS–7; 1 GS–5, and 1 GS–4 (3)	$15,530
	Contribution to retirement	1,009
	Group life insurance	51
	Contribution to health insurance	150
	Subtotal	16,740
	To maintain currency in the recording and control of serial publication.	
	2 GS–7; 1 GS–6; 1 GS–5; and 5 GS–4 (9)	$45,005
	Contribution to retirement	2,925
	Group life insurance	149
	Contribution to health insurance	450
	Subtotal	48,529
	To provide staff for the application of class K to the legal collections thereby extending the general classification scheme of the Library to this important area.	
	2 GS–7; 2 GS–4; 1 GS–3, and 5 GS–2 (10)	$43,465
	Contribution to retirement	2,825
	Group life insurance	144
	Contribution to health insurance	500
	Subtotal	46,934
	Total, Processing Department	174,770
	Reference Department (22).—To provide additional staff for sorting, arranging, indexing, shelving, filing, and other processing functions necessarily performed in the following divisions: Manuscript, Map, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photograph, Serial, and Stack and Reader.	
	1 GS–13; 2 GS–9; 4 GS–7; 4 GS–5, and 3 GS–4 (14)	$84,155
	Contribution to retirement	5,470
	Group life insurance	277
	Contribution to health insurance	700
	Subtotal	90,602
	To improve reference and circulation service, andp rovide clerical assistance in the General Reference and Bibliography, Prints and Photographs, and Stacks and Reader Divisions.	
	1 GS–11; 1 GS–9; 2 GS–4, and 4 GS–3 (8)	$40,850
	Contribution to retirement	2,655
	Group life insurance	135
	Contribution to health insurance	400
	Subtotal	44,040
	Total, Reference Department	134,642
	Law Library (6).—To provide more adequate reference service on looseleaf materials.	
	1 GS–5	$5,000
	Contribution to retirement	325
	Group life insurance	16
	Contribution to health insurance	50
	Subtotal	5,391

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

INCREASES—continued

To provide staffing for locating, shelving, reshelving, and record-keeping activities in connection with the application of classification scheme (class K) to the legal collections.

1 GS–5 and 2 GS–4 (3)	$13,960
Contribution to retirement	907
Group life insurance	47
Contribution to health insurance	150
Subtotal	15,064

To increase the staff of the Near Eastern and African Divisions to provide a more adequate service on the materials in these increasingly important areas.

1 GS–12 and 1 GS–7 (2)	$16,300
Contribution to retirement	1,060
Group life insurance	54
Contribution to health insurance	100
Subtotal	17,514
Total, Law Library	37,969

Administrative Department (1).—To provide additional truck-driver position due primarily to additional operational facilities.

1 WC–5	$4,846
Contribution to retirement	315
Group life insurance	16
Contribution to health insurance	50
Subtotal	5,227
Total increases	$1,038,347
Net increases	953,200

EXPLANATION OF RESTORATION REQUESTS

Mr. Mumford, will you further explain about this restoration of the $109,000?

Mr. MUMFORD. That relates mainly to the 13 positions which were not allowed by the House and which, as I indicated earlier, would be distributed in a number of divisions concerned with avoiding further arrearages and also in helping to maintain control in the reference divisions where processing work is done on materials other than books. It also includes $25,000 for automation that was not allowed by the House. May I say a word about automation, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

SURVEY AND STUDY OF AUTOMATION

Mr. MUMFORD. I think you know, Mr. Chairman, that we have been concerned for quite a while with the possibilities of automation in the Library of Congress. We had an internal committee several years ago give intensive attention to it and it came up with the recommendation that we have a study made by experts. We obtained a grant of $100,000 from a foundation for such a survey and report to tell us what we could do by way of automating our operations.

This Committee concluded that it was both "feasible" and "desirable" to undertake the automation of the bibliographic machinery of the Library, meaning our catalog records and special indexes.

The Committee recommended that we ask the Congress, as the next step in this direction, for $750,000 for systems design specifications. It also recommended that we acquire a small staff at the Library of Congress to administer—to operate the activities in this area. Last year your committee and the House committee allowed us positions

to begin this work. We have four professional people in our information systems specialist office, plus a secretary.

Mrs. HAMER. These are highly qualified, experienced persons—a systems design specialist, an electronics engineer, a programer, and a librarian who worked with the survey team of experts.

Dr. MUMFORD. Instead of asking for the full $750,000 as recommended by that team, we asked for $225,000. We were not entirely sure last fall whether we could profitably make use of $750,000 in this next fiscal year. We now realize that the sum requested was too small, that we really need more than the $225,000 to move forward on this. However, the full $225,000 will help us to make considerable progress and we respectfully ask for the restoration of the $25,000 which the House did not allow.

Mrs. HAMER. We really asked for the bare minimum, Mr. Chairman. We urgently need all these funds—and we could use more, as Dr. Mumford has said—to move ahead in four areas: (1) Planning the shape the Library of Congress automated system will take; (2) developing a standard machine-readable catalog record; (3) investigating the electronic printing of catalog cards; and (4) investigating how catalogers, for example, will prepare information for the computer and what information is needed for the input. These are complex and interrelated activities and they need to be pursued concurrently. That $25,000 would make a real contribution to this work, which is important not only to the Library of Congress and its users but to research libraries all over the country, which have a stake in what we do in automation.

NAVY YARD ANNEX MOVING COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Mumford, in the analysis of increases and decreases in the justification on page 5 there is mention of the reduction of $50,000 as nonrecurring item for moving costs to the Navy Yard Annex. This move has now been completed, as I understand it. Is this space adequate or is more desired there? If so, is it obtainable?

Mr. MUMFORD. The space which was renovated is very good space, Mr. Chairman. However, it does cause some inconvenience in our activity, mainly the card distribution service, being located there, because there has to be constant communication and movement of personnel back and forth from the main library buildings to this installation at the Navy Yard Annex. It has served to alleviate in a small way our tremendous space problem, but only in a fractional way. We still are urgently in need of a third building. The $50,000 was for the moving and, as you say, that has been completed. In answer to your further question——

Senator MONRONEY. Have you requested additional space?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir; we have made no request for additional space. We have no indications that any additional space will be available.

STORAGE SPACE AT BENGIES, MD.

Senator MONRONEY. I make the same inquiry concerning the rental space at Bengies, Md. What do you have to say about that?

Mr. MUMFORD. That was provided to us by GSA and has served a good purpose for being able to place certain things there, equipment that we were not using at the moment, and some of the less frequently used materials.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this dead storage?

Mr. MUMFORD. Not completely so, but partly so.

PROPOSED MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Senator MONRONEY. We may now proceed to the so-called Madison Memorial Library which it is suggested might be placed on lot 732 of the block on Independence Avenue just across from the present main building. I note that several bills have been introduced authorizing this project. What is the present status of these measures, and what do you think about the proposition of the third building being so situated?

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the bills which have been introduced to build a third library building on lot 732, Senate Resolution 69 in particular. It provides for a building which would give us the major part of the space we need for growth for the next 25 years and which would contain a memorial room to President James Madison. We are in complete accord with the members of the Madison Memorial Commission about the desirability of this. We are desperately in need of additional space and it will become much worse, of course, even now before the building could come into being, so I would most heartily urge and endorse and support the bills that have been proposed to build the library building on lot 732.

Senator MONRONEY. Of course, it is premature as far as this committee is concerned today, because there has not been an authorization bill passed, but will that enable you to get rid of such extracurricular locations as the Navy Yard Annex and the building at Bengies?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We would expect to bring those activities back because there would be greater efficiency and economy in operation in having them within the three buildings on Capitol Hill.

Senator MONRONEY. You won't want to particularly bring dead storage into this expensive space, would you?

Mr. MUMFORD. If the space we now have still remained available for complete dead storage it might be desirable to maintain it for that purpose, but as far as the collections themselves, even the less frequently used materials, it would be desirable to have them under one of the three roofs here.

BUILDING SPECIFICATIONS UNDER STUDY

Senator MONRONEY. I had heard that under some proposal earlier, they would keep most of the Madison Memorial Library underground and maybe put a park on top.

Mr. MUMFORD. The earlier proposal, Mr. Chairman, of the Madison Memorial Commission was to build a small building over there that would occupy only about one-sixth of that total space and would provide some underground space for the Library of Congress. This would have amounted to some 24 percent of our projected space needs for the next 25 years. This proposal, however, has now been dropped in favor of the bills to which you referred, to build a Library of

Congress building there with a Madison Memorial Room of perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 square feet properly furnished and with space for exhibition of documentary materials representing the ideas of Madison.

Senator MONRONEY. What would be the historical situation, though, to have a library named for James Madison and ignore Thomas Jefferson's great contribution to the establishment of the Library in the first place?

Mr. MUMFORD. Sir, there is, as you know, a Jefferson Memorial. It was proposed during the hearings before the subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee that our building be called the Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, and I can't say whether the people who are devoted to Mr. Jefferson would resent this or not. I would hope not.

Senator MONRONEY. Couldn't you put some kind of a Jefferson Room in the Library of Congress?

Mr. ROSSITER. We have one.

Mrs. HAMER. We have a Thomas Jefferson Room, which is the main reading room of our annex building.

Mr. MUMFORD. A very handsome reading room over there named for Jefferson which occupies much more space than this Madison Memorial Room would.

ADEQUACY OF PROPOSED BUILDING

Senator MONRONEY. The third building, therefore, will improve the congested conditions in the present Library to the extent where the entire Library complex will be able to function efficiently?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. Will still another building be required in the future as far as you can now project? It occurs to me that provision should be made for necessary future expansion.

Mr. MUMFORD. As I indicated, based on our present rate of growth and our present congestion, this third building should allow for approximately 25 years of growth. As to what the situation might be at the end of that time it is difficult to predict. It may be wishful thinking, but there may be some dramatic developments in the way of electronic storage or miniaturization that would change the nature of libraries within 25 years. I certainly would not prophesy that we would be asking for a fourth building on Capitol Hill 25 years after this building is completed.

VEHICLE PURCHASE AND RENTAL

Senator MONRONEY. The House report also indicates that $6,000 of your request is no longer necessary because the Library plans to rent GSA cars rather than buy direct.

Will you please advise the committee about this?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We had included in the original request last fall money for the purchase of some new vehicles. In the meantime we began to negotiate with GSA relative to the rental of vehicles and we determined that it would be more economical to rent them from the car pool of GSA than it would be to purchase vehicles and maintain them ourselves and so we have reduced the original request from

$10,000 to $4,000. We think this will be a more economical way of operating, Mr. Chairman, than buying the vehicles and maintaining them ourselves.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have now a vehicle maintenance and repair department?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir. We pay commercial garages for the maintenance of the vehicles and I think that we will have vehicles in better condition through this arrangement with GSA. They will be replaced more frequently. GSA has a formula regarding replacement of vehicles. I believe it is 5 years or 50,000 miles. Frequently many of our vehicles are run much longer than that.

Senator MONRONEY. This will replace the three on a rental basis, is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. We had asked for money to purchase three.

Senator MONRONEY. Purchase three, yes.

Mr. MUMFORD. This will provide for the rental of all of our vehicles except the one sedan which we acquired recently which we will continue to operate and maintain. There would be six involved in the rental.

Senator MONRONEY. Six in the rental and one sedan. Whom is the sedan for? Is that a replacement?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir. We do not need a replacement for that. The sedan is for the Library's official use.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have no questions.

UNIFORM CLEANING, LAUNDERING, AND REPAIR

Senator MONRONEY. Please explain why it is deemed necessary—to the extent of $7,000 additional per year—to provide for the cleaning, laundering, and repairing of guards' and nurses' uniforms.

In the past, has this not been considered a normal responsibility of everyone who works for the Library and who must wear a uniform?

Mr. MUMFORD. On page 88 in our justification book there is an account of this, Mr. Chairman. Up until now we have not had authority for this cleaning, laundry, and repair although it is provided by some other agencies. We have considerable difficulty in recruiting guards because of the civil service standards, and we think that this would be a help in recruiting them and retaining them. In light of the policy in other agencies it seems only fair and desirable that we undertake to do this.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you know any other agency besides the GSA and the National Bureau of Standards who do it?

Mr. MUMFORD. Those are among the main ones. There are others.

Senator MONRONEY. They furnish the laundering and servicing on the uniforms as well as the uniforms themselves?

Mr. MUMFORD. In general, that is our understanding, yes, sir.

Mr. GOOCH. The fact that the Library's guard staff is the lowest in allocation and salary of the guard units on Capitol Hill, actually ranking below some other guard units in the Government, and the fact that in the case of other guard units at higher salary scales this expense is borne by the agencies prompted us to submit this request. The General Service Administration has operated under an act of 1950 and the Bureau of Standards under an act of 1958.

Senator MONRONEY. General Services administers then all the guards in practically all the downtown agencies on the basis of not only furnishing uniforms, but furnishing the laundry and the upkeep on them; is that correct?

Mr. GOOCH. The General Services Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Bureau of Standards, the Treasury Department, the National Gallery of Art, and the National Archives meet the procurement, maintenance, and cleaning costs of their guards' uniforms but not the laundering costs of shirts. For the Capitol Police all of these costs are met with appropriated funds. The Supreme Court pays for laundering shirts and for cleaning winter overcoats but not for cleaning blouses and trousers. The Government Printing Office pays each of its guards $85 per annum to take care of uniform cleaning and laundering.

REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senator MONRONEY. I note your request for $27,000 for reimbursement to the Metropolitan Police to provide canine corps protection on the Library grounds during the evening hours.

I also note that the House denied these funds on the grounds, primarily, that this should be an extension of the Capitol Police responsibility and included language in the bill so providing, as well as the fact that there is apparently a shortage of trained dogs.

Would you care to comment on this general situation and on the recommendation in the House report?

Mr. MUMFORD. If the House proposal can be accomplished, Mr. Chairman, it will be acceptable to us. The need is there and is great. Our grounds are relatively poorly lighted—I should say quite poorly lighted—and we have quite a few staff people who leave the building after dark.

We have a number of events going on in the building, concerts and literary programs, to which the public comes, and as a matter of safety I think it is quite important that we have patrols on the grounds. If it can be accomplished in the way the House committee has suggested this is acceptable to us.

Senator MONRONEY. To expand the services of the present Capitol Police force.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Then, of course, we have added and augmented the Capitol Police force with the Metropolitan Police Canine Corps. Was this put in or left out of——

Mr. MUMFORD. We did not request the restoration of this.

ARREARAGES IN LIBRARY CATALOGING WORK

Senator MONRONEY. In the past years, there has been much said about the arrearages in the cataloging work of the Library.

Since the addition of 57 positions in the Catalog Division in the past 2 fiscal years, has there been an improvement in this situation? We have gone over that number of positions.

Mr. MUMFORD. There has been very great improvement, Mr. Chairman, in the cataloging of books, the regular materials. It took a little time to recruit the full complement of 57 catalogers and to get them

oriented to our cataloging methods, but our production has gone up considerably and it is very gratifying. The positions we are asking for today in connection with processing are not positions for the normal cataloging. As I indicated before, it is for the materials not in book form. It is very important that they be organized properly in order that they can be serviced.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MUNDT REGARDING LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. I have a letter from a distinguished member of this committee, Senator Karl Mundt, in which he raises the question of additional researchers in the Legislative Research Division.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., March 16, 1965.

HON. KARL E. MUNDT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR KARL: Your report in your letter of March 9 on the shortage of researchers in the Legislative Research Division of the Library of Congress was most compelling.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee will look into the matter most thoroughly when we hold hearings in a month or so.

If you would like to meet with us, or would care to make a statement for the record, or to otherwise participate in the hearing, please let me know. I consider this matter of utmost importance.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

MIKE MONRONEY.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1965.

HON. A. S. MONRONEY,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MIKE: I am writing this letter to you as chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee of the full Appropriations Committee with regard to a situation which I have encountered through requests I have made to the Library of Congress for information.

Mike, I hope that when your Appropriations Committee holds its hearings on funds for the Library of Congress it will make inquiry as to the possible need for further researchers in the Legislative Research Division. On March 4 I contacted the Legislative Research Division for some information. I was advised that the division was 2,200 requests for information behind from just Members of Congress alone. I was advised that this division of the Library was receiving over 700 requests a day for information from the Members of Congress.

I was further advised that this was far above their usual workload and that indications were that Members of Congress were using this facility of the Library more and more to assist in their office research work.

In view of this situation, Mike, it would seem to me that perhaps we should be giving consideration to making more funds available for the needed researchers over in this Division of the Library so that congressional requests can receive at least a reasonable hope for consideration and fulfillment within a reasonable time. As you know, some requests for information are needed urgently, and with this much of a workload we can just about give up our hopes for urgent replies and assistance. I do not feel that at any time my requests should be taken out of order, but it is kind of disheartening to know you are on the bottom with 2,200 requests ahead of you if you are preparing material in the office for use in your committee or Senate floor discussion.

I am calling this to your attention, Mike, in order that you might look into the situation more fully to determine what might or could be done to alleviate the situation.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

KARL E. MUNDT, *U.S. Senator.*

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. You requested 14 additional personnel in the Legislative Research Division.

Dr. MUMFORD. I am not sure I know what that reference is to.

Senator MONRONEY. The Senator says:

I am writing this letter to you as chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee of the full Appropriations Committee with regard to a situation which I have encountered through requests I have made to the Library of Congress for information.

On March 4, I contacted the Legislative Research Division for some information. I was advised that the Division was 2,200 requests for information behind from just Members of Congress alone. I was advised that this Division of the Library was receiving over 700 requests a day for information from Members of Congress.

I was further advised that this was far above their usual workload and that indications were that Members of Congress were using this facility of the Library more and more to assist their office research work.

Mr. MUMFORD. That must be the Legislative Reference Service. I think, Mr. Chairman, that he may have confused our request for 14 positions in the Reference Department, to which I have referred earlier. Most of them are involved in processing, but some are for service. In our justification book on page 12 and the top of page 13 these are enumerated and he may have taken these to be for legislative research.

Senator MONRONEY. Those 14 were the ones to provide additional staff for sorting, arranging, indexing, shelving, filing, and other processing functions in the following divisions: Manuscript, map, music, orientalia, prints and photographs, serial, and stack and reader.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. Four new jobs would relate to LRS and we gave you four last year and that is all you have requested.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. I think our discussion earlier fully explains the situation and how we might be able to give greater relief to expediting some of these matters. I will ask that Senator Mundt's letter in full be carried prior to my comment.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION

There will be placed in the record at this point the following information from the justifications relating to the request for an additional three positions for the Exchange and Gift Division.

(The justification referred to follows:)

To meet increase in exchange and gift work

Exchange and Gift Division, 3 positions:	
1 GS–7 duplicates exchange assistant	$6,050
2 GS–2 stamper-sorters, at $3,680	7,360
Subtotal	13,410
Personnel benefits	1,066
Total, positions (3)	14,476

An important part of the exchange of publications is the provision of specifically requested publications and the selection and provision of general publications in subject fields designated by exchange partners. For these purposes, the

Exchange and Gift Division attempts to maintain a large collection of duplicate U.S. Government publications in order by issuing agencies and a large collection of duplicate commercial publications in rough subject arrangement. It has been the practice for all staff members engaged in exchange work to locate items for exchange as required. Exchange work is increasing—1,115,200 pieces were sent out on exchange in 1963, 1,173,885 pieces were sent out in 1964, and it seems assured that this trend will continue. At the present time, the maintenance and selection of the duplicate exchange collection involves several man-hours a week of 12 members of the exchange sections graded at GS–7 to GS–11. In order to allow these people to spend more of their time on productive acquisition activities that will further bolster the Library's collections, it is deemed both practical and economical to have one person solely assigned to this work who is familiar with the organization of the material through constant use. One GS–7 duplicates exchange assistant is requested for this purpose.

Stamper-sorters are responsible for stamping incoming materials to provide indicia of ownership, source, date of receipt, and count. They must also stamp surplus duplicate outgoing materials to cancel ownership marks and to provide a count. They sort and route materials and assist in opening and shelving incoming materials. The exchange work shown in the tables below illustrates a continuing upward trend. Only a portion of the items listed below must be stamped, but as the total workload increases, the stamper-sorter work also increases. Two GS–2 stamper-sorters are requested to handle the additional workload.

Total incoming materials.—Exchange, gift, by virtue of law (Public Printer, Copyright, Books for the Blind), and official donations (local and State agencies, transfer from Federal agencies):

1962	4,408,325
1963	4,876,129
1964	5,419,787

Total outgoing materials.—Exchange, transfer to Federal agencies, donations to institutions, and discard:

1962	2,877,428
1963	3,428,912
1964	3,688,909

BOOKS FOR GENERAL COLLECTIONS AND LAW LIBRARY

Senator MONRONEY. There will also be included pages 29 through 36 of the justification case relating to the additional positions requested for the Order and Serial Record Divisions and to apply class K, the classification for law.

(The justification referred to follows:)

To provide staff for work resulting from requested increases in the appropriations: "Books for the general collections" and "Books for the Law Library"

Order Division, 3 positions:	
Order preparation section: 1 GS–7 order librarian	$6,050
Receiving and clearing section:	
1 GS–5 acquisitions assistant	5,000
1 GS–4 invoice examiner	4,480
Total (2)	15,530
Personnel benefits	1,210
3 positions	16,740

The requested appropriations for books for the general collections and books for the Law Library for fiscal 1966 amount to a $145,000 increase over 1965 appropriations, or an increase of 18.6 percent. They represent an increase of 21.3 percent over the 1963 appropriations—the last to provide additional staff for the Order Division which is responsible for book purchases.

The requested appropriation increases would mainly affect areas concerned with ordering and receiving large numbers of individual items at relatively

small individual cost. The major impact of the increased funds would be felt in the Order Preparation Section and the Inspection and Invoice Units of the Receiving and Clearing Section.

It is requested, therefore, that three budgeted positions be added to permit the Division to retain currency of operations; this represents a staff increase of 6 percent.

To maintain currency in the recording and control of serials and to reduce arrearage

Serial Record Division, 9 positions:	
2 GS–7 catalogers, at $6,050	$12,100
1 GS–6 searcher	5,505
1 GS–5 serial sorter and supervisor, sorting unit	5,000
5 GS–4 accessioners, at $4,480	22,400
Total (9)	45,005
Personnel benefits	3,524
9 positions	48,529

Serial publications (periodicals, journals, yearbooks, etc.) comprise the most current and in many fields the most significant contributions to the Library's collections. The Serial Record Division is responsible for recording receipts; assuring routing to appropriate custodial divisions and, when necessary through one or more reference or subject areas prior to custodial divisions; for maintaining a record of the Library's processing decisions for specific titles; for maintaining a record of serials sent for binding and bound; for providing a much used reference service as to the Library's serial holdings and their locations; for providing information on receipt of serials by source in order to assure proper payment or claiming procedures for serials obtained by purchase or otherwise, and, in the course of processing, for separating duplicates and other items not to be added to the Library's collections.

There has been an enormous proliferation of serial publications—it is estimated that over 8,000 new titles are appearing each year. The Serial Record Division last received four additional positions in fiscal 1962. Since that time the workload has continued to climb. The Division received 1,618,504 pieces in 1962, 1,688,949 pieces in 1963, and 1,845,527 pieces in 1964. At the end of fiscal 1962, 87,675 pieces were still on hand awaiting accessioning. This figure grew to 98,175 in 1963, and to 238,910 in 1964. The Division's capacity to clear this material has remained fairly constant at about 1,700,000 pieces. As of December 1964, 372,000 pieces were on hand as climbing receipts occasionally outran processing capacity by as much as 9,000 pieces a week. One accessioner can clear about 78,000 pieces a year. Five additional GS–4 accessioners are requested to insure that despite the increase in receipts, the most important currently received serials are not delayed in processing and to make a start in reducing the amount of work on hand.

There are two GS–4 serial sorters in the Division. The absence of either one requires detailing help from the Accessioning Unit. Even when both are present, the increased work frequently demands more help. One GS–5 senior serial sorter is requested so that a greater measure of individual responsibility for the control of incoming material may be assigned; this additional serial sorter would be a working supervisor whose efforts would release the time now being spent on sorting by accessioners (roughly the time of one person). The addition of this position would thus also have the salutary effect of increasing recording production by another man-year.

An increase in the number of items handled by the Recording Section will materially increase the number of pieces that will be referred for searching and possible forwarding as new serial titles. Between 20,000 and 30,000 extra pieces will have to be processed in the Searching and Reference Section. Since the average number of pieces handled by an individual searcher is about 20,000, one GS-6 searcher is requested.

Catalogers determine entries for the serial record and new serial titles. They also receive from the Shelflisting Section preliminary cataloging cards and incorporate call numbers, notes, and other new information contained in these cards into the serial record. In fiscal 1964, 4.5 catalogers (including half time

of assistant section head) cataloged 11,624 titles. It is anticipated that workload for 1965 will be 15,000 titles, requiring two more GS–7 catalogers. This increase will also provide some margin for reducing a work-on-hand figure of 9,000 titles.

To apply the class K (law) classification to the U.S. Federal and State holdings of the Law Library

Subject Cataloging Division, 10 positions: [1]

2 GS–7 Classification record assistants at $6,050	$12,100
2 GS–4 Clerical assistants at $4,480	8,960
1 GS–3 reviewer	4,005
5 GS–2 preparation assistants at $3,680	18,400
Total (10)	43,465
Personal benefits	3,469
10 positions	46,934

Since the development of the classification schedules nearly 60 years ago, books in all fields of knowledge except law have received book numbers which assured them a definite location on the shelves from which they may be withdrawn and to which they may be returned readily. Because a classification schedule for the field of law (class K) has only recently approached completion and then only for American law, lawbooks have had no such definite identification number. As a consequence, they have been difficult to find and to return to the shelves. Moreover, the lack of definite identifying numbers has so complicated the charging and discharging of loans as to hamper seriously the work of the Loan Division and to slow down measurably the usefulness of the world's most comprehensive collections both to the readers and the research staff. The lack of such positive identification for each book also increases the chances of duplicate acquisitions. The classification schedule for American law, both Federal and State, is approaching completion. Preliminary work on the section for England and the present and past components of the British Commonwealth of Nations has been done. This, when completed will be followed by similar sections of the schedules for foreign law, and the Roman and Canon and other systems of secular and religious law.

With the completion of the class K schedule, and its application to the law collections, the Law Library would then be under the same classification and location scheme as the rest of the classified collections—that is, there would be a direct approach to the material on the shelves by subject and category through a classified arrangement. This is of particular importance for research work with the collections. The holdings of the Law Library in U.S. Federal and State law consist of 63,600 titles representing 327,000 volumes. To bring this collection of U.S. holdings under control will require approximately 3 years, after which the collections of foreign legal materials can be brought under the same kind of control.

The two GS–7 classification record assistants will, after the class number is assigned by a subject cataloger, assign a book number which is unique for each title that fits it into its proper alphabetical or chronological sequence within the class. These same staff members will compare the volumes and cards to be certain that they match, note copies and their locations on the shelf list card with which they are working. The resulting shelf list will be the permanent inventory record of the Law Library holdings arranged in the same classified order as the books stand on the shelves.

The two GS–4 clerical assistants will, using the book number which has been derived, write the full call number on the verso of the title page of each volume. This operation takes much less time than deriving the book number, but there are an estimated 2½ volumes per title plus long runs of U.S. digests, reports, and session laws for which the call number must be written in each volume.

The five GS–2 preparation assistants will select labels preprinted with the letters signifying major chapters of the classification schedule, affix the labels to the spines of the books, and hand-letter in india ink the complete call numbers. The GS–3 reviewer will verify the affixed and lettered labels with the definitive call number as written on the verso of the title paper of each volume.

[1] 3 positions in the office of the law librarian are also requested in the 1966 budget: 1 GS–5 project supervisor and 2 GS–4 deck attendants.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Senator MONRONEY. We now come to the References Department, and I ask that the following information from the justifications be inserted in the record.

A total of 14 new positions is requested, in the sum of $90,602, for this Department. Please comment on the necessity for this many new positions.

(The justification referred to follows:)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Reference Department is the major custodial and public service department of the Library covering all fields except law, which is covered by a separate department. Through 17 divisions (13 financed by this appropriation, 1 by the books for the blind appropriation, 2 by funds advanced by the Defense Department, and 1 by funds advanced by the National Science Foundation), it (1) exercises the basic responsibilities of recommending material to assure adequacy of the collections; (2) renders service to the Congress, other Government agencies, and to the general research worker, by telephone, letter, or in person; and (3) engages in special activities designed to make the collections more readily accessible through the preparation of published bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes. Additionally, within two of its regular divisions, it administers the activities provided under the appropriations, "Preservation of motion pictures" and "Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents."

Justification of new positions requested to organize material for service to readers

New positions requested

Manuscript Division: GS–5 preparation assistant (1), Preparation Section	$5,000
Map Division: GS–4 processing assistants (2), Processing Section, at $4,480	8,960
Music Division:	
GS–9 bibliographer-indexer (1), Reference Section	7,220
GS–5 deck attendant-listening room technician (1), Recorded Sound Section	5,000
Orientalia Division:	
GS–13 processing coordinator (1), Division Office	12,075
GS–7 serial librarian (1), Hebraic Section	6,050
GS–7 serial librarian (1), South Asian Section	6,050
Prints and Photographs Division: GS–9 cataloger (1), Processing and Curatorial Section	7,220
Serial Division:	
GS–7 binding supervisor (1)	6,050
GS–5 binding assistants (2), at $5,000	10,000
Stack and Reader Division:	
GS–7 special collections librarian (1)	6,050
GS–4 clerical assistant (1), special collections	4,480
Personnel benefits	6,447
Total (14)	90,602

SUMMARY OF REQUESTS

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have referred to various ones of them previously. May I ask Dr. Basler, the Director of the Reference Department, to summarize and give you a general picture of the need for these.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

PROCESSING ACTIVITIES OF REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. BASLER. Of these positions the main portion is for carrying on processing activities that are the responsibility of the Reference Department. These activities are similar to those handled by the Processing Department for book material, but these are for manuscript materials, map materials, prints, photographs, which never had the kind of detailed cataloging and processing treatment that the Processing Department gives to book materials.

We are asking for the positions to handle these. The first of the requests is for the Manuscript Division. One GS–5 preparation assistant is requested for the Preparation Section to type and file an estimated 2,000 cataloging and accession cards, to edit and type 50 or more registers of manuscript collections, prepare 100 disposition memorandums and 450 repair and restoration lists on a yearly basis. In addition, the incumbent will prepare reports on processing activities of the Section and maintain the Division's "case files" containing several thousand entries on its unique holdings.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

The manuscript collection now numbers 18,900,000 pieces and increases at a rate of from 350,000 to 600,000 a year. The Preparation Section is on a production schedule so that the current intake can be processed for use and some inroads can be made on the manuscripts still unorganized.

MAP DIVISION

For the Map Division we are requesting two GS–4 processing assistants. These processing assistants will handle the sorting, arranging, labeling, indexing, and filing. At present we have one processing assistant available to perform these duties. There are some 25,000 newly published individual sheets of multisheet map sets and charts received each year among other map sheets. The two additional GS–4 processing assistants requested will make it possible to process the current intake of map sets and to process some of the present arrearage of 70,000 sheets of retrospective maps received by transfer from other Government agencies. Rapid organization of maps for reader and reference service is important because of heavy demands. For example, 89,674 maps were circulated for use in fiscal year 1963 and 90,921 in fiscal year 1964.

MUSIC DIVISION

In the Music Division we are asking for one GS–9 bibliographer for the reference service and one GS–5 deck attendant-listening room technician.

Secretary MONRONEY. Is this for this folk music that you record and catalog.

Mr. BASLER. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. You don't worry about the modern day music or jazz?

Mr. BASLER. Oh, yes.

Mr. MUMFORD. It includes both.

Senator MONRONEY. Rock and roll, too?

Mr. MUMFORD. We keep representative examples of various types of music.

Mr. BASLER. But we do not give service on that in our listening section. This refers primarily to the original recordings which are made available in our recorded sound section at the Library of Congress and this one job that we have asked for for the listening room technician is to serve these materials rather than the many hundreds of thousands of popular recordings.

Senator MONRONEY. Will the Beatles be recorded in the Library of Congress?

Mr. BASLER. They haven't as yet.

Senator MONRONEY. I see the Queen of England has given them a Special Order of the Empire.

TYPE OF SERVICE INCLUDED

Mr. MUMFORD. I would like to stress, Mr. Chairman, that this service would include service on classical records as well as on the folk music collection.

Senator MONRONEY. I see. Native American symphonies and things of that kind and grand opera.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir, and this is for study and research, not for recreation.

Senator MONRONEY. I understand that.

POSITION REQUESTED

Mr. BASLER. The bibliographer-indexer position would be to survey, plan the organization and control, and prepare bibliographies and indexes for some of our most valuable manuscript collections.

The Music Division has over 300,000 valuable manuscripts, including autograph letters, documents, portraits, programs, and pictorial material relating to music and musicians over which there is no bibliographic control. These comprise such collections as the Hammerstein, MacDowell, Koussevitsky, Paganini, Rachmaninoff Archives, Farrar, Schoenberg, and others which are invaluable to students of music.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You say "over which you have no bibliographic control?"

Mr. BASLER. That is correct.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You mean you don't have these letters indexed or cataloged?

Mr. BASLER. That is correct. We have them arranged, and if someone comes in, one of our reference assistants shows him how they are arranged. This permits him to use them, but as our collection grows larger and larger this makes for difficulties. You know, the larger collection of papers you have on your desk or anywhere, the harder it is for you to find what you want. Well, our collections of manuscripts are getting to the place where even with the best and most knowledgeable reference assistants that we can have the sheer mass of it requires more indexing and bibliographical listing than we have had in the past.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Are you working on this listing?

Mr. BASLER. We are hoping to if we get this new position.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Of the 300,000 items, how many positions would it take to get those cataloged, say, in a year's time? You say there are 300,000 that you did not have cataloged?

WORK TO BE PERFORMED

Mr. MUMFORD. We would not undertake to inventory every single piece in them, Senator, but to describe more adequately the collection and what it consists of so that it would serve as a better guide than we have at the present time for the person using it.

Mr. BASLER. Part of this activity would be to make the descriptions more accurate for listing in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. We have been doing this for our nonmusical manuscripts, our historical manuscripts, but so far we have not been able to describe our musical manuscript holdings adequately enough to include them in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. We would be giving our music manuscripts, in other words, the same kind of treatment that we are trying to give our historical manuscripts.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Mr. BASLER. In the Orientalia Division we are asking for three positions. The first is a GS–13 processing coordinator for the Division Office and then two GS–7 serial librarians, one for the Hebraic and one for the South Asia Section. The processing coordinator is requested to direct and coordinate all of the processing activities of the five sections of the Orientalia Division—the Chinese, Korean, Hebraic, Japanese, and Near East and South Asia Sections. The Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining indexes, files, vernacular serial records, now numbering some 15,000 recorded titles, and union catalogs which are indispensable for controlling the collections of almost a million volumes in more than 40 oriental languages.

The processing coordinator would assure that the various section records are developed with consistency, and without duplication, in consultation with the Processing Department, the Reference Department, and the Law Library, and would work on such problems as the recording of monographic serials in Far Eastern languages, uniform methods of reporting microfilms of works in oriental languages, as well as programs for microfilming oriental materials. The man-hours spent on processing activities in the Orientalia Division have increased from 12,523 in fiscal 1962 to 18,857 hours in fiscal 1964. This increase is due in part to the participation of the Orientalia Division in the Library's Public Law 480 program for acquiring with foreign currency publications for the Library of Congress and 22 participating U.S. universities. The added yearly receipts, many of which are serial publications, must be recorded in the vernacular serial records of the Orientalia Division in order to make this material available to the scholarly community, not only here but in other parts of the country.

IMPACT OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM

The impact of the Public Law 480 program on our reference service has been tremendous. We have this great increase in the receipt of valuable materials from the oriental countries. Much of this is serial

material which is not cataloged in the Processing Department, but which is handled in the Reference Department. The other two positions, the GS–7's, are to prepare just this kind of serial record for the materials that come in from the south Asia area. We have at the present time some 1,352 titles currently received from this area, but unrecorded, and with about 8,800 issues on a yearly basis in addition there is an arrearage of approximately 10,000 pieces in the vernaculars of south and southeast Asia to record. Material from Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Tibet, India, and Pakistan is included in this total.

Senator MONRONEY. On the rest would you brief them a little bit more.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. BASLER. Yes sir. The serials librarian for the Hebraic Section is a similar position. In the Prints and Photographs Division we are asking for one GS–9 cataloger and the job there again is a cataloging one, to arrange, catalog, and prepare other finding aids for the prints and photographic materials in that collection. In the Serial Division we are asking for three positions, one GS–7 binding supervisor and two GS–5 binding assistants, and these are to handle primarily the preservation program, getting the materials ready for microfilming.

We have the appropriation to preserve newspapers and we need this staff in order to collate and prepare them for filming. The preservation appropriation pays for the microfilming, but we have to get them ready to send over.

In the Stack and Reader Division we are asking for two positions for a similar program of preserving books which are too brittle to bind, collecting from the shelves the books that are falling to pieces, selecting the ones which are more urgently needed, and listing and sending them to the photoduplication laboratory for filming.

That summarizes the 14 positions which we are asking for handling the processing activities which are carried on in the Reference Department.

REPRODUCTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS

Senator MONRONEY. When you have a valuable book that you say is too brittle to put out for use, then you photograph it. Can it then be used for circulation?

Mr. BASLER. The microfilm can be used or we can make a Xerox print of it to be used.

Senator MONRONEY. Which do you do?

Mr. BASLER. We microfilm first and make Xerox copies as required.

Senator MONRONEY. But the book is kept then in the Library for circulation even though it is in photocopy.

Mr. BASLER. That is right.

Mr. MUMFORD. Only if it is in sufficiently good condition to retain, and many of them aren't.

Senator MONRONEY. What I mean is if the book is not in too bad a shape.

Mr. BASLER. If it is not in too bad shape.

Senator MONRONEY. But you can preserve the book and what the book contains by Xeroxing it or making photocopies of some and putting it on the shelf so it will be available for research.

Mr. BASLER. We put the microfilm copy on the shelf and make it available to a reader as microfilm, or we make a Xerox copy in some cases, which we also can bind and put on the shelves.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much for your clarification.

LAW LIBRARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

There will be included in the record at this point general justifications pages with respect to the Law Library and the Administrative Department of the Library of Congress.

AUTOMATION SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. To initiate the design and specifications of a system of automation, which a special team of experts has concluded is technically feasible for certain Library operations, the budget estimates for this phase of the program amounted to $225,000. The House allowed $200,000. Because of the importance of this project and the interest many of us have in updating methods and procedures in Government operations, I am inserting in the record the pages from the justifications relating to these estimates.

(The justification referred to follows:)

LAW LIBRARY

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Law Library is the only general legal research library of the Government. Its staff of 66, operating in the main building of the Library of Congress and in the branch Law Library in the Capitol, is responsible for the development, maintenance, and service of a law collection of over 1,250,000 volumes—probably the largest ever assembled. This collection comprises legal literature of all foreign countries as well as the United States, and covers all legal systems—the great secular systems such as the common, the Roman, the modern Roman or civil, and the Chinese law; the religious systems such as the cannon, the Islamic, the Buddhist, and the Hindu; the theoretic such as international law; and such fields as comparative law, jurisprudence, philosophy of law, and legal history. These collections are in many instances the most comprehensive outside of the native countries, and in some instances, such as Soviet, Chinese Communist, and Near Eastern and North African law, unique in the Western World.

Trained legal personnel of the Law Library assist in providing essential and extensive service in bibliographic, reference, and legal research for Members of the Congress, the congressional committees, the legislative counsel of each House, and all other officers and offices of the legislative branch.

Service by the Law Library staff is rendered also to the Supreme Court and other units of the Federal judiciary, the executive department, and the independent agencies, which depend upon the comprehensive collections of the Law Library to supplement their individual working collections. The Law Library also makes its collections available for use by the foreign diplomatic corps, members of the bar, educational institutions, nongovernmental libraries, and the general public. The Law Librarian and lawyer-members of his staff serve as legal counsel to the Librarian of Congress.

Six new positions are requested for fiscal year 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Administrative Department is responsible for the Library's central fiscal administration; computer application primarily to business operations; property procurement and control; central files and records maintenance, and records disposal; central duplication; the receipt, delivery, and dispatch of mail and freight; the protection, security, maintenance, and preservation of the premises

and their contents; the proper safeguarding of security classified materials; and the provision of photocopies of materials in the Library's collection for congressional, other governmental, and private uses. It works closely with the appropriate officers of the Library's other departments to facilitate their services, and consults with the legal counsel of the Library of Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, the General Accounting Office, the Civil Service Commission, and other agencies of the Government concerning statutes and regulations applicable in the Library's operations.

Although, by statute, structural and mechanical maintenance of the plant is the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol, the 59 engineers, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, and sheetmetal workers assigned to the Library are under the Administrative Department's general supervision, and the Department and the Architect's Office maintain close coordination in all matters concerning the condition and restoration of the buildings and grounds and the procurement of furniture and equipment therefor.

One position is requested for fiscal 1966.

Justification of new positions requested, Buildings and Grounds Division

New position requested: WC–5 truckdriver	$4,846
Personnel benefits	381
Total	5,227

The present staff of motor vehicle operators consists of six drivers, all at WC–5. The daily workload of these operators includes shuttle bus service to and from Library quarters at the Navy Yard Annex; delivery of books and other library materials to congressional offices in the House and Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol, and return of books and materials to the Library; delivery of books and other library materials to the White House, Government agencies, embassies, and various institutions in the metropolitan area; passenger service for Library officials and important visitors to attend meetings and conferences and to conduct other Library business within the metropolitan area; other special scheduled trips to transport books, mail, catalog cards and other materials that cannot be accommodated on the shuttle bus service to the Navy Yard Annex, and at least one trip per day to pick up materials for the Exchange and Gift Division from the Government agencies; and all other transportation services.

Since the existing six drivers are engaged full time in the duties described, there is no one left to meet emergency work situations which constantly arise, and it is for that purpose that another truckdriver is needed. The absence of only one driver on leave affects the unscheduled transportation services, while the absence of more than one driver at a time, which happens with some frequency, upsets scheduled work and adversely affects services. Furthermore, there has been a steady increase in the need for transportation services which reflect the expanding operations of the Library as a whole, particularly the new requirements brought on by establishment of work operations at the Navy Yard Annex and storage at Middle River, Md.

Office of the Librarian

AUTOMATION, $225,000

Background

Some 7 years ago, because of the increasing complexities of library operations, increasing acquisitions of materials, mounting arrearages in cataloging activities, and other factors, including progress in computer technology, an internal committee was established in the Library of Congress to consider the possibilities of automation as a solution of some of the problems with which the Library was confronted. As a result of the studies and deliberations of this committee, a grant of $100,000 was requested and received from the Council on Library Resources to make a concentrated study on the possibilities of automation. The study as completed in calendar year 1963 and a report, "Automation and the Library of Congress," was published in January 1964. This study was made by a survey team consisting of distinguished experts in various aspects of the application of computer technology to information problems.

Conclusions and recommendations of the survey team

The report on "Automation and the Library of Congress" concluded that automation of certain major and basic bibliographic processes of the Library was feasible. There were three major recommendations in the report: First, that an office be established in the Library to administer the automation project on a continuing basis; second, that an appropriation be requested at once for the design and specification of an automated system; and third, that, upon successful completion of the design effort, funds be requested for the actual automation of bibliographic processes of the Library of Congress.

Through the understanding support of Congress, the first of these three recommendations has been accomplished; an Office of Information Systems Specialist has been established. Currently it has a staff of five, four of them are professionals of exceptional training and experience and one is at the clerical level. With respect to the second and third recommendations, it was estimated that $750,000 would be required for obtaining a systems design and specifications and that from $50 to $70 million would be needed for achieving automation. These amounts represent the order of magnitude of the tasks and funds involved; such costs, as in any research and development program, could not, of course, be estimated with any great degree of exactitude. It is also obvious that the second step—that of systems design and specifications—is the critical one at this stage because the success of automation itself will hinge largely on the adequacy of such design and specifications.

Implementation of the recommendations

The Library proposes at this stage to proceed with the necessary work preliminary to the design and specifications of an automated system. With the small but professional staff now available to the Library for specialized attention to the automation program and for advice to the Librarian on this important subject, it is clear that it is desirable to proceed in an orderly but gradual manner with the steps essential to setting up complete requirements of an automated system. Rather than request at once all the $750,000 recommended by the survey team, it is deemed preferable to request for fiscal 1966 less than one-third of this amount; that is, $225,000. This will enable the Library to concentrate on the first important steps leading to design and specifications for an automated system.

Proposed automation work

With the $225,000 requested, the Library proposes at this point to concentrate on various aspects of the problems relating to the development of cataloging information in machine readable form. It is necessary to decide, on the basis of studies and experimentation, what information, now stored in the various library catalogs, should be converted to magnetic tape, disc, or other forms of electronic storage and made available as required, either for retrieval of information, for printout of the catalog cards, or for preparation of selected bibliographies, and how this can be done. If successfully developed—and it has already been shown to be feasible—such machine readable catalog information would be available for use not only in the Library of Congress but also by other libraries throughout the country.

In this connection, the adequacies of alternate forms of electronic storage for the vast body of information currently available in catalog files must also be considered. Finally, it will be necessary to study the techniques for interrogating the files of information stored electronically and the techniques for displaying this information as it is retrieved from the files.

This work will undoubtedly raise a number of questions the resolution of which will require technical skills of various kinds: engineering, scientific, systems analysis, and library science. Because of the newness of the entire information system field, but especially because of the complexity of automating as intricate a system as that of the Library's, there are many unresolved questions at this time; probably more unresolved questions will appear as we progress, but none of them at this stage seems insoluble.

Character of proposed expenditures

Because automation on the scale necessary for the Library of Congress is in the area of research and development, it is essential that there be some flexibility as to the manner in which funds will be expended for automation design and specifications. At this stage it is not proposed that the permanent staff of the Office of the Information Systems Specialist be augmented. Such additions as would be made in the staff would be on a temporary basis. Much of the work will necessarily have to be carried out on a contract basis; and from

time to time it will be desirable to utilize outside computer systems for testing of programs and procedures.

FUNDS REQUESTED

Senator MONRONEY. You gave an adequate explanation of that earlier so there is no use to go into that further.

Mr. MUMFORD. I hope it was adequate, Mr. Chairman. It is exceedingly important, I can assure you.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, you cut it down from $750,000 to $225,000?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You can't stand any more cuts.

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir; that is a bare essential.

Mrs. HAMER. And even though the House cut may seem small, it would seriously hamper our work.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Senator MONRONEY. Another line item to be considered is "Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office." The House allowed the full budget request for item—$2,021,000. I believe that the justifications for 13 new positions were fully discussed at an earlier point in the record and there is no use to have a redundancy there.

(The justification referred to follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

1965 regular bill	$1,828,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	86,200
1965 adjusted	1,914,200
1966 estimate	2,021,000
Net increase	106,800

Analysis of increases and decreases

INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs		$38,075
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:		
Salaries	35,641	
Personnel benefits	2,434	
Total	38,075	
2. Annualization of pay costs		740
Public Law 88-426 granted pay increases for Government employees effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on and after July 1, 1964. The Library's first pay period began on July 5, 1964, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to cover the pay raise for a full year, which is 3 working days more than provided for in the proposed 1965 pay increase supplemental.		
3. New positions (13)		67,985
To meet increase in workload due to increase in registrations. The 13 positions requested would result in an 8-percent increase in staff since 1961 with an estimated increase of 25 percent in registrations over the same period.		
2 GS-7; 5 GS-5; 4 GS-4; and 2 GS-3 (13)	$63,030	
Contribution to retirement	4,097	
Group life insurance	208	
Contribution to health benefits	650	
Total new positions	67,985	
Total increase		106,800

Senator MONRONEY. As we know, the operations of this Office result in cash receipts to the Government. It is noted, however, that the cash recovery from fee receipts is diminishing from year to year and that the estimated percent of fees as applied to costs for fiscal year 1966 is 62 percent, as compared to 103 percent in 1949. Costs have increased in this period, while fees have remained the same since 1948. I ask that these two tables, comparing income with costs, be included at this point in the hearing record.

(The tables referred to follow:)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

	Fiscal 1964 (actual)	Items
Income:		
Fees applied	$1,133,546	
Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress:		
Books, at $6.55 per copy	371,745	(56,755)
Periodicals, at $0.45 per copy	69,302	(154,005)
Motion pictures, at $125 per reel	267,500	(2,140)
Music, scores, etc., at $4.35 per copy	109,324	(25,132)
Maps, at $7.50 per copy	29,362	(3,915)
Prints, etc., at $6.50 per copy	7,040	(1,083)
Subtotal, estimated value of materials	854,273	
Total income	1,987,819	(243,030)
Cost:		
Salaries	1,585,000	
Other costs	196,000	
Total costs	1,781,000	

NOTE.—Percent, total income to cost, 112; percent, fees applied to cost, 64.

The following table compares income and cost for the fiscal years 1961 to 1966:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965, estimate	1966, estimate
Income:						
Fees applied	$1,009,679	$1,043,587	$1,077,747	$1,133,546	$1,190,223	$1,249,734
Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library	604,013	580,672	584,756	854,273	896,986	941,835
Total	1,613,692	1,624,259	1,662,503	1,987,819	2,087,209	2,191,569
Cost:						
Salaries	1,390,073	1,396,187	1,476,021	1,584,925	1,712,000	1,812,000
Other costs	192,542	198,021	196,802	193,075	202,000	209,000
Total	1,582,615	1,594,208	1,672,823	1,778,000	1,914,000	2,021,000
Percent total income compared to cost	102	102	99	112	109	108
Percent fees as applied to cost	64	65	64	64	62	62

NOTE.—A bill to increase by approximately 50 percent the fees charged by the Office, H.R. 5136, was introduced in the 88th Congress but no action was taken. A similar bill has been introduced in the 89th Cong., H.R. 2853.

EFFECT OF PENDING LEGISLATION ON RELATIONSHIP OF FEES TO COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. Please state for the record the status of legislation introduced this year to increase the amount of the fees charged.

If this legislation is enacted, what effect will it have on the relationship of the fees to costs?

Mr. MUMFORD. Do you wish me to respond to that?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MUMFORD. The question of the declining ratio of receipts to operating costs was brought up sometime ago by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations and it was suggested very strongly that there should be an increase in fees. A bill was prepared and was introduced in the last session of the Congress, but no action was taken on it. It has been reintroduced in the House this session by Mr. Steed, who was chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. There have been no hearings on it up to the present time. It is also incorporated in the bill for a general revision of the Copyright Act and I would like to ask Mr. Kaminstein, the Register of Copyrights, to comment further.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. The House Appropriations Subcommittee suggested that the Judiciary Committee consider the bill, both in its separate form and also as part of our general revision, and they hope that some action will be taken on that.

INCREASE IN FEES

Senator MONRONEY. How much are the fees raised by the new bill?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. There is a 50-percent increase. Most fees for registrations would go from $4 to $6 and our total estimated increase in fees would take it from the present 64 percent to something like 94 or 96 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. On a 50-percent increase?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, but as in the past and during the last increase there is a temporary drop in registrations when the fees are increased, but the total fees recovered remain at that level for some time.

Senator MONRONEY. You recommend strongly the passage of this legislation?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We do.

Senator MONRONEY. I think we should cover this in our report perhaps, as to the need for this increase in the amount. Otherwise it is going to increasingly be more and more drain on the general income. We have gone into the registrations in that number of lists. You have put that in the record earlier, the number.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, sir.

TOTAL COPYRIGHTS ON BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Senator MONRONEY. You might assemble that all in one table, if you will. I mean the books as well as the magazines. I think we have a table. We don't have that number of your copyrights. Do you have that convenient?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes. We have that in our annual report and we can submit that.

Senator MONRONEY. Please do.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Registration by subject matter classes for the fiscal year 1964

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1964
A	Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.):	
	Manufactured in the United States	66,789
	Manufactured abroad (except those registered for ad interim copyright)	4,079
	Registered for ad interim copyright	889
	Subtotal	71,757
B	Periodicals (issues)	74,472
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	2,529
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,112
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,039
E	Musical compositions	75,256
F	Maps	1,955
G	Works of art, models, or designs	5,915
H	Reproductions of works of art	4,045
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	893
J	Photographs	995
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3,325
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	7,013
L	Motion picture photoplays	3,018
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,089
R	Renewals of all classes	22,574
	Total	278,987

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. For "Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service," a total of $2,524,000 is requested. This is an increase of $111,200 over the 1965 bill, and the House has allowed the full budget estimate.

TYPES AND TOTALS OF REQUESTS RECEIVED

I think we have fully covered this and there is no sense in going back over it again. According to table 1 on page 122 of the justification which I have included in the material just inserted, a grand total of 97,444 congressional inquiries were answered in fiscal year 1964. In our hearings last year you broke down the total for fiscal year 1965 as to committee inquiries and individual Member inquiries. Do you have this information for fiscal year 1964 or can you supply it for the record?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, may I add an inquiry to that? Could we get a comparison of how many inquiries were from the House and how many from the Senate?

Senator MONRONEY. Can you break that down that way?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes, if I can fish it out here.

Senator MONRONEY. Just supply it for the record. We don't want you to do it today. I am interested in the type of inquiries you received from committee staffs. How does the character of these requests differ from the individual Member inquiries, and also maybe the difference in the type inquiries from the House and vis-a-vis the Senate?

Mr. ELSBREE. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

During fiscal 1964, the Legislative Reference Service handled a total of 97,444 congressional inquiries. Insofar as source is concerned, these inquiries fall into

three categories: those from committees, those from Members, and those from Members on behalf of constituents. A breakdown showing the number of inquiries in each category, the percentage of the total requests received by LRS that such number is, and the percentage of total research time involved in responding, follows:

TABLE A.—*Total workload, fiscal 1964*

	Number of requests	Percent of total requests received	Percent of total research time involved in responding
Committee	5,671	5.7	14.3
Member	40,463	41.7	68.3
Constituent	51,310	52.6	17.4
Total	97,444	100.0	100.0

Of the total number of inquiries handled, 82,630 can be readily identified as coming from either individual Members of the Senate or individual Members of the House.[1] Of these, 51,330 were from Members of the House and 31,300 from Members of the Senate. Our records show that during fiscal 1964, as in many previous years, the Legislative Reference Service received inquiries from every Member of the Senate and from every Member of the House. Some Members used the Service frequently, some moderately, and some only occasionally; in some instances the use was predominantly Member related, in some it was primarily constituent related, but in most instances it was a combination of both. The following tables reflect this use in terms of averages and medians per Member (i.e., Representatives and Senators combined), per Senator, and per Representative. In table B the figures represent Member and constituent inquiries combined; in table C the figures represent Member inquiries; and in table D, constituent inquiries. These three tables cover fiscal years 1964 and 1963.

TABLE B.—*Member and constituent inquiries combined*

	Fiscal 1964 [1]	Fiscal 1963
Average number per Member	153	149
Median number per Member	109	92
Average number per Senator	313	306
Median number per Senator	229	209
Average number per Representative	118	113
Median number per Representative	93	84

[1] Figures for fiscal 1964 and fiscal 1963 are not strictly comparable due to the inclusion of "spot inquiries" (telephone inquiries answered immediately) from February to June 1964.

TABLE C.—*Member inquiries*

	Fiscal 1964 [1]	Fiscal 1963
Average number per Member	76	49
Median number per Member	42	34
Average number per Senator	119	96
Median number per Senator	93	79
Average number per Representative	47	38
Median number per Representative	35	29

[1] Figures for fiscal 1964 and fiscal 1963 are not strictly comparable due to the inclusion of "spot inquiries (telephone inquiries answered immediately) from February to June 1964.

[1] Our statistical tabulations do not separately identify committee inquiries, spot telephone inquiries, and certain other inquiries (e.g., inquiries from a Resident Commissioner), as between the two Houses of the Congress.

TABLE D.—*Constituent inquiries*

	Fiscal 1964	Fiscal 1963
Average number per Member	96	99
Median number per Member	56	57
Average number per Senator	194	210
Median number per Senator	114	130
Average number per Representative	71	74
Median number per Representative	50	51

Inquiries which the Service receives from committees may be compared with those it receives from individual Members in terms of range of subject matter, types of requests, and workload involved in responding. It must be borne in mind, however, that comparisons of this kind may not be wholly valid because very often research inquiries received from a Member may actually be intended for the use of a committee on which he serves. Also, Members often seek research assistance in connection with testimony they may themselves present as witnesses before committees, so that such research also inures to the committees.

There appears to be no substantial difference in types of inquiries between those received from Members of the House and those from Members of the Senate.

1. RANGE OF SUBJECT MATTER

Overall, the range of subject matter of the inquiries received by the Legislative Reference Service is encyclopedic. Every significant public issue, past as well as current, generates research and reference requests.[2] Speaking generally, however, inquiries made by particular committees are usually limited in terms of range of subject matter (although not necessarily in terms of scope or depth), since almost invariably they relate to bills pending before that particular committee or to the subjects which are within that committee's jurisdiction. Inquiries made by Members cover a much broader range, since the individual Member's interests may relate to any and all of the issues before the Congress. Constituent inquiries cover the widest subject range, relating not only to public issues but also to matters which have no connection whatever with legislative issues. (The Service does not normally undertake research for constituents; most constituent inquiries are answered with readily available information, printed "giveaways," or references to other sources.)

[2] The following excerpt from the chapter on the Legislative Reference Service in the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fscal Year 1964 (ch. II, pp. 20–21) is illustrative: "No statistic nor set of statistics can adequately portray the scope of the services furnished the Congress. In quick succession will come requests for a memorandum on a proposal for grant-in-aid financing for foreign technical assistance activities of American universities; material for a constituent on the debate over selling and shipping wheat to Russia; a listing by State and by county of certificates of abandonment of railroad rights-of-way of more than 10 miles in length during the period 1958–64; translation of a document written in the Russian language; the total number of eligible voters in 1960 and the percentage actually voting; information for a constituent on NATO, CENTO, SEATO, and ANZIO; a list of suggested questions for use in a committee hearing; information on any Government or foundation funds that might be available for assistance in establishing a community cultural center; the name of the mayor of Jackson, Minn.; a copy of President Eisenhower's farewell statement of Jan. 17, 1961; a report on the legislative and judicial history of sec. 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; the provisions of the Leif Erikson bill; a suggested reply to a constituent who asks why $1 bills, 1935 style, do not carry the inscription "In God We Trust"; assistance in drafting a minority committee report; the gross national product of the United States by year since 1937, and the personal income figures for a particular county for the same period; a consultation on having a study made of the possibilities of diverting more water from Canada into the Great Lakes; a comparison of H.R. 1235 and H.R. 8418, 88th Cong.—bills proposing amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; information for a constituent on the homestead laws of Alaska; definitions of commerce in specified Federal statutes; a brief in support of the proposition that proposed measures to regulate public accommodations are unconstitutional and, in contrast, a brief in support of the proposition that the 14th amendment can be used as a basis for prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations; a bibliography on unemployment; a 5-foot chart showing the effect of H.R. 8363 (the administration-sponsored tax-reduction bill) on income tax rates; material for an address on research in the utilization of agricultural commodities; and a study of the employment of older workers."

2. TYPES OF REQUESTS

Illustrative of the types of assistance most frequently requested are the following: analyses of issues facing the Congress (e.g., background studies; arguments pro and con; alternative proposals for solutions of problems; factual information; historical data; etc.); legal research and analyses (e.g., summaries and analyses of court decisions; surveys of Federal and State legislation on given subjects; legal opinions, interpretations of statutory language; legislative histories; etc.); assistance with drafts of statements and speeches; location of specific information (e.g., searches of newspapers, the Congressional Record, books and periodicals; identification of organizations; location of quotations; etc.); translations; preparation of charts, graphs, and maps; assistance in answering constituent inquiries; preparation of bibliographies; and loan of books and other publications.

Statistical tabulations readily available in the Service do not provide a basis for a breakdown of each of these types of service. It can be safely said, however, that with the possible exception of assistance with regard to constituent inquiries and draft statements, committee staffs make frequent requests for every other type of assistance mentioned. (A qualifying word should be said as to the two exceptions noted because, first, occasionally a committee does seek assistance in responding to constituent mail that it receives, and second, while committees rarely request draft statements, there are a significant number of requests for assistance with regard to drafts of committee reports.)

The nature of committee work, of course, gives rise to inquiries which an individual member usually would not make. For example, committee staff members may seek assistance in suggesting the names of qualified experts to be called as witnesses; in suggesting or developing topics to be covered by committee hearings; in the preparation of drafts of questions to be put to witnesses; in obtaining analyses and summaries of testimony presented at the hearings; in the indexing of transcripts; in connection with the preparation of committee reports; etc. Also, not infrequently committees arrange to borrow Legislative Reference Service staff members for a more or less extended period of time so as to utilize their subject specialties in different aspects of committee work. Through mid-April of the current fiscal year, as an example of aid to committees, our newly established Science Policy Research Division alone had received inquiries from 11 committees or subcommittees, had rendered extensive assistance in connection with 7 different committee hearings, and had prepared 5 major committee background reports each of 75 pages or more, apart from its work for 55 individual members who also had submitted requests for assistance in the fields of its competence.

The following list illustrates the types of substantial reports and studies the Service has prepared at the request of committees or subcommittees (most of these have been published as Senate or House documents, or as committee prints or reports):

"Treaties and Other International Agreements Containing Provisions on Commercial Fisheries, Marine Resources, Sport Fisheries, and Wildlife, to Which the United States Is a Party," prepared for the Senate Committee on Commerce;

"Subsidy and Subsidy-Effected Programs of the U.S. Government," prepared for the Joint Economic Committee;

"Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments," prepared for the Senate Committee on Government Operations;

"Government Operations in Space (Analysis of Civil-Military Roles and Relationships)," assistance rendered to the House Committee on Government Operations;

"International Cooperation and Organization for Outer Space," prepared for the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences;

"World Communism: A Selected Annotated Biblography," prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee;

"Communist Infiltration in Latin American Educational System," prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee;

"Farm Programs and Dynamic Forces in Agriculture, a Review and Appraisal of Farm Price Support Programs and the Dynamic Functioning of Agriculture in Recent Years," prepared for the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry;

"Federal Legislation Concerning Education and Training: Enactments of 1963 and Issues of 1964," prepared for the House Committee on Education and Labor;

"The Postwar Expansion of Russia's Fishing Industry," prepared for the Senate Commerce Committee;
"Packaging and Labeling Legislation," prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee;
"Election Law Guidebook for 1964," prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections;
"The U.S. Ideological Effort: Government Agencies and Programs," prepared for the House Foreign Affairs Committee;
"Economics of the Phonograph Recording Industry," prepared for the Senate Judiciary Committee;
"Intent and Impact of the Overtime Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," prepared for the House Committee on Education and Labor.

3. WORKLOAD

The following tables compare committee inquiries with member inquiries in terms of the amount of research time involved in preparing responses and in terms of types of responses. Tables E and F provide overall summaries of workload with reference to committee and member inquiries, and table G provides a breakdown with reference to the most frequently used forms of answering inquiries. (The tables do not include constituent and various other categories of inquiries or responses.)

TABLE E.—*Committee inquiries, fiscal 1964*

Hours involved in responding	Number of inquiries	Percent of all committee inquiries	Percent of all LRS inquiries
0 to ¼	2,247	39.6	2.3
¼ to 1	1,690	29.8	1.7
1 to 4	1,106	19.5	1.1
5 to 16	390	6.9	.4
17 to 40	140	2.5	.1
Over 40	98	1.7	.1
Total	5,671	100.0	5.7

TABLE F.—*Member inquiries, fiscal 1964*

Hours involved in responding	Number of inquiries	Percent of all member inquiries	Percent of all LRS inquiries
0 to ¼	19,750	48.8	20.4
¼ to 1	10,458	25.8	10.8
1 to 4	6,618	16.4	6.8
5 to 16	2,545	6.3	2.6
17 to 40	810	2.0	.8
Over 40	282	.7	.3
Total	40,463	100.0	41.7

TABLE G.—*Types of responses to inquiries, fiscal 1964*

Form of answer	Number of member inquiries	Number of committee inquiries
Reports or memorandums	3,145	566
Translations	1,780	117
Maps, charts, graphs	31	29
Letters	225	23
Previously prepared LRS reports	1,501	308
Materials (books, articles, newspaper clippings, etc.)	13,922	2,402
Conferences	421	267
Telephone	17,138	1,679
Photocopies	711	204
Total	38,874	5,595

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

1965 regular bill	$2,245,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	167,800
1965 adjusted	2,412,800
1966 estimate	2,524,000
Net increase	111,200

Analysis of increases and decreases

INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs		$41,929
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:		
Salaries	$39,248	
Personnel benefits	2,681	
Total	41,929	
2. Annualization of pay costs		6,881
Public Law 88-426 granted pay increases for Government employes effective on the 1st day of the 1st pay period beginning on and after July 1, 1964. The Library's 1st pay period began on July 5, 1964, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to cover the pay raise for a full year which is 3 working days more than provided for in the proposed 1965 pay increase supplemental.		
3. New positions (4)		63,390
To provide adequate staff in the newly established Science Policy Research Division for the growing congressional need for assistance in this field.		
1 Public Law 313, 1 GS-15, 1 GS-14, and 1 GS-11	$58,215	
Contribution to retirement	3,781	
Group life insurance	194	
Contribution to health benefits	200	
Total, new positions	62,390	
Total increase		111,200

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY MANHATTAN, KANSAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Senator MONRONEY. We will next consider salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards, for which the House allowed $4,035,000 a reduction of $68,000 from the budget request. The seven additional positions requested were also allowed in the House bill. A few pages from the justifications for the funds requested will be placed in the record.

(The justification referred to follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

1965 regular bill	$3,703,800
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	106,300
1965 adjusted	3,810,100
1966 estimates	4,103,000
Net increase	292,900

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Moving cost to Navy Yard Annex ..... —$75,000

The amount of $75,000 required to cover the cost of overtime necessary to move the Card Division to the Navy Yard Annex has been carried in the appropriation for each of the fiscal years 1963–65. This amount has been allowed to lapse in full in 1963 and 1964. The move was completed in fiscal year 1965 and since the $75,000 was included in the 1965 appropriation, the base for 1966 is reduced by $75,000 as nonrecurring.

2. Printing ..... —149,000

The 1965 appropriation provided $99,000 for the preparation of the 7th edition of "Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress," and $50,000 for additional card printing necessitated by an unanticipated increase in sales. The aggregate of these 2 items ($149,000) is accordingly deducted from the base for 1966 as nonrecurring.

Total decreases ..... —224,000

INCREASES

3. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs .. 44,232

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$41,402
Personnel benefits	2,830
Total	44,232

4. Annualization of pay costs 1,058

Public Law 88–426 granted pay increases for Government employees effective on the 1st day of the 1st pay period beginning on or after July 1, 1964. The Library's 1st pay period began on July 5, 1964, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to cover the pay raise for a full year, which is 3 working days more than provided for in the proposed 1965 pay increase supplemental.

5. Printing 158,700

Pay increase of the Government Printing Office, $15,000.—Printers at the Government Printing Office were granted a 12-cent-an-hour pay increase effective in May 1964. Pressmen were granted a 10-cent-an-hour increase effective in August 1964. Card reproducers received an increase of 7 cents an hour effective in August 1964; and laborers, 6 cents an hour effective in September 1964. The Government Printing Office estimates that these increases in salary along with increases in production and materials cost will result in an increase of $15,000 in card printing bills to the Library of Congress.

Printing catalog cards, $96,000.—The card storage space gained by the move to the Navy Yard Annex should enable the Library to produce sufficient quantities of cards to meet the demands of subscribers. On the basis of current and projected sales, the stocking of an estimated 12,000,000 additional cards would be necessary at a cost of $96,000.

Printing of monthly index of Russian accessions, $18,000.—The cost of printing the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions is estimated at $28,000. In 1965, $18,000 of this cost was financed by the National Science Foundation and $10,000 by direct appropriation. It is proposed that the total cost to be included under this self-supporting appropriation as are the cost of producing the other Library of Con-

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

INCREASES—continued

5. Printing—Continued
gress book catalogs of which this is considered a related segment.

Printing of annotated catalog cards for children's literature, $29,700.—The proposed special project to prepare annotated catalog cards for children's literature would cover about 3,000 titles annually. It is estimated that 330 sets of 6 cards each would be printed for these 3,000 titles. At 50 cents per hundred, this would provide 5,940,000 cards, at a cost of $29,700.

6. Office supplies $6,000

This increase is necessary to provide sufficient supply items due to the increase in business, personnel, and in the cost of supplies.

7. Contingency fund 250,000

The Card Division is a self-supporting business. Due to the fact that it has been necessary to request supplemental appropriations for the last several years because of unforeseen increases in business, the House report on the 1965 Library of Congress requests suggested "that the Library might consider requesting a contingency fund to be used to meet unbudgeted workload increases that could not be accommodated through normal budgetary adjustments." There is every indication that card sales are increasing in fiscal 1965, and will continue to. This request is submitted accordingly with the understanding that it is to be used only to the extent needed.

8. New positions (7) 56,910

To meet increase in workload related to production of the Library of Congress book catalogs (3):

1 BS–13, 1 GS–9, and 1 GS–4	$23,775
Contribution to retirement	1,545
Group life insurance	79
Contribution to health benefits	150
Subtotal	25,549

To provide staff for typing and editing increasing number of entries for the publication New Serial Titles (2):

1 GS–9 and 1 GS–4	11,700
Contribution to retirement	760
Group life insurance	38
Contribution to health benefits	100
Subtotal	12,598

To provide staff for preparing annotated catalog cards for children's literature (2):

1 GS–12 and 1 GS–9	17,470
Contribution to retirement	1,135
Group life insurance	58
Contribution to health benefits	100
Subtotal	18,763
Total, new positions	56,910

Total increases 516,900

Net increases 292,900

ESTIMATED RETURN FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

Senator MONRONEY. I think we have fully covered that earlier.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Distribution of catalog cards is another of the revenue-producing activities of the Library. It is gratifying to note from the justification the net cash return to the Treasury in fiscal year 1964 was 121 percent of the total appropriation. Can you make a projection at this time concerning the estimated return for fiscal year 1965?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; 113 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. 113 percent.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That will be below the 121 percent.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; but above the percentage that we estimated at the beginning of the year.

Senator MONRONEY. What will it be in the future? Will it continue to go up?

Mr. WELSH. We hope to be able to hold that at the level of 110 percent or thereabouts.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTION

Senator MONRONEY. The justification for the item, "Books for the General Collections" will be inserted in the record at this point.

The House has allowed $760,000 for this account, which is $90,000 over the 1965 appropriation but $40,000 under the estimate.

(The justification referred to follows:)

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1965 regular bill	$670,000
1966 estimates	800,000
Net increase	+130,000

Analysis of increases

1. General increase +$80,000

This increase will enable the Library of Congress to continue its efforts to acquire materials in all areas and subjects of current interest, and is made necessary because of increasing prices of books and materials, gaps in the collections discovered by acquisitions surveys, the need for obtaining materials from newly developed countries, and updating or developing special reference collections.

2. Establishing a fund for purchases of unique materials +30,000

To provide a fund to be drawn upon only for the purchase of unique items as they become available which will enable the Library to maintain its preeminent position as a major research library, particularly in the field of American history.

3. Microfilming and photocopying deteriorating materials +20,000

This request is for $20,000, $5,000 of which is to strengthen the current program for replacing by microfilming or other photocopying techniques otherwise irreplaceable reference materials now seriously deteriorating because of the poor quality of paper on which originally printed and $15,000 of which is to inaugurate a program for the preservation of a collection of some 132,000 irreplaceable nitrate photographic negatives and filmstrips by converting to soft paper print.

Total increases +130,000

RESTORATION REQUESTED AND ITEMS INVOLVED

Senator MONRONEY. Are you requesting that this $40,000 be restored?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Please comment on this for the committee.

Mr. MUMFORD. This is divided into three parts, Mr. Chairman. First, there is an $80,000 general increase, which would enable the Library to continue its efforts to acquire materials in all areas and subjects of current interest and it is made necessary because of increasing prices of books and materials, gaps in the collections discovered by acquisition surveys, the need for obtaining materials from newly developing countries, and updating or developing special reference collections. As I mentioned earlier, we have what is called a publications explosion, both in this country and abroad. More and more materials are being published and at the same time prices of materials continue to rise and if we are to keep pace and obtain the important significant publications it is necessary to have additional funds to purchase.

The second part is concerned with the establishment of a fund for purchases of unusual or unique materials.

Senator MONRONEY. Why do they need this special fund?

NEED FOR SPECIAL FUND

Mr. MUMFORD. Because our regular appropriation is required to maintain the continuation of periodicals and to purchase current books. Occasionally some item may come upon the market that is exceedingly important historically.

Senator MONRONEY. A rare volume you mean?

Mr. MUMFORD. It might be. It is likely to be rare in the sense that for research and study it may be very significant. The fund we are requesting would not be large enough, probably, to purchase a volume of the greatest rarity.

Mrs. HAMER. It would enable us to purchase historical manuscripts in particular, and we have no funds at present for the purchase of such materials.

Mr. MUMFORD. Small collections of manuscripts may come upon the market which are exceedingly important in filling gaps in our collections, and there is hardly ever or never time to come to the Congress to ask money for the purchase of such material before someone else has obtained the collection. Therefore, we have asked for this fund to be set up especially for this purpose. It would be administered extremely cautiously and might be allowed to accumulate. Some years there might not be anything that we would feel was worth the money to add to the collections for the price being asked, but I think it is exceedingly important if the Library of Congress collections are to maintain their preeminence among the research libraries of the country that we be able to operate in this way in this field.

Senator MONRONEY. These would be rare books in the nature of collector pieces as well as rare books in the nature of research authorities; is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. It might be either, though more likely it would be unpublished materials. On page 147 in the justification book, Mr. Chairman, is an indication of some of the things that have been avail-

able that could have been acquired recently if we had had such funds.

Senator MONRONEY. That is 147 and it goes over to 148, including both pages.

MICROFILMING AND PHOTOCOPYING DETERIORATING MATERIALS

Mr. MUMFORD. The third part of this request involves microfilming and photocopying deteriorating materials. This is subdivided: $5,000 is to strengthen the current program for replacing by microfilming or other techniques otherwise irreplaceable as reference materials now seriously deteriorating because of the poor quality of the paper, and $15,000 is to inaugurate a program for the preservation of the collection of some 132,000 irreplaceable nitrate photographic negatives and filmstrips by converting to paper prints.

Senator MONRONEY. That was denied by the House, was it not?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. The situation here is somewhat parallel to that of our motion picture collection on nitrate——

Senator MONRONEY. These are stills; is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; that is right, but where they are deteriorating badly and will be lost, it is very important for us to copy them for preservation.

Senator MONRONEY. What are film strips? That won't include news reels and things of that kind?

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir; these are still photographs reproduced on a strip of film.

Senator MONRONEY. I see. You would like that $15,000. How much is the total cost of the program?

Mr. MUMFORD. I don't know that we have an estimate of that. It might be many, many years before we would need to replace the whole collection. We would only replace those that were in greatest danger of being lost. It would be a gradual conversion program.

BOOKS FOR LAW LIBRARY

Senator MONRONEY. The next item is "Books for the Law Library." The justifications for the item "Books for the Law Library" will be inserted in the record.

The House allowed $120,000 of the $125,000 requested for this activity.

(The justifications referred to follow:)

BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1965 regular bill	$110,000
1966 estimates	125,000
Net increase	15,000

Analysis of increases and decreases

1. Acquisition of additional legal library materials	$15,000

To provide for filling significant gaps in the collection, particularly in the Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and African areas; to purchase photoduplicates when originals are not available for purchase; and to meet continuing increases in prices.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Law Library, perhaps the largest and most comprehensive collection of lawbooks ever assembled. It constitutes the only means by which the Law Library can acquire those essential materials not received through copyright deposit, international and domestic exchange, transfer from other Government agencies, and gifts. Approximately 66 percent of the appropriation is necessary to purchase foreign law materials. The Congress, the executive departments and agencies, and the Federal courts are dependent upon the Law Library as the most complete and most accessible source of legal information on all subjects for all countries of the world. Continued development of the foreign law collections is imperative for the protection and advancement of Government interests in foreign activities and international relations. Continued preeminence of the Law Library in all fields of law, domestic as well as foreign, prevents wasteful duplication in the working libraries of many Government agencies.

The sum of $125,000 is requested for fiscal year 1966. This appropriation has been at the level of $110,000 since fiscal 1963. Since that time the activities of the Law Library have steadily increased, especially in the Far Eastern, Near Eastern, and African areas. The average price of monographs from the major publishing countries has increased 47.5 percent in the past 3 years while in the same areas the average price for continuations, which constitute the core of any law library, increased 32.2 percent for the same period.

The programs of the recently created divisions responsible for the Far East, Near East, and Africa call for emphasis to be put upon the completion of primary source materials either in the original or in photoduplicates for Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, Afghanistan, and other countries in the Near East and north Africa where legal materials are usually published in extremely small and difficult to obtain editions. Continued attention will also be given to the acquisition of difficult to obtain materials on Chinese Communist law, of which the Law Library already has one of the finest basic collections outside of mainland China, as well as the completion of collections of Japanese, Korean, and Thai law, and development of strong collections of Indonesian, Malaysian, Laotian, Vietnamese, and Cambodian materials. The European Law Division will continue to strengthen its collections, especially in the fields of Russian and East European law. The American-British Law Divisoin and the Hispanic Law Division will seek to locate and acquire either in the original or in photocopies materials needed to complete and reinforce the collections for their jurisdictions.

An increase of $15,000 in this appropriation is requested in order to meet increased costs and to carry out adequately the expanding program outlined above.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator MONRONEY. You are appealing the $5,000 reduction. Will you please explain why?

Mr. MUMFORD. The same considerations apply here, Mr. Chairman, as apply to our general collections, and that is there has been a great increase in publications. This is especially true of the developing countries with new constitutions and new laws, the African nations in particular. There has also been a great increase in prices, and we feel that this additional sum is needed in order for us to acquire the necessary materials. The Law Librarian is here, and you may wish to have him elaborate.

Senator MONRONEY. Would he care to say a word about it briefly?

EXPLANATION OF NEED

Mr. COFFIN. For every one of the new Government programs that comes along we are asked to have the laws, general interpretation of the foreign laws, for the use of Congress, for the executive agencies, and for others.

For example, the President's suggestions concerning the economic development of southeastern Asia is likely to throw an additional load on us so far as having specific laws, statutes, et cetera, relating to those areas, so here again we will need to have additional funds to buy additional materials to have them available for the use of Congress, the committees, and so on, as they make a study.

Senator MONRONEY. Does the State Department duplicate this collection of laws, or are you the only source of information on this?

Mr. COFFIN. No; the State Department does not duplicate it, sir. We are the main source.

Senator MONRONEY. They draw on you for most of their resource material?

Mr. COFFIN. They do, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for the additional $5,000 to be replaced.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

I am inserting in the record the justifications for increases requested for "Salaries and expenses, Books for the Blind."

(The justifications referred to follow:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

1965 regular bill	$2,446,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	12,600
1965 adjusted	2,458,600
1966 estimates	2,675,000
Net increase	216,400

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Needles — −$5,000

The use of diamond microgroove needles on talking book machines has resulted in longer life of both needles and recordings. Therefore, it is possible to reduce from $25,000 to $20,000 the amount to be used for purchase of needles.

2. Research, development, testing, and evaluation — −30,000

The amount of $80,000 per annum provided for research and development has been applied generally to the talking book machine program. It is proposed in 1966, while developments in talking books are being tested and evaluated, to study the possibilities of improving the braille program. It is estimated that $50,000 will be sufficient to procure 2 machines which punch tape and thereby activate braille writers. If successful, this method would permit the economic production of small editions of braille books, provide a more rapid service, facilitate proofreading and lead to improved methods of teaching braille. For 1966, this would result in a reduction of $30,000 in the estimates.

Total, decreases — −35,000

INCREASES

3. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs — +5,280

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$4,942
Personnel benefits	338
Total	5,280

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

INCREASES—continued

Annualization of pay raise cost (supplemental absorption)		+$1,400
4. Printing catalog cards		+7,000
For the cost of printing and distributing to 32 regional libraries specially annotated printed catalog cards covering books for the blind distributed to such libraries.		
5. Conversion of machines for use with 8-r.p.m. records		+78,000
Research and development already conducted has proven that disc recordings at 8-r.p.m. provide greater economies of production and added convenience to blind persons. It is proposed that 10,000 older machines be converted in fiscal 1966 and that these machines be converted to include the 8-r.p.m. speed. Since the services of the Telephone Pioneers of America will be available to perform these repairs and conversion at no cost for the labor, an increase of $78,000 will provide the necessary parts including 3-speed motors to convert these older machines for use.		
6. Books on tape and tape playback machines		+150,000
The Division for the Blind has been planning, designing, developing an entire system for recording books on magnetic tape, duplicating them in this form in quantity, and circulating them in cassettes to blind persons nationally. While testing and improvements will continue, this system will be put into use in fiscal 1966. It is estimated that $100,000 will provide approximately 1,000 tape cassette machines. An additional $50,000 will provide funds for approximately 5,000 tape cassettes including recording and duplicating of books.		
7. New positions (2)		+9,720
To maintain quality control books on magnetic tape:		
1 GS–5	$5,000	
Contribution to retirement	325	
Group life insurance	17	
Contribution to health benefits	50	
Subtotal	5,392	
To provide clerical assistance in the braille hand-copying process:		
1 GS–3	4,005	
Contribution to retirement	260	
Group life insurance	13	
Contribution to health benefits	50	
Subtotal	4,328	
Total, new positions	9,720	
Total, increases		+251,400
New increase		+216,400

HOUSE ALLOWANCE AND VALUE OF PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. The House has allowed the full budget estimate—$2,675,000.

You support that amount, and I believe you have already covered that.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, indeed, Mr. Chairman. This is an extremely valuable program, one of the finest things in the way of library service in the country, and we endorse this very strongly.

Senator MONRONEY. Its usage is increasing all the time, too, I believe you said.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The blind are finding out more about the programs and the different blind agencies. The State agencies that distribute this for you; do they not?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; we are now serving 90,000 blind people.

Senator MONRONEY. How many talking books are made a year?

Mr. MUMFORD. Approximately 400 new titles are put on talking-book records.

Senator MONRONEY. Then you make copies from that from your tapes?

Mr. MUMFORD. They are made in multiple copies for distribution through the 32 regional centers which serve the people directly with them.

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS

Senator MONRONEY. You produce those here in the Library of Congress?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir. We have them produced, the records, by the American Foundation for the Blind and the Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky.

Senator MONRONEY. On the braille?

Mr. MUMFORD. On the braille. There are three contractors. Mr. Rossiter, do you have the names of the contractors on the braille?

Mr. ROSSITER. American Printing House for the Blind, Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Howe Press, and Perkins School for the Blind.

Senator MONRONEY. The talking books are prepared for you, not by the Library?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you select the titles or do they select the titles?

Mr. MUMFORD. We select the titles. This is done through advisory committees and our town staff, and the advisory committees include blind people themselves.

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

Senator MONRONEY. We have discussed rather thoroughly the appropriation, "Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)," and the justifications will be included in the record.

(The justifications referred to follow:)

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

1965 regular bill	$1,541,500
Proposed supplemental due to pay raise	----------
1965 adjusted	1,541,500
1966 estimate	2,279,000
Net increase	737,500

Analysis of increases

1. Acquisition of books and other library materials	+$487,000
This increase will provide for initiation of book purchasing programs in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil and for expansion of existing programs in India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, and United Arab Republic. Also, included in this request are funds to purchase 300 highly selected sets of English-language materials from Israel for shipment to U.S. college-level libraries. The request for Poland and Yugoslavia is for a 6-month period.	
2. Bibliographic control	+66,000
This request will provide for the publication of an accessions list in Indonesia and for necessary bibliographic control of publications in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil.	
3. Operation of centers	+132,000
Provision for establishing projects in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil (Poland and Yugoslavia for 6 months) and for a small branch office for the New Delhi office to be located in Nepal.	
4. Program support (U.S. dollars)	+52,500
Increase in dollar support provides for payment of full salary in U.S. dollars while U.S. staff is on leave; dollar portion of salaries paid to U.S. personnel in charge of new offices to be established in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil for 9 months of fiscal 1966. Also, included is $7,800 to establish a reserve to cover the cost of terminal leave assumed in connection with the Director of the Israeli program.	
Total increases	+737,500

HOUSE ACTION AND COUNTRIES INVOLVED

Senator MONRONEY. The House has denied the increases requested both in U.S. dollar and foreign currency payments, and this allowed the initiation of the program to the countries of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Brazil.

I believe that you have recommended that Brazil be dropped because they are not ready for the program yet and you strongly recommend that Poland and Yugoslavia be added and that the others that have been participating be continued?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I think that has been pretty thoroughly covered in the earlier part of our discussion, unless you had something at this point you would like to add?

Mr. MUMFORD. May I ask Mr. Welsh, who directly supervises this program, whether there is anything additional?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir. I just want to emphasize the importance of this program to the Library of Congress and to the scholarly community which it serves.

Senator MONRONEY. In a very constructive way we utilize the foreign currency which otherwise would not be usable? Is that not correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. A very small amount of U.S. dollars goes to support this very worthwhile program.

Senator MONRONEY. And I believe the testimony was correct, was it not, that even all of the salary of the American representatives abroad is not paid for in the dollars, but a portion of that is paid for in foreign currencies?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

CURRENCIES UTILIZED

Senator MONRONEY. How do those break down?

Mr. MUMFORD. 75–25.

Senator MONRONEY. 25 percent foreign currencies and 75 percent United States?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And all of the local assistance, if any, would be paid for in local currencies.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

PROGRAM DIFFICULTIES IN INDONESIA AND BURMA

Senator MONRONEY. You have to get permission from the issuing government on local currencies to use it for this purpose, but you don't have any problem there? The House report made reference to administrative difficulties with the program in Indonesia and has also referred to the problems in Burma. Will you please elaborate on these?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir. About 3 months ago I visited Burma in an effort to establish a program but I did not succeed. The Burmese Government was reluctant to have another American stationed there. They apparently are quite intent on maintaining their neutrality and keeping as many foreigners out as they can. There was some reluctance on their part to allow us to use excess foreign currencies. The State Department continues to investigate this with the Foreign Service Office.

In Indonesia, where I also visited, we continue to operate a program, a very successful program. The political climate seems to have had very little impact upon our operations. Whereas some agencies and some private foundations have been closed out, our program in Indonesia continues.

PROSPECT OF PROGRAM CONTINUATION

Senator MONRONEY. We pull back our libraries and things of that kind?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, the USIS libraries have been closed, but our program continues.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you feel it will continue, too, from your information?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. They do not do any research in our libraries here as a counterpart measure?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

COMPREHENSIVE SETS OF PUBLICATIONS

Senator MONRONEY. In the justification reference was made to comprehensive sets of publications. That is on page 178. What does a comprehensive set of publications comprise?

Mr. WELSH. In numbers, sir?

Senator MONRONEY. This is page 178.

Mr. MUMFORD. It means getting a copy of every significant, every important book, Mr. Chairman. Instructions have been given to the

dealers there for eliminating certain categories of the materials that are not deemed valuable for reference and research, but in general it is a copy of most of the things that are published.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, it eliminates the frivolous from basic information, such as you could catalog these in a sense, and it would be the type of thing that you would be buying with this foreign currency?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We would be undertaking to acquire and other libraries would be undertaking to acquire this material but we could not do so successfully without this program. It has been demonstrated over the years that no one library can acquire substantial portions of this material because of the fact that the book trade is not well organized.

Also, things are issued in very limited editions. There is no single distribution point in the government for government publications, for example, and having someone on the spot, with people in constant contact with the Government officials and with the dealers, enables us to get very good coverage.

Senator MONRONEY. I understand the participating libraries, that is, the libraries in the United States, pay $500 per year for each such set.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

COST OF SETS

Senator MONRONEY. And what do they cost us?

Mr. MUMFORD. In terms of the foreign currency?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Welsh, do you have a figure on that?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, we do. On page 186, under the category Books 31–A, is the cost of the materials themselves.

Senator MONRONEY. Where do I find that?

Mr. WELSH. Page 186, in the second to last column, the column immediately preceding the totals column on the right-hand side.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be $1,057,600, is that right?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir, but that figure represents only the cost of the materials.

Senator MONRONEY. The sale of these by the Library amounts to how much? Do you have that?

Mr. WELSH. The publications are not actually sold, but the participating libraries contributed $31,000 for fiscal 1965.

Senator MONRONEY. $31,000. The total foreign currency of that was $1,057,000, but the dollar support was only $100?

That was on books purchased I would presume, so it is an allocated cost.

Mr. WELSH. Not exactly, sir, since all of the hard-dollar costs are used to support the program.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES

Senator MONRONEY. Most all of the buying costs, I would presume, come into that source.

The Library receives funds from other sources than the appropriation bill before us. I will insert a table of funds available from all sources into the record at this point. That comes from page A–2, show-

ing a breakdown on the gift and trust funds and other sources. This gift and trust fund is irregular, I would presume.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It goes up and down.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; the gift funds do.

(The article referred to follows:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE—ALL SOURCES

Source	1964 actual	1965 estimate	1966 estimate
Annual appropriations to the Library of Congress	$20,488,800	[1] $24,081,800	$26,644,800
Annual appropriations for Library Buildings to Architect of the Capitol (see schedule 1)	3,581,200	2,602,200	1,153,000
Gift and trust funds (see schedule 2)	2,002,950	1,750,400	1,775,400
Reimbursement for services performed (see schedule 3)	34,919	17,305	
Working fund advances and allocations (see schedule 4)	7,408,458	7,668,236	7,436,170
Total	33,516,327	36,119,941	37,009,370

[1] Includes $748,700 supplemental for pay increase (Public Law 89-16).

TYPES OF FUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. This is income from the trust funds rather than trust funds invested.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is right. Practically all the trust funds are held in a permanent loan fund of the Treasury with an income of 4 percent from them.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you also get gifts in kind, of books, collections, and things of that kind?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes; we do.

Senator MONRONEY. That is not evaluated in any cost?

Mr. ROSSITER. No, sir; not here.

Mr. MUMFORD. We may evaluate it for the individual; but we don't have it reflected here as to the value of those materials.

Mr. WELSH. We received 1,302,000 pieces as gifts, sir, in 1963; and last year 1,161,000; and this current year it will be well over 2 million pieces received as gifts.

Senator MONRONEY. These are manuscripts and books placed in the Library for reference service?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes. A great deal of it is in the form of personal papers.

Senator MONRONEY. This will conclude the hearings for this morning. We thank you very much, Mr. Mumford.

Mr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock, when we hear the Architect of the Capitol.

(Whereupon, at 12:51 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P.M., MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1965)

Senator MONRONEY. The Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations will be in session.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER

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

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND PROPOSED RESTORATION PLANS

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Stennis is present. As the foremost advocate of restoring the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol, he wants to be heard on the budget estimate of $700,000 for restoration of this historic room to the Capitol, and to its viewing by the public.

Before proceeding with the Architect, we will be glad to hear Senator Stennis.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, I certainly thank you for what you have said and the opportunity to testify on this matter. So far as advocates of this project are concerned, there are a lot of us, including you, who have worked on this matter, that are interested in it, that have given it support and revived it once when it was dragging a little.

Among others in the Architect's Office, Mr. Campioli has worked on it a great deal and has certainly been quite helpful to me.

Now, the chairman and the committee are already familiar with this and I do not want to take——

Senator MONRONEY. We have plenty of time, and would like to have you give a full presentation of what you have. It is very important, so you just take your time.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a prepared statement which I will place in the record and then emphasize some of its high points.

Senator MONRONEY. Just as you wish, Senator Stennis.

(The statement refered to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR STENNIS ON BEHALF OF THE PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

I am pleased to have another opportunity to speak on behalf of a project in which I have a keen interest and which merits the special consideration of this committee: The proposed restoration of the old Senate Chamber and the old Supreme Court Chamber in the U.S. Capitol.

In 1964, funds were appropriated for the preparation of working drawings, specifications and estimates of cost for the proposed restoration of the rooms to the condition in which they existed and were furnished when last occupied by

the Senate and the Supreme Court in 1859 and 1860 respectively. In addition, an exhaustive program of research work was initiated by the Architect of the Capitol as early as 1960. I understand that the Office of the Architect of the Capitol has pursued every avenue of investigation, every lead has been checked, every known possibility has been considered. Nothing has been overlooked in the search for information on the architectural history of the rooms and their furnishings, although it is possible additional information could always come to light.

The funds have been carefully spent, and the Congress is now in possession of a definitive program of the proposed restoration which can be realized for a moderate figure, considering the enormous returns.

It would seem that to have these plans and to know what we know about the rooms and not proceed with the proposed restoration would be to ignore our responsibility to the American people and to fail in our duty to preserve the heritage of the Capitol.

The Congress and the Nation have much to gain from this proposed restoration; and, at the same time, the Congress will give up nothing as far as space is concerned. Certainly, the suitable accommodation of Congress is a prime consideration of anyone working in this building. The Architect of the Capitol has made provision in his plans for the use of the chambers for joint conferences, when required, by any one of a number of schemes for the rearrangement of furniture. This will in no way affect the proposed restoration and will, in fact, provide space which can be put to worthwhile use for the Congress and for viewing by the visiting public.

It is especially gratifying to know that my own State has played a part in the assembly of information on the furnishings of one of the rooms. In the search for facts on the furniture of the Senate Chamber, it was learned that a chair used by Jefferson Davis during his two distinguished terms in the Senate is still in existence. The Jefferson Davis home in Biloxi, Miss., was able to supply information about and photographs in color of this chair, and assisted the Architect of the Capitol to establish precisely the type of chairs were were used in the Chamber during this period.

This is only one example. Information and assistance has come from many quarters, all generously and gladly given, pointing up the wide public interest and enthusiasm for this undertaking.

When this work is finished, there will be new life brought to the halls where Clay, Webster, and Calhoun delivered their famous debates; where, before the fire of 1814 in the lower Chamber, Thomas Jefferson was twice inaugurated President of the United States; and where the Supreme Court reached decisions that shaped the future of the Nation.

From a purely practical point of view all of the facts point to the wisdom of the project.

1. It can be accomplished at relatively moderate expense.
2. There will be no sacrifice of space.
3. It will establish a national shrine of unparalled importance.

What else needs to be said on behalf of such a worthwhile project?

A brief review of the history of the two chambers might serve to emphasize their significance.

The first floor chamber is located east of the central north-south corridor in the first section of the Capitol to be completed. It formed the lower portion of a former two-story room used from 1800 until 1808 as the Senate Chamber. As a one-story structure, substantially in its present form, it was used as the Supreme Court Chamber from 1810 until 1814 and from 1819 until 1860. It was then used as the law library from 1860 until 1950.

The second floor chamber is located directly above the previously mentioned first floor chamber. A part of it formed the upper portion of the lower room from 1800 until 1808. In its present form, it was used as the Senate Chamber from 1800 until 1814 and from 1819 until 1859, and as the Supreme Court Chamber from 1860 until 1935.

The proposed work in these rooms will become one of the most outstanding and worthy restorations ever accomplished in this country, both from the architectural and historical point of view. It will be a work that will be appreciated by all who visit this building. It will be a memorial to the Congress which had the good judgment to see that the work was carried forth.

Today, perhaps more than at any other time, we are made aware of the urgent necessity to preserve the places where we have met the challenge of history, so that those who follow us may never forget what has been done before. When

the proposed restoration of these chambers has been accomplished, our children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren can find new resolve and new inspiration as they visit these places; not merely as mementos of the past, but shrines to commemorate the achievements of the past. We should never be in such a hurry to go forward that we cannot look back at where we have been. For only when we know where we have been can we chart a true course for the future.

ORIGINAL CONCEPT OF RESTORATION

Senator STENNIS. My original concept of this restoration was prompted by a love for the Senate and for this historical shrine that is so intimately connected with our Government—the old Senate Chamber—where so much of our history was forged on the anvils of debate and discussion.

Likewise, I believe it essential that the old Supreme Court chamber, where so many historic decisions were rendered, be restored and preserved.

So many people come by these chambers in the course of a year, really hundreds and hundreds of thousands. I believe last year—how many tourists did you have through the Capitol? Do you not have a figure on that?

ESTIMATE OF TOURIST VOLUME

Mr. ROOF. Our estimate is 5 to 7 million.

Senator STENNIS. And a great many of them are schoolchildren and young college students at the most impressionable age and stage of life.

Another point that should be noted is that the Architect was able to work out a plan whereby these rooms can be fully restored as historical shrines for viewing by the public, and by rearranging a few pieces of furniture these rooms may also be used as very valuable conference rooms. They are very conveniently located and could be utilized on infrequent occasions as needed by conference committees.

PLANS PREPARED

The actual restoration is much more involved than I thought, and I want Mr. Campioli to cover that. With the planning money provided last year the Architect has done extensive research and has prepared the drawings and specifications. I have been through some of the things and have been amazed and pleased at the detail that has been reproduced; also I was very impressed when Mr. Campioli stated to me these chambers, when fully restored, will be among architectural and esthetic showplaces of Washington and indeed the entire Nation.

I think in view of the historic importance of these chambers, and their utilitarian value when restored, the estimated cost of restoration is a modest and moderate sum.

I am not going to say anything about General Lee nor General Jackson. Senator Robertson is on this committee, but I do want to mention Jefferson Davis just in this way. The Office of the Architect made a nationwide search for the chairs that the Senate used in that day, and the only one he found that was absolutely authentic was the chair used by Jefferson Davis. It was found in Biloxi, Miss., where the old Jefferson Davis home is located.

I thank you very much.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you. This is news. I thought the original Senate chairs were the ones we have now.

Senator STENNIS. They found that there is a little difference. Mr. Campioli is prepared to explain that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator MONRONEY. Certainly.

HOUSE RECOMMENDATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Was this $700,000 turned down by the House, or has it been considered by the House?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was considered by the House, but the item was not acted on favorably.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It was acted upon unfavorably?

Mr. HENLOCK. They recommended the work be deferred until more space may be available on the west side.

Senator STENNIS. The House committee report stated that it was denied without prejudice.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And I think they would be glad to reconsider this, Mr. Chairman, if I may answer the question.

Senator MONRONEY. I think they would be; they felt like it was a Senate item that should be originated in the Senate. I do not think they would object to anything any more than we would object to them initiating something for the House buildings or Chamber.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is correct. I took the liberty as in former years in speaking to several of them about it and that is their general response.

SOUNDNESS OF ESTIMATE

Senator SALTONSTALL. How sound is this estimate of $700,000? It seems awful high.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was prepared by a professional estimator, based on completed working drawings and specifications of both the construction and furniture and furnishings. It should be better than estimates prepared on the basis of preliminary drawings.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you think it is a pretty sound estimate?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I judge so; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This includes the Supreme Court as well?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Both floors.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question, Mr. Chairman: What does the House mean by saying that effective arrangements must first be adopted to insure that the rooms will be used solely for public enjoyment? Does that mean we cannot hold committee meetings in them, but they would be a tourist attraction?

AVAILABILITY OF CHAMBERS

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There was some sentiment expressed in the House Appropriations Committee meeting by one of the Congressmen to the effect that if these chambers were restored they should be available to visitors at all times that the Capitol is open for them to see, and not be denied to certain visitors because at a particular time the chambers were in use officially.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the downstairs room used for now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is an empty space.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Empty space?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes; it was formerly used by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and was vacated when the east front extension was completed at which time they moved up to the attic floor and occupied their new quarters. Since that time we have received permission to remove all of the temporary partitions that were installed and laid the room bare so we could then observe the space and prepare our working drawings.

Senator STENNIS. Could I say something here about Senator Saltonstall's question?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Doubtless this gentleman that spoke up thought that it ought not to be closed at any time. But there is some sentiment on the House side that it should be available for use in a limited way. The Chambers will be very convenient as conference rooms, but they will be used only a few hours in a year's time. So it would be just an exclusion of the public for maybe 20 or 24 hours in a year and that would almost cover it.

Senator MONRONEY. Is it not the desire of several Members of the House that if it is restored that it also be available for conference committees of the Appropriations Committee to meet as near the center of the Capitol as possible?

Senator STENNIS. They expressed that opinion. It was in response to them that we worked this matter out on the utilitarian use.

I asked you, Mr. Campioli, to see if you could arrange for it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Campioli has all these drawings, and I know he will make an excellent statement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, one more question. We hear talk about the other front of the Capitol needing repairs. Would it be less expensive if that work was done in conjunction with the other restorations?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I would say that substantially it would be the same. I think whenever you increase a project in size I think you save a very small amount; you do not save an awful lot. This is not a sufficient amount to make an appreciable difference to a project which would already amount to several million dollars to add this work, which is less than a million dollars.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now you are going forward with the work that was authorized last year with relation to Dr. Calver's suite?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you keeping within the estimates?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We are exceeding the estimates slightly but received approval for the use of some slight amount of additional funds before awarding the contract.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have anything further?

Senator STENNIS. That is all; thank you very much.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No, thank you.

Senator MONRONEY. May I ask one question while we are on it? Would it be the exact chairs that are now historic in the Senate, like

Daniel Webster's desk and Jefferson Davis' desk that Senator Stennis uses, and other famous desks that belonged to the nearly legendary Senators of history? Would they be in the restoration room and replicas of those be placed back in the Senate Chamber itself?

REPRODUCTION OF SENATE DESKS TO CONFORM TO PERIOD WHEN USED

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The present plan is to reproduce the desks as they were when the Chamber was last used as a Senate Chamber, which was 1859, and we would take one of the desks that is still extant from that period and reproduce it 64 times.

Senator MONRONEY. I was just wondering if all of the original desks of that period were the same or if they had varied a little bit through the years as different cabinetmakers were called upon to add to the number of senatorial desks in the Chamber.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. According to some rather carefully executed drawings that we have from the period, it appears that all the desks were the same.

Senator MONRONEY. I know there is a little difference in Senator Stennis' desk from some of the others there.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think some of the changes that took place occurred since the present Chamber has been first occupied.

IDENTITY OF PRESENT DESKS

Senator MONRONEY. I see. These desks on the floor of the Senate have either the names written down in them, of the different Senators that have used them for years, like President Kennedy's desk is now Senator Proxmire's desk.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think there were some changes made, too, when air conditioning was added.

Senator MONRONEY. But the planned program today, Senator Stennis, would be to work out exact replicas of the desks that were in existence in 1859?

Senator STENNIS. That is the present plan, sir. These desks do vary some on the floor now, as I recall, but the desks to be used will be reproductions of the desks used in 1859. The original desks would not be taken from the Senate floor and placed in the restored Chamber.

Senator MONRONEY. The Senators hate to give up their desks and the names that are inscribed in the desks, you see.

Senator YOUNG. My desk, Mr. Chairman, has the name of Senator Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President during President Lincoln's first term, written in it.

Senator STENNIS. Well, the Daniel Webster desk is marked there.

Senator MONRONEY. That is Senator Cotton's desk.

Senator STENNIS. And a good number of others are still in use.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I might say, in a very casual way, with ink inside.

Senator STENNIS. Jefferson Davis' desk is marked with a bayonet. I will show you some day.

Senator MONRONEY. The Union soldiers destroyed the desk and Pat Harrison dug it out.

Senator STENNIS. I do not know when it was restored, but there is a bayonet hole in it and it has been plugged.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Senator, do you wish me to proceed with the presentation and explanation of the drawings on exhibit?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes; I think you can go ahead with that and we will get to other matters.

CONTEMPLATED RETARDATION PLANS

Mr. CAMPBELL. This plan [indicating] represents the plan of the lower or Supreme Court Chamber as it was following the fire of 1814 and until 1860. Up until recently we did not have the furniture layout for this room and through our added research which was done as a result of the funds that were appropriated last year we were able to locate the plan of this chamber when it was last used as a Supreme Court.

I might mention, by way of historical background, that this chamber, when the Capitol was first completed—the first segment, or the original Senate wing—was the first Senate Chamber and at that time it was a 2-story room, it was different in appearance than it is at present, it had a gallery up at the principal floor level but did not have a complete floor at that level.

In 1808, authorization was given to extend the floor, at the principal floor, and following completion the Senate moved upstairs and the Supreme Court, which was located in the room now occupied by the Senate Appropriations Committee across the hall, moved across the hall to this lower room. It remained that way until the fire of 1814, and then was destroyed. The chambers had to be rebuilt. In 1818 it was rebuilt pretty much as you see it today. The lower chamber was occupied until 1860 by the Supreme Court.

Senator MONRONEY. Could I ask you a question: Is it planned to put a new floor in where the floor of the existing old Senate Chamber is?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

CONDITION OF FLOORING

Senator MONRONEY. I notice that floor seems a little wavy; it must be getting quite old, from the old timbers it has, so that would be completely brought up to standard?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

This lower chamber, when originally built for the use of the Supreme Court, had a depressed pit in this area [pointing] about 3 by 8 feet, below the level of the surrounding floor or below the level of the present first floor. Later on there were complaints about the pit area being stuffy as the only ventilation was through these three windows here and at that time it was decided to raise the floor, and the floor was elevated about 2 feet.

Senator MONRONEY. Sorry to interrupt you. There is a roll call vote now going on in the Senate and we will have to stand in recess until we compete the vote.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken from 2:15 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.)

Senator MONRONEY. I think we better resume our testimony on this, because we will be interrupted by roll calls consistently.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the reporter to read the last statement?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

(The reporter read from her notes as requested.)

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Our plan is therefore to restore the floor at the level 2 feet higher than when it was originally built.

Senator MONRONEY. Will that be representative of the Supreme Court's use of it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It held its Court there always with that depressed center floor?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

AUTHENTIC DRAWINGS OF FURNITURE OF PERIOD

And, Mr. Chairman, this is a reproduction of the drawing we recently found showing the furniture layout of the Supreme Court Chamber which takes the guesswork out of that part of the work.

Senator MONRONEY. Have you found any authentic prints of the furniture itself, the chairs and the bench?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the bench the same as was moved upstairs?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It is a different bench?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What will be done with the bench the Supreme Court used during its service up there?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I presume it will be put back in storage for whatever future use may be made of it.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the reprints of the furniture used. Some of the old furniture is still in existence in the present Supreme Court Building.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the furniture that the Supreme Court used; is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The desks were the Court desks?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The desks belonged to the Court; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed.

REINSTALLATION OF FIREPLACES

Mr. CAMPIOLI. One of the items that I should like to bring out is that the present entrance to this lower room is from the north-south corridor. The present doorway did not exist at the time this Chamber was used as the Supreme Court. There was a fireplace in that location. We would propose to put the fireplace back.

There were fireplaces also at the northeast and southeast corners of the Chamber. These were abandoned when the air-conditioning system was installed.

Senator MONRONEY. You do not plan to put the fireplaces back in there?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes sir; we do plan to restore the fireplaces.

Senator MONRONEY. As working fireplaces?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; they will be for appearance only, except that we may use them for return air.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

CARPET COLOR AND TREATMENT

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Our research has also revealed to us the color and treatment of the carpet and I will show you a drawing of that when we reach that point in the exhibit.

The upper Chamber, or the Senate Chamber, is portrayed by this drawing [indicating] and shows the seating of 64 Senators, chairs and desks, that existed at the time. It shows the chair of the Vice President or President of the Senate, and other officials of the Senate.

The mahogany wood screen which now exists behind this location [pointing] did not exist at that time and would therefore be removed.

The four existing fireplaces that were in use at that time, are still in place, including their very fine mantles and they would be retained.

Senator MONRONEY. Those are working fireplaces, if necessary, are they not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I believe some of them may have been used for return air for air conditioning since that time. Many of the fireplaces in the Capitol have been put to use in the air-conditioning system.

Senator MONRONEY. I see.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Also, through the paintings and other scenes of the chamber during the period that the Senate was using this space, we obtained the information for the carpet, and I will show you that design when we come to it in the exhibit.

These [pointing] are columns which supported a ladies' gallery which was installed in 1828, later removed, and does not now exist. We would propose to restore the gallery, and that will be——

Senator MONRONEY. It was removed when the Senate moved out into their new chambers and when it became a courtroom?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. These two niches [pointing] which still exist housed the two stoves that supplied the heat for this room.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that what those niches were for?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. They have seats in them now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

ENTRANCE TO CHAMBER

Senator MONRONEY. And the entrance to the Senate Chamber, was it from the north-south corridor?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes; that was the entrance at that time and will remain the entrance. One change that we will make is, instead of coming into the room and going up two steps as you do now, that floor [pointing] will be restored back to the level of the original floor. The floor was raised when the air conditioning was installed in 1936.

Senator MONRONEY. It will give you an opportunity to rebuild the floor then?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

This [pointing] is an easterly view of both chambers, the lower Supreme Court chamber, showing the depressed floor, and the upper Senate Chamber with the floor at the level of the principal floor.

The only portions of the floor that would be raised are around the Vice President's chair and behind the colonnade.

PORTRAIT AND DRAPERIES

The drawing also shows the Rembrandt-Peale portrait of Washington which is now in the Vice President's chamber, and which we would hope we would get permission to restore to this room where it once existed. It shows the eagle which is still in this room, and the shield which is now over the doorway at the north-south corridor leading into this room. We would propose to put it back on top of the new canopy restoring the original design.

The lower view here shows the seats of the nine Supreme Court Justices.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the downstairs?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. The rooms were heavily draped, both for esthetic and acoustical reasons. They had trouble with sound reverberations in these rooms, and the way they were able to cut that down was by the introduction of lots of draperies.

Senator MONRONEY. They knew enough about acoustics in those days?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They achieved results by trial and error; it was not as much of a science as it is today.

This view [indicating] looks toward the entrance from the north-south corridor and there is the doorway that will remain, the niches where the stoves will be located. This is the ladies' gallery which had a fine iron railing——

Senator MONRONEY. Why do they call it the ladies' gallery? Were men not allowed up there, or were the men taken on the floor?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was originally added for the ladies and the men stood behind this lower railing here [pointing] behind these columns. Later on joint usage was made of the gallery but I believe it continued to be called the ladies' gallery.

CHANDELIER AND BAS RELIEF ARTISTRY

We also have here the very fine, large chandelier which was in existence and use in this room until the Senate moved to its present Chamber. That was one I was questioned about on the House side as to where it is now. I have no way of telling, there is nothing in the record to reveal what happened to it.

In the lower or Supreme Court Chamber when the partitions which split this room up into facilities for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy were removed we were able to expose a very fine piece of bas relief work by Franzoni which had been covered up, about 1940, and had been out of view until recently. We have done research on its original colors and propose to restore it to its original color.

This [indicating] is a sectional view looking toward the north and out in an east and west direction, and again it shows the ladies' gallery. These iron columns were ornate and had very fine corinthian caps which were gilded. This description is referred to by the Architects of the Capitol at that time and by many visitors to the Capitol who described the room. We therefore have a pretty good basis of information for those columns.

Senator MONRONEY. You have photographs of those, or drawings?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There are some drawings and then there are some composite photographs and drawings of the room which show this

detail. True, they are at small scale but we have been able to blow them up so we can get the detail from them.

MARBLE PILASTERS

The marble pilasters which occurred above in the ladies' galleries no longer exist, and we are hopeful that we will be able to get the similar conglomerate marble that was used in the pilasters in the lower level of this chamber and in the columns.

After extensive research in the field we found the actual location where Benjamin Henry Latrobe obtained this conglomerate material in Loudon County, Va., and in Maryland, near Point of Rocks. The quarries are no longer active, but there is a sufficient amount of material remaining and we are hoping that some marble will be secured, enough to make blocks to produce the material that we need to complete this work.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that both the Supreme Court and the——

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Supreme Court columns are of sandstone. The marble is located in the upper chamber.

This exhibit [pointing] shows the various materials that would be used in the room.

DRAPERIES, WALL COLORING AND FURNITURE

The draperies and the glass curtains, the wall color and dado color and the fabrics that were used for fluting around the room. The colors of the carpet, the Senate carpet was red with stars made up of two other colors. This [pointing] is a sample of the carved ornamentation such as was used in the canopy around the Vice President's chair, these are some of the tiebacks, the color of the wood furniture. The leather samples are shown in this corner [pointing] and so forth.

This drawing shows the design of the carpets in the Senate Chamber. It has a maroon background with gold stars in the field.

Senator MONRONEY. That was what?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The carpet in the Senate Chamber.

Senator MONRONEY. I see.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is a drawing showing the design of the carpet in the Supreme Court Chamber, it had a blue background with gold rosettes in it.

This last exhibit shows the fireplace equipment, the stoves that were in the niches of the Senate Chamber, the andirons, fenders, fireplace tools, and the detail of the finials on the fireplace tools.

Senator YOUNG. Were the original carpets made in the United States or imported?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I believe they were made in the United States.

I believe that completes a brief story on the exhibit unless there are some questions you would like to ask, Mr. Chairman.

ESTIMATE OF RESTORATION COST

Senator MONRONEY. I think this has been very helpful to us up to date. This represents the restoration of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers for which budget estimate of $700,000 is submitted. It is proposed, as I note from the justifications, that this work can be

completed including furnishings within this sum and the project can be accomplished before the end of fiscal year 1966.

For the record, I am interested in inserting several pages from the justifications which set forth the estimate of cost breakdown as well as description of the work to be done. The House has denied this request without prejudice on the grounds there is no high priority for it and the restoration should await what should be done about the west front extension.

You do not feel that this has any special relationship to the west front, and I gathered from your testimony you do not.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. No questions of any material amount could be effected by doing the two together and they are as different as two construction jobs could possibly be.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE USE OF RESTORED CHAMBER

Senator MONRONEY. The House report makes reference to the desirability of assuring that these rooms when restored would be used solely for public enjoyment. Do you foresee if there would be any problems if the committee's own appropriations subcommittee continued to use S. 228 for conferences—which would necessitate closing it to the public during these conferences—after restoration?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is no problem, Mr. Chairman, and we have here a drawing showing the desks and chairs that would have to be removed, and the table that could be installed for conference purposes with the chairs grouped around it.

Senator MONRONEY. It would be kind of difficult to take—these chairs here come in where the permanent seating chairs are.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Those could be made removable.

Senator MONRONEY. You take six seats and desks out for the accommodation of that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir; and they could be stored behind the columns which are behind the Vice President's chair at such times as the room is being used by the joint conferees.

Incidentally, a smilar arrangement, if desired, could also be used on the first floor, or Supreme Court Chamber, by moving some of the furniture, which is movable in that case without any difficulty.

Senator MONRONEY. I see.

ORIGINAL SUPREME COURT CLOCK

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Might I mention also that we still have the clock that was in the Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol, including the dial, the frame, and the works.

Senator MONRONEY. Where is that clock?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I do not recall at the moment where it is located but I can insert that information in the record, if desired.

Senator MONRONEY. There is an old clock that faces the Senate Chamber on the first floor and I wondered if that is where it was.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Clancy informs me it is in storage now.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Senator MONRONEY. The Chair will put a description and justification of this appropriation into the record at this point and we thank you very much for your courtesy in explaining that to us. I am glad you give it this priority on the list of legislative items which demonstrates the keen interest that the Senate has in the restoration of the old Senate Chamber and the Supreme Court Chamber below it. We have just seen the plans and gone over this.

(The justification referred to follows:)

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL, $700,000

An appropriation of $37,500 was provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1964, 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 U.S. Senate and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Architect of the Capitol engaged, by personal service contract, March 6, 1964, Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison, architects of Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke of New York City, N.Y.; and Jesse M. Shelton and A. Pearson Almond, architects of Atlanta, Ga., who had been engaged in the architectural and engineering work for the extension of the east central front of the Capitol, to prepare the working drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost for the restoration of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers.

The drawings and specifications for this work have been completed and the cost of the proposed restoration work, including furniture and furnishings, is estimated by the architects at $700,000. An appropriation in that amount is accordingly requested for the fiscal year 1966. The request for the appropriation is submitted at the direction of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

As a result of extensive and intensive research work, adequate information has been developed to make it possible to accomplish this restoration work in a reliable and authentic manner. These chambers, when and if restored, will present two of the finest rooms in the Capitol from an architectural point of view. This fact and the historical fact that many important laws and decisions were brought to pass in these chambers, make this restoration project one worthy of serious consideration. This restoration project should prove highly interesting to the many visitors to the Capitol who would have an opportunity to see these two old, historic chambers restored to their original condition.

As a result of a lack of "as built" drawings of these chambers, it is difficult and, in some cases, impossible to anticipate actual conditions of existing subsurface construction, until after a contract is awarded and flooring and other surfaces are removed, exposing the actual construction conditions to view. It is anticipated that, upon exposure of subsurface conditions beneath floors and behind walls and ceilings, redesign of mechanical systems and other work may be necessary. Because of these unknown factors and also because of the necessity of having experts in the field reproduce the old furniture and furnishings, it is urgently requested that the appropriation be made available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the revised statutes, so that the work may be done on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, or negotiated or selected bid basis, as found necessary in the interests of the Government. Similar authority was granted under the Extension of the Capitol project.

It is estimated that if funds are made available in the 1966 Legislativ Branch Appropriation Act for this work, all obligations to be incurred can be incurred in the fiscal year 1966 and the project completed by the close of the fiscal year 1966 or in the early part of the fiscal year 1967, depending upon the date of enactment of the appropriation act carrying the funds for the work to be done.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Breakdown of estimate

	Old Senate Chamber	Old Supreme Court Chamber	Total
Construction costs:			
Structural: Demolition, concrete and masonry work, stonework, structural steel work, miscellaneous metal and ornamental metalwork, carpentry and millwork, furring, lathing, plastering, painting, hardware, models	$153,650	$73,870	$227,520
Mechanical: Heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, electrical, and lighting fixtures	102,350	78,130	180,480
Subtotal	256,000	152,000	408,000
Furniture and furnishings:			
Senate: 64 Senators' desks, 71 Senators' chairs, 3 podium desks, 4 Senators' sidechairs, 8 curved Senate settees, 1 mahogany Vice President's desk and chair, fireplace equipment, 2 Franklin stoves	103,200	----------	103,200
Supreme Court: 9 Judges' desks, 6 small rolltop desks, 4 mahogany lawyers' tables, 1 Chief Justice's chair, 8 Judges' chairs, 26 wood-back armchairs, 4 wood-back side chairs, 15 settees, 2 bookcases, inkwells and quills, fireplace equipment	----------	37,100	37,100
Senate and Supreme Court: Carpeting, venetian blinds, clocks, draperies, valances, curtains, swags, jabots, fluting behind railings, miscellaneous	60,100	23,100	83,200
Subtotal	163,300	60,200	223,500
Administration, fees and contingencies	45,000	23,500	68,500
Total estimate	464,300	235,700	700,000

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Old Senate Chamber

In the old Senate Chamber, on the second or principal floor, the existing raised wood floor, installed in 1936 above the original floor to permit the installation of ducts and other items when the Capitol was air conditioned, is to be removed and the floor restored to its original grade and construction. The raised platforms, on which the majority of Senators' desks and chairs set, is to be reconstructed. The circular visitors' gallery and railing, supported by delicate iron columns and ornate caps erected in 1828 and removed when the Senate vacated this Chamber, is to be reconstructed. The raised dais, with its canopy for the President of the Senate, Secretary and Chief Clerk, at the east central portion of the room in front of the columns, is likewise to be reconstructed.

The desks and chairs for Senators will be reproduced from existing models now in use in the present Senate Chamber. Other items of furniture and furnishings, including carpets and draperies, are also to be reproduced from either originals still extant or from like items of the period. The large original central chandelier, on which we have good graphic information, is to be reproduced: also, the wall sconces, of which we have found their original location. The cloth valances, which surrounded the room below the main cornice, installed for both acoustic and esthetic purposes, are to be reproduced. The coffered ceiling will be picked out in colors, as borne out by our research.

The list of furniture to be reproduced includes 64 Senators' desks, 71 Senators' chairs, 3 podium desks, 4 Senators' sidechairs, 8 curved Senate settees, 1 mahogany Vice President's desk and chair, 2 Franklin stoves, bookcases, inkwells, quills, and fireplace equipment.

It is proposed that the busts of Chief Justices now located in this chamber be removed, and certain busts pertaining to the period of the lower or Supreme Court chamber be transferred to that Chamber from the old Senate Chamber. It is further proposed that the remaining busts be located elsewhere, perhaps in the U.S. Supreme Court Building. It is further proposed that the Rembrandt Peale painting of George Washington, which originally hung over the east gallery, be returned to its original location. It is now located in the Vice President's office in the Capitol. It is also proposed that the plaque or shield, now located over the lobby entrance of the Chamber, be returned to its former location over the canopy in the Chamber, to receive the eagle which is now extant in the Chamber.

Old Supreme Court Chamber

Since hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations in April 1962, as a result of further intensive research, we now have an authentic layout of

furniture, as well as descriptions of the furniture and furnishings from vouchers, as they existed in the old Supreme Court Chamber.

In this chamber, located on the ground or first floor, the existing built-up wood flooring in the central portion of the room is to be removed, and the pit, which formerly existed at a level of two steps below the existing surrounding floor of arcades, is to be restored. The three former fireplaces, two of which were removed when the Capitol was air-conditioned in 1936, and the third of which was removed to provide an entrance from the north-south corridor when this lower Chamber was used as a Law Library, are to be reconstructed. The first two of these fireplaces were located in the Chamber in the north and south walls of the east arcade, directly below mantels in similar locations in the Chamber above. The third was located in the center of the west wall where the doorway now exists, leading to the main north and south corridor. Mantels, made of statuary white marble to conform to early designs of mantels produced for the Capitol, will be installed in the locations of the original mantels that were removed in past years. The marble facing and outer hearths of the mantels are to be of conglomerate marble, similar to marble used by Architect of the Capitol Benjamin H. Latrobe in construction of the columns and pilasters of the upper Chamber and lobby. The bas relief on the west wall is to be restored to its original colors. The coffered arcades are likewise to be restored in colors commensurate with the early work of the Capitol. Appropriate chandeliers of the period are also to be provided.

Furniture and furnishings, including carpeting, draperies, and venetian blinds, are to be reproduced in an authentic manner and the original layout of furniture restored.

The rostrum for the nine Justices is to be reconstructed, in front of the columns of the east arcade; also, the bar railing.

The list of furniture to be reproduced includes 9 Judges' desks, 6 small roll-top desks, 4 mahogany lawyers' tables, 1 Chief Justice's chair, 8 Judges' chairs, 26 wood-back armchairs, 4 wood-back sidechairs, 15 settees, 2 bookcases, inkwells and quills, and fireplace equipment.

Office of the Architect of the Capitol

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

Fiscal Year 1966 Estimate and House Recommendation

Senator Monroney. We have the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart, and his staff.

Before you proceed, let me say for the record that the estimates by the Architect of the Capitol for fiscal year 1966 total $26,645,900 and the House bill allows $23,127,600. By custom, the House has not considered the items for the Senate.

I should like to insert in the record at this point a table showing the figures for last year, budget estimates for fiscal year 1966, and the House allowances. That will be placed in the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

	Appropriations, 1965 (to date)	Budget estimate, 1966	House allowance, 1966
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
Salaries, Office of the Architect	$547,800	$600,400	$587,600
Contingent expenses	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capitol buildings	1,764,300	1,640,000	1,640,000
Extension of the Capitol	125,000		
Capitol Grounds	740,000	638,000	638,000
Senate Office Buildings	2,464,500	2,468,700	
Restoration of old Senate and old Supreme Court chambers		700,000	
Senate garage	52,800	53,800	
House Office Buildings	3,230,000	4,090,000	3,807,000
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building (liquidation cash)	8,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000
Capitol Power Plant	2,665,000	2,752,000	2,752,000
Library buildings and grounds:			
Structural and mechanical care	2,382,200	879,000	879,000
Furniture and furnishings	220,000	274,000	274,000
Total, Architect of the Capitol	22,241,600	26,645,900	23,127,600
BOTANIC GARDEN			
Salaries and expenses	500,000	467,000	467,000

STATEMENT OF FISCAL DETAILS

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Stewart, do you have a statement for the committee?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

For 1965, appropriations totaling $22,010,800 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the Regular Annual Appropriations Act, and $230,800 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1965—a total of $22,241,600.

For fiscal year 1966, appropriations totaling $26,645,900 have been requested in the budget—$21,445,900 in the regular budget and $5,200,000 supplemental in House Document 179—a net increase of $4,404,300 over the total of $22,241,600 for 1965.

The net increase of $4,404,300 results from increases totaling $6,999,200, offset by decreases totaling $2,594,900.

The gross increase of $6,999,200 results from increases of $1,007,905 in the item of "Personal services"; $289,045 in other annual maintenance items; $502,250 in nonrecurring maintenance items; and $5,200,000 in nonrecurring construction items.

Of the $1,007,905 in the item of "Personal services," $247,944 is for increased pay costs for wage-board employees required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; $62,750 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 88-426, "Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964"; $23,185 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; $66,084 for overtime and holiday pay increased costs of which $52,000 is attributable to maintenance and operation of the Rayburn House Office Building; $10,000 for night differential pay, Rayburn House Office Building; $2,100 for pay above the stated annual rate; $546,000 to meet, on a full-year basis in 1966, the additional basic salary cost of 285 additionl positions allowed on a part-year basis for 1965 for staffing the Rayburn House Office Building; $49,842 for six additional positions—three for salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol, one for the Capitol buildings, two for the Library Building and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.

OTHER MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Of the $289,045 increase for other annual maintenance items, $60,000 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; $1,200 for payment to employees' life insurance fund, required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress; $5,900 for payment to employees' health benefits fund, required by Public Law 86–382; $10,545 for payment to employees' compensation fund, required by Public Law 86–767; and $211,400 for miscellaneous supplies, repairs, equipment, and services.

Of the $502,250 for nonrecurring maintenance items, $166,250 is for repairs and improvements in the Capitol group of buildings; and $336,000 for repairs and improvements to the Library Buildings and Grounds.

The only amounts requested in the fiscal year 1966 budget for construction items are $700,000 for restoration of the old Senate Chamber and old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol to their condition when last occupied in 1859 and 1860; and $12,500,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the "Additional House Office Building project."

Senator MONRONEY. What is that item? Is that for the Rayburn Building?

RAYBURN AND CANNON BUILDINGS

Mr. HENLOCK. $7,300,000 is for the final payments for the Rayburn Building and both underground garages in squares 637 and 691; $5,200,000 is for remodeling the Cannon House Office Building.

Senator MONRONEY. How much?

Mr. STEWART. $5,200,000.

Senator MONRONEY. $5 million for remodeling it. What did it cost originally?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was constructed in 1908 for about that amount.

Senator MONRONEY. And it is going to cost about the same to remodel?

Mr. STEWART. Yes sir; but if you project the original construction cost to present-day construction costs, the cost would be over $25 million.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The costs, Mr. Chairman, have risen greatly since that time.

Senator MONRONEY. Could you put that in the record, please?

(The information referred to follows:)

Breakdown of $12,500,000 requested for Additional House Office Building Project for the fiscal year 1966

Reserve for completion of undeveloped space in the Rayburn House Office Building, left unfinished for expansion purposes when the building was designed and constructed—to be completed when assigned by the House Office Building Commission for use as committee, subcommittee, or office rooms, or other purposes	$2,000,000
Construction of underground garages in squares 637 and 691 and landscaping of areas above the garages	4,000,000
Conversion of space formerly used in the Longworth House Office Building as a gymnasium into quarters for the House stationery room, clerk's file room, and the credit union	440,000
Final payment on subway between Rayburn House Office Building and the Capitol Building	209,700
Demolition of buildings in square 639 and grading and preparation of square for parking of automobiles	143,500
Administration, miscellaneous, and contingencies	506,800
Remodeling of Cannon House Office Building	5,200,000
Total	12,500,000

SENATE JURISDICTION OVER ARTWORK LOCATION

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would like to refer to another item.

Senator MONRONEY. We had testimony on that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I notice it is proposed that some of the busts of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court be located elsewhere, perhaps in the U.S. Supreme Court Building. Are they not under the Senate jurisdiction now, those busts in that chamber?

I do not think any employee of the Senate ought to release any artwork that is under the jurisdiction of the Senate without a vote of the Senate.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That would have to be approved by the Senate, This is a proposal at this time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I did not want to endorse by voting this money that we are going to give away part of the statuary.

Senator MONRONEY. This is not part of the law.

Senator YARBOROUGH. This is written in the description, that they will be relocated at the other places.

Senator MONRONEY. They will have to come out of the Senate Chamber, because it would not be a true replica, and where they are located is where the ladies' gallery projected.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Four of the busts as proposed would be retained and relocated down in the first-floor chamber, because they pertain to Justices who officiated in the chamber when it was occupied by the Supreme Court.

LOCATION OF PAINTINGS

Senator YARBOROUGH. What became of the painting of the Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico, that used to be on the west front wall of the stairway landing between the second and third floor of the Senate? It was moved a year or two ago.

Mr. CLANCY. It is stored in the Capitol, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The painting of the Emancipation Proclamation by Carpenter was taken out of the old Supreme Court chamber. Who was the artist that painted that painting, the Battle of Chapultepec?

Artists have told me that that painting was the only contemporary painting in color that showed the correct color of the uniforms worn by both armies, and producers of films or theatrical productions have used it to check accuracy.

It seems to me that painting ought to be left where it can be seen by the public. Nobody knew what happened to it.

Mr. CLANCY. It is stored over in Statuary Hall, on the gallery floor level.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I do not know whether that statement is accurate or not, but I am told that was the only painting painted during the war that showed the accouterments of the soldier as he was wearing them at the time.

Mr. CLANCY. If I could speak off the record for a moment.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes; off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator MONRONEY. On the record.

You may proceed.

PURPOSES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. STEWART. 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, and 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 total estimates of the Architect of the Capitol considered by the House Appropriations Committee were $24,123,400, which included $18,923,400 in the printed budget and $5,200,000 budget amendment in House Document 179. The House has allowed $23,127,600 of this total.

RESTORATION REQUEST

The only appeal we have to make is for the restoration of the estimate of $700,000 requested for restoration of the Old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers in the Capitol.

This estimate was included in the 1966 budget at the direction of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It is explained fully in the justifications, and will be presented to the committee when that item is reached in the justifications.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS REQUESTED

In addition, we ask that there be added to the bill $2,468,700 to provide for maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings, and $53,800 to provide for maintenance and operation of the Senate Garage—these two being Senate items not considered by the House committee.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that both garages, or just one?

Mr. HENLOCK. The former legislative garage.

Mr. STEWART. Just the one, the legislative garage.

Senator MONRONEY. Where are the ones for this building?

Mr. HENLOCK. Under the maintenance Senate Office Building item.

Senator MONRONEY. For purposes of identification, the New Senate Office Building garage is included in $2,468,700. This $53,800 is for the separate garage located under the park over there?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

ELEVATOR OPERATION

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I raised some questions last year about the efficiency of the elevator operators you removed over here on the corner. There has been some improvement, but you must admit that the service on the elevators in the New Senate Office Building, especially on the south end, could be improved. If we had an additional elevator, it would be better, would it not?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, the responsibility for the operation of the elevators is divided both on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol and in the office buildings.

It is true that I pay the operators. The discipline of the operators and their employment have under usual practice been left to the Sergeants at Arms on the Senate side and the Patronage Committee on the House side.

We have made an attempt on the House side of the Capitol and in the House Office Buildings this year to improve the service of the elevators by requiring each and every one of the operators to wear a badge identifying him by name and number. Each operator deposits $1 for this badge. The dollar is refunded to him upon his separation and return of the badge.

He has to be properly clothed, neatly dressed, and if there is any violation on his part of any of the rules that are laid down, anyone having a complaint can report him immediately by name and number.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Senator YOUNG. That is not what I am trying to get at.

It seems that these are the elevators that Senators use the most and I would think you would want to put your very best elevator operators on them.

Now, there are two older men there. They are nice old fellows, but could you not put them in an elevator in the back of the building or some place that was not so busy, and put some of your better operators on these elevators?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, you apparently are talking about the Senate Office Building. May I have Mr. Caraway respond to your inquiry?

Mr. CARAWAY. The two men that you are speaking of are, I believe, on the small elevator. They are on our payroll. They are not patronage. We hire those men ourselves.

Senator YOUNG. I do not want you to fire them, but can't you put them on some other elevator?

Mr. CARAWAY. The elevator they operate is considered a freight elevator—combination elevator used for freight and for Senators only.

We thought it best to put those two men on this elevator.

Senator YOUNG. You mean you have to give us the worst operators you have.

Mr. CARAWAY. I thought we had a right nice one around there now.

Senator YOUNG. He is a nice old man. He is a kindly old fellow.

He takes on all the passengers that come along and when a Senator comes along, he can't get on.

With reference to the other two elevators on the south end of the New Senate Office Building, quite often these operators will stop the elevator on the bottom floor and go for coffee or when they go to the top floor they will visit one of their girl friends. They can put the car on automatic but they very seldom do.

If you will check this, you will find I am telling the truth. All you have to do is ride the elevators once in a while yourself, and you will find out.

CHECK OF ELEVATOR OPERATION

Mr. CARAWAY. We check them two or three times every day. They get relief every day, 15 minutes to get a cup of coffee or whatever they have to do, and within the last 2 weeks, we have talked to all of them, and told them they had to be neater, they had to keep the place in front of their car neat, and they were not to carry anything on the car like cigarettes, no smoking on the car, no reading paper, no leaving the car for any reason.

Senator YOUNG. I just think when they get off the elevator for any reason they should put it on automatic.

You will find that most of the employees in the building will tell you the same story.

On the other elevator you have this nice old fellow. It seems to me, when our time is so demanding, that you have to get back and forth in a hurry, that we could at least have the better operators in the Capitol.

Senator MONRONEY. These elevators get the full brunt of all of the office building traffic, including the dining room traffic to the cafeteria. That is this bank over here.

Mr. CARAWAY. You actually need more elevator service in that part of the building.

Senator MONRONEY. If you had the types that you have in the Old Office Building, you could handle the traffic easily.

Senator YOUNG. You could increase some of the service by at least 50 percent by just having the people there to run these elevators.

If you will have someone check on that, not someone they reognize; ask the administrative assistants or employees here, they will all tell you the same story.

I do not like to be fussing about this, but to us, this is one of the most important things you are going to have.

I do not care so much about the appearance of the elevator, but I want to get back and forth when I have to.

Mr. CARAWAY. They are not supposed to leave those cars at any time unless they are relieved.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Yarborough?

ELEVATOR SERVICE CITED

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want to say a word about the elevator service in the Old Senate Office Building at the First and Constitution corner, that is a hot corner because they not only come down for food, people, visitors, but they come also to go over to the Capitol. It is the entrance most tourists use.

They do not go to the back side, the C Street side. They come in on the Constitution Avenue side. It makes that particularly busy.

I know one of the two elevators is a freight elevator, it's worked on a lot. There have been a lot of times, during the last session perhaps more, when that elevator would be there and not used.

I put the heat on the other boy to tell me why. He said: "We don't have anybody to operate it."

That is the busiest corner of the office building.

Those two elevators at Constitution and First Street in the Old Senate Office Building ought to be staffed at all times.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought we appropriated money last year to redo that elevator.

Mr. CARAWAY. You did.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean it has petered out? Why do you not staff it, then? Senator Yarborough says there are not people there to run it.

Mr. CARAWAY. As far I I know, the men are supposed to be on it all the time. If you ever catch anybody off the car——

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have had this in the past week, only one of those elevators would be running.

If you check on those enough, you will find that those elevators are not running at all times.

Mr. CARAWAY. Maybe you are right, for the last 2 weeks, we have been short of operators—8, 10, 12 boys every day.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Have we not got enough hired, or sick?

Mr. CARAWAY. They have been taking off on examination. In fact, in this building we have had to take almost every car and put it on automatic, so we could man the cars in the old building.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have enough begging for jobs.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do, too, but at that time I could not find anyone. All the boys were taking examinations.

ACCESS TO BUILDING

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have been here 8 years, and I work a lot at night, and for the past 7 years I have lived across the street. After 8 o'clock, Saturday nights, or Sundays, I have to go over on the far street to get in the building. Why can we not have a door open up until 11 o'clock at night on the Constitution side?

Senator Hayden is over in that building. Senator Ervin works a lot. They probably share my interest. The only way to get in either building is to go over to the north side. There is no entrance to either building after 8 o'clock, on Saturday, and Sunday, on the Constitution side.

Senator MONRONEY. They are locked up until Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If you are going to go somewhere after 8 o'clock at night, you better get your car before 8 o'clock at night.

We need to get these things open for service. This is a working Senate, and we cannot get the facilities here to work with. It is like bankers' hours.

This morning I used the freight elevator at C and First Streets. The other one was busy. It proved more serviceable than one that supposed to be staffed with a man running it.

Because that freight elevator is automatically operated, it is a standby, and having learned to use it at night, I use it in the daytime when I see it is faster.

Mr. CARAWAY. We only have one elevator at that First and C Streets entrance, one passenger car.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is serviceable there during the day, automatically operated.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We need to get a door open on the Constitution side of one of these buildings.

BUILDING SAFETY ASPECT

Is there any reason in safety of the buildings why they are locked up tight?

Mr. CARAWAY. We would have to have another policeman there.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Let us hire another policeman. It crimps the efficiency of the Senate, it seems to me. It is not the tail wagging the dog. It seems to me it is a flea on the dog wagging the dog.

Mr. CARAWAY. Through the week, all of the doors are open until 11 o'clock. There are two doors open 24 hours a day.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If we could get in either First and Constitution of either the Old or New Senate Office Buildings, it would be fine, because they are so close together with that runway under there, just either one of those, it would not have to be both buildings. If there is any way to get in the door, a guard in either building, it would open both of them.

Mr. CARAWAY. After 11 o'clock and weekends, are you talking about?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I mean have the door open on the Constitution side the same hours you have one opposite the Carroll Arms open.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is never locked.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You have two doors open 24 hours a day, but there is is none on this side. Why not add a third one, I do not say close up any of those, why not add a door on the Constitution Street side and let us get in from this side. Constitution Avenue is the biggest street of access, more people come there than to the back sides. For the convenience of the Senate, I do not see locking up all of the exits that are easiest to get in and the place where people most generally come.

Mr. CARAWAY. We can look into that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want it looked into. One reason I wanted on the Appropriations Committee is to get something done about that.

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING STAFFING

Senator MONRONEY. You are in the wrong office building because I notice that the additional basic salary cost for 285 additional positions on a part-time basis for fiscal year 1965 is provided for staffing the Rayburn House Office Building, an appropriation of $546,000. So we are not taking cognizance of the operation of the new building in the House.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think we ought to hire enough people so we can get in here to our offices and work. I think people are paying us enough for our salaries and staffs to work.

Senator MONRONEY. There are plenty of men around here if they are just placed right.

The fastest elevators in this building are the two that you operate yourself right down this corridor. I go up and down those all the time when I am going between the ground floor and the sixth floor where my office is located.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Where are they?

Senator MONRONEY. In the center of the building. They are unattended.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They are awkward to get into from our building. We need another tunnel there.

Mr. CARAWAY. You get better service with automatic cars than you do with operators.

INADEQUATE ELEVATOR SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. On the south end of this building, you have the worst and slowest and most often out of service battery of elevators in the whole building.

Mr. CARAWAY. I have complaints on it, Senator, people wait as high as 12 minutes for the car.

Senator YOUNG. This freight elevator works best on automatic. Unless someone is watching it everyone uses it so a Senator has no chance again.

Mr. CARAWAY. You will never get on it. We went over this 2 or 3 weeks ago, checked around this stairway to see if there was any way in the world to get an elevator in there. I think Mr. Campioli is still working on that.

POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL ELEVATOR

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is possible to put another elevator in the corner of the New Senate Office Building nearest the subways to the Capitol by reducing the width of that existing stairway to two units wide instead of what is there now. It would mean, of course, walking into the area where the stair is now to get that elevator which is right adjoining the other three elevators.

Senator MONRONEY. It would mean a major construction job.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You have to knock out a third of the old stair well.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir; and reduce the stairway in width, there is a well there now, that well could be enlarged so as to get another elevator in that area.

Mr. CARAWAY. Which could be made strictly private for Senators only.

Senator YOUNG. We would not have to disturb the public in trying to use these others all the time.

Mr. CARAWAY. And these two others remaining for the public.

Senator MONRONEY. I think if you put an elevator just on the manual control like the Old House Office Building, put a young, alert operator on it, high-speed elevator you could get the traffic moving real fast there.

Mr. CARAWAY. We take care of the Senators very well on that.

Senator MONRONEY. With the same well you have?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The well is rather small, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. You do not have too big a load unless somebody is loading a bunch of constituents.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. By the time you allow for the counterweights——

Senator MONRONEY. You would have the same room you have today.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. Because out of the well——

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about replacing your present automatic elevator with a high-speed up and down elevator for six or seven floors, it ought to be possible to serve Senators only, up and down.

Senator YOUNG. The trouble, Mr. Chairman, is this freight elevator is the only one that serves the attic, the fellows with the freight have to use it.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is the only way we have of getting anything up to the attic at this end of the building.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, Mr. Chairman, after you finish that, before we pass that, I would like to ask another question on this.

On this item for the Senate Office Building, $2,468,700, as I understand that is solely for maintenance operations.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

COMPLETION OF NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator YARBOROUGH. Have any funds or thought been given to either planning or preplanning for the completion of this Senate Office Building? Am I correct this is just half of the building? They left it to be completed as needed?

Mr. STEWART. There are no plans in preparation now.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It was built so the other half could be——

Mr. STEWART. At that time it was built with the thought in mind that the entire block would eventually be acquired so the building could be extended.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have been trying for over 4 years to get one more room. I cannot. I represent 10.5 million people, get as many as 1,500 letters a day, and have 6 staff members in each narrow room. We need some room around here and I want to ask the Architect what kind of proposition it would take to start preplanning on completing this building so we could get some space. I do not mean to try to get an appropriation to build it this year, but I would like some thought to be given to that.

Mr. STEWART. I would be happy to go in and make sort of a preliminary study without it being a general——

Senator MONRONEY. I think you would have to put that up to the Public Buildings Committee to recommend, then we can consider funding it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask that just for information.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. STEWART. Our first appropriation item is on page 11 of the justifications and covers "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol." That item is explained as follows:

Under this appropriation, we are asking, and were allowed by the House, $10,771 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; $600 for wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, for wage-board employees; $3,769 for increased overtime and holiday pay costs resulting from base pay increases and the proposed addition of two positions. We asked in the budget for $4,494 for this item, but it was reduced by the House to $3,769, due to disallowance of one of three additional positions requested.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

We requested in the budget $33,535 for three additional positions: 1 attorney at $16,460 per annum; 1 architectural-engineer at $12,075 per annum; 1 accounting clerk GS–5 at $5,000 per annum. The House allowed funds for the attorney and the accounting clerk, but did not allow funds under this appropriation for the architectural-engineer. We are not appealing the House action.

The need for the attorney is set forth on pages 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the justifications and I would like to read those sections of the justification at this point.

The need for the accounting clerk is set forth on page 15 of the justifications and I would like also to read this section of the justification at this point.

Senator MONRONEY. Was not this turned down because the attorney had been hired on the basis that you were building the Rayburn Office Building, and the Architect-Engineer were on the basis of the Rayburn Office Building. The Rayburn Building was finished but you want to hang onto these people?

Mr. HENLOCK. The attorney is required for all of the work of the Architect's Office; all legal work of the office—not just for the Rayburn Building project.

Senator MONRONEY. That was turned down last year by this committee, was it not?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was, and it is here before you now on appeal. We did prepare a statement of diary excerpts of the work done by the attorney in the last 3 months, at the request of the House committee.

Senator MONRONEY. We will put it in the record.

Is that the same as the writeup?

Mr. HENLOCK. No.

(The information referred to follows:)

ATTORNEY, GS–15, AT $16,460 PER ANNUM

Funds to establish this position on the "Salaries, Office of the Architect" roll were requested for 1965; were allowed by the House; disallowed by the Senate, and not restored in conference. The item is submitted for reconsideration for 1966.

The Architect's Office is not presently provided with an attorney on its permanent office staff. The point has now been reached where the legal workload of the Architect's Office requires the full-time services of an attorney, in order to properly protect the Government's interest. These services are required for both maintenance and construction activities and in connection with administration of the numerous laws affecting the operations and activities of the Architect of the Capitol.

Our needs involve a constant flow of work, including the daily flow of contract work and specifications. Contract administration is a constant operation. Our

workload does not come up every few days or once or twice a week. There are matters every day to be handled. We think it is dangerous, from the standpoint of protecting the Government's interest, to attempt to operate our office without the services of a full-time attorney on our permanent staff, as the requirements of law have become so extensive and so complex.

The services of the attorney, requested to be added to the permanent office staff for 1966, are required for such work as the following:

Review of all specifications for maintenance and construction work to insure their conformity with the requirements of law, particularly to see to it that they do not contain restrictive provisions in violation of the open competitive bidding requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, which govern the Architect, generally, in his operations, and also to endeavor to eliminate ambiguities; review of proposed contracts to insure their conformity with the law, including their legal sufficiency as to form and execution, inclusion of Davis-Bacon, Contract Work Hours Act of 1962, Walsh-Healey, and other applicable statutory requirements, and securing decisions from the Secretary of Labor whenever questions arise as to the proper application of such laws to contract operations under the Architect; advice as to application of general statutes to the Architect of the Capitol and his functions in cases where any doubt exists as to their application and the securing of decisions from the Comptroller General where necessary; negotiating settlements under the Federal Torts Claims Act, and development of information required for the hearing of claims under that act which are filed with and adjudicated by the courts; proper execution of releases under contracts; negotiation of settlement of claims under contracts; conference with the legal staffs of the Comptroller General and Attorney General and any other Government agencies where mutual collaboration or advice in legal matters is required; codification of laws applicable to the Architect of the Capitol and his functions; legal advice with respect to decisions of the Comptroller General and of the courts in their application to the Architect of the Capitol and his functions; furnishing of legal counsel in the daily operations and functions of the Architect of the Capitol.

Contract administration, in particular, has become more and more complex in recent years, not only due to legislative changes, but due largely to the fact that today, as contrasted to past years, most contractors maintain legal services for screening and interpretation of plans and specifications and raise legal questions as to their responsibilities under disputed provisions of contracts, necessitating legal representation on the part of the Government in handling rebuttals and controversies. Under the Government contract laws that exist today, anytime a contractor disputes a finding of the Architect of the Capitol, he has the right to demand that there be a hearing board set up and judicial hearing procedures be followed. Normally, hearings result from differences of opinion or disputes in the negotiation and settlement of claims or change orders; in fact, from the settlement of any dispute under a contract. We have no option under the court decisions but to grant formal hearings when our findings are appealed. That, in itself, is an extensive operation. This makes it all the more important that we have someone competent to screen all of our specifications before they are issued to bidders, and make sure, as far as we can, that ambiguities or other matters that might give rise to claims are eliminated at the source.

In addition to construction contracts, we normally let a hundred or more maintenance contracts a year—some of which are small and others of magnitude—and the maintenance contracts present much the same problems as construction contracts.

For many years, the legal work of the office was carried on by the administrative staff, with advice from the Comptroller General's Office and other available sources. In recent years, due to construction programs and increased maintenance work, it has been necessary to employ attorneys on construction rolls. At the present time, a full-time attorney is being carried on the "Additional House Office Building payroll," who for the past 2 years has had to devote most of his time to the general legal work of the central office, itself, and it is proposed to transfer this employee to the permanent force on the "Salaries, Office of the Architect" roll, if funds for the requested position are allowed for 1966.

Approval of this position on the permanent office staff for the fiscal year 1966 is urgently requested.

DIARY EXCERPTS

JANUARY

January 4, 1965

Conference with the Walsh-Healy Division, Labor Department, officer on questions which arose under chinaware contract, Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment, Rayburn House Office Building (F, F, & E, RHOB).

Conference with field office staff concerning supplement No. 1 to contract for underground garages, Additional House Office Building Project (AHOBP).

Telecon emanating from Associate Solicitor of Labor concerning the noninclusion of minimum wage rates in contract for sound equipment rental and installation for inaugural ceremonies. Advised the Associate Solicitor that we had been counseled by a member of his staff that contract was not covered by Davis-Bacon Act. He stated that the Solicitor's Office had changed his mind on this matter. Requested a letter from Labor Department to that effect.

January 5, 1965

Conference with attorney for owners of Stanton Arms concerning trespass and unlawful removal of Government property from Senate side parking lot on C Street. Mr. Ryan assured that all steps had been taken to insure no further trespassing by his clients. He refused the demand to replace the earth berm removed from the Government lot by agents of his clients and offered restitution of sorts (paving). Offer rejected after consultation with Architect of the Capitol. Advised Mr. Ryan that we would consult with U.S. Attorney on action to be taken by Government.

Phoned Associate Solicitor, Labor Department and advised him that we had drafted a letter requesting a wage determination in view of and pursuant to his telecon advice of yesterday and that that letter made reference to earlier advice from his Department to the effect that no wage determination was needed. He stated that he understood our position and that he would get the necessary wage determination to us immediately.

January 6, 1965

Cleared Addendum No. 7 to Group XIV–C specifications for F, F, & E, RHOB, for release.

Review of specifications for remodeling of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning (HVAC) facilities, 3d phase, Library of Congress, commenced.

Consultation by field office staff on certain aspects of specifications for remodeling of the interior court in the Capitol, particularly as concerns suspension of work and round-the-clock work.

Consultation by staff on reply to request for information on format of presentation of a claim (Beeber contract).

January 7, 1965

Examination of contract and bonds for certain marblework in Library of Congress.

Conference with administrative officer on early House Office Building Commission action concerning termination of lease of Mars (square 639) by RLA and transfer of property to Architect of the Capitol.

Conference with Landscape Architect and staff engineer concerning trespassing and removal of earth berm by Stanton Arms agents (Senate side parking lot on C Street).

Conference with Chief of Police regarding control of trespassing on C Street parking lot (request Senator Hayden).

January 8, 1965

Continued review of specifications for remodeling of HVAC systems, 3d phase, Library of Congress.

January 11, 1965

Continued review of specifications for Library of Congress HVAC, 3d phase, remodeling.

Conference with field office staff regarding status of proceedings of board of contract appeals on the two major appeals of McCloskey pending under RHOB foundation contract.

January 12, 1965

Continued and completed review of specifications for remodeling of HVAC systems, 3d phase, Library of Congress.

Refuted certain allegations of attorney for Stanton Arms owners relative to January 5, 1965, conference (by reply letter).

January 13, 1965

Digest of recent Comptroller General decisions.

Review of two pending labor matters (sound system and shelving contract complaints).

Consultation by staff regarding pending bid/award matter.

Consultation by staff concerning warranty under contract for correction of fire and safety hazards in Capitol Building.

January 14, 1965

Review of specifications for installation and replacement of catwalks, ramps, and stairs in Capitol Building (completed).

January 15, 1965

Review of first draft of specifications for furniture and furnishings for the restoration of the old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers, Capitol Building (commenced).

Conference with Assistant Architect of the Capitol on the remodeling of interior courtyard, Capitol Building.

Conference with administrative officer regarding payment clause under carpet contract.

January 18, 1965

Consultation by staff regarding inaugural sound system contract and the change order required by Department of Labor determination.

Conference with field office staff on the problems created by noncompliance with specification requirements of a subcontractor of the contractor for construction of the underground garages. Approach determined.

Reviewed, revised, and released letter, to Hanley, on sound-system labor rates.

Reviewed key provisions of draft of specifications for 7,000 new light fixtures for Library of Congress with coordinating engineer. Subsequently discussed certain aspects of these provisions with administrative officer.

January 19, 1965

Conference with Assistant Architect of the Capitol, administrative officer and staff members concerning award to be made upon bids received for miscellaneous equipment, group XIV–C (desk accessories, etc.). F, F, and E, RHOB. To be explored in consultation with GAO counsel prior to final action.

Digest of recent Comptroller General decisions.

Review of specifications for carpet and carpet cushion for Old Senate and Old Supreme Court Chambers, Capitol Building.

January 21, 1965

Conference with Assistant General Counsel, GAO, concerning award under bids received for miscellaneous group XIV–C, desk accessories, etc., F, F, & E, RHOB.

Drafted memo instructions of Architect of the Capitol on consultation of building superintendents before final draft of specifications and/or submission for final review, on all matters concerning conduct of work, hours of work, and the like, in the buildings under their jurisdiction. General distribution effected.

January 22, 1965

Letter report to Member of Congress concerning the group XIV–C, F, F, & E, RHOB, contract, pursuant to a labor-union request.

Investigated and advised IRS, Baltimore Director, of status of payment of tax lien filed on outstanding funds owing under a contract.

January 25, 1965

Conference with Architect of Capitol, Executive Assistant and Attorney for Mars, concerning the continuation of the lease arrangements of Mars with RLA.

Consultation by staff regarding (1) relief demanded by E. Jay Smith Co. on allegation of mistake in quantity upon bidding and (2) demand of a subcontractor for assistance in collection of payment from prime contractor.

January 26, 1965

Conference with Coordinating Engineer and his staff, Library of Congress representatives and several representatives of Powers Regulator Co. concerning malfunctioning, damage, and other difficulties encountered in operation of newly constructed automatic message tube system of Library of Congress, extensions of time required and the possibility of lack of sufficient justification therefor with resulting liquidated damages deduction.

January 27, 1965

Review of specifications for procurement of 7,000 light fixtures for stacks of Library of Congress, commenced.

January 28, 1965

Review of specifications for procurement of 7,000 light fixtures for stacks of Library of Congress, completed.

Digest of recent decisions of the Comptroller General.

January 29, 1965

Conference with an officer of the Washington office, FBI, concerning forgery of a name under note to Senate Employees, FCU.

Draft of rejection of low bid under group XIV–C, F, F, & E, RHOB as nonresponsive, in accordance with advice rendered by GAO counsel.

Conference with representatives of the Ginn and Co., upon their request, concerning award upon bids for group XIV–C, F, F, & E, RHOB. They urged rejection of all bids and readvertising minus the three special-design items. Advised them that I would pass their recommendations on to the proper parties.

FEBRUARY

February 1, 1965

Conference with field office staff regarding status of McCloskey claims under foundation contract, RHOB.

Review of proposal to assess liquidated damages under contract for tiling in Library of Congress (Standard Floor, Inc.)

Conference with assistant U.S. attorney concerning the trespassing on, and unlawful removal of berm material from, the Government parking lot on the Senate side (Stanton Arms).

Review of addendum No. 2 to specifications for remodeling of interior court, Capitol Building.

February 2, 1965

Review of addendum No. 3 to specifications for remodeling of interior court, Capitol Building.

Reply to a direct letter from a subcontractor under group I, contract for desks, F, F, & E. RHOB concerning deficiencies in locking devices.

Review of staff proposal concerning liquidated damages under Otis Elevator contract.

Consultation by staff concerning second low bid under group XIV–C, miscellaneous equipment, contract F, F, & E, RHOB.

February 3, 1965

Conference with administrative officer and chief accountant concerning partial payment under shelving, etc., contract F, F, & E, RHOB, where contract provides for such partial payment only on completed items but completion of a large segment of items is prevented for long period of time by Government.

Review of specifications for plumbing systems renovation, second phase, main building, Library of Congress commenced.

February 4, 1965

Draft of supplemental agreement to contract for shelving, etc., F, F, & E, RHOB to permit partial payment under prevailing circumstances, upon waiver by contractor of claim for damages.

Reply-report to a Member of Congress regarding contract for miscellaneous office equipment, F, F, & E, RHOB, group XIV–C.

Review of specifications for plumbing systems renovations, second phase, Main Library of Congress Building, continued.

February 5, 1965

Review of specifications for plumbing systems renovation, second phase, Main Library of Congress Building completed.

Conference with attorneys of Lands Division, Department of Justice, regarding deed of square 639 from RLA.

February 8, 1965

Conference with administrative officer concerning the possible title deficiency created by deed from RLA and measures to be taken.

Consultation by staff regarding award of contract from group XIV–C, F, F, & E, RHOB.

Consultation by staff regarding responsiveness of bid of low bidder for remodeling of interior court, Capitol Building.

Draft of request for a decision by Comptroller General on warranty questions raised by superstructure subcontractors RHOB, commenced.

February 9, 1965

Investigation of facts concerning $250,000 tort claim of Mary E. Kintz.

February 10, 1965

Consultation by staff and representative of Library of Congress on assessment of liquidated damages under Standard Floors contract for Library of Congress tiling.

Consultation by staff on assessment of liquidated damages under Capitol freight elevator contract of Otis Elevator Co.

February 11, 1965

Continued draft of letter request to Comptroller General on warranty questions, superstructure, RHOB.

Commenced draft of report to Department of Justice on facts involved in $250,000 tort claim of a Mary E. Kintz who was injured in fall, on Capitol Grounds, in June 1964, as well as collection of evidentiary material to accompany report.

February 12, 1965

RLA deed to Architect of Capitol reexamined. Legal research covering the circumstances of the transfer of title here involved.

Gathering of additional material to be supplied to Department of Justice with report on Kintz claim.

February 15, 1965

Report to Department of Justice on Kintz claim completed and dispatched.

February 16, 1965

Conference with attorney of Lands Division, Department of Justice concerning the validity of RLA deed. He agreed that deed as drawn is improper, and that he'll discuss the matter with General Counsel of RLA informally, with the view of a tripartite conference on the matter in near future.

February 17, 1965

Conference with administrative officer and executive assistant regarding pilferage in the Rayburn HOB and measures for combating same.

Attorney of Lands Division, Department of Justice, called and advised that he had the corrected RLA deed to square 639 in his possession. Deed now properly drawn.

February 18, 1965

Memorandum-opinion to field office staff on interpretation of contract requirements for hardware for desks, F, F, & E, RHOB and on our obligation to pay extra costs incurred upon ordering a type of material for hardware differing from that required under contract.

Deed of RLA of square 639 recorded with District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds.

February 19, 1965

Letter to Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division closing out case of *U.S. ex rel. Brookfield & Baylor* v. *Architect of the Capitol and HOB Commission* concerning award of contract for underground garages.

Conference with Architect of Capitol, Chief of Police, and House Detective on policing problems raised by the opening of the RHOB to the public.

February 23, 1965

Review of notice to Powers Regulator Co. regarding message tube system for Library of Congress.

Discussion of certain aspects of meeting of HOB Commission with administrative officer and executive assistant.

Administrative officer phoned attorney for Mars and advised him that the Speaker directed him to advise him that the Commission decided to grant Mars 8 additional months to vacate square 639.

February 24, 1965

Conference with auditor of GAO concerning recollection of writer on the question of the Government's issuance of a change order for "Well points" and relative to change order No. 6 under the Foundation contract for the RHOB.

Conference with field office staff concerning underground garage contract problems created by activity of the excavation and bracing subcontractor to Baltimore contractors, and concerning release of funds under the McCloskey superstructure contract thus far withheld on account of defective concrete work in the RHOB garages, particularly as it concerns its appearance.

February 25, 1965

Produced and delivered personally maintained files to GAO auditor.

Administrative officer discussed two forms of lease with writer concerning Mars Square 639 property.

February 26,1965

Consultation by Assistant Architect of Capitol concerning urgent procurement of file inserts and desk dividers for RHOB. On his request, writer verified his opinion by telephone with Associate General Counsel, GAO—change order on desk dividers and advertising requirement for file inserts unless urgency certified sufficiently to permit procurement under exception of 41 U.S.C. 5.

MARCH

March 1, 1965

Conference with administrative officer, chief accountant, and staff members concerning the issue and cancellation of a supplement for additional tilework in the Library of Congress, main building.

Reviewed correspondence and memorandums to refresh recollection for supplying a memorandum to GAO auditor on "Well points" supplement, foundations contract, RHOB.

Conference with Assistant Solicitor of Labor on interpretation of Davis-Bacon Act requirements in case of rental, installation, and removal of scaffolding for use by Government employees (painters). Advice rendered that Labor Department considers such contract covered by Davis-Bacon.

March 2, 1965

Drafted memorandum to GAO auditor on my recollection of facts involved in "Well points" supplement to foundation contract, RHOB.

Consultation by staff concerning procedure for procuring card index trays and desk inserts. Supplement to be issued for desk inserts under group I, desks, contract, F, F, & E, RHOB. Competitive bids to be invited for card index trays unless urgency certified by Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

Conference with Architect of the Capitol and administrative officer regarding payments to contractor under superstructure, RHOB contract. Urgent requests by contractor for release of a portion of the retained percentages have been increasing both on his own behalf and on behalf of the subcontractors.

March 3, 1965

Conference with staff and Powers Regulator Co. concerning termination of their contract for message tubes systems in Library of Congress.

Review of specifications for scaffolding for cleaning and painting of lantern of Library of Congress, main building, commenced.

March 4, 1965

Review of specifications for scaffolding for cleaning and painting of lantern of Library of Congress, main building, completed.

March 5, 1965

Chief accountant requested an opinion on assessment of liquidated damages under barbershop equipment contract. Investigated and advised chief accountant that no liquidated damages due since delays were occasioned by request of, and for convenience of, Government. Requested field office staff to prepare memo setting forth facts and transmit a copy direct to the Accounting Division; memo to be endorsed by Second Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

March 8, 1965

Review of chilled water tunnel problem with coordinating engineer. Visual inspection of interior of chilled water tunnel from entrance at Longworth Building to the excavation for underground garages, south of C Street.

Review of specifications on cleaning and pointing of the stone work of the main conservatory, U.S. Botanic Gardens.

March 9, 1965

Conference with Architect of the Capitol, administrative officer, executive assistant and coordinating engineer, and other staff members concerning condition of chilled water tunnel.

Conference with Architect of the Capitol, key staff members and T. D. McCloskey relative to the status of completion of RHOB (99.4 percent); (punch list items only are outstanding), release of retained percentages, and some other outstanding questions. We undertook to confer with GAO on release of part of the retained percentages and to submit a recommendation to the HOB Commission after such conference.

Digest of recent Comptroller General decisions.

March 10, 1965

Review of specifications for fire protection installations in the Old Senate Office Building, commenced.

Conference with chief accountant and House restaurant manager concerning procurement of cafeteria glass and china racks.

March 11, 1965

Memorandum-opinion to coordinating engineer concerning extension of time request and additional remuneration claim of Otis Elevator Co. under Library of Congress elevator contract ACcong-377.

Consultation by staff concerning the data and information needed for a report to GAO upon a claim for alleged mistake in bid under contract.

March 15, 1965

Review of specifications for fire protection installation in Old Senate Office Building, completed.

Conference with Chief, Civil Division, U.S. Attorney's Office, on a pending property problem. He'll phone after review and arrangement of a conference for possible negotiated settlement of the matter.

Digest of recent Comptroller General decisions.

March 16, 1965

Consultation by staff and conference with Chief Accountant concerning partial payment under venetian blind contract, F, F, & E, RHOB.

March 17, 1965

Drafted report to Architect of Capitol and cover letter to GAO, upon request of GAO for a report concerning claim of E. Jay Smith Construction Co. for relief, on basis of mistake in bid.

Conference of writer and Administrative Officer with Associate General Counsel, GAO, concerning reduction of retainage under superstructure contract RHOB. Advised that it would be fair and equitable to release funds not needed any longer for full protection of Government after "substantial completion" of contract, that there would be no objection to reducing the retention to 2½ percent if the Architect of the Capitol is satisfied that the remaining 2½ percent would fully protect the interests of the Government.

March 18, 1965

Conference of top personnel of Office, chaired by Architect of the Capitol, relative to reduction of retainage under superstructure contract and further investigation of chilled water tunnel problem.

Review of recent decisions of Comptroller General.

March 19, 1965

Commenced review of specifications for restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.

March 22, 1965

Continued review of specifications for restoration of Old Senate and Old Supreme Court Chambers in the Capitol.

Conference with Chief of Police on legality of proposed measures for protection of grounds and buildings in case of demonstrations, and for the prohibition of sitdown demonstrations in Capitol and Office Buildings.

March 23, 1965

Drafted request for a ruling of the Comptroller General on the question of guarantees for the mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Conference with field office staff on status of problems arising under Baltimore contractors contract for underground garages, i.e., compliance with contract requirements, and of other pending problems.

March 24,1965

Consultation by Chief Accountant on the question whether the District of Columbia government could claim a lien for District of Columbia sales taxes on funds owed by Federal Government to out-of-town contractor (Buckley contract).

GAO auditor reviewed change order Nos. 36 and 37 under foundation contract, Rayburn House Office Building with writer.

March 25, 1965

Commenced review of specifications for radio-TV facilities in the House wing of the Capitol.

March 26, 1965

Consultation by landscape architect concerning substitution of nursery material and related questions under Greenbriar farms contract.

IRS Baltimore Office called relative to its tax lien against a plumbing and heating contractor; contractor called in person to urge settlement of contract. Advised IRS that satisfaction of lien would be effected within 3 to 4 days.

Letter to Comptroller General delivered to Associate General Counsel, GAO.

Conference with GAO auditor on the question of overall settlement of pile claims in the light of previously denied sheeting and bracing claims under Rayburn House Office Building foundations contract.

March 29, 1965

Opinion furnished on award of contract for scaffolding for Library of Congress lantern cleaning and painting.

Review of proposed contract for Rayburn House Office Building pest control for balance of fiscal year.

Continued review of specifications for remodeling of radio-TV facilities, House side of Capitol Building.

March 30, 1965

Review of recent decisions of Comptroller General.

Consultation by field office staff as to our procedure to recover for damage caused by supply contractor to Government property in the process of delivery or installation. Advice rendered—memo opinion to follow.

March 31, 1965

Consultation by field office staff relative to contract ACho–237 delay in completion of punchlist items, reduction or retention of 10 percent of contract price, and requests of subcontractors for assistance in securing payment. Advice rendered on first two items; subcontractor request handled directly in telecon with attorney of subcontractor by citing lack of privity of contract and by referring the latter to the remedy provided under the Miller Act.

Superintendent of House Buildings called and advised that a Member of Congress had sustained some damage in the process of having his possessions moved to the Rayburn House Office Building by workmen of the Superintendent. Phoned the Congressman's office and was advised that a tort claim would be filed for the damage sustained, in due course. Forwarded forms as requested.

The foregoing notes show samples of activities during the first 3 months of 1965. These activities were carried on in addition to routine matters, legal research and draft of memorandums-opinions to the staff or for record purposes.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Senator MONRONEY. What is the architect-engineer supposed to do?

Mr. HENLOCK. That position has been disallowed by the House, and we are not appealing the House action. The other position is the accounting clerk.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the GS-5?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; and it is to carry out the new duties necessary to maintain and compile information and records required by section 105(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1965, which requires us, semiannually, to publish all of our expenditures in Senate document form.

Senator MONRONEY. You may continue.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

Mr. STEWART. The next item is travel. This item carries the same limitation of $20,000 as allowed for the past 4 years. It is not an appropriation, but a limitation on the total amount under all funds which may be expended by the Architect in any 1 year for travel.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

We are asking $50,000 for this item—the same amount as allowed annually since 1956. Our obligations for 1964 amounted to $23,331, and for 1965, they have amounted to $26,714, to date. Of these obligations $21,914 is detailed on page 22 of the justification. Since then, the Speaker of the House approved an obligation of $2,500 for a bronze plaque recording the fact that certain troops were quartered in the U.S. Capitol in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, April 15, 1861—this plaque being authorized by House Resolution 530, 88th Congress; and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations approved an obligation of $2,300 for construction of a furniture storage room in the old Senate subway tunnel for use of the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that a revolving fund?

Mr. STEWART. No. That comes out of my contingent expenses.

Mr. HENLOCK. It is an annual appropriation.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. STEWART. The next is Capitol Buildings. We requested, and the House allowed, under this heading for 1966 a total of $1,640,000—which is $124,300 less than the amount of $1,764,300 allowed for 1965.

Senator MONRONEY. What is that item for?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is for operation and maintenance.

Senator MONRONEY. For cleaning?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is for the structural, mechanical and domestic care of the Capitol Building, other than the parts cared for, domestically, by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House.

Senator MONRONEY. There is no construction money in here?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Housekeeping only?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right, Senator; housekeeping and maintenance.

Senator MONRONEY. As I understand, the Architect of the Capitol keeps the center of the building maintained by charwomen and that kind, but the Sergeant at Arms keeps the Senate wing and the Clerk of the House——

Mr. STEWART. The Doorkeeper.

Senator MONRONEY. The Doorkeeper keeps the House side, and this goes clear down to the storerooms, as I understand it. You have three jurisdictions of storage in the Capitol, do you not? One is maintained by you, and the documents are put in various three rooms under three different jurisdictions?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator YOUNG. You seem to have good charwomen. I have had no problem with them at all.

Senator MONRONEY. The halls, I think, are quite dirty.

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. I think that is because they are using old mops too long. I really do. You go in there early in the morning when they are mopping and it smells like a public toilet in a railroad station. You do not air it out. I am speaking now of the Senate side. I do not know of the House side. I do not want to do them an injustice.

You may proceed.

MANDATORY INCREASES

Mr. STEWART. The first item on page 23, the first three items on page 24, and the first two items on page 25 of the justification are for mandatory increases, totaling $60,704. They are $27,000 for Wage-Board increases; $2,369 for Classification Act increases; $11,500 to cover increased pay costs due to the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964; $7,290 for overtime and holiday pay increases resulting from increases in base pay costs; $2,000 increases for Government contribution to retirement fund; $10,545 increase in payment to employees' compensation fund required by Public Law 86–767.

Senator MONRONEY. These go to the housekeeping costs of the center part of the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. And the structural and mechanical care of the whole building.

Senator MONRONEY. It does not take in the Senate or House Office Buildings?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; it takes in the maintenance and operation of the mechanical equipment, the structural care, and the cleaning of the central part of the Capitol Building.

Senator MONRONEY. I see. All that is in that item.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

HOUSE ACTION

Mr. STEWART. The House committee actually deleted two items from our budget request—one, $4,846 for an air-conditioning helper and $8,000 for painting the sandstone exterior of the west central section of the Capitol; and $2,154 as a general cut in the appropriation—or

a total cut of $15,000. The House committee, however, restored this amount to the budget request to provide for an unbudgeted item for additional costs necessary on the part of the Architect of the Capitol to keep the Capitol Building open from 4:30 p.m. to 10 p.m., daily, from Easter through Labor Day. This action of the House is not appealed.

ACCESS TO CAPITOL BUILDING

Senator MONRONEY. Don't you think that is a pretty good idea for all the students and people coming through here seeing the Capitol? It closes now at 4:30, does it not?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And the people, when they put signs outside and people think that is as long as Congress works, and they think they cannot get in, and they cannot cross over and see the House in operation if the Senate is busy, and the signs are up, and this is part of—in other words, they cut some of these other funds out for the operation of the Capitol to make it possible for keeping the Capitol open between Easter and Labor Day.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. $15,000.

Senator MONRONEY. I wonder if 10 o'clock, though, is not too late for visitors.

Mr. HENLOCK. Congressman Kirwan made the recommendation, Senator, on the basis of the evening hours the Smithsonian and one of the other public buildings are kept open.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Archives.

Senator MONRONEY. Keep all three of them open so that they can get to see Washington and have something to do in the evenings.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the Architect, or whoever is responsible for opening the building up, because we have that complaint from people bringing these high school groups in. If they have these places to go, students want to see them, and if they have no place to go, they go out on the town and some of them get mugged on the sidewalks if they are not in gangs, and I have complaints from people who come here and say, "Well, I can get into my courthouse at home and get in the city hall at night, but you come up here and everything is locked up, and what do you do? Don't you ever work up here?" It is the Capitol of the Nation, and some people come by late in the day with automobiles on a trip, it is a one-time, one-night, maybe, and they do not have a whole day in their lives, in their lifetime, to ever get to see the Capitol, and they drive around and see the exterior of the Capitol. That is a good expenditure of money.

Senator MONRONEY. I think so, too. This was not to include the Senate and House Office Buildings, only the Capitol. It would not include the subway trains?

VANDALISM IN CAPITOL BUILDING

Mr. STEWART. It would not include the subway trains. In the discussion at the House hearings, it was only the Capitol Building itself that was proposed to be kept open—specifically, the first floor and the second floor, and admission to the Senate and House galleries.

But I would like to say for the record that one thing that disturbs me about night openings and has disturbed me for a good many years is that there be provided adequate protection against the vandalism that takes place in the Capitol building, whether it is by the visitors or anyone else.

Recently, on the Senate side, someone tried to pry off the two small bronze flags from the Hanson statue. We have recently had to renew the sword on the Sam Houston statue in Statuary Hall.

We have had other acts of vandalism; in fact, for awhile we had an epidemic of souvenir hunters. We had difficulty in keeping the tiebacks on the draperies in the East Front, which were removed and taken away by someone.

We have had some evidently acrobatically inclined individuals who wanted to hang onto some of the arms of the ornamental lights, the urns we had on the Senate steps, and we found a few years ago that some of the bronze on the bronze doors of both the Senate and House side had been defaced.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They even broke the marble trigger guard that Stephen Austin, father of Texas, had. Somebody strong must have tried to break that marble off.

Mr. STEWART. That is right. I hope that sometime in the near future some committee or committees of the Congress may see fit to help organize the conduct of people in an orderly way in the Capitol.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean the employees of the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. No; I hope the general public will acquire a little bit more respect. We have had occasions where they have run rampant in the halls.

Senator MONRONEY. You think these are employees who do this?

Mr. STEWART. No; it is outsiders, who come in off the street. The doors are wide open.

Senator MONRONEY. The doors are closed at 4:30.

Mr. STEWART. That is true, but much of the vandalism takes place during the hours that the building is open to the public.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Do not we need more guards and more policemen?

Senator MONRONEY. Maybe not any more guards, but better guards. I think you have so many now they are running out of your ears, but I do not think they are trained in police work. I think all policemen we use should be given a course of training by the FBI or something to be at least as effective as police officers. If they cannot qualify for that, why find them jobs on the elevators or something of that kind?

VISITOR VOLUME

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, how do the number of the visitors now compare with past years? It seems to me right now it is at an alltime high.

Mr. STEWART. We have had by an estimated count as many as 53,000 persons in 1 day, visiting the Capitol. That would include you and me and all the tourists and others coming into the Capitol. We have not tried to segregate them. I would say on an average we are running somewhere between 35,000 and 38,000 people using the U.S. Capitol 7 days a week for every day of the year, except 3 days when the building is closed.

Senator YOUNG. Is part of that due to the World's Fair? As far as my constitutents are concerned, a great many of them go to the World's Fair and then come down to the Capitol.

Mr. STEWART. It could be. But we have some attractions here, too. The ride on the subway is one of them. The exhibit of statues throughout he Capitol and other historic items attract the people who come here.

It is hard to determine exactly what is the magnet that draws the most of the people here. I would say that it is more that they want to visit the Capitol itself, and since the publication of the book "We. the People" by the Capital Historical Society, it seems the number of visitors have increased, and there has been an increase in the interest on the part of visitors to see the statues, portraits, and other items of interest they have read about in the book. It has created additional interest.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Stewart, if we average 30,000 people a day, that would be in the course of the year, 365 days, about 10,950,000 people. I have that in a rough calculation, it might be erroneous. Do you think that that many people are visiting the Capitol a year now?

Mr. STEWART. The last estimate we made was 7 million, but it has increased this year.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If you took the peak season it would average out 10 million or 11 million?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator YOUNG. How many more could you handle at this time of year? It seems to me there is a limited number that can be handled through here?

Senator MONRONEY. If you make the time from 4:30 to 10 you can double the time that they can visit here, fewer at a time.

Mr. STEWART. That is true. You may get a different class of visitors after 4:30. Perhaps there would not be quite as many children, but it is problematical until it is tried. No one can definitely say what it would be or what effect the night opening would have on the number of visitors at this time.

Senator MONRONEY. The Capitol is kept open on Sundays now, is it not?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir, the same hours as on week days.

Senator MONRONEY. I see. You may continue.

PAINTING

Mr. STEWART. An increase of $23,000 is requested on page 25 of the justification, and was approved by the House, to provide funds to paint, with two coats, the ornamental ceiling, window frames, window linings, doors, jambs, trim and painted surfaces of the gallery walls in Statuary Hall, last painted in 1959. This work should be done for purposes of preservation and appearance. The cost of scaffolding for this work is estimated at $3,000; of labor for painting, $16,000; of paint materials, $4,000.

On page 26 of the justification $75,000 is requested to paint the exterior of the cast iron dome of the Capitol, the exterior sandstone of the west-central section of the Capitol, and the exterior doors, windows and frames, and exterior ductwork on the roof, ladders, and runways.

This work was last done in 1960, when repairs to the dome were completed under the extension of the Capitol program, and should be done next year for purposes of preservation and appearance. The House allowed $67,000 for this item—deleting $8,000 for painting the exterior sandstone of the west-central front, deferring this portion of the work until a decision is made as to what is to be done about the west front. We accept this cut, without appeal. It is important that the other areas be painted in the fiscal year 1966.

MISCELLANEOUS REQUESTS

Three other items of increase requested under this appropriation were also approved by the House—$4,800 to replace the existing air filters in the air-conditioning system which filter the air supplied to the House and Senate Chambers, which have become deteriorated after 15 years of continuous use; $6,000 to provide an annual allotment for the maintenance of the new electronic clock and legislative signal systems, sound systems, and other electronic equipment in the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, and Rayburn House Office Building—to provide for miscellaneous repairs and replacements, detailed on page 27 of the justification; and $4,100 for replacement of existing fire hoses which have been in service for many years and for replacement of existing straight stream nozzles with fog nozzles which can be used with better control and will extinguish a fire in a shorter period of time.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

We requested, and the House allowed, under this heading for 1966 a total of $638,000—which is $102,000 less than $740,000 appropriated for 1965.

The first six items, on pages 44, 45, and 46 of the justification, cover mandatory increases, totaling $27,600. They include $22,840 for wage-board increases; $960 for within-grade promotions under the classification Act; $1,100 for increases under the "Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964"; $600 for increased cost of 1 day's pay above the stated annual rate; $1,200 for Government contribution to retirement fund; $900 for Government payment to employees' health benefits fund.

A $2,000 increase is asked under the general annual repairs allotment to meet current cost. There has been no increase provided under this allotment for the past 5 years.

CAPITOL LANDSCAPING AND GARDENING

Senator MONRONEY. Before you leave the grounds, have you still got the same landscape gardener as last year?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; he is present here.

Senator MONRONEY. We appropriated extra money, I think, trying to beautify the grounds, and it does not appear to be much more beautiful than it was when we started.

Mr. STEWART. Well, Senator, several of the ladies of the Senate have visited with me out there——

Senator MONRONEY. I hear from the Senate ladies that they are very unhappy with the situation, lack of imagination, lack of any landscape gardening and artistry of the Capitol Grounds, and a general weedy condition of the gardens.

You see perfectly maintained gardens run by the National Park Commission here. When we come out on Capitol Hill, you can see the difference in the quality of the landscaping and the gardening. I do not know whether it is our labor, or what is the matter, whether it is our planning or administration, but I do not know why we cannot have some of the nice looking lawns you have at the National Gallery of Art and places of that kind.

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Pincus to explain exactly what he has done during the past year?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. PINCUS. I had Mrs. Humphrey and her committee on a tour of the Capitol Grounds recently and she left me with the impression that she was very favorably impressed by the overall condition of the Capitol Grounds.

ADVERSE VIEW

Senator MONRONEY. That was not my reaction in a conversation I have had with the ladies of the Capitol, and they wanted to know why we cannot do more about it. I am a pretty ham gardener, but I do not think it justifies the money we spend, and it does not justify the prestige that this Nation's center should have in the maintenance of our central place of government. I think it is one of the worst looking places of a national seat of government I have ever run into anywhere in the world.

The Japanese Diet, Latin America, and other places, they all have their grounds maintained in much better condition and with much better care than we have here. This is my own personal opinion.

I walked around the grounds, I have looked at them, and I have watched them, and I do not feel they meet any kind of standards deserving of what we should have here. I will be glad to hear you.

Mr. PINCUS. If I may show you [presenting photograph], one improvement we made this year was the tulip garden on the west front lawn.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. What about our trees? Are we going to be able to add some more trees or does it take an act of Congress to do it?

Mr. PINCUS. No, sir; as a matter of fact, about 125 trees have been added this year. This drawing [illustrating] represents the trees that have been added since last March. Each red dot represents a tree on the complete area of the Capitol Grounds. This plan shows the trees added in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol Building.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the tulip garden here?

WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir. I have here with me a report of the work accomplished on the Capitol Grounds since March 1, 1964, which shows the additional plant material which has been added since March 1, 1964, and the work accomplished on the grounds by the ground forces.

Senator MONRONEY. That will be printed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

REPORT ON THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE CAPITOL GROUNDS' FORCES DURING THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1964, THROUGH FEBRUARY 27, 1965

New plantings

March 16–20, 1964.—Planted 50 Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak, 2- to 2½-inch cal., on top of Legislative Garage. Planted 3 Augustine Elms, 3 inches cal., on Constitution Avenue.

May 12, 1964.—Planted 84 *Taxus cuspidata nana*, Dwarf Japanese yew, 15 to 18 inches, around Taft Memorial fountain.

May 13, 1964.—Planted Memorial Tree: Boys' Clubs of America, *Pinus resinosa*, red pine, 6 to 8 feet, in vicinity of west Senate lawn.

May 18–23, 1964.—Planted approximately 10,000 annuals in the beds on the terrace of the Capitol, and in the boxes at East Capitol Street. These included: Cannas, dusty miller, marigolds, petunias, salvia, vinca, and other bedding material.

June 2, 1964.—Planted approximately 60 azaleas at Senate and House sides, east front of Capitol.

June 11, 1964.—Planted Memorial Tree: Speaker McCormack, *Acer saccharum*, sugar maple, 2½- to 3-inch cal., House lawn, east front. Planted Memorial Tree: Congressman Halleck, *Liriodendron tulipfera*, tulippoplar, 2½- to 3-inch cal., House lawn, east front.

June 16–17, 1964.—Planted 325 chrysanthemums along base of terrace wall of Capitol.

July 21, 1964.—Planted 350 *Hedera helix*, ivy, in beds, as replacements on top of Legislative Garage.

November 30–December 8, 1964.—Planted 12,400 Darwin tulips in plant beds on the terrace of Capitol. Planted 18,000 Darwin tulips in the new west front lawn garden, pond lawn.

December 9, 1964.—Planted living Christmas tree, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, Douglas Fir, 25 feet, in west front lawn, pond lawn.

December 11, 1964.—Planted 2 *Ilex crenata rotundifolia*, 6 by 6 feet at Senate Office Building, on Constitution Avenue side.

December 15, 1964.—Planted 500 tulips in Senate courtyard.

December 17, 1964.—Planted 5 *Ilex crenata rotundifolia*, 6 by 6 feet, west front, House side, below terrace wall.

January 5, 1965.—Planted 2 *Taxus media hatfieldi*, 2½ to 3 feet; 10 *Taxus baccata repandens*, 15 to 18 inches; 250 *Pachysandra*. These were planted at the Senate Office Building, on the C Street side.

February 9, 1965.—Planted 1 *Ilex crenata rotundifolia*, 6 by 6 feet, at base of terrace wall, west front, Senate side.

Lawn work, seeding, sodding, top dressing

April 24, 1964.—Seeded and fertilized in vicinity of Senate Office Building, and New Senate Office Building.

June 23–July 16, 1964.—Spread topsoil and graded areas on top of Legislative Garage and along Constitution Avenue, installed 3,200 square yards of sod in these areas.

September 3, 1964.—Sprayed lawn in Senate courtyard and plots at east front of Capitol with 400 dilute gallons of crab grass killer in preparation for seeding these areas.

September 11, 1964.—Sprayed lawn around New Senate Office Building with crab grass killer in preparation for seeding.

September 16–25, 1964.—Dug up lawns around New Senate Office Building, regraded area with 50 cubic yards of topsoil, fertilized and seeded with 150 pounds of seed.

October 5–November 2, 1964.—The following areas were top dressed, fertilized and seeded: Grass plots in front of Capitol, east front; Senate courtyard; Top of Legislative Garage; Old Grounds around the Capitol; New Grounds to D Street; House Office Building areas.

In these areas, approximately 26 tons of fertilizer was applied, 4,500 pounds of seed was sowed, 500 cubic yards of topsoil spread.

Repairs to sidewalks, roads and parking lots

March 23–28, 1964.—Poured and finished exposed pea gravel aggregate concrete around west front fountain. Patched concrete in fountain on top of Legislative Garage.

April 13, 1964.—Patched holes in roads.

April 14–27, 1964.—Applied asphalt over sidewalks on both sides of Carroll St., Southeast.

June 23, 1964.—Repaired exposed aggregate sidewalks on north side of Constitution Avenue, from Delaware Avenue to New Jersey Avenue.

July 20–22, 1964.—Repaired exposed aggregate sidewalks on New Jersey Avenue, between Constitution Avenue, C Street, and Louisiana Avenue.

July 27–30, 1964.—Repaired cracks and broken areas in sidewalks along both sides of East Capitol Street, from First Street to the Plaza.

August 3–5, 1964.—Repaired holes in parking lot behind House Office Building.

September 28, 1964.—Erected concrete block partition walls in Legislative Garage tunnel for storage areas for Senate vehicle supplies.

October 12, 1964.—Placed asphalt over parking lot in rear of Rayburn House Office Building parking lot.

October 19, 1964.—Patched holes in parking lot in rear of House Office Building. For this period, 62.5 tons of asphalt, bituminous plant mix was used.

General maintenance and miscellaneous

The daily routine maintenance on the Grounds included daily sweeping of the Capitol steps and walks; removal of trash and debris from the Grounds; pick up trash and general hauling for the buildings in the legislative group; sweeping roads and drives twice a week with the mechanical sweeper; mowing lawns during last part of April through September; washing down Capitol steps twice a week; watering lawns at night, 6 nights a week, during the summer.

The fall crop of leaves was raked from October through December, 1964.

Snow and ice were removed from walks, steps, and roads on the following dates:

January 10–13, 1965.
January 16–18, 1965.
January 31, 1965.
February 15, 1965.

This included spreading sand and ice removing pellets on these areas.

The Grounds forces were responsible for putting up the cables for the Inauguration and funerals during this period.

Plumbing Division

The following work was accomplished by this division on the underground sprinkler systems and sewers for the period March 1, 1964, through February 26, 1965:

March 1, 1964-March 7, 1964.—General maintenance on the sprinkler systems on the Grounds.

March 9, 1964-March 17, 1964.—Installed drain lines at Poplar Point Nursery.

March 18, 1964-March 31, 1964.—General maintenance, placed topsoil around hand valves and sprinkler heads.

April 1, 1964-April 24, 1964.—General maintenance on sprinkler system on House side of Capitol; dewinterizing system, checking spray heads and valves.

April 27, 1964-May 14, 1964.—General maintenance on sprinkler system on Senate side of Capitol; dewinterizing system, checking heads and valves.

May 15, 1964-May 19, 1964.—General maintenance on sprinkler system in west front lawn; checking heads and valves.

May 20, 1964-May 21, 1964.—General maintenance on sprinkler system in Old Senate Office Building courtyard.

May 22, 1964-June 2, 1964.—Installed waterlines in the fields at Poplar Point Nursery.

June 1, 1964.—Night watering of lawns started.

June 3, 1964-June 13, 1964.—Replacement of sprinkler heads, Senate side of Capitol, and graded around these.

June 15, 1964-July 22, 1964.—Repaired sprinkler system on new Grounds, area bounded by Constitution Avenue, New Jersey Avenue, Delaware Avenue, and Louisiana Avenue.

July 23–29, 1964.—Replaced valves in lot across from Esso Building, Northwest.

July 30 to August 26, 1964.—Installed hand valves replaced 3-inch valve, general maintenance.

July 27 to September 4, 1964.—Installed sprinkler system in new planted fields at Poplar Point Nursery.

September 7–19, 1964.—Installed hand valves at Senate side of Capitol.

September 21–24, 1964.—Installed drains for new outside fountains.

September 24 to October 10, 1964.—Installed sprinkler line, House side, near electric vault, general maintenance.

October 12–30, 1964.—Installed hand valves in vicinity of Delaware and C Street NE., general maintenance.

November 2–23, 1964.—General maintenance, cleaned sprinkler heads, painted grates and buffalo boxes; turned off water and drained fountains.

November 24, 1964, to January 22, 1965.—Installed buffalo boxes, cut sleeves and stanchions for inauguration. Cut cable and painted stanchions for inauguration.

January 25 to February 26, 1965.—Installed waterlines for new fountains, installed valves and buffalo boxes.

The following material was either installed or replaced during this period:

3-inch stock:
- 20 valves: 1 L—21 linear feet copper pipe.
- 1 valve stem: 2-3 by ¾-inch T's—2-3 by 1¼-inch T's.
- 42 couplings: 1-3 by 1½-inch T's.

2½-inch stock:
- 6 valves: 2-2½ by 1¼-inch T's—42 linear feet galvanized pipe.
- 8 couplings: 2 linear feet copper pipe.

2-inch stock:
- 4 valves: 6 45° bends—1 2- by 1½-inch T's.
- 6 couplings: 1-2 by 1¼- by 2-inch T's—190 linear feet copper pipe.

1½-inch stock:
- 4 valves: 6 L's—68 linear feet copper pipe.
- 6 couplings: 1-1½ by 1¼- by ¾-inch T's.

1¼-inch stock:
- 4 valves: 7-1¼ by 1- by ¾-inch T's—1-1¼ by 1-inch reducer.
- 43 couplings: 9 1¼ inch 45°, 5 1¼ inch 90°—728 linear feet copper pipe.

1-inch stock:
- 1 valve: 2 L's—28 linear feet copper pipe.
- 8 couplings: 6-1 by ¾-inch T's.

¾-inch stock:
- 180 sprinkler heads—22 couplings.
- 10 valves: 7 L's.
- 174 adapters: 179 brass nipples.
- 6 ¾ inch 90°—120 linear feet copper pipe.

½-inch stock:
- 2 gate valves.
- 1 brass nipple.

70 buffalo boxes with covers.

Report on the Status of the Tree Surgeon's Work, and the Trees on the Capitol Grounds

There are approximately 2,000 trees and 5,000 shrubs being grown and cared for on the Capitol Grounds. All of these trees and a percentage of the larger shrubs and vines are maintained by the tree surgeons and helpers, assigned to the Capitol Grounds forces.

These trees and shrubs represent a good cross section of plant material which is grown throughout the country, and includes approximately 100 species and varieties of shrubs and approximately 120 species of trees. This plant material is comprised of the most common material, such as forsythia and sugar maple, to the lesser known and rarer trees, such as California redwood and Hungarian oak.

A survey on the condition of the oaks, elms, and sycamore trees within the Capitol Grounds was completed this past summer, by the plant pathologists of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Many of the oaks and sycamores are being attacked by a plant virus, which is causing many of these to die back. A chemical spray program has been set as recommended by the plant pathologists, which has been in effect for the past year. Many older trees are dying due to environmental conditions and old age. Several street trees growing in small tree spaces along the sidewalks and curbs show dieback to the environmental condition.

The following work was accomplished by this group from March 1, 1964, through February 27, 1965:

March 2 through April 4, 1964.—Trimmed, topped, and pruned elm trees on New Jersey Avenue between House office buildings; red oaks in vicinity of Louisiana Avenue, C Street, and Delaware Avenue NE.; sprayed flowering trees with lime sulfur, sprayed trees during night with the lime sulfur, fed trees during the daytime.

April 6 through May 1, 1964.—Trimmed, pruned, and topped trees in the vicinity of Maryland Avenue SW.; worked on Cameron Elm at House side of Capitol; fed trees during day, and sprayed trees during night with dormant oil No. 70, lime and sulfur; trimmed sycamores along Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenue walks; trimmed and pruned trees in west front of Capitol.

May 2 through June 6, 1964.—Trimmed, pruned, and topped sycamores in vicinity of First Sreet, D Street, and New Jersey Avenue SE.; cabled and lifted lower branches of trees on Senate side of Capitol between Constitution Avenue and Northeast Drive; watered trees planted in spring and in old greenhouse block; trimmed and pruned red oaks in vicinity of D Street NE., between First and Second Streets.

June 8 through July 2, 1964.—Trimmed and pruned sophora trees along Northwest Drive; cabled and bark traced cherry trees in vicinity of Grotto; sprayed trees during night using DDT, arsenic of lead, with sevin; trimmed and pruned trees on top of legislative garage and sycamores off of west front walks.

July 6 through August 8, 1964.—Trimmed and pruned trees on Senate side of Capitol, along Pennsylvania Avenue walk and along Delaware Avenue, in vicinity of Taft Memorial; watered all new trees; trimmed and bark traced trees in west front lawns; trimmed and topped oak trees in vicinity of Union Station and off of Delaware Avenue NE.; trimmed trees in vicinity of Peace Monument; and topped trees in west front lawn area.

August 10 through September 19, 1964.—Pruned and topped red oaks in triangle between Louisiana Avenue, Constitution Avenue, and C Street NW.; trimmed sophora trees in vicinity of Grotto; trimmed and topped silver maples on C Street SW.; trimmed and topped oaks in vicinity of Union Station.

September 21 through November 16, 1964.—Trimmed and topped pin oaks in vicinity of Massachusetts Avenue NE.; sprayed willow oaks in vicinity of Taft Memorial with nicotine and DDT; topped and pruned gingko trees along California Street NE.; pruned and trimmed elms on Constitution Avenue NW., and in vicinity of Pennsylvania Avenue NW., between First and Third Streets.

November 16 through December 21, 1964.—Trimmed, pruned and topped elms and oaks between Constitution Avenue and Northwest Drive; trimmed sycamores along Constitution Avenue; pruned red oaks along Northwest Drive and in area of Taft Memorial.

December 22, 1964, through January 30, 1965.—Pruned trees on east front lawn; raised branches of English elm; pruned and trimmed red oaks along C Street NE., and sycamores on Constitution Avenue NW., assisted in decoration of Christmas tree; cut and removed stumps of two large sycamores on west front lawn; trimmed and topped red oaks on Louisiana Avenue, and vicinity of Taft Memorial; trimmed and cabled tulip poplars along both sides of East Capitol Street; trimmed and topped red oaks along Independence Avenue SW., from South Capitol Street to Second Street.

February 1 through February 27, 1965.—Trimmed and topped red oaks in vicinity of Delaware Avenue NE., and in vicinity of Union Station; trimmed and pruned pin oaks on Independence Avenue SE., worked on cavity in pin oak in this location; sawed trees which were dug for removal.

Last spring, approximately 1,900 pounds of fertilizer was applied to feed the older trees on the Grounds.

Approximately 14,500 gallons of lime sulfur mixed with water was sprayed on the trees on the Grounds; 450 gallons of No. 70 oil mixed with water was used on the trees; and 30,000 galions of arsenic of lead, DDT and sevin mixed with water was sprayed on the trees.

During this period, 47 stumps have been dug for trees which have been topped for removal and were located at the following:

C Street NE.: 20-inch red oak.

Louisiana Avenue NE., between D Street and Union Station: two 16-, 10-, 15-inch red oaks.

Second Street SE., between Carrol and Independence Avenue: 16-inch sugar maple.

Second Street SE., between Carrol Street and D Street: 6-inch; 15-inch; 12-inch maples.

C Street SE., between First and Second Streets: 17-inch sugar maple.
West front: 8-inch holly.
Pennsylvania Avenue NW.: 23-inch sycamore.
Northwest section of old Grounds: 15-, 20-inch Norway maples; 18-inch sugar maple.
Southwest section of old Grounds: 10-inch *Magnolia grandiflora*; 32-inch *Magnolia accuminata*; 30-inch pin oak; 10-inch *Viburnum lentego.*
Pond lawn, West front: two 48-inch sycamores.
Delaware Avenue NE., between C and D Streets: three 18-, 20-, 26-inch red oaks.
D Street NE.: 20-inch red oak.
E Street NE., between Union Station and Second Street: 18-inch; two 26-, 24-, 28-inch red oaks.
California Street: 22-inch and 24-inch gingko.
Louisiana Avenue triangle: 18-inch red oak.
Constitution Avenue NW., at New Jersey: 38-inch elm.
New Jersey Avenue SE., between Independence and C: 12,- 20-, and 28-inch elms.
Constitution Avenue NE., near First Street: 48-inch English elm.
Independence Avenue SE., at New Jersey; 20-inch; two 24-, 25-, and 26-inch pin oaks.
New Jersey Avenue NW., between Independence Avenue and D Street: 20-inch, and 36-inch elms.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT—PLANTINGS

U.S. Capitol Grounds—New plantings, February 27, 1965, through April 26, 1965

March 11, 1965.—Planted 3-foot boxwood at Taft Memorial. This plant was moved from Conservatory.

March 15–16, 1965.—Planted the following material at the various locations:
H.O.B.—Two *Crategus phaenopyrum*, 3- to 4-inch cal.
S.O.B.—One *Crategus phaenopyrum*, 3- to 4-inch cal.
Old Grounds—Five *Prunus Mount Fuji*, 2- to 3-inch cal.; two *Prunus sub. pendula*, 2- to 2½-inch cal.; three *Malus Dolgo*, 3- to 3½-inch cal.

March 17, 1965.—Planted memorial tree—Camp Fire Girls, *Magnolia soulangeana*, southwest section of Capitol Grounds.

March 22, 1965.—Planted at the S.O.B., along Constitution Avenue: Six *Taxus cus. densiformis*, 18-inch; six *Ilex cornuta*, 2- to 3-inch; six *Azaleas, pink pearl*, 15- to 18-inch; three *Cornus florida*, 5- to 6-foot; 10 *Ilex. cren. convexa*, 18- to 24-inch.

March 24, 1965.—Planted around base of Taft Memorial: Two *Taxus cus. densiformis*, 15- to 18-inch; six *Azalea, hinodegiri*, 12- to 15-inch; 10 *Ilex cren. convexa*, 18- to 24-inch.

March 30, 1965.—Planted the following trees on the old grounds: Nine *Cornus florida*, 5- to 6-foot; seven *Lagerstroemia indica*, 5- to 6-foot; six *Malus hopa*, 5- to 6-foot; 10 *Cercis canadensis*, 5- to 6-foot.

April 1, 1965.—Planted 52 scarlet oak, 2- to 2½-inch cal., in new grounds areas; three scarlet oak, 2- to 2½-inch cal., along Independence Avenue, H.O.B.; 14 *Tilia coradata. Linden*, 2- to 2½-inch cal., along South Capitol Street.

April 2, 1965.—Planted 14 American elm, 2- to 3-inch cal.; in vicinity of Congressional Hotel, New Jersey Avenue NW.; First Street NW., and Constitution Avenue.

April 5, 1965.—Planted memorial tree, State of New Jersey, *Quercus borealis*, in northeast section of grounds.

April 21–22, 1965.—Planted the following material in the old greenhouse block: three *Crateagus phaenoyrum;* five *Prunus Kwanzan;* five *Abelia grandiflora;* 15 *Forsythia intermedia spec.;* 18 *Spirea vanhoutte;* four Vitex; seven Buddleia; 10 *Weigela Bristol Ruby;* 12 Hibiscus; 10 Clerodendron; 18 *Azalea hinodegiri;* 20 *Azalea double Hexe;* 12 *Azalea Coral Bell;* 15 *Azalea indica alba;* 10 *Azalea alanta;* nine *Azalea variegated;* 30 Azaleas mixed varieties.

April 26, 1965.—Planted 40 *Azalea hinodegiri* and 50 *Azalea Hexe* on west front lawn in back of wall along First Street.

CARE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. If it is funds you are lacking, I think you ought to come up here with an adequate budget and do something about it, because I do not want to have to come to this again and have to feel we must apologize for the condition of the Capitol to all of our visitors

and the people who expect to see the Capitol Grounds to be as near perfect as they can, and if we cannot find an answer to it, I think we are going to have to try, consider trying, to substitute the National Park Service for the care it gets up here.

Mr. PINCUS. Sir, this is the first adverse comment I have heard about the condition of the Capitol Grounds this year. Everyone I have spoken to has complimented the office about the grounds.

Senator MONRONEY. This is not the information I get from the people who are working at it and dreaming about making it beautiful. I think we should either get to work or get busy on it or find some better way to handle it.

You may go on.

STREET AND DRIVE RESURFACING

Mr. STEWART. $17,000 is requested for resurfacing East Capitol Street and two adjacent drives, extending from First Street east to the Capitol Plaza. I would like to read the explanation of this request contained on pages 46 and 47 of the justification.

Resurfacing East Capitol Street and two adjacent drives extending from First Street East to the Capitol Plaza—nonrecurring item, $17,000.

Under funds allowed for 1965, the Capitol Plaza and the Northeast and Southeast Drives leading to the Plaza from First Street East are being resurfaced with bituminous concrete, and the sidewalks on both sides of East Capitol Street, from First Street East to the Plaza, have been replaced with new concrete walks.

An allotment of $17,000 is requested for 1966 to resurface East Capitol Street and the two drives adjacent to that street, extending from First Street East to the Capitol Plaza. This work, if done, will complete the improvement of all of the vehicular approaches to the Capitol Plaza from the east.

East Capitol Street and the two adjacent drives are in a deteriorated condition, having last been resurfaced in 1914, and are becoming progressively worse. Large cracks, holes and separation of the road surface have occurred to such an extent that it is considered a hazard to Members and the public using these approaches. The area has settled to a considerable degree causing depressions in the surface.

Under the amount requested for fiscal year 1966, it is proposed to remove existing road surfaces by heater-treatment method for a depth of one-half inch and to lay a new 1½-inch layer of bituminous concrete surface course. The total area to be resurfaced is 6,720 square yards. Under this method, the upper surface of the roadway is heated by an oil burner, then the burned asphalt is scraped off and new asphalt and sand mixture is spread over the scraped surface and rolled into place.

TRUCK PURCHASE

A request of $4,000 for purchase of a new 2-ton truck, with a dump body, to replace an existing 1954 dump truck which can no longer be kept in dependable condition. This truck is used for the removal of trash from the various buildings and grounds in the legislative group.

AIR COMPRESSOR REPLACEMENT

A request of $5,000 for replacement of a 1941 air compressor which also can no longer be kept in dependable operation.

Senator MONRONEY. Where is that located?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is used for breaking up concrete and other paved surfaces, in making repairs and replacements to streets and sidewalks throughout the Capitol grounds, and for miscellaneous repairs to stonework and for other structural and drainage repairs. It is an indispensable piece of equipment.

Senator MONRONEY. What are you going to do about those roads on the south side of the Rayburn Building and on up through there that have been beaten up so badly with the repair work?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the District is——

Senator MONRONEY. Will they do that?

Mr. STEWART. Just as soon as construction of the new underground garages to the south of the Rayburn Building are completed, C Street will be completely rebuilt from First Street——

Senator MONRONEY. This will be done by the District?

Mr. STEWART. It is still a District area. The work will be done by the District.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

GROUNDS UPKEEP ESTIMATE

Mr. STEWART. In accordance with the committee's wish I have this year broken down the grounds estimate, presenting a cost distribution in the manner desired by the committee. This breakdown is shown on page 50 of the justification.

OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

For fiscal year 1965, we were allowed $2,464,500, including $50,000 pay supplemental in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965. For fiscal year 1966, we are asking for $2,468,700—a net increase of $4,200, resulting from increases totaling $74,800, offset by decreases totaling $70,600 due to dropping of four nonrecurring items allowed for 1965.

The explanation of these increases in the justifications is short and I would like to read that explanation at this time, starting at the bottom of page 62.

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, $42,880.

Within-grade promotions under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act, $2,920.

Contribution to retirement fund, increased by $9,000 from $99,500 to $108,500.

Maintenance, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, nonrecurring increase requested for 1966 under this allotment, $10,000.

Two of the three compressors supplying refrigerated drinking water for the New Senate Office Building failed during the past year and it was thought that it would be necessary to replace these compressors with new compressors at a cost of $10,000, and funds for such purpose were accordingly included at the time in the 1966 Budget. However, after the compressors were dismantled, it was found that they could be repaired; repairs have been made, and the compressors are again in operation. Accordingly, the request for an increase of $10,000 for 1966 is withdrawn. If further failures should occur in the future, it may then be necessary to renew this request at a later date.

Equipment—nonrecurring increase requested for 1966 under this allotment, for replacement of firehose and fog nozzles, $10,000.

PURCHASE OF NEW FIREHOSE

The existing firehoses in the Senate Office Buildings are, at present, single-jacket, unlined hoses which are subject to mildew and are nonresistant to acids and abrasion. Under the funds requested for 1966, it is proposed to purchase 9,100 lineal feet of single-jacket, latex-lined, synthetic fiber hose, with fittings, in replacement of the existing hose. This modern hose is resistant to mildew, acids, and abrasion and suffers no loss of flexibility when dried after use, in contrast to the existing hose. In addition, it is proposed to purchase 91 fog nozzles in replacement of existing straight-stream nozzles which can be used with better control and will extinguish a fire in a shorter period of time than the straight-stream nozzle. Both these items are recommended by our safety engineer. That is $10,000.

Senator MONRONEY. It will cost $10,000.

SENATE GARAGE

Mr. STEWART. Now, the next is the Senate Garage. For 1965, we were allowed $52,800 for this item. For 1966, we are asking $53,800—an increase of $1,000. Of this increase, $700 is for wage-board increases authorized by law, and $300 for Government contribution to retirement fund, also authorized by law.

At this point, I would like to read the opening statement on page 88 of the justification.

Since 1932, this garage has been known as the legislative garage and will continue to be so known until July 1, 1965. On and after that date, under the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965, Public Law 88–454, it will be known as the Senate Garage. It contains 187 parking stalls.

Since 1932, this garage has provided space, as the legislative garage, for the parking of automobiles of both Senators and Representatives, official motor vehicles of the House and Senate and the Architect of the Capitol, and for Capitol Grounds maintenance equipment, under rules and regulations promulgated by the Speaker of the House and the Vice President. On and after July 1, 1965, under Public Law 88–454 this garage will provide space as the Senate Garage for the parking of automobiles of Senators, official motor vehicles of the House and Senate, and the Architect of the Capitol, and for Capitol Grounds maintenance equipment, under rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Public Law 88–454 continues the maintenance and operation of the garage under the Architect of the Capitol.

(The matter referred to follows:)

OBJECTIVES

This appropriation provides for the care and maintenance of the Senate Garage, formerly known as the Legislative Garage, which has a floor area of 71,090 square feet and contains 187 parking stalls, of which 99 are presently reserved for Senators, 52 for Members of the House, 36 for Government-owned trucks and cars for official use of the legislative branch, and the remainder of the space for the grounds' maintenance equipment. No private vehicles are serviced by

this garage. The Architect performs his duties under authority of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 391).

The garage has been in operation since 1932, and its use until July 1, 1965, is governed by regulations promulgated by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. The regulations were last revised January 15, 1959.

On and after July 1, 1965, the Legislative Garage will be known as the Senate Garage and will be under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to such regulations respecting the use thereof as may be promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Language effecting this change was included in the 1965 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, as follows:

"The second proviso under the caption 'Capitol Garages' contained in Public Law 212, 72d Congress, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 391), is hereby amended to read as follows: '*Provided further*, That, effective July 1, 1965, the underground space in the north extension of the Capitol Grounds, known as the Legislative Garage, shall hereafter be known as the Senate Garage and shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to such regulations respecting the use thereof as may be promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration: *Provided further*, That such regulations shall provide for the continued assignment of space and the continued furnishing of service in such garage for official motor vehicles of the House and the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds maintenance equipment."

A force of seven employees, spread over three 8-hour shifts, is provided under the Architect for the care and operation of this garage. The garage is kept open 24 hours each day, necessitating three 8-hour shifts.

The appropriation further provides for repairs and maintenance of the structure and its mechanical equipment.

No gasoline is purchased under the garage appropriation.

Detailed justification

The following table is a comparison of the cost of full-time employment and other objects of expenditure for the fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966; also, of savings realized in 1964:

	Actual 1964			Estimate 1965			Estimate 1966			Employed February 1965
	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	
Personnel compensation:										
Full-time employment	7	7	$45,181	7	7	$46,500	7	7	$47,200	7
Other objects of expenditure			5,884			6,300			6,600	
Savings			235							
Total appropriation or estimate			51,300			[1] 52,800			53,800	

[1] Includes $800 Wage-Board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 98.

Senator MONRONEY. Was that paid for originally by the Senate or by the Senate and the House?

Mr. HENLOCK. Jointly. It was constructed as a part of the enlargment of the Capitol Grounds project in 1931–32.

Senator MONRONEY. But we have been sharing 50–50, have we not?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Fifty percent of the Senate funds and 50 percent from the House,

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Mr. STEWART. The Capitol Power Plant is next. We requested, and the House allowed $2,752,000 for 1966 under this heading, which represents a net increase of $87,000 over the amount of $2,665,000 allowed for 1965—resulting from increases totaling $183,800, offset by decreases totaling $96,800 due to dropping of three nonrecurring items allowed for 1965.

The first two items cover mandatory pay increases: $16,950 for Wage Board increases, and $1,550 for salary increases under the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the Capitol Power Plant total $2,752,000?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. An increase of $87,000?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

There are seven other items——

Senator MONRONEY. What are some of those items?

Mr. STEWART. The first item is on page 155 of the justification.

Senator MONRONEY. On page 155?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is quite a sum of money. What did you have last year?

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Henlock to testify on this item?

Mr. HENLOCK. Last year we had $2,665,000.

PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

Senator MONRONEY. Would not it be cheaper for us to buy our power? It seems to me we always have a $2 or $3 million powerplant request?

Mr. HENLOCK. We do buy all our power, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. This is just the connections and things of that kind, powerlines?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have to operate the plant—we have our heating plant and our refrigeration plant there, and we buy our electric current out of this appropriation.

Senator MONRONEY. Current is bought out of this appropriation, and heating out of this powerplant?

Mr. HENLOCK. Steam for heating is generated at the plant.

Senator MONRONEY. And air conditioning?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. In addition, we have several miles of distribution lines extending from the Capitol plant to the various buildings supplied with steam and with chilled water for air conditioning.

Senator MONRONEY. There is a steady appropriation, then, that runs about $2.5 million, $2.7 million or——

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. The main increase last year, you may recall, was when we added the Rayburn Building to the load, and the air-conditioning load of the Library of Congress. We had to provide additional fuel for meeting the increased load and additional current for light and power.

Do you wish any of these items gone into?

Senator MONRONEY. Where is your breakdown?

Mr. HENLOCK. It starts on page 155, which is our first increase, which is for the purchase of natural gas, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. Purchase of electrical energy.

Mr. HENLOCK. That item has gone up $46,500.

Senator MONRONEY. To pay for electric energy, and I think we ought to know what we are paying for. On natural gas, our gas bill is apparently only $14,000 a year; is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is entirely for the Poplar Point Nursery of the Botanic Garden, with the exception of a small amount required for the House Office Building cafeteria.

We buy electrical energy for all our buildings.

COST OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

Senator MONRONEY. Do you get the lowest possible rate on that $1,250,000 bill? That ought to be a pretty low rate.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What do you pay?

Mr. STEWART. Average of $1\frac{2}{10}$ cents per kilowatt-hour.

Senator MONRONEY. Average cost of $1\frac{2}{10}$ cents a kilowatt-hour?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes; that is furnished by general supply schedule rates.

Senator MONRONEY. It is about half of the whole cost of the powerplant estimate?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; on page 156 we show that of the increase that we ask for electrical energy for 1966, $30,000 is to provide for the Rayburn Building on a full-year occupancy basis for 1966—the 1965 allotment being only on a part-year occupancy basis.

Senator MONRONEY. $300,000.

Mr. HENLOCK. $30,000, Senator. On page 156.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. That makes a total of $300,000 for the full year.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have $15,000 additional for the main Library of Congress Building due to the new air-conditioning system for that building being operated on a full-year basis in 1966, as compared to a part-time basis for 1965. That is an increase of from $25,000 to $40,000; $1,500 is required to meet a slight increase in usage in the other buildings under the Architect.

GENERAL ANNUAL REPAIR

You may recall, on the next item under which there is requested a $15,000 increase, that there was an appeal last year for $85,000 for general annual repairs. The House granted the increase to $85,000 last year, the Senate did not, and in conference it was settled at $70,000. We are appealing again for reconsideration of the full amount of $85,000 since that is what the bills continue to run.

The plant has steam and refrigeration equipment which ranges from 8 to 12 years old, and other equipment up to 20 years old. Emergency repairs must be made when the need arises and all the equipment must be maintained properly for reliability of service. We feel it is necessary to ask for this fund.

On page 157 we have a new item of $16,000 for cleaning and repairing the two chimneys at the plant. All these years we have used coal only at the powerplant throughout the years.

Now, during the months of May, June, July, and August, we are starting, this year, putting in service new oil-fired boilers recently installed at the plant. When we had the coal-burning equipment in use during the 4 months much discoloration occurred to the chimneys' exterior. We would like to clean the chimneys this coming year, and at the same time make repairs to the interior refractory linings of the chimneys, which will be the first repair work done on them in the past 10 years.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

On page 158 we ask that our allotment for supplies and materials, which consists almost entirely of consumable materials, be increased from $32,000 to $38,000; and actually this increase is essentially due to the Rayburn Building going into full service this year.

FUEL

Now, for fuel on page 159, we ask for an increase of $29,800.

Senator MONRONEY. That is in addition to the gas?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. The fuel we are asking for is the fuel oil for the new oil-fired boilers and the coal for the older boilers.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that for heating?

Mr. HENLOCK. Sir?

Senator MONRONEY. Is that for heating?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. And it also provides steam for processing purposes at the Government Printing Office.

Coal for the plant is purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, General Services Administration, under authority of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended. The GSA takes competitive bids on both coal and oil and we merely utilize those rates. As shown on page 160, from now on coal will represent about 70 percent of the Capitol Power Plant's fuel requirement and fuel oil about 30 percent.

SMOKE NUISANCE

Senator MONRONEY. Does the coal throw off soot and all in the discoloring of the buildings as much as oil?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have electrostatic precipitators at the plant that largely take care of that situation. Mr. Rubel can enlarge on that point.

Mr. RUBEL. Mr. Chairman, the trouble has been during the summer months when the steam load has been very light on the coal-fired boilers. Large boilers operate less efficiently at light loads and, therefore, they emit more smoke during the summer months. That circumstance has caused most of the discoloration of the brick stacks during the last 10 years.

Senator MONRONEY. I am not talking about brick stacks. I am talking about the discoloration you get on the new buildings you have or the buildings that are new and the ones you have washed up and are spic and span and bright and shiny now.

Mr. RUBEL. I presume it does have some effect on neighboring buildings. By the time the gases travel several blocks away from the Power Plant most of the soot is precipitated from the air, although there may be some of it left to deposit on the buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you not find coal is no worse than oil?

SMALL, OIL-FIRED BOILERS

Mr. RUBEL. The two are about the same, if we operate at full load.

One of the main reasons for installing the smaller oil-fired boilers, which are going into operation this week, was to reduce the smoke nuisance during the summer season. It is the size of the boiler that has more to do with smoke emission than the type of fuel used. A large boiler, whether using coal or oil, will smoke at light loads. We now have these four smaller boilers which will be used primarily during the summer months when the loads are light, and we do not expect to have any smoke nuisance.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, I see.

I will have to recess until I get this rollcall answered.

(Brief recess.)

Senator MONRONEY. All right. The committee will resume its hearings.

We were on the powerplants, I think we had about completed that.

BULLDOZER REPLACEMENT

Mr. HENLOCK. We were down to page 160, where we asked for $25,000 to replace a 1950 bulldozer used for pushing coal into storage piles and for reclaiming coal for use in boilers at the Capitol powerplant. This is a very necessary item in order to assure unloading coal cars as rapidly as they are received at the plant, to minimize demurrage charges. Ability to move large quantities of coal quickly is essential to dependable steamplant operation.

ASH TRUCK PURCHASE

Now, the last item on page 161 is $25,000 for the purchase of two specially built ash trucks with completely closed bodies, similar to those used for transporting dry cement or powdered chemicals for use in removal of ashes from the Capitol powerplant, in order to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act of 1963, which was approved December 17, 1963.

Senator MONRONEY. OK.

Mr. HENLOCK. The next item is the Library buildings and grounds.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator MONRONEY. Before you do that, I ask that justification for the appropriation, Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care, be placed in the record at this time.

The House has allowed the full budget estimate, $879,000, including two new positions for the carpenter shop which the Senate committee denied last year, and prevailed in conference.

Please advise the committee about this request and the need for these additional positions.

The appropriation last year was $2,382,200; apparently you have finished some major works. Will you detail these for the record?

FUNDS REQUESTED AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Mr. STEWART. We requested, and the House allowed, $879,000 for 1966 under this heading, which represents a net decrease of $1,503,200 under the amount of $2,382,200 allowed for 1965—resulting from increases totaling $225,100, offset by decreases totaling $1,728,300 due to dropping of 16 nonrecurring items allowed for 1965.

The first four items of increase on pages 181 and 182 of the justification are for mandatory pay increases and total $18,539—$15,489 for wage board increases; $150 for within-grade promotions under the Classification Act; $600 for increases under the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964; $2,300 for increased overtime and holiday pay costs resulting from base pay increases.

The next item, $11,461—is for two additional positions and I would like to read the explanation of this request as shown on pages 182 and 183 of the justification.

Mr. HENLOCK. They are the positions the House allowed and the Senate did not allow last year, and we appeal for their restoration. The Librarian has stressed that the present force cannot adequately handle the workload for repairs, erection of partitions, maintenance of furniture, general servicing and upholstering work, and work of that character, so we resubmitted the item. It has been allowed by the House for 1966 and is now submitted for consideration of your committee.

Senator MONRONEY. This is all Library?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

MARBLE TILE FLOOR REPAIR

Mr. STEWART. The next item is $20,000 to continue the program of repairs to the marble tile floors in the main building. This is the 10th-year allotment. During the past 9 years, $150,000 has been appropriated for this work. It is estimated that to complete the program appropriations will also be required for the fiscal years 1967 and 1968.

Senator MONRONEY. How much did you say you spent on it to date?

Mr. STEWART. $150,000.

Senator MONRONEY. To the main reading room as well as the lobby?

Mr. STEWART. It is for repairs to the floor in the main building—the marble tile floors.

Senator MONRONEY. That is because they are inlaid, is not that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

CLEANING AND RESTORING CEILING DECORATIONS

Ten thousand dollars is requested to continue the program of cleaning and restoring ceiling decorations in the main building. This work was begun in 1960 and can be completed under the allotment request for 1966.

Senator MONRONEY. This $10,000 will finish it, is that right?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. It will make a total of $73,000 of work which has been appropriated to date.

Six thousand dollars is requested for installation of floor tile in several areas in the two buildings requiring such attention.

IMPROVED LIGHTING

Thirty-five thousand dollars is requested to provide improved lighting in certain office areas in the two buildings. The item is explained on page 185 of the justification, which I would like to read at this time.

With funds provided in fiscal 1964, the inefficient lighting in all perimeter office areas on the first floor of the annex building is now in the process of being replaced with modern fluorescent lighting. Almost all other areas in both buildings are in need of improved illumination in order to bring it up to present-day standards for library work (75-foot candles). Design problems, a lack of realistic cost estimates, and other factors, however, preclude the feasibility of attempting to make needed improvements throughout both buildings in 1 fiscal year. Funds requested for fiscal 1966, therefore, would be used to the extent possible for certain selected areas determined to be the most critical—manuscript, music, prints, and photographs, congressional, law and periodical reading rooms, law library and prints and photographs work areas, and Legislative Reference Service headquarters office.

I would like to read from the justifications, pages 185 and 186, covering the next two items.

REPLACEMENT OF BOOK CONVEYOR

Sixty-five thousand dollars for replacement of book conveyor between the main building and Capitol Building. The present conveyor has been in service more than 65 years. It is now obsolete, it is subject to frequent breakdowns, with resulting interruptions to service, and is difficult and costly to maintain, since repair parts are not readily available and consequently have to be specially made. This conveyor transports books and other materials between the main Library building and the Capitol Building and is essential for prompt and efficient service to the Congress. It is proposed to replace the existing mechanical conveyor with a pneumatic tube system; the new system will be much faster, frequently a vital factor in filling congressional requests, and considerably more efficient and reliable.

SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT AND EQUIPMENT HANDLING

Senator MONRONEY. You want replacement of sidewalk, materials and handling equipment?

Mr. STEWART. $11,000 is requested for cleaning and handling equipment—$5,000 for a forklift truck to replace wornout equipment; $2,500 for a battery-operated transporter used for moving furniture and other bulky items within the two buildings, to replace wornout equipment—$5,000 for a forklift truck to replace wornout equipment; $3,500 for a power sweeper used for sweeping sidewalks and parking areas around both buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

Mr. STEWART. The last item is $10,000 for a new paper baler.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Senator MONRONEY. The justification for the appropriation, "Library buildings and grounds, furniture and furnishings," will be placed in the record.

The request for 1966 was $274,000 and the House has allowed that amount. This is an increase of $54,000 over the 1965 appropriation.

Will these funds supply all the equipment and furnishings the Library needs for the present?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

(The justification referred to follows:)

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

1965 appropriation in annual act	$220,000
DEDUCTIONS	
Catalog cases, Copyright Office: 124 15-drawer sections for current additions and normal growth, and for replacement of obsolete equipment in the Copyright Card Catalog: 2d year allotment under a 5-year replacement program	8,700
9 microfilm reading machines for Serial Division and Stack and Reader Division	4,500
Motion picture equipment: Prints and Photographs Division: primarily to replace existing obsolete equipment: 1st year allotment under a 2-year replacement program	13,400
Visible file cases: 5 for Personnel Office, 4 for Serial Record Division, 9 for Orientalia Division	4,300
Rotary files, Copyright Office: 7 4-tier units for current working files	3,100
File cabinets, Prints and Photographs Division: 10 for normal expansion and 36 for replacement of obsolete wooden cabinets	2,500
Card catalog cases, Catalog Division: 12 for Far Eastern languages catalog to replace 8 obsolete cases and provide for expansion	2,200
Miscellaneous office equipment	2,300
Steel trays and cases, Card Division: 32,000 trays and 230 cases in which to house the trays; for expansion of card stock	58,000
Recording equipment, Music Division	10,000
Roller shelf units, Map Division: for atlases used in Map Reading Room	1,000
Total	−110,000
Base for 1966	110,000
ADDITIONS	
Annual maintenance and repair, office machines and devices: increased from $20,000 to $25,000 to meet increases in necessary expenditures for repairs	5,000
Annual office furniture, equipment and office machines: increased from $50,000 to $65,000 to meet minimum requirements for additional personnel employed, replacement of obsolete items and reconditioning usable articles of furniture and equipment	15,000
Rotary filing equipment, Office of Fiscal Services: 1 10-foot unit for purpose of modernizing and automating fiscal records, and to save floor space in crowded office	3,900
Collator, 12-station, Office of the Secretary: replacement for existing collator over 12 years old which is subject to frequent breakdowns and is totally depreciated	16,000
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary: to replace existing model 1250 offset duplicator which is 10 years old and subject to frequent breakdown and costly repairs	5,000

Exhibit panels, free standing, Exhibits Office: to provide proper display of prints, photographs, and other materials in exhibit halls as supplement to exhibit cases and to compensate for loss of exhibit space elsewhere	$10,000
Motion picture equipment, Prints and Photographs Division: primarily to replace existing obsolete equipment; 2d year allotment of 2-year program began in fiscal 1965	9,600
Chairs, readers' desks, main reading room, main building: to replace existing chairs which are nearly worn out and which were obtained in used condition through GSA in the first place	12,000
Carpeting, rare book room, main buildng: to replace existing rugs, which are well worn, and at the same time further improve on acoustics in the room	4,000
Adding and calculating machines, various divisions: Catalog Maintenance Division, 1 adding machine; Order Division, 1 calculator; Science and Technology Division, 1 calculator; Legislative Reference Service, 1 calculator	2,600
Visible file cases, Serial Record and Order Divisions: Serial Record Division, 33 cabinets for replacements and expansion; Order Division, 14 cabinets for replacements and expansion	12,000
Card catalog cases, 3 by 5 inches, wood, Processing and Reference Departments: Catalog Maintenance Division, 10 15-drawer sections for expansion of the official catalog; Stack and Reader Division, 8 15-drawer sections for expansion of the microfilm catalog; Manuscript Division, 16 15-drawer sections to continue program started in fiscal 1965 to replace old cabinets	5,800
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office: 100 15-drawer metal sections for current additions, annual growth, and the replacement of obsolete equipment in the copyright card catalog	8,700
Rotary files, Copyright Office: 4 7-tier files needed for expansion of working files; these will also replace conventional files and save floor space	1,800
Tables and chairs, Manuscript Division: 15 tables and 75 chairs to replace existing tables and chairs in the manuscript reading room which have been in use over 25 years	8,000
Distribution tables, Stack and Reader Division: 40 metal tables to replace wooden tables 25 or more years old used in bookstacks for distribution and sorting purposes	1,800
Book trucks, Stack and Reader Division: to replace several wornout trucks and to provide additional trucks to handle expanded service to readers in main building and annex reading rooms (total, 16 trucks)	1,600
Microfilm reading machines, Stack and Reader Division: two reading machines to provide better service to expanding collections in microfilm reading room	1,200
Equipment and office machines, Card Division: the following equipment and office machines are needed for Card Division operations: expenses for the Card Division are recovered through revenue from the sale of catalog cards and deposited into Treasury Miscellaneous Receipts: 1 calculator and 9 adding machines; 1 accounting machine to replace one 11 years old; 45 letter-size and 25 legal-size filing cabinets to replace existing cabinets in bad condition and to provide filing space for records now improperly housed; 30 72-drawer wood 3 by 5 card cabinets to replace existing cabinets in use over 25 years; steel cases and trays to accommodate planned expansion of card catalog stocks maintained for sale	37,700
Stage curtain, Coolidge Auditorium: to replace present curtain over 10 years old, worn and not flameproof	2,300
	+164,000
Total estimate for 1966	274,000

BUDGET REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Mr. STEWART. For 1965, we were allowed $220,000 under this heading. For 1966, we are asking, and were allowed by the House, $274,000—a net increase of $54,000—resulting from increases totaling $164,000, offset by decreases totaling $110,000 due to dropping of 11 nonrecurring items allowed for 1965.

Senator MONRONEY. Those are listed on page 209, is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Senator MONRONEY. For the "Botanic Garden," the House allowed the full estimate, $467,000. A few pages of justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN

1965 appropriation in annual act	$500,000
DEDUCTIONS	
Replacement of temperature controls, valves and other items on the heating system serving the main conservatory—nonrecurring item allowed for 1965, not required for 1966	25,000
Painting structural steel and heating pipes in main conservatory—nonrecurring item allowed for 1965, not required for 1966	13,500
Cleaning exterior and interior walls of main conservatory—nonrecurring item allowed for 1965, not required for 1966	15,000
Replacement of 1 1949 delivery truck—nonrecurring item allowed for 1965, not required for 1966	3,000
Subtotal	−56,500
Base for 1966	443,500
ADDITIONS	
Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	10,473

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 47 laborers and mechanics on the Botanic Garden roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of $8,414 is requested for 1966 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage board positions as a result of a general survey of Government and industrial employees' wages in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 6, 1964, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85–872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Botanic Garden wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1966 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of $2,059 is requested for 1966 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act	965

Increased pay costs due to Public Law 88–426, approved Aug. 14, 1964, "Federal Employees Salary Act of 1964," effective July 4, 1964 ..... $800

1 additional position: greenhouse man, wage board grade 6 5,262

The total number of employees allowed for the Botanic Garden remained fixed at 48 from 1943 to 1962, at which time the total was increased by the addition of 3 gardeners in 1962 and 1 laborer in 1963 to provide for the care of 6 acres of land at Poplar Point Nursery rehabilitated and developed in that year as a tree and shrub nursery.

There has, however, been no increase allowed since 1943 in the number of employees who actually grow and propagate plants in the 16 greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery, fertilize, spray, arrange floral decorations, deliver and set up decorations for congressional functions, in addition to performing the duties of weeding, watering, flowerbed and seed preparation, transplanting, insect and disease control, cultivating, and maintaining temperature and heat controls. The demand for the services performed by this group of employees has been increasing annually. With occupancy of the Rayburn House Office Building in 1965, the need for potted plants on loan to the congressional offices will, in itself, increase considerably. It is necessary to augment the existing force by the addition of 1 position of greenhouse man, wage board 6, for 1966, to properly take care of the work of propagation, potting, arranging, delivery, and care of plant material, to meet 1966 requirements.

Utility services—Increased from $2,300 to $3,300 1,000

This item provides for the annual cost of electric service at Poplar Point Nursery and provides for electric current for lighting the greenhouses and grounds, and power for the pumps at the nursery which circulate water in the heating system serving the 16 greenhouses at the nursery. Wtih the installation of the new greenhouses at the nursery in 1962, there has been a gradual increase in the utilities cost annually, and the cost is now running at the rate of $271.50 per month and is now at a stabilized point. In order to meet current costs, it is requested that the annual allotment be increased from $2,300 to $3,300.

General annual repairs—Increased from $6,500 to $8,500 2,000

An increase of $2,000 for 1966 is requested to provide for a gradual increase in maintenance costs. The plant benches in the 8 original greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery, which have been in service for many years, are now in constant need of repairs and replacement parts. Most of these benches are from 10 to 30 years old. There are 10 benches, each 6 feet wide by 95 feet long, and 14 benches, each 3 feet wide by 95 feet long. The bottoms of these benches being constructed of corrugated asbestos rock do not need replacement, but the sides, crossmembers, and legs of the benches must be replaced as they deteriorate. It is proposed to replace the deteriorated sections of 3 benches annually, until they are all in good condition. The requested increase will also cover a gradual rise in maintenance costs of the main conservatory and the buildings and equipment at the nursery.

New delivery truck—Nonrecurring item 3,000

For 1965, $6,000 was requested for the replacement of 2 old delivery trucks. $3,000 was allowed for replacement of the older of the 2 trucks—a 1949 International truck. The request for $3,000 to replace the 2d truck—a 1953 International truck—is resubmitted for 1966 for consideration by the committee.

These trucks are required for delivery of plant materials, potted plants, cut flowers and center pieces to the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group of buildings. The old 1953 truck is no longer dependable and requires frequent repairs. Its continued use is not economically feasible.

Under the funds requested for 1966, it is proposed to replace this truck with a new 6-cylinder panel truck, with standard transmission and a heated body necessary for winter use.

Subtotal ..... (+)23,500

Total estimate for 1966 467,000

BOTANIC GARDEN—BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. STEWART. We are requesting $467,000 under the heading of the Botanic Garden, which represents a net decrease of $33,000 under the amount of $500,000, allowed for 1965—resulting from increases totaling $23,500, offset by decreases totaling $56,500 due to dropping of four nonrecurring items allowed for 1965.

The first three items on pages 227 and 228 of the justification are for mandatory pay increases—$10,473 for Wage Board increases; $965 for within-grade promotions under the Classification Act; $800 for pay increases under the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1964.

The next item, $5,262 is for one additional position, greenhouse man, Wage Board grade 6, explained on pages 228 and 229 of the justification.

The next increase, $1,000, is to increase the annual "Utility services" allotment from $2,300 to $3,300, to meet actual costs for electrical current purchased for lighting the greenhouses and grounds at Poplar Point Nursery and power for the pumps at the nursery which circulate water in the heating system serving the 16 greenhouses at the nursery.

An increase of $2,000 in the "General annual repairs" allotment, from $6,500 to $8,500, is requested to commence a program of replacement of deteriorated wooden sections of the benches in the eight old greenhouses at the nursery, which are from 10 to 30 years old. There are 10 benches, each 6 feet wide by 95 feet long, and 14 benches, each 3 feet wide by 95 feet long. We propose to replace the deteriorated sections of three benches annually.

The final item is $3,000 to replace a 1953 International truck, no longer in dependable condition, used for delivery of plant materials, potted plants, cut flowers, and centerpieces to the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group. It is proposed to purchase a new 6-cylinder panel truck, with standard transmission and a heated body necessary for winter use.

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for $23,000 above what you received last year, is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. We are asking for an increase of $23,500, but we had decreases of $56,500, so we are actually asking for a net decrease of $33,000.

Senator MONRONEY. I think we are going to be bothered with recurring rollcalls, so there is no use going on with this this afternoon.

We will stand in recess. We have the Government Printing Office tomorrow morning at 10 so we will resume, perhaps, on Thursday with you.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, we will stand by for any time tomorrow, if it is convenient with you.

Just give us a call and we will be available.

Senator MONRONEY. Fine.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., Monday, June 14, 1965, the subcommittee adjourned to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 15, 1965.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1965

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Bartlett, Proxmire, Yarborough, Chairman Hayden, Saltonstall, Young, and Kuchel.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY D. MEROLD, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER; FELIX E. CRISTOFANE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER; ROBERT E. KLING, JR., SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER; LOUIS J. NAECKER, PLANT ENGINEER; EARL M. CRAGG, ACTING ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER; WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION; C. M. FLINT, VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR, CHARLES T. MAIN CO.; DAVID W. LEWIS, ASSOCIATE, CHARLES T. MAIN CO.; CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; JOSEPH A. KING, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; AND MERRILL C. GLEASON, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

1966 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MONRONEY. The legislative appropriations subcommittee will be in session.

We have with us today, Mr. James L. Harrison, the Public Printer and his associates in the Government Printing Office. The budget estimate for the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1966 is $75,969,000 of which $49,640,000 represents funds for the acquisition of site and construction of buildings.

Of the total requested, the House allowed $26,329,000, omitting the construction funds without prejudice to future reconsideration.

Mr. Harrison, will you please proceed with your statement?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE PLANS

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to meet again with you. I appreciate the opportunity of discussing with you the accomplishments of the Government Printing Office and our plans for the future.

In order to best serve Congress and the several Government agencies at the lowest cost, we keep constant check on our production facilities through the Committee on Modernization of Machinery and Equipment.

As machinery becomes obsolete it is replaced with the most modern, high production models obtainable. All such machinery and equipment proposed for replacement must be justified in the light of need. Also we must be able to recover its cost in a relatively short period of time.

ELECTRONIC PRINTING FIELD

In the electronic printing field we have in operation a photocomposing system in addition to electronically controlled tape-operated typesetting machinery.

We are training employees in the operation of these machines and are looking forward to the installation in February 1966 of two high-speed photocomposing machines which are now being constructed to our specifications.

Each of these machines will be able to produce, from magnetic tape furnished by the departments, 10 pages per minute of text material in typographic quality.

This will make it possible for the departments to have material printed of good typographic quality that up to now has not been economically feasible to produce.

Senator MONRONEY. Before you leave that, is this an automatic typesetter that you can put on tape with an ordinary stenographer and run it through the linotype like you run these punch tapes through the linotype machines on newspapers?

USE OF MAGNETIC TAPE

Mr. HARRISON. No, Mr. Chairman. These machines will receive magnetic tape. We can take paper punched tape and convert to magnetic tape. This is tremendously faster than the tape-operated linotype machines.

Senator MONRONEY. Can you make the tape in the offices so you do not have to have a typesetter in the Printing Office to set it?

Mr. HARRISON. The tape will generally be furnished to us by the department from information that is normally in the computers. We think this will not have application to the average job that we do now.

Senator MONRONEY. Statistical?

Mr. HARRISON. It could be, yes. For instance, directories, catalogs, things of that sort, which are now produced by the so-called high-speed printer at the end of a computer which comes out in all caps, wide spaces, very voluminous.

This then will take that material off of the magnetic tape and produce it in typographic quality such as we now get from the linotype.

Senator MONRONEY. Will the magnetic tape be made by the computer?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I see; so it does not have to have human hands touch it?

Mr. HARRISON. It can be made like that, or we can take paper tapes and by running it through a converter which we now have convert this paper tape to magnetic tape which we then put on these magnetic machines.

Senator MONRONEY. The tape would fit the typesetting machines so you could run it through any font of type you have?

Mr. HARRISON. Anything we have available on the machines.

Senator MONRONEY. What you require?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, you can put it in any kind of type?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

When you stop to consider that 10 pages a minute amounts to about 600 to 1,000 characters a second, it has to be from a high-speed magnetic tape operation.

USE OF ELECTRONIC PRINTING ON CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any way you have found to improve handling of the records of congressional hearings?

Mr. HARRISON. The program on this is quite expensive. That is why I said earlier, the average job we do now will not lend itself to this type of composition.

The big savings that we see in the offing by using this equipment is the ability to take the byproduct of the computer, material which is now in the memory tank, by feeding directions into the computer it will then give us the information as a byproduct, which will eliminate the necessity for keyboarding and a lot of proofreading.

USE OF PUNCHCARDS

Senator MONRONEY. Punchcarding, too. Punchcarding does not relate to typesetting but I guess computers will produce what ordinarily would correspond to a punchcard?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, you register information in the computer by the use of punchcard. Somewhere along the line all this material will have to be keyboarded or card punched before it is composed by the computer.

Where this system will be of greatest value is in being able to use material that has already been keyboarded and fed into the computers as a byproduct of other uses.

Senator MONRONEY. Did you have any questions on this?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

Senator MONRONEY. You may continue.

PATENT OFFICE PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. HARRISON. Because of a 3½-year backlog of work, the Patent Office on July 1, 1964, put into effect certain policy and procedural

changes in the patent examining function in an effort to reduce the backlog.

This increase in patent work, about 33 percent, will require 12 new typesetting machines which we hope to install very soon.

Not only will these new machines enable us to meet the schedules imposed by the increased patent work but also they should help in producing economies through reduction in the need to work overtime.

Standard Workweek and Wages

Executive Order 10988, which authorizes employee-management cooperation in the Federal service——

Senator Monroney. While you are there, what is your standard workweek?

Mr. Harrison. Forty hours.

Senator Monroney. And it is time and a half over 40 hours for all time; there is no penalty time beyond 48 or 60 hours?

Mr. Harrison. No, all time and a half.

Senator Monroney. What portion of your time is straight time and what is the overtime, roughly?

Would you supply that for the record?

Mr. Harrison. We can furnish that, Senator.

Senator Monroney. I would like to have the figure calculated on an annual basis if you could give it to us, what your overtime penalty has been.

Mr. Harrison. For the first 11 months of fiscal year 1965 there were 1,111,962 overtime hours worked. This amounted to 9.75 percent of the total hours worked during this period.

Executive Order 10988, Employee-Management Cooperation

Executive Order 10988, which authorizes employee-management cooperation in the Federal service, is being implemented in the Government Printing Office. I am in the process of recognizing employee organizations represented at the Office and am making progress in the negotiation and establishment of labor-management agreements.

I believe I have strengthened employee-management relations by encouraging the participation of employees in the formulation and implementation of personnel policies and procedures and by maintaining orderly and constructive relationships with recognized employee organizations.

Relationship With Printing Industry

We have endeavored to maintain the good relationships with the printing industry that we have enjoyed in the past. It is our policy to send representatives to the conventions of national graphic arts groups and to equipment displays and demonstrations.

I have met with various groups and have made numerous speeches throughout the country and abroad in an effort to inform the printing industry of our operations. I also endeavor to keep the industry abreast of the progress we are making in the electronic printing field.

Warren Report

In addition to our regular work, the Office was called upon to produce several unusual jobs during the past year. One of these was the Warren report, a rush job of 27 volumes, comprising 19,172 pages. This was produced on time despite many unusual problems.

United States Code

We are also in the process of reprinting the entire United States Code, another large undertaking of approximately 18,000 pages, which will make 15 volumes.

Senator Monroney. Are you the sole printer of the United States Code?

Mr. Harrison. Yes, sir.

Senator Monroney. No commercial firms do that?

Mr. Harrison. Not to my knowledge, Senator. I believe there is a firm which prints titles of the United States Code Annotated.

Senator Monroney. Specializes in certain types?

Mr. Harrison. Yes, sir.

Senator Monroney. But for the complete Code, they would have to come to the Government Printing Office?

Mr. Harrison. That is right, sir.

Incentive and Honorary Awards

During the past year it was my pleasure to present to employees several hundred awards under the incentive awards program for suggestions which improved equipment and procedures and reduced our costs.

I also made 335 honorary awards to employees for outstanding work and accomplishment. This program continues to be a very rewarding one at the Office.

Warehouses for Paper Storage

Three additional warehouses at widely dispersed locations have been established and stocked with paper. This was done under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing. The reserve of paper thus provided will aid the Office in commercial operations and will guarantee a supply in case of national emergency.

Cost and Income Analysis

An intensive cost and income analysis has been launched by the Office as part of its continuing effort to produce printing for the Government at the lowest possible cost while providing the services required by Congress and the departments.

Every cost category and source of income is being examined with possible savings and fair recovery of costs as our goal. Supervisors make monthly reports on accomplishments in this field.

Apprentice Training Program

Our apprentice training program continues to provide instruction in all branches of the printing and binding trades. In this way we

are able to train a portion of the needed replacements in our working force.

We do not train enough craftsmen for our needs, however, as we are restricted by law to a number in training which provides only about 40 graduates per year.

Safety Program

Our safety program at the Office resulted in an improvement on our already good record of safety achievement during the first 7 months of fiscal year 1965. There was a decrease of 17 injuries and 226 lost man-days of labor compared with the same period of the preceding year. This valued improvement was accomplished despite crowded working conditions.

Recently we received a letter from Secretary of Labor Wirtz stating that the Government Printing Office had received the award for the best safety record in departments of less than 10,000 employees.

Congressional Printing and Binding

When the committee has completed its decision of the congressional printing and binding requirements, I would be very pleased to furnish a statement of our building program and the requirements for its completion.

We have prepared justifications for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1966. I will be glad to submit them for the record, or, if you prefer, I will read them item by item.

Senator Monroney. The amount requested for printing and binding is $20,500,000, which is $2½ million over the 1965 appropriations.

Mr. Harrison. Yes, sir.

Senator Monroney. The House has allowed the full estimate. I am inserting into the record a few pages from the justification and including pertinent tables relative to this estimate. I would like to have a brief summary of why this increase of over 10 percent in the cost of this amount has occurred.

Mr. Harrison. $4 million is for prior years——

Senator Monroney. This is a big increase—10 percent of the total cost, and this is one of your biggest items, is it not, the printing and binding item?

Mr. Harrison. Yes, sir; $4 million of this, Mr. Chairman, is to be applied to prior years where there was not enough money appropriated to cover all the costs.

Senator Monroney. In other words, this is a deficit that you are picking up.

Mr. Harrison. $4 million of this is.

Senator Monroney. That is $4 million of the $20 million?

Estimate of 1966 Congressional Printing

Mr. Harrison. Yes, of the $20 million.

We are estimating that the congressional requirements for 1966 will be $16,500,000.

Senator Monroney. Is that congressional or is that Government-wide?

Mr. Harrison. No; that is just congressional, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The other is on a cost basis, is it, that you bill the departments for the printing?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, on a revolving fund basis.

Senator MONRONEY. The money we appropriate then, the $20 million goes primarily for the congressional printing?

Mr. HARRISON. Completely; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And of that amount, $4 million is a deficit carried over from prior years?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How do you handle that deficit?

Mr. HARRISON. Out of our revolving fund.

Senator MONRONEY. This would replace the revolving fund?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. So the net cost to congressional printing, not counting the deficit from prior years or the amount that goes into the revolving fund would be $16½ million?

Mr. HARRISON. That is what we estimate the printing cost will be for Congress next year.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. I understand from some of my friends in the House that some of the committees are extremely wasteful in their printing habits; that if they have a hearing such as this and some witness comes in with a voluminous text or documents that are related to but not vital to the business at hand, that they will accept that and have it all printed in the record, pyramiding costs way beyond any reasonable amount and stuffing the record with junk that would not ordinarily be read by hardly anyone excepting maybe a researcher that was bent on getting the last single fact out of a mass of statistics or data or statements or comment.

Do you have any comment to make about the extravagance of some of the committees in the use of the Government Printing Office?

Let us put it another way: Do some committee's bills run with the Government Printing Office a good deal higher than others?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, this did come up in the hearing before the House subcommittee and we are in the process now of making an analysis of the printing cost of Congress to see how we can pin costs down to various committees.

As of this time we do not have this information.

Senator MONRONEY. It is the only part of your operation, as I understand it, you keep track of me and you keep track of Senator Proxmire and Senator Young down to the penny on the amount of money we use.

When we get into a committee I can go wild, I can print the New York City telephone directory if I want to, and there is no charge to show what a wastrel I am.

Mr. HARRISON. At this time the printing of most reports and laws is being done on open jackets.

We are not in a position, Senator, as you know, to edit material that comes to us.

LIMITING COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. It is Congress' job to control itself, I do not blame you, but I blame the Congress for our failure to put a limit on the amount that a committee can spend for printing.

They operate on limits on everything else, on their telephone calls and on other things, while I believe in the widest possible inclusion of pertinent information in a committee hearing, I personally have seen efforts made in my own committees that I serve on, to stuff the record with junk, and it is the junk stuffing that I think we need a crusade on to keep from letting any witness that comes down say, "I would like to submit this stack of papers for the record," and the committee chairman says, "Without objection, it is so ordered." It is never read in committee, it is not looked at in committee and what I do, and what I would recommend to other chairmen to do—I learned this from some of the old timers—it is not original—is accept for the committee files this voluminous material and ask for a two- or three-page summary of it. I think the way to correct some of this abuse of the record, which I am glad the House brought out in its hearings, would be to put committees on a limited budget so that we would be conscious of the fact that our printing is going to be charged up to the Commerce Committee or the Banking and Currency Committee or the Approprations Committee, or whatnot.

Would that be feasible?

Mr. HARRISON. I think Congress can do that type of thing, if they wish, Senator.

I doubt if it would be feasible for the Government Printing Office to attempt to establish that.

Senator MONRONEY. You cannot do that, this is our job. I am a little appalled at the $20.5 million, or as you say, the current $16.5 million cost of printing.

This is a great deal of money and you divide this by 536 people, representatives of the Congress, and you come up with a pretty heavy figure; I know this includes a lot of publications; just probably millions of them that receive general circulation as a result of hearings and reports and copies of bills and necessary printing.

Today you have no way you can tell us which committees are in the high bracket in using the Printing Office and which are in the relatively low bracket?

STATE OF COST BY COMMITTEES

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; but as I stated, in accordance with the request from the House committee we are studying our accounting system to see what would be involved in accumulating cost by committee.

Senator MONRONEY. It would not be any more difficult, I would not think, than charging up to a department.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, it could be a little dangerous for them, though.

Senator MONRONEY. If the Congress is demanding this report, this cost accounting system——

Mr. HARRISON. This would require, I think, Mr. Chairman, some overhauling of the Congress' method in supplying this material to us. We get this sometimes at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and they want it for a 9 a.m. committee meeting the next morning.

We do not have time to edit it, even if we had the authority. It makes it difficult to handle with the speed that is required. But we are looking into this to see what would be involved in having us tabulate the cost by committee, and this would be after the fact at first

because we would have no other basis upon which to do it at the moment.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. What is the cost of printing the Congressional Record annually?

Mr. HARRISON. Some $104 a page, including everything.

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about your annual.

Mr. HARRISON. $3,120,000 is our estimate for 1966.

Senator MONRONEY. $3,120,000?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That includes all of the operation with the share of the plant overhead?

Mr. HARRISON. That is everything, that is the cost; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I am trying to get whether your costs are incremental costs or whether your costs to the Congress are printing on the basis of a fair share of the management, overhead, and depreciation.

Mr. HARRISON. Every job we do includes a portion of our total operation, building maintenance, administration; everything.

Senator MONRONEY. That is $3,120,000.

STATIONERY ACCOUNTS

Now, you do have a figure that would be available for the printing that is done in behalf of Senators and of the committees as to stationery accounts, do you not?

Mr. CRAGG. I believe that is maintained by the stationery rooms.

Senator MONRONEY. As far as you know this is lumped into the $16,500,000?

Mr. HARRISON. No, I think the stationery room handles your stationery account, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, our account is with the stationery room; well then, you must bill certain amounts to the stationery——

Mr. CRAGG. The cost of printing stationery comes out of the congressional appropriation and except on committee stationery, the stationery room furnishes paper and envelopes and charges it to the Member's account.

Senator MONRONEY. That would not be listed in the $16½ million. That would be an outside sale as though it were to a department?

Mr. CRAGG. Yes. On other than committee stationery we are either furnished the stock by the stationery room or we bill them for it.

FRANKED ENVELOPES AND DOCUMENTS

Mr. HARRISON. The $355,000 which is our estimate for franked envelopes and document franks for 1966 covers only document and speech envelopes. All other envelopes are included in miscellaneous printing and binding.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be in regular congressional printing bills?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

HEARING COSTS

Hearings we estimate for 1966 would be $3,800,000.

Senator MONRONEY. This is what I was trying to get. That is a rough, horseback estimate.

Mr. HARRISON. It is based on experience over many years.

Senator MONRONEY. $3 million what?

Mr. HARRISON. $3,800,000.

Senator MONRONEY. For the hearings; that is House and Senate?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is $6.9—we will say $7 million roughly for the Congressional Record and for the congressional hearings.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

MISCELLANEOUS CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. Now the other congressional printing, that would be——

Mr. HARRISON. We have miscellaneous publications which show $2½ million.

Senator MONRONEY. For what?

Mr. HARRISON. Miscellaneous publications.

Senator MONRONEY. $2½ million for miscellaneous publications?

Mr. HARRISON. That includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations.

SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNALS

Senator MONRONEY. Senate and House Journals. We have been having a good deal of discussion during the reorganization about that. How many copies of that do you publish?

Mr. HARRISON. I will have to give you that, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. Can you get a figure of how many copies you publish? The only time I have seen the Journal used is during a filibuster. I have been here 20 years, and I have never seen a copy of the Journal nor have I read one. I do not think I am being—I wonder if it might be sort of a useless appendage.

Maybe dozens of men are slaving setting this junk in type, never to be read by anybody and be filed away and pay storage costs on it.

Mr. HARRISON. We will be glad to give you that and the cost.

(The information requested follows:)

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNALS

	Fiscal year 1963		Fiscal year 1964	
	Number of copies	Cost	Number of copies	Cost
House Journal	1,219	$83,474.75	1,249	$63,910.29
Senate Journal	563	45,105.58	643	43,540.61
Executive Journal	102	38,010.71	102	31,381.56
Totals	1,884	166,591.04	1,994	138,832.46

UNITED STATES CODE AND SUPPLEMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. What other costs?

Mr. HARRISON. Nominations, United States Code and supplements, publications not carrying a document or report number.

Senator MONRONEY. All of that type of printing is charged to Congress.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. How much is that printing of the Code?

Mr. HARRISON. The United States Code and supplements?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. It is included under miscellaneous publications.

Could we furnish that for the record? We could give you the estimated cost.

Senator MONRONEY. Let us let that come in later.

(The information requested follows:)

Only six volumes have been completed at this time. We have estimated a total of $585,000 for 15 volumes.

ACQUISITION OF BUILDING SITE

Senator MONRONEY. I would like, in order to accommodate some of the members who must be elsewhere, to discuss the proposal for the new Printing Office, and I think we will devote the next—I think $49,640,000 represents the funds for the acquisition of site and construction of the building.

Did you have a statement to make on that?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, we do, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. How long is your statement?

Mr. HARRISON. Very short.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

Mr. HARRISON. I am pleased to present an up-to-date report on the status of the Government Printing Office's relocation program.

On September 23, 1963, the Joint Committee on Printing authorized the Public Printer to present his proposal for relocating the Office to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

In 1964, the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate authorized the construction of such a facility.

In March of 1964, I appeared before the Legislative Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and presented a request for an appropriation of $47,287,000 for construction of a new building to house the Government Printing Office.

In May of 1964, I appeared before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate in support of this request for funds.

The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, Public Law 88–454, authorized $2.5 million of the requested $47,287,000 for necessary expenses in connection with site selection and general plans and designs of buildings for the Government Printing Office.

PREDESIGN STUDY

On October 7, 1964, Charles T. Main, Inc., of Boston, a firm specializing in industrial and graphic arts engineering and design, was engaged by General Services Administration.

Its task was the investigation and determination of the suitability of seven sites for the Government Printing Office structure, and the design of an optimum-flow production facility in terms of general or gross areas.

Charles T. Main., Inc., presented its findings in the form of a predesign study.

This engineering study narrowed the number of appropriate sites from seven to three. One of the three acceptable sites was the National Training School for Boys and two sites were at Bolling-Anacostia.

Acceptance of Study by Government Printing Office, General Services Administration, and National Capital Planning Commission

The Government Printing Office and General Services Administration analyzed this report and reviewed its findings with respect to the final three sites. The report was accepted and approved by both agencies.

Since the National Capital Planning Commission is charged with the responsibility for overall urban development in the Nation's Capital, it was necessary to submit the study to them and request their consideration and approval.

To this end, I appeared, together with Public Buildings Commissioner William Schmidt of the General Services Administration and representatives of Charles T. Main, Inc., before the Federal Planning and Projects Committee of the National Capital Planning Commission on March 3, 1965, and presented site recommendations for relocation of the Government Printing Office.

The following day, the proposal was made to the full National Capital Planning Commission. The Commission deferred its decision until April 8, 1965.

On April 8, 1965, the National Capital Planning Commission unanimously approved a site for the Government Printing Office within the proposed modified Bolling-Anacostia urban renewal area.

Approval of Bolling-Anacostia Site

In accordance with the provision of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1965, I presented my recommendations for the Bolling-Anacostia site to the Joint Committee on Printing on April 28, 1965.

Opposition to Release of Site to Government Printing Office

They approved the Bolling-Anacostia site for our structure on that same date. Subsequent developments have revealed opposition to releasing this site for the Government Printing Office's use by the House Armed Services Committee and its Subcommittee on Real Estate, the House Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, and the Department of Defense itself.

House Removal of Construction Money for Project

On April 29, I appeared before the Legislative Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in support of the construction money for the project.

This subcommittee, taking note of our inability to obtain a definite site commitment from the military, removed funds for the project from the House legislative appropriations bill for 1966.

Its report stated:

The committee has omitted the construction funds without prejudice to future reconsideration. There are too many uncertainties. The preferred site selection has been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Joint Committee on Printing, but the Department of Defense, which now has custody, has not released it and indicates the specific site chosen will not be released. Clear title is an elementary prerequisite when buying or building.

APPROVAL OF NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS SITE

On June 10, 1965, I returned to the National Capital Planning Commission and asked that its previous action approving the Bolling-Anacostia site, be vacated and that it reconsider approving a building site for the Government Printing Office at the National Training School for Boys location—this reconsideration to be based on the refusal of the Department of Defense to declare the approved building site at Bolling-Anacostia excess to its needs.

The National Capital Planning Commission thereupon adopted a resolution approving the easterly portion of the National Training School location for construction of the new Government Printing Office.

The Bureau of Prisons, by letter dated June 11, 1965, to the Administrator, General Services Administration, has made a Declaration of Intent to excess a portion of the National Training School site property to General Services Administration to be used as the site for the Government Printing Office.

(The following letter was subsequently supplied:)

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1965.

Re New Government Printing Office.

Mr. JAMES L. HARRISON,
Public Printer, Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: The National Capital Planning Commission, at its meeting on June 10, 1965, rescinded the designation, within the proposed modified Anacostia-Bolling urban renewal area as shown on NCPC Plan File No. 84.22 (64.00)-24124, of a site for the new Government Printing Office, and approved the location of the new Government Printing Office on the eastern portion of the National Training School for Boys tract without specific commitment at this time as to the acreage to be used for this project.

If you have any further questions concerning the actions of the Commission, please feel free to call either Mr. Donald F. Bozarth, Acting Chief of the Federal Planning Division, or myself.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. DUTTON, Jr., *Director.*

REDUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION FUND REQUEST

Mr. HARRISON. Our request for funds with which to construct a new building, as contained in the current revised budget, has been reduced by $2,977,000, bringing the figure from $49,640,000 to $46,663,000, since cost factors such as demolition, special foundations, and structural conditions, as well as a large sum of money needed for sewer relocation at the Bolling-Anacostia site, are no longer required.

Based on General Services' prospectus, our original request for funds was $47,287,000. The Congress appropriated $2.5 million of this sum in the 1965 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for site selection and general plans and designs of buildings.

Because of variations in topography, subsoil, site services, parking, and refinements in building services, cost estimates varied in each of the three sites originally under consideration.

The reestimate presented to you on pages 11 and 11a of the Government Printing Office brochure is based on these factors.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL SITE

In summary, I would like to point out that the National Training School location is, in the combined opinions of the Government Printing Office, General Services Administration, and the consulting engineering firm, Charles T. Main, Inc., the most desirable location for our new building.

This site is well within travel-time criteria, and has excellent subsoil conditions. It can be well served by both highway and rail systems. It is presently Government-owned and unoccupied. Its location ideally conforms to the concentration of employee residences. The varied topography of this site offers an opportunity for considerable architectural license on the part of the contractor, and will enable him to create a functionally-designed structure, compatible with the surroundings.

According to our estimates, the full cost of the project will be recovered from savings in about 11 years. These cost-savings estimates have been reviewed by the Comptroller General, who, in a letter dated June 11, 1964, stated:

> All the major operating costs of the Government Printing Office seem to have been considered in preparing the estimate of potential savings, and on the basis of our review of the principal parts of the estimate, we are generally satisfied that the estimates were prepared with care within the limits of information presently available.

OBLIGATIONS AND CONTRACTS

Representatives of both General Services Administration and Charles T. Main, Inc., are here with me now to answer any questions which you have concerning these figures.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much for your statement.

The plans have been drawn, have they, for the——

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The site selection is all that is part of the $2½ million appropriation that has been expended?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; but there have been some necessary expenditures from that sum in studying these sites.

There had to be an optimum workflow study completed by the engineering firm before the suitability of a site could be evaluated.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, could I ask if all of the $2,500,000 has been spent?

Mr. HARRISON. $2,500,000; no, sir, it has not. It has been allocated but I might ask Mr. Schmidt from GSA to answer that.

Mr. SCHMIDT. About $55,000 has been obligated and the contract for preparation of drawings and specifications and engineering has been negotiated and is about to be awarded. The total obligations will run close to the $2½ million.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Proxmire, I think, has some questions.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to follow up on this.

You say that $2½ million which was appropriated, and $55,000 has been spent; is that correct?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Has been obligated.

Senator PROXMIRE. $55,000; then you said $2½ million has been obligated?

CONTRACT FOR DESIGN

Mr. SCHMIDT. The contract for design, that is preparation of plans and specifications and engineering has been negotiated but has not as yet been awarded; and the total cost of the planning will be in the neighborhood of $2½ million.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have done this in advance of approval of a site?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We had the initial approval of the Anacostia-Bolling site. That approval has now been vacated by the Planning Commission and they have approved the National Training School for Boys site.

Senator PROXMIRE. So that on the basis of the approval by the Planning Commission of the second site you have gone ahead and obligated to the extent of $2½ million?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We have negotiated the contract and it is ready for award.

Senator PROXMIRE. What does that mean in terms of obligation?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Well, when awarded, it will be obligated.

Senator PROXMIRE. Supposing the House had reservations about this, supposing the Senate does, too; suppose we decide the site is unsatisfactory for any reason; are we able to stop any of that obligation?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We are obligated only to the extent that the contractor has performed work. Since the design contract has not been awarded, the only obligation is for the initial planning and site study.

SUITABILITY OF NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL SITE

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there not a serious problem in connection with this site? In the House hearings it is stated that the National Capital Planning Commission felt that placing an extensive industrial operation on the Training School site would cut the site in two and seriously diminish its future for possible residential and institutional use.

They will not proceed with planning until further definitive actions have been taken.

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, the Planning Commission in reconsidering the site, upon my request, has decided not to cut the site in two but to locate us in the east portion which would then leave the balance of the site to be developed as they see fit. This is not a serious problem. It is not a problem at all.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do they not feel it is a problem of developing the residential and other land values?

Mr. HARRISON. When it was to be located in the center of the site. Their architects had recommended we be put in the center and pushed back over the hill out of sight; that would have cut the site in two.

In their approval, which I have here, they have approved a site on the eastern portion. One of the Commissioners made a point at the close of the hearing that he felt the Commission ought to insist that we

do occupy the eastern portion so the balance of this site could be developed in toto instead of being split by the Government Printing Office.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why was the original idea that we cut it in two? Better access to rail or highway facilities?

Mr. HARRISON. No; the access was not as good in the center. This was the Commission's architects idea to put us in the middle and put us partially under the ground, with kind of penthouse things around on it, to dress up the site.

In the Commission's reconsideration last week, they abandoned that plan and authorized this building to be built on the eastern portion, which will then leave the balance of the site for development—for housing or educational uses or whatever they finally decide.

COST OF PROPOSED BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. I was frankly shocked at the enormous size—I mean the enormous cost of this new building. I can understand why a building right in the heart of the Capital here must have or should make an effort at least to have an attractive appearance. We are proud of the beauty of the Capitol and the buildings in between the Capitol and the White House. But there is no aesthetic reason for making this a beautiful building, it should be efficient and so forth, but it is removed from the Capitol area.

Now, the printing industry has made the assertion, and I have been in the printing industry in a very modest way. They made the assertion that a building to do this volume of work should not cost more than $15 million. That $50 or $49 million seemed to them to be a shockingly high cost that no private enterprise firm contemplating this volume of production would envision spending anything in the neighborhood of this.

Mr. HARRISON. I assume you are referring to the Printing Industry of America, Inc., rather than the printing industry. We do not know how they came up with those figures.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are aware of those figures?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, we are; and they are a complete enigma to us.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE VIS-A-VIS COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Senator PROXMIRE. Have you compared your volume with the volume of some of the big private printers, Donnelley and some of the other big ones? I realize that your business is different.

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, it is entirely different. Donnelley does a few huge jobs; we do 125,000 jobs a year. We handle that many in our plant, which means that on any given day we will get 500 new print orders.

Senator MONRONEY. What are your total billings?

Mr. HARRISON. Total income last year amounted to $136 million.

Senator MONRONEY. That includes the $16.5 million for Congress?

Mr. HARRISON. $15,600,000 for Congress. The $136 million included almost 46 percent which we bought from commercial plants, which amounted to a sizable sum—some $54 million worth that we purchased.

Senator MONRONEY. Your net would be about $100 million?

Mr. HARRISON. The net we actually produced in our plant was about $64 million.

Senator MONRONEY. This is what you would relate the cost of your building to?

SPACE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. HARRISON. That is right; of course, there are many other things we have to consider, such as the Superintendent of Documents, which requires a tremendous amount of space in our operation.

In handling this many jobs, different jobs every day, it takes an enormous amount of space.

I know there were several members of the House Committee who came over to the plant and they spent several hours going over it, and they were astonished at how we could produce—I am not putting words in their mouths, but they appeared to be astonished. This is a plant all by itself. The problems we have, no other printer in the world has.

We have, as Mr. Monroney said a moment ago, 535 bosses here on Capitol Hill that we have to serve, plus some 100 departments.

Our engineering firm says that the amount of space that we are asking for, in their opinion, is conservative to handle the business that we have to handle.

BUILDING COST

Senator PROXMIRE. But $50 million for a building was fantastic, up until the House Office Building was constructed, and that is a different kind of thing.

DISPARITY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS

Mr. HARRISON. Senator Proxmire, the Patents Building, which is just an office building, is going to cost nearly that much, $48 million.

Senator PROXMIRE. The Patents Building?

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I read in the paper.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is another Government building.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why is there such a disparity? I realize that there are 535 Members of Congress with an interest in this, but it seems to me a shocking disparity between the cost of a public factory and a private commercial factory.

Mr. HARRISON. We do not believe there is a disparity. We do not believe that any commercial printer in the world could build this same type of building as cheaply as we are going to build it. Mr. Schmidt, who is with General Services Administration, their Commissioner of Public Buildings Service, might speak about that; but I do not think there are better builders in the world than these people.

I believe they handle more construction than anybody else in the world, and they are specialists in this field, and these are the figures that they give us for what this building will cost.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there a way of sharply reducing the cost by contracting out more of your work? Does this not contemplate that you would produce some of the work yourself that you now contract out? Some of it?

Mr. HARRISON. I stated last year, Senator, before this very same committee, that whether or not we go into a new building will have no effect on our procurement program.

We now buy what is in excess of what we need to keep our plant operating at full production.

Let us take this as an example:

Say the congressional printing for a year runs $20 million and that is generally performed on a single shift. Now, there is not a printer in the world that does not strive to run his plant three shifts a day in order to get the most out of the equipment and his investment.

So, if we have to do $20 million a year for Congress, it is only logical then that we should do $60 million total a year in order to keep the other 2 shifts working and in order to make the costs of Government printing comparable with commercial printing costs.

We cannot operate this plant unless we can take advantage of everything we can to reduce our costs. If we have to operate this equipment we have on a one-shift basis——

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not talking about that. Of course, even in my little printing plant we tried our best to operate our presses as much as we could; that is good sense and you always try to do that. I do not see why you could not consider alternatives.

1956 SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

What you could do with a $10 or $15 or $20 million plant, what you could do by following the only comprehensive survey we have had, the 1956 survey to which you refer in your accompanying booklet. The survey of the present Government Printing Office and its operation, 1956, is that not correct, when you had a survey at which time, as I understand it, they recommended a $6.5 million annex, and a $6.5 million was appropriated by the Congress for that purpose.

Mr. HARRISON. That is the only one we have had?

Senator PROXMIRE. No; you have had other studies of one kind or another, but this was the one, as I understand it, perhaps you can deny that, comprehensive study of the needs of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HARRISON. I certainly would deny that, Senator. The very same people who made this survey in 1956 and recommended an annex to the present Printing Office to handle paper were the same people who, for the last 3 years, have been up to their ears restudying, step by step, the operations of the Printing Office.

And, as a result of that study, we prepared the brochure which we presented to the Joint Committee on Printing on September 23, 1963. That is an in-depth study if I have ever heard of one.

Senator PROXMIRE. They tell me that a careful study in depth was made in 1956 and what you are doing now is a preliminary survey.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Mr. HARRISON. The same people who made the 1956 survey made the survey over the last 3 years and came up with this recommendation based on material changes and problems in that time.

We had a 40-percent increase in volume during the 4 years since I have been Public Printer. The Redevelopment Agency, which is redeveloping that whole area around the printing plant, came into the picture.

We now handle only half of our paper in our adjacent warehouse, and it is all we can handle there.

To add a warehouse to a building which is as crowded as we are now and expect to bring 16 to 18 carloads of paper right into the back door of Union Station every day and unload it, drop it five floors, drag it through a tunnel under the creek and under North Capitol Street, raise it as high as 7 floors in some instances to get it to our presses would make the condition absolutely intolerable. It was on that basis, after a very, very deep, careful study by our technicians, that we proposed to the joint committee that they consider allowing us to relocate this office into a building built to handle our problems, and which would bring a tremendous savings to the taxpayer. That is the basis upon which I presented this.

This is something that will have to be done, and every year this is delayed it is going to cost the taxpayer from $4 to $7 million, roughly.

Government Printing Field Operations

Senator Proxmire. Is there a study now being made by the Joint Committee on Printing of the Government printing needs?

Mr. Harrison. That is of their field operations.

Senator Proxmire. Would that not be helpful to get the results of that before——

Mr. Harrison. It would have nothing to do with our plant production here in Washington, Senator.

Senator Proxmire. Why not?

Mr. Harrison. Because this is a field study.

Senator Proxmire. What do you mean?

Mr. Harrison. In the Government they have something over 300 printing plants over the world, which the Joint Committee has authorized and rightly so, to handle field needs. This, as I understand it, is a study to decide what needs to be done in the field to make that more economical.

The GPO printing here in Washington is not a part of that study.

Government Printing Office Building Annex

Senator Proxmire. Before making further commitment, we have already committed $2.5 million; apparently this is not—if the Government should reverse itself one way or another, should decide on a different site or even should decide to add an annex, this would not be a total loss; we are not irrevocably committed.

Mr. Harrison. I think to add an annex to our building would be worse from the standpoint of total loss.

Senator Proxmire. I would not judge that. You are in a better position to judge than I am. What I am saying is there seems to be a lot of merit in the House position, that we should get as much information on this as we can in view of the shifts that have taken place.

Last year we were sure that the Anacostia site was the best site. We made our commitment on that site.

Reduction of Proposed Building Request

Mr. Harrison. I beg to differ. No site had been selected at that time.

Senator Proxmire. This was the potential site.

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; last year this money was voted so we could select a site and come back this year for money to construct the building.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then why—I see, it was since then that you raised the estimate from $47 to $52 million, then cut it down to $49 million.

Mr. HARRISON. We cut it down—this is strictly based on the site which was approved for us.

The total amount now was reduced from what the budget asked for this year, $52,140,000, to $49,163,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is that again?

Mr. HARRISON. Including the $2½ million that you voted last year, the total cost of the project in the budget this year asks for $52,140,000, but with the change of the site from Bolling back to the Training School site, it was reduced to $49,163,000.

Now, we are asking for that amount, less the $2.5 million that has already been appropriated.

Senator MONRONEY. It was $25 million last year.

Mr. HARRISON. Last year we asked for $47 million, that was before we had a site.

COST FOR SITES

Senator PROXMIRE. And it was understood at that time that there would be an additional cost for a site.

Mr. HARRISON. We did not know.

Senator MONRONEY. If I may interpose. Maybe this would correct it.

I think if you had used the Bolling site it would have been a free site, would it not, so you would not have had to include the cost of the area.

Mr. HARRISON. That is true, the Training School site is also a free site.

Senator MONRONEY. So you do have an elevation of some $2 million from last year to this year.

Mr. HARRISON. No, $1 million—no, from last year to this year—it is less than $2 million.

Senator MONRONEY. It is close to $2 million.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; and that is because of the detailed studies which the engineering concern and General Services Administration have now been able to give each of these three sites which they studied and to the building as such.

And this is an amout that was agreed to between the engineer and the General Services Administration.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me say——

Mr. HARRISON. $1,876,000 that we are upping the total.

RELOCATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Senator PROXMIRE. In the hearings before this subcommittee of last year, on page 149, legislative branch appropriations, and this is what you said, and I quote:

> In addition to that we asked an engineering firm, the Charles T. Main Co., of Boston, to do a preliminary survey of our operations primarily to give us an estimate of what it would cost to do a complete survey.

They came up, of course, with this advice that we never would have an economical operation where we are. The only answer to an efficient operation would be relocation.

COMPLETE SURVEY

My understanding was the complete survey was to come—has that been made?

Mr. HARRISON. The complete survey, as the engineering firm recommends, would have been a waste of money which could very well be better used for the proper type of study made in a new location.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are you saying that we should make a commitment for a $50 million appropriation before we get the complete survey that you said would be forthcoming last year?

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, the Charles T. Main Co. was brought into the picture after our technicians had spent 2 years studying this in minute detail.

The Joint Committee on Printing authorized us to spend a small sum of money to ask a reputable engineering concern to come in and study the present location to see if we could improve our operations there.

Now, they did this by using information that they obtained after weeks of study in our plant and recommended to us that it would be a waste of money to continue to study the operation in our present location.

They suggested to us that this money be used in properly planning, building, and outfitting a new building.

Senator PROXMIRE. So what you were talking about last year was an estimate of what it would cost to do a complete survey of your present operations.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. And their conclusion was that it was a waste of money because it was obviously inefficient and costly.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. And the savings could be estimated without a complete survey.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE M. FLINT, VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES T. MAIN CO.

RELOCATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Flint, the vice president of the Main Co. is here. If you would like to have him speak to that, I am sure he would do so.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think it would be helpful to have that on the record.

Senator MONRONEY. We will be delighted to hear from you. Would you state your name and title?

Mr. FLINT. My name is Clarence M. Flint, vice president of the Charles T. Main Co.

EVALUATION OF PRESENT LOCATION

I think to anyone who has visited the Government printing plant, it becomes immediately apparent that the only way that you could possibly achieve reduced costs in the handling of materials is by some

means of automation—conveyors or automatic lifts or things of that nature, rather than utilizing 27 freight elevators that you have in that building.

Furthermore, during the course of our study, we found that the problem of getting paper from the warehouse to the tunnel and up the elevators to a given level where this paper was required resulted in long delays—occasionally the paper even got lost en route, and had to be chased down to find out where it was and what had happened to it.

This complex of buildings in which the present GPO is located is not adaptable to mechanization of any kind. It would take up too much space, you would have to cut too much space out of usable production space to put in the type of conveyor systems necessary to transport this material.

After having studied the operation over there and familiarized ourselves with it, we reviewed the study which had been made by Mr. Harrison's men, who we think are well qualified. They know the problems of the Government Printing Office better than anybody else, and it would take even a thoroughly trained printer some time to familiarize himself with these procedures.

We reviewed their study, and we felt it would be an absolute waste of Government money to get into an independent survey and study of what these gentlemen had already studied; that it was inevitable that we would come up with the same conclusions that they had reached; and therefore, we suggested to them that they might better utilize this money later on the design of a new building rather than to throw it away.

COST OF COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Senator PROXMIRE. How much would a comprehensive survey cost?

Mr. FLINT. About $200,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. In view of the total amount involved that would seem to me to be fairly modest, but——

Mr. FLINT. Well, yes, in terms of——

Senator PROXMIRE. In terms of the $47 to $50 million, $49 million—whatever it is.

Mr. FLINT. That is correct, but we doubt if we would come up with any different answer.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, you have had experience, then, with other printing, large printing establishments?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the most, the largest, most expensive building that you have been involved in?

KINGSPORT PRESS, KINGSPORT, TENN.

Mr. FLINT. We laid out a plant of 1 million square feet for the Kingsport Press in Kingsport, Tenn.; and we are just finishing up the first phase of construction of that plant.

Senator PROXMIRE. What will that cost?

Mr. FLINT. The million square feet, I do not recall. I can get it and put it in the record if you like.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give me a general idea? Is it $10, $15, $20, $25, $50 million?

Mr. FLINT. Oh, it will be on the order of $16 or $18 million.

SQUARE FEET IN PROPOSED NEW BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. How many square feet are here in this plant?

Mr. FLINT. The Government Printing Office plant is 2.1 million square feet.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, in view of the fact that this is the largest you have had before, and that is a huge plant, a million square feet, an immense plant for private enterprise, it would seem to me that it might have been helpful to have a more comprehensive survey of the present operations.

This is because, as you and Mr. Harrison pointed out, we just do not have anything to go on in private industry.

There is just nothing comparable, according to your testimony, certainly in terms of the amount of money involved.

This is three times as expensive as the biggest plant you have built.

WEBB PUBLISHING CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. FLINT. May I make this statement, at the time that Mr. Harrison discussed this study with us, we had just completed a study of the Webb Publishing Co., in St. Paul.

It was again a printing operation in five buildings, multistory operation, with paper storage in the basement and actually some printing operations in the basement.

We had just completed that study for them, and had recommended to them that they relocate because we felt they could not have an efficient operation within that plant, no matter what kind of reconstruction we might recommend.

They accepted our recommendation after reviewing our study and checking it themselves and with others, and as a result of that study they built a new printing plant in St. Paul, a single-story operation with the administrative offices on the second floor.

And it was with that experience fresh in our mind that we made the recommendation to Mr. Harrison that this money not be wasted but utilized for other purposes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much.

I just have one other question; I apologize for delaying this.

Senator MONRONEY. I am glad to have you bring these facts out.

COMMERCIAL PROCUREMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. How much of the work that is now contracted out, can you give us an estimate of the work that is now contracted out that if the new plant is built would be handled by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, I can see no change in the method that has been used since I have been Public Printer.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is true, but at the same time would a more efficient process, a larger operation, enable you to so calculate your own costs that instead of having it done by private printers you would do it yourselves? You would use the same method? As I understand it, the present method is to contract out whatever the private firm can do for a lower cost, is that not correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Except for filler work which we need to round out our operation and make it economical.

I can see nothing in the operation that would cause any decrease in commercial procurement. I can only see things that would cause increases in commercial procurement.

ELECTRONIC COMPOSITION EQUIPMENT

The installation of this electronic composition equipment which we will put in next February is going to produce a tremendous amount of composition which we are now unable to do, and we are not expecting to press up to handle this material.

This is going to have to be bought because we are not going to be able to handle it.

DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Let me say this, too, Senator. We are asking for 100,000 square feet of additional space to be used for a distribution service which we cannot now offer the departments.

The initial distribution of the products of our plant—we now have to put it on skids or box it, send it over to the departments, they break it down and send it back to the post office for distribution.

We can save millions of dollars by handling this; so take the 100,000 square feet which we are allocating to this distribution out of the total and we are only asking for about a 20-percent increase in this space.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the Superintendent of Documents included in that 100,000 feet?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; this would be a new service.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be a storage facility uncommon to normal printing plants, would it not?

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct, sir; exactly so.

Senator MONRONEY. How much would that space occupy?

SPACE ALLOCATION

Mr. HARRISON. The Superintendent of Documents—about 350,000 square feet.

Senator MONRONEY. So, combining the two, how much extra floor space do you have? How much floor space do you have that would not normally be associated with an average type printing plant?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, at least 25 percent of the space would be used in nonprinting operations, and I think the percentage would run higher than that.

Senator MONRONEY. Are you including in there your paper storage which you say has to be abnormally high because the various types of printing that you have to do requires stockpiles of order stocks?

Mr. HARRISON. We handle over 600 different lots of paper.

Actually this additional space which sounds like a vast amount is just about going to be enough to clear the aisles in our plant today.

ANTICIPATED YEARLY SAVINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a breakdown of your saving? You have an excellent brief memorandum here, I have page 11 and page 11a, but your annual gross saving is $2,984,000, and I am wondering

what part of that, if any, would be by handling business that is not contracted out—none?

Mr. HARRISON. This is savings in our inplant productions and this is broken down on page 10 of the brochure which you have.

This reflects the operation as it was 2 years ago. We have not attempted to bring this up to date, so that saving, we think, would even be increased because of the increased costs of operation.

REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Senator MONRONEY. Is this $49 million figure inclusive of your equipment?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; that does not include equipment, except built-in equipment, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. Your normal printing equipment will either be moved from the old location or replaced with new equipment.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Have you any estimate of how much new equipment will be put in as you leave the old building?

I am sure you will try to modernize. It would be foolish to modernize the plant and use obsolete press equipment.

Mr. HARRISON. We are forecasting the completion of this building at least 4 years from now, and perhaps a little more. Within the next 12 months we will have examined as nearly as we can, every piece of equipment in our plant to see whether we think in 4 years it is going to be something we can move or if it will pay us to move it or if it will pay us to junk it and buy new or trade it in on new equipment.

But this we hope to be able to cover out of our operating funds.

AMORTIZATION THROUGH SAVINGS

Senator MONRONEY. And I believe you say that you can save enough money in how many years to pay for this?

Mr. HARRISON. In 11 years.

Senator MONRONEY. The savings in the overhead costs of an in-line plant versus an up and down plant would allow that to be paid out in 11 years?

Mr. HARRISON. Overall. That is right.

DISPOSITION OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. $1.5 million of that $4.5 million savings is based on your estimate of rentals of the old building?

I have looked at the old building and, as Chairman Hayden just mentioned to me, he is dead right, it is a building that raises some question in mind at least, as to its attractiveness to people who would like to locate an office.

I cannot imagine going into that building if I had a small business of any kind and wanted office facilities.

All of the new buildings that are going up around town, this $3 a square foot estimate, have you revised that in view of the present rental situation here in Washington?

Mr. HARRISON. We know good rental space is higher than that. Air conditioned, well lighted, like our office space is.

Senator MONRONEY. Industrial space, you will note, comes to almost 1 million feet, 322,000 square feet will be costed out at $1 per square foot for dead storage, and the other industrial space at $1.50 per square foot, which is 594,933 square feet.

Senator PROXMIRE. How old is that?

Mr. HARRISON. Building 3 about 1940, building 4 about the same time, the others were in 1903 and 1929; we have had no shortage of applicants for these buildings.

Mr. Schmidt could talk on that, but we have had any number of people in to look it over——

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that right?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes, sir. These are Government departments that are now either using inadequate space or rented space that could fit into this.

Senator PROXMIRE. My wife's grandfather worked in the old Printing Office down there; it must have been around 1910, I guess it is your oldest building, but except for—how much of your space is in the buildings built since 1940? Roughly, half?

Mr. HARRISON. Less than half. Building 3 has 564,000 square feet; the oldest building, building 1, has 468,000 square feet; building 2, which is built just on the rear of building 1, has 178,000; and our warehouse across North Capitol, which the Post Office Department wants very badly, has 162,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. There has been no discussion or talk of the possibility if you evacuated, of simply leveling this building?

Mr. HARRISON. That would be up to the GSA. I would think the building would be much too valuable to do that.

Senator PROXMIRE. In spite of its age.

Senator MONRONEY. Not 1940.

Mr. HARRISON. They are well maintained and for certain uses they would suit admirably for office space or light uses, but they are no longer adequate for the type of equipment that the printing industry is developing today.

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to thank you very much, and I want to thank you, sir.

NEW COMMERCIAL PRINTING PLANTS

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to ask a question of the Charles T. Main representative.

Is it a fact that in the development of new types of printing plants the trend is toward a one-line, one-story operation wherever possible?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That the up and down type of building is a relic of the past?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir; with a few exceptions.

Senator MONRONEY. We hear from the printing industry that the Donnelley Co. has a multistory operation. I have seen the plant along the old railroad tracks, that it is all up and down, that it does not have the broad, in-line development.

Mr. FLINT. With the one exception or few exceptions, I think you will find that the new addition for the National Geographic Magazine, all production is on one level. I think if you go through the plant you will find that insofar as it is possible for them to do so for the individual publications they can handle, they put as much of the production facility on one floor as they can. This does not eliminate the necessity for moving paper vertically, and this I understand and know. And they have made attempts within their complex of buildings to put conveyor systems and automation in as far as they can go, but it reaches a point where economics will not permit you to go any further with automation and they do have bottlenecks which I think they will readily admit they have, which do increase their costs of operation.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, it is impossible to install much automation as you said earlier in an up and down, old-fashioned plant—because of the space to get the automation equipment in?

Mr. FLINT. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. And the in-line is easier to install and can be put in at the time the building is built and, therefore, the cost of automating a plant would be very greatly reduced; would it not?

Mr. FLINT. This is correct.

LABOR COST

Senator MONRONEY. And the labor cost is what percentage, may I ask, or considered in the industry of the finished job?

Mr. FLINT. I would rather Mr. Harrison answer.

Mr. HARRISON. About two-thirds.

Senator MONRONEY. You figure two-thirds of the cost of the job would be in labor. So if you can more efficiently use your labor and reduce the cross haul and the wasted time and effort in moving paper up and down, and across, into an in-line production, that you are working on two-thirds of the cost?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And if you are able to effect savings in 11 years, you would have amortized your plant in that time, you might say from savings? The plant would have, perhaps what, a 50-year life?

Mr. FLINT. We would expect that; yes.

INITIAL SPACE DISTRIBUTION

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, there is one other thing we must not lose sight of, this is the tremendous savings in the handling of the initial distribution, which can again run as much as the savings which we have found to be possible in materials handling, because this again is materials handling.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it would be helpful to us to have in the record the amount of space in the building that will be office space, the amount that will be actual printing production space, the amount that will be storage space, the amount that will be space for the document room, and the space for the packaging room for the various departments. So we will have some way of judging, shall we say, the extracurricular space requirements of this plant over and against the normal requirements that would be generated in the customary commercial plant.

(The information referred to appears on page 193.)

IN-LINE TREND IN PRINTING PLANTS

Senator MONRONEY. Also if you could get from Mr. Main's people examples of new printing, new major printing plants that have been built in the last 4 or 5 years, whether they are built on a multilevel as a general rule or on a straight line, single level operation. Could that be supplied for the record?

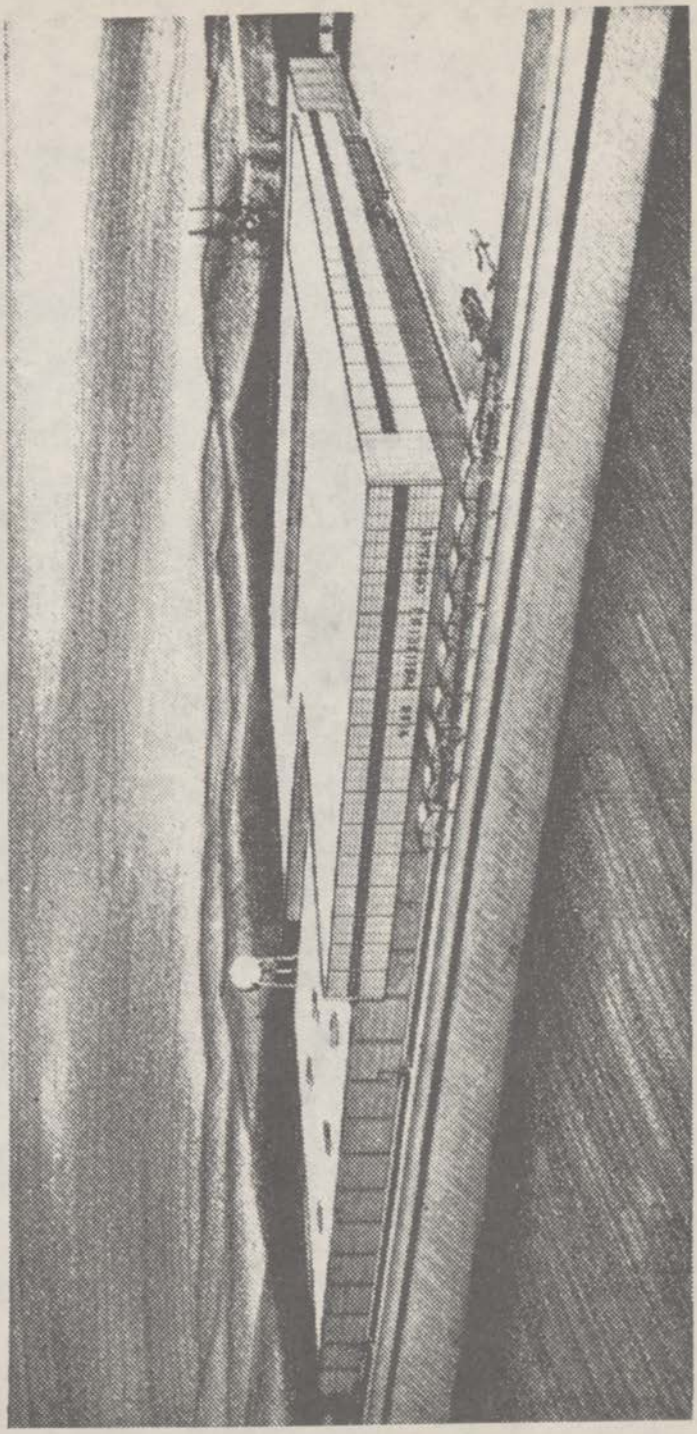
Mr. HARRISON. We can. Last year we gave you pictures of many new printing plants throughout the country and our staff has visited, I would say, the majority of the large printing plants throughout the United States, and we are able also to speak from firsthand knowledge that this one-floor production is not just an exception; it is the trend in the industry.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, may I ask Mr. Main's representative, if the Government Printing Office or the Congress were to project an eight-story building today and ask you to build a new building, would you think that they were just a little bit off their rocker?

Mr. FLINT. We would recommend against it, sir. That is what we are being paid for, to give our opinion based upon our knowledge and experience, so we would strongly recommend against it.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you. That answers my question.

(The information requested follows:)



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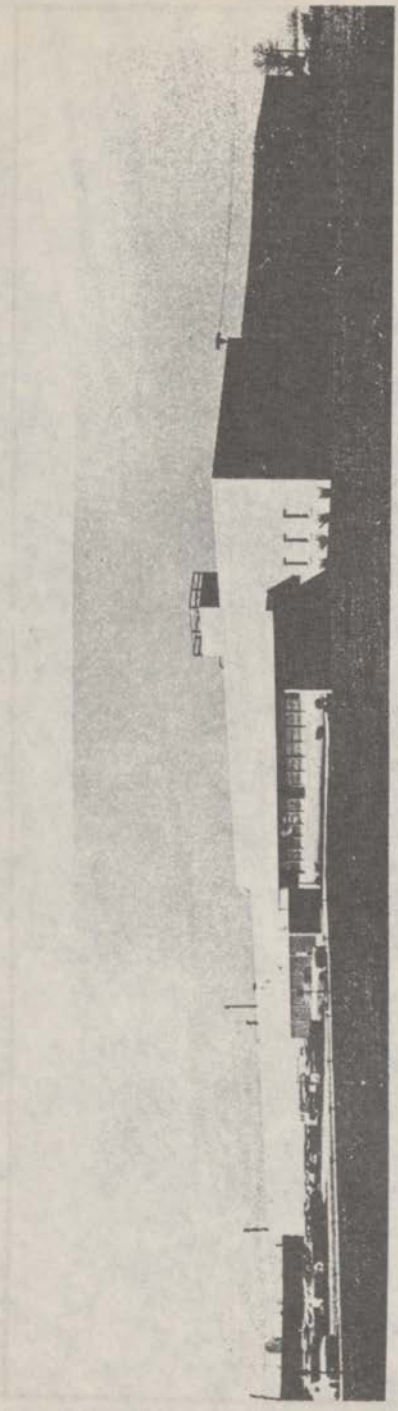

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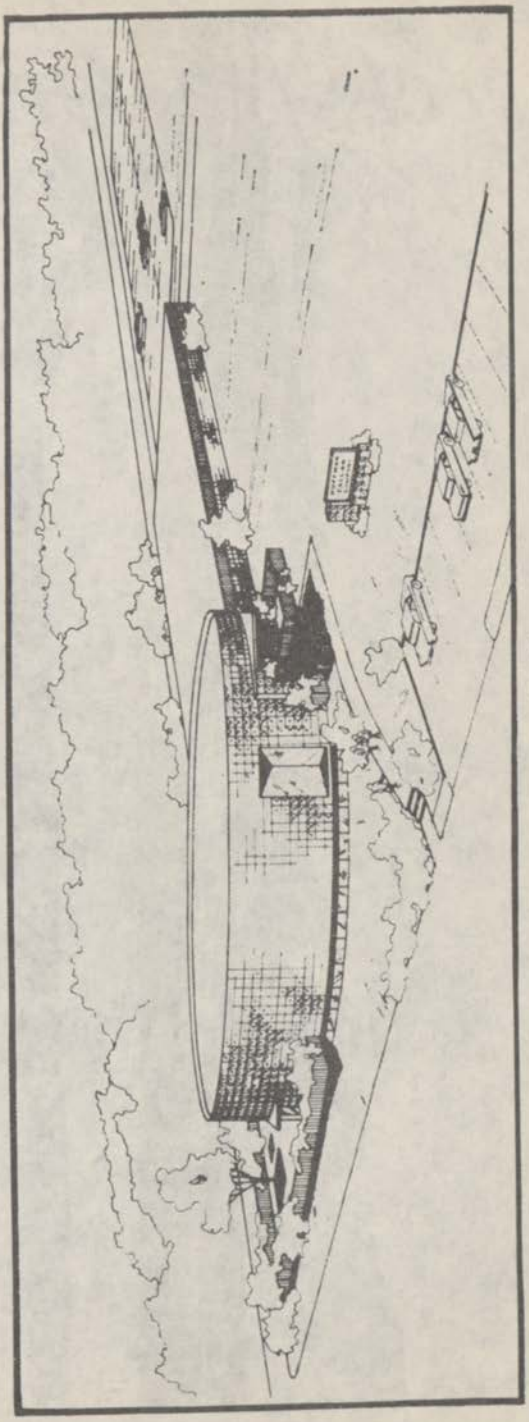

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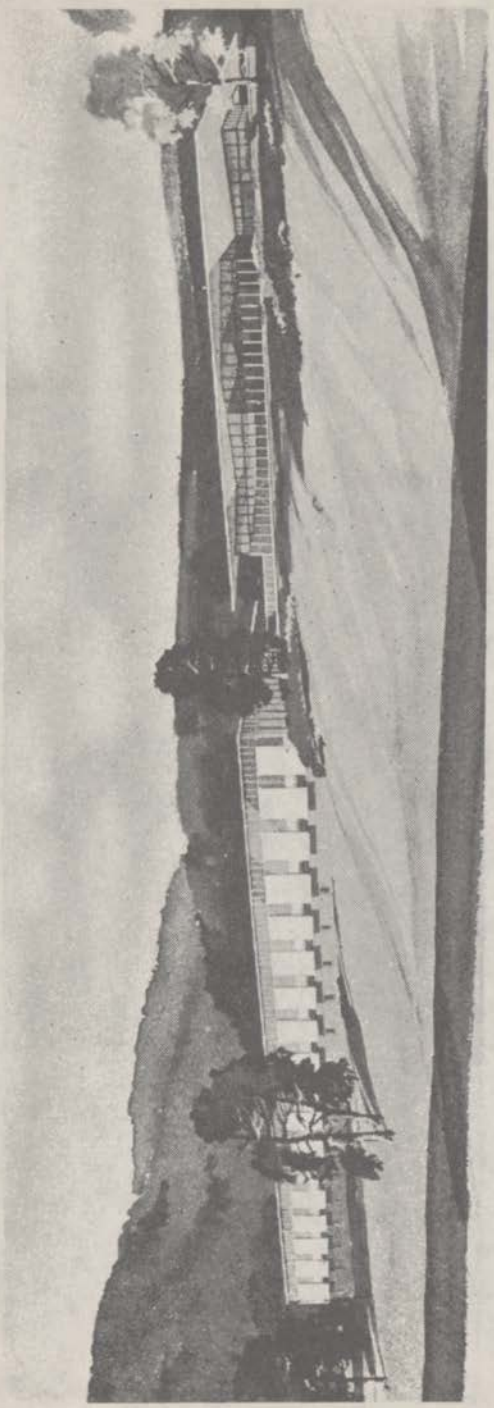

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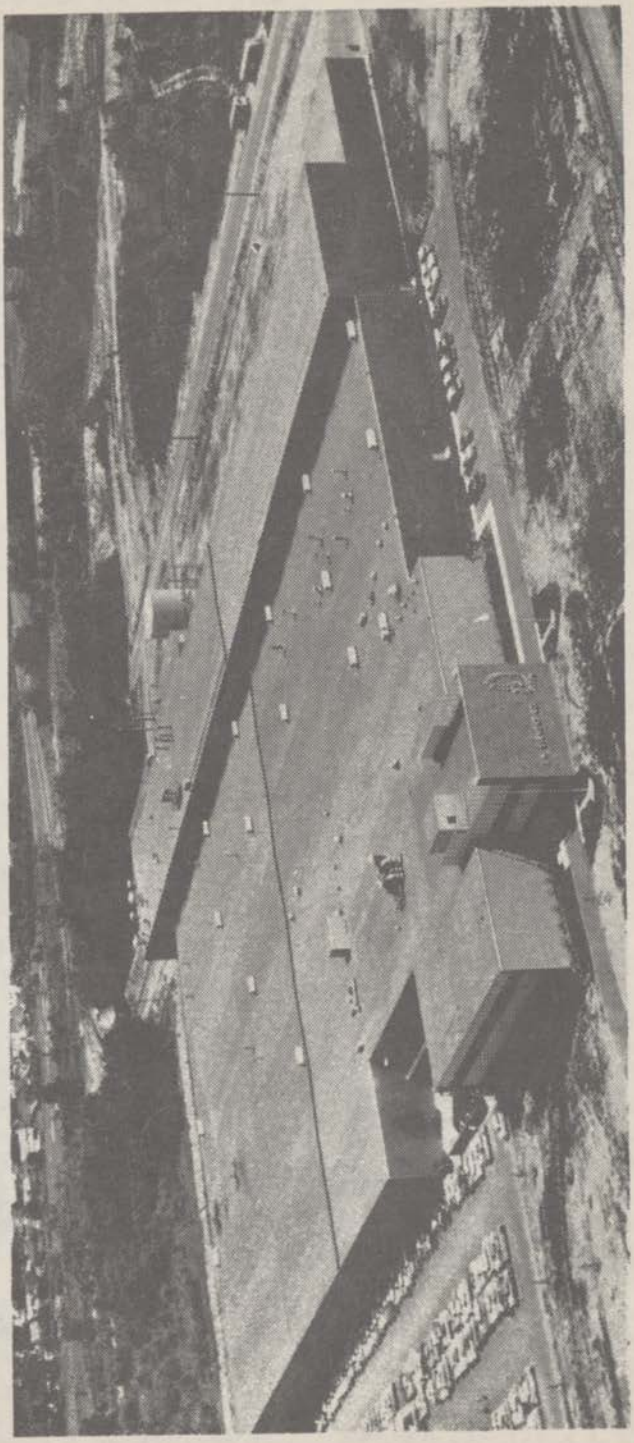

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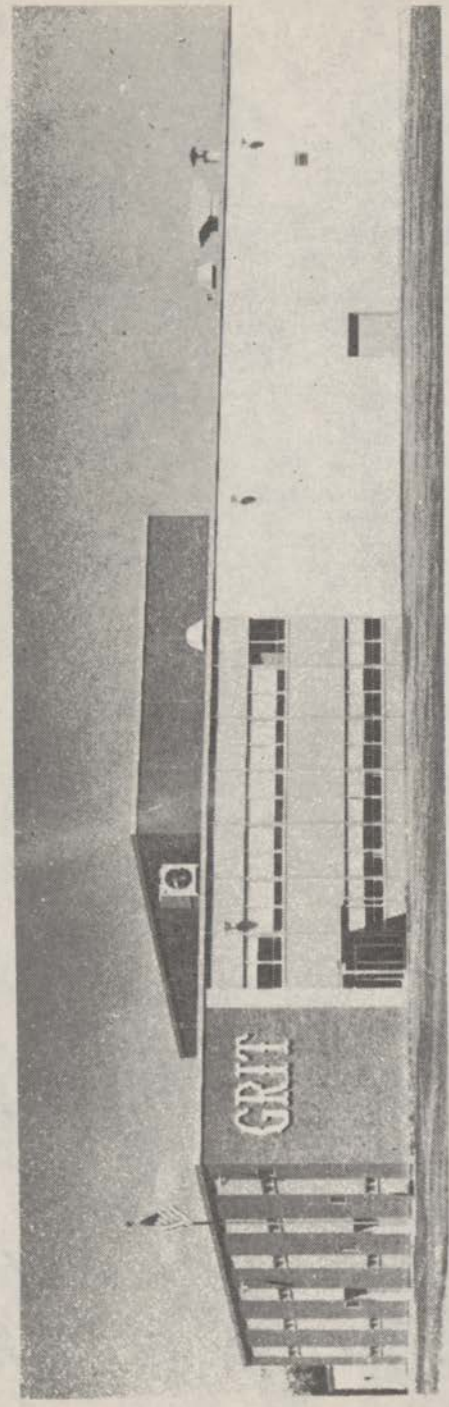

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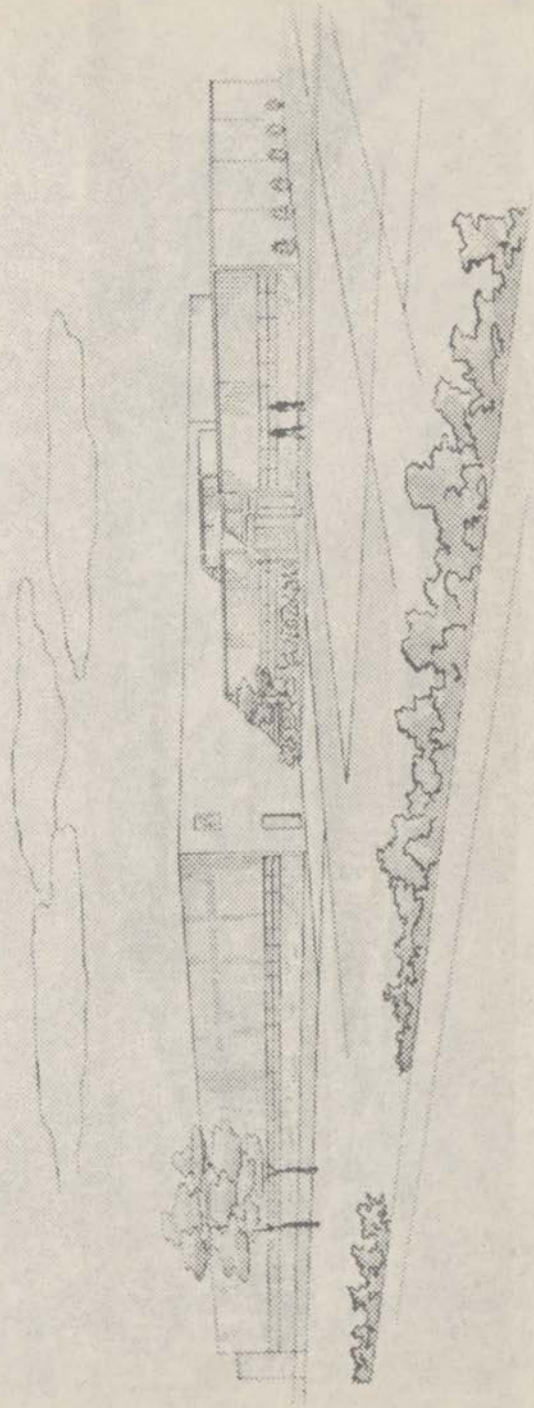

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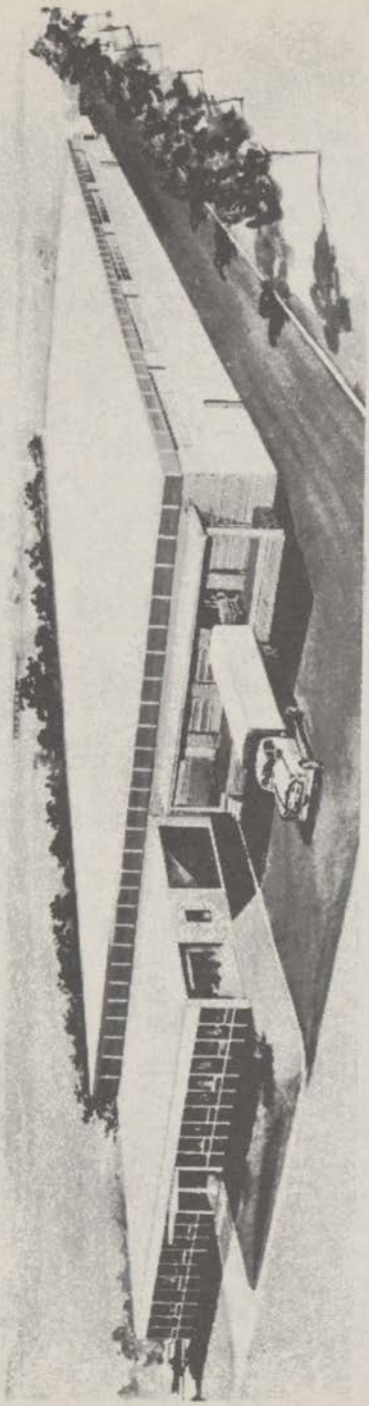

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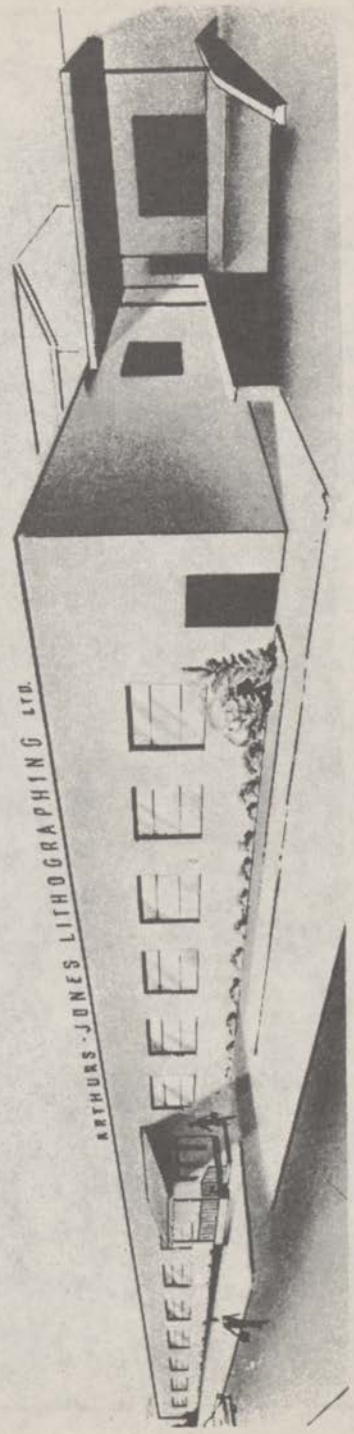
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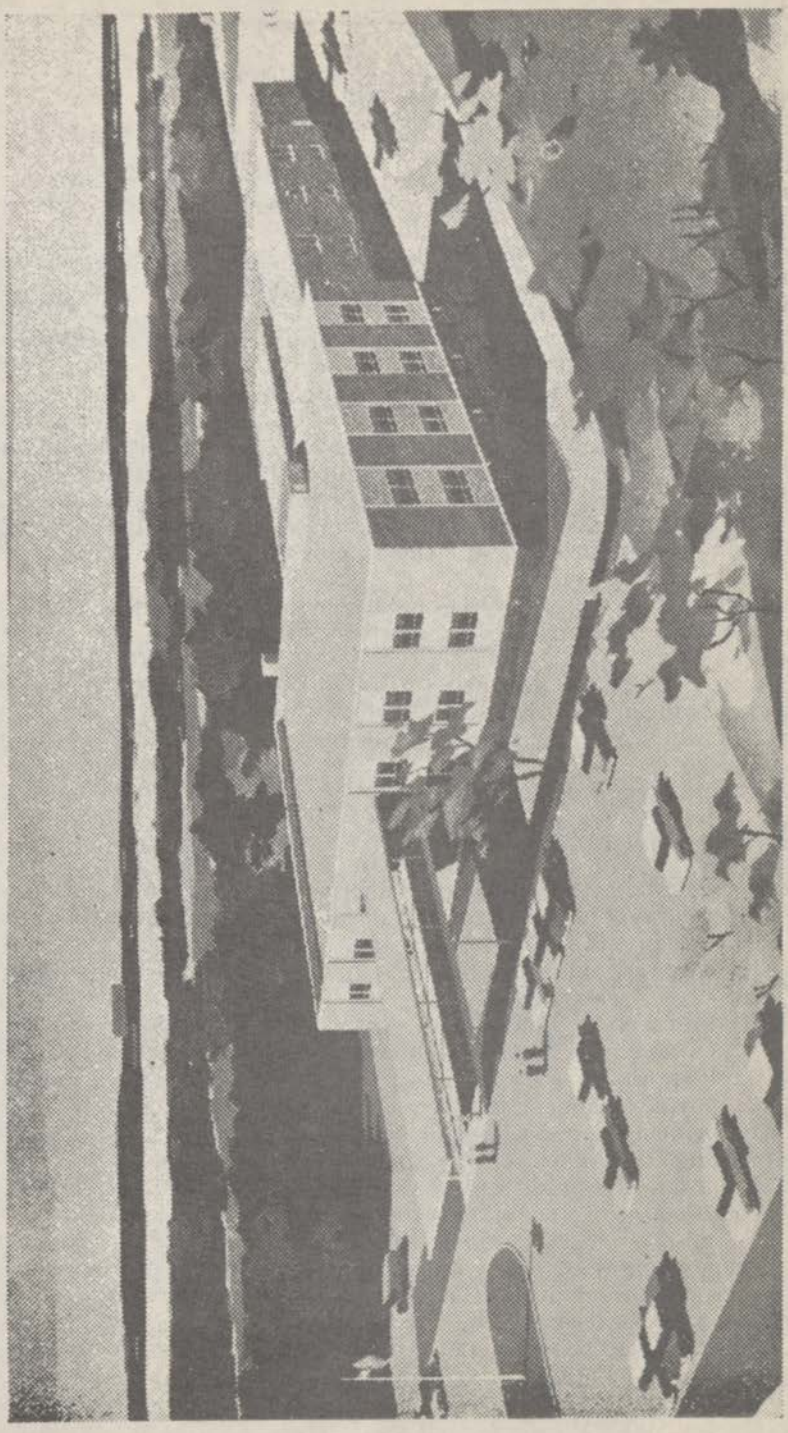
Phoenix, Ariz.



Staten Island (N.Y.)

RENTAL OF PRESENT QUARTERS

Chairman HAYDEN. In the event that the present quarters are vacated, what agency of the Government would dispose of the space?

Mr. HARRISON. The General Services Administration, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman HAYDEN. What do they tell you about the need for space in the District of Columbia that they are renting now that they could move in?

Mr. HARRISON. Would you be willing to have Mr. Schmidt speak on that? He is the Commissioner of Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Senator, we have over 40 million square feet of space in the metropolitan area of Washington, over 7 million square feet of space leased. We still have over 4 million square feet of space in temporary buildings. We would attempt to use the Government Printing Office buildings to rehouse agencies. We would attempt to put in these buildings operations that could use the space with a minimum of alterations. We have plenty of demands for the space.

Chairman HAYDEN. There is no question about the willingness of people who now occupy rented space to move into this building if it were properly equipped?

Mr. SCHMIDT. We would select operations to be put into these buildings that would minimize the cost of altering the buildings, try to use the buildings as it.

Chairman HAYDEN. I am trying to get at the idea; there are plenty of that kind of transfer to be made.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Senator, there are plenty of tenants for the four buildings.

Chairman HAYDEN. Thank you.

COMPETITIVE NATURE OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE FIELD PRINTING PLANTS

Senator MONRONEY. Could I ask another question of the Public Printer? You said how many Government printing offices are located outside of Washington, D.C.? You gave a figure earlier.

Mr. HARRISON. I think the field plants that are located outside of Washington are in excess of 300.

Senator MONRONEY. You are aware, of course, of the violent opposition of the printing industry to this projected building. Would it not be more appropriate for the needs of the competitive work that is being done by Government for them to concentrate their fire on these auxiliary printing units which do a type of printing more nearly corresponding to that which they might possibly supply?

Mr. HARRISON. I would think that would be right, sir; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, this is a printing office for specialties and specializations, in a special location, a cheaper cost of doing business might adversely affect a few Washington printers; but the average printer out across the country would be or should be more concerned with the competition from many of the smaller Government printing offices and other facilities for duplicating and processing books and pamphlets that are contained in many of the normal appropriation bills for Government agencies; is that not correct?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir. We have five field plants outside of Washington that come directly under the Government Printing Office. We have a small one in New York, a small one in Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

One of the first things I did when I assumed office was to authorize the managers of these offices to be procurement agents, and now they are buying a great deal of printing from commercial printers in these five cities. It is my understanding that the study which the Joint Committee on Printing has underway now of these field operations is pointed in that direction—to determine how much of what is being produced in these 300 plants could be purchased and still maintain the plants that have to be maintained for the service of the departments.

Senator MONRONEY. The smaller printshop in Oklahoma would have very little opportunity to low bid any Government work that was needed for sale or use or allocation to a department in Washington, D.C.

Mr. HARRISON. No; transportation costs would lick them right from the start.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. I think you said the printing of Government documents, I think out of the congressional mill of $16.5 million, that the Congressional Record costs $3,120,000 a year, the hearings $3.8 million; miscellaneous publications $2.5 million, none of which would perhaps be capable of being low bid and it must have a Washington distribution point. To me that would be $9.5 million worth of work there out of the $16.5 million business that Congress is doing. I imagine the forms, I believe you testified, last year that the various forms and various types of materials that Government departments need and require also does not lend itself very aptly to low bidding and to delivery dates that are compatible with the needs of the Government departments.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING CONTRACTS

Mr. HARRISON. Well, the urgent requirements certainly do not lend themselves. Take the income tax forms program. I think we purchased 60 percent of the income tax forms last year from commercial printers all around the country.

Senator MONRONEY. That would probably be one of the big blocks of printing that would be purchased by the Government, would it not? Because this has to go to some 40 or 60 million taxpayers, I presume. What is some of the other large-scale work contracted out on that basis?

Mr. HARRISON. We contract in excess of 70 percent of our periodicals from commercial concerns. This is the type of thing that we can buy very readily, because it is a planned publication on a predetermined schedule and the commercial plants can then afford to bid on it.

The National ZIP Code Directory, 1,800 pages—if you have not seen it, it is an enormous thing—we purchased that.

SPECIALTY PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. Contracted it out?

Mr. HARRISON. Contracted out, yes, sir; anything we have sufficient leadtime for or anything over and above the requirement for filler work that we need in our plant. If it lends itself at all, and if the time element would allow us, then we buy it. We buy all of our specialty work, marginally punched forms, interleaved carbon forms, multicolor work. We buy 99 percent because they are specialty items and we do not acquire specialty equipment to compete with the industry.

The thing we are trying to do, as I repeated over and over, is to do the basic work we have to do by law and then to keep enough work in the plant to give us a well rounded operation.

Senator MONRONEY. No one has ever urged that the Government get out of the printing business, as I understand it, though apparently they do not wish the lower cost operations to be possible which they in their new plants insist upon; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. I would think so, Senator.

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRACTED WORK

Senator YARBOROUGH. Well, I think the question was covered, Mr. Chairman, before I got here. I believe you have testified as to the percentage of the Government printing that is done by the Government plants and the percentage contracted out, did you say it was about 50–50?

Mr. HARRISON. Pretty close, and I have for the record, if you would like, a breakdown on this from 1940——

(The breakdown referred to appears on p. 432.)

Senator YARBOROUGH. What percentage was contracted out in 1940?

Mr. HARRISON. In 1940, about 29 percent was contracted out.

Senator MONRONEY. How much does that come to in dollars?

Mr. HARRISON. That came to about $1.8 million.

Senator MONRONEY. What is your last year that you have now?

Mr. HARRISON. The last figure contracted out was $54,355,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Being what percentage?

Mr. HARRISON. It amounts to 45.7 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. For what year?

Mr. HARRISON. That was 1964.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have received some protests that too much printing is done in the Government Printing Office, not enough contracted out. I think these figures utterly refute that, and the percentage, the constantly increasing percentage being contracted out, shows that the private segment of printing is getting at least their fair share, if not more. Certain printing, I think, should be done by the Government Printing Office, and I personally am not in favor of putting such impediments in the way of the Government Printing Office that they cannot do a good and competent and fair job, and print that portion of the Government printing that ought to be Government printing.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think these figures show the constant attrition of the printing done by the Government—that the private sector is getting a tremendous amount of printing.

LOCATION OF PROPOSED BUILDING

I have a question. How far out from the Capitol will this plant be?

Mr. HARRISON. Let me show you on a chart, if I may. It will be about 3½ miles. It is well within the criteria that was set up by the committee. This is the Training School site here, and this has been circled with 1-mile lines.

Now, the Capitol falls just about in the middle between the third- and the fourth-mile lines.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What effect will that have—can you still be rendering as efficient service in delivering to the Capitol and the departments?

Mr. HARRISON. We think we can give better service, because this in-line flow of production that we will be able to have in this building will enable us to produce the work quicker. So the few minutes more it will require to deliver, I think, will be made up entirely by the advantage gained in production.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It will be more than made up?

Mr. HARRISON. We have timed this from this point to the Capitol in our slow trucks, and we find only about a 5- to 6-minute difference in travel time required compared with our present location.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In a slow, loaded truck?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; I think it took 16 to 18 minutes on an average from the Training School site, and our average from the present Office to the Capitol itself runs around 11 minutes, because of the stoplight situation.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, do you think we ought to have a copy of that map printed with our report, greatly reduced?

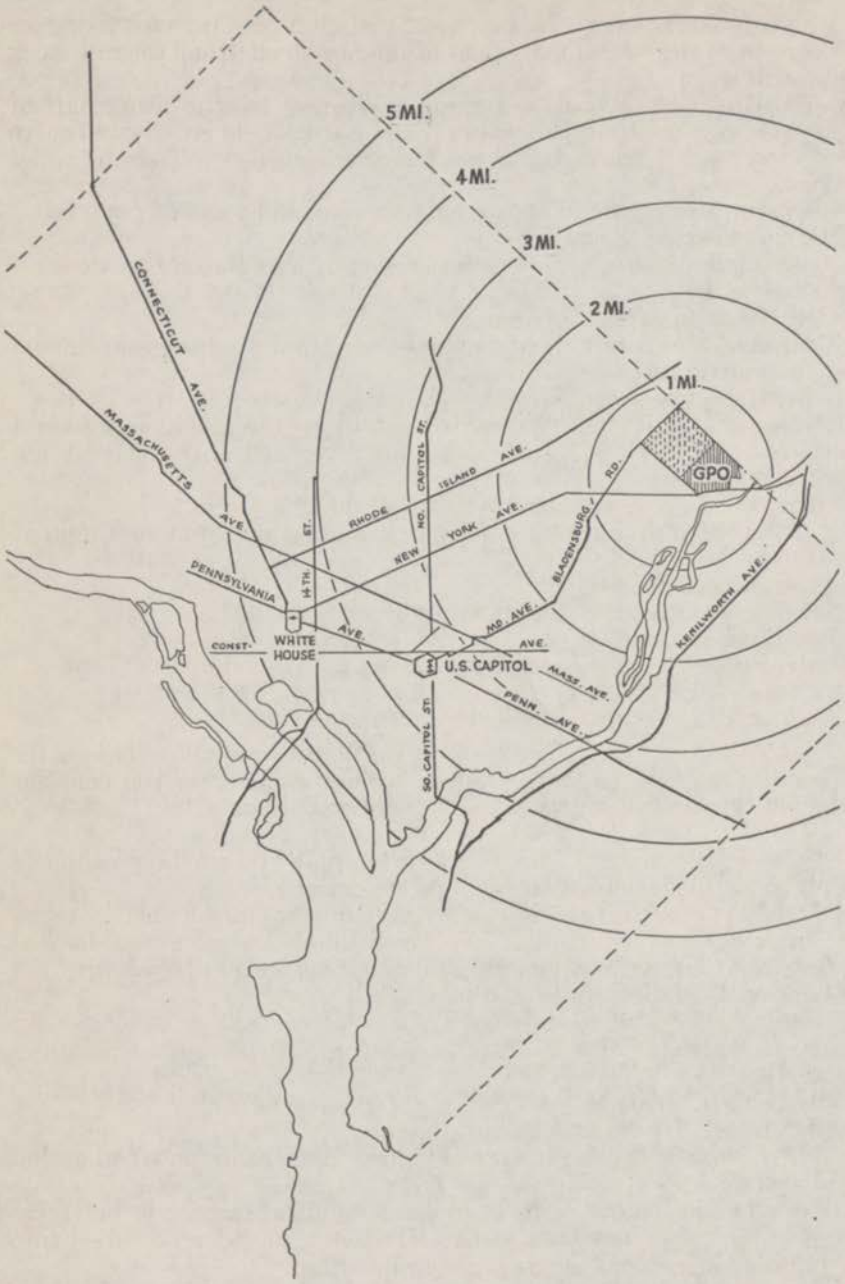
Senator MONRONEY. I believe we would be wise to have a copy in there. I do not know whether it would photograph well. I think if you have someone in your shop to draw a sketch showing the location of the plant and the location of the Capitol and maybe the White House or Treasury or State Department, so we could identify those as to their locations in the circle.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would like to add that as an exhibit.

Mr. HARRISON. We could probably find a map that would be a little more adaptable to that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, that is all the questions I have.

(The sketch requested follows:)



SAVINGS THROUGH RAILROAD TRACKAGE

Senator YARBOROUGH. This site will be on trackage; will it have railroad trackage?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This in itself will eliminate perhaps 1 or 2 or 5 percent of the cost of movement of the raw stock in and the raw stock out, will it not?

Mr. HARRISON. About 50 percent. We now have to bring half of our raw stock in from Franconia, Va., by truck. It is delivered there by freight, and trucked in from Franconia, which is 16 or 17 miles away.

Senator MONRONEY. You can bring it clear in by rail?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. So it is just rolled off into the storage dock; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And unloaded out of the storage dock and right into the area where it is needed?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. The cost of handling then would represent a very definite saving in personnel and overhead that today is not possible.

Mr. HARRISON. It would save us nearly 300 employees.

Senator MONRONEY. 300 employees would be saved in handling that stock?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. May I ask Mr. Main's representative again, what is your name?

Mr. FLINT. Mr. Flint, sir.

ADVANTAGES OF RAILROAD TRACKAGE

Senator MONRONEY. May I ask you if in your recommendations for locations for new printing plants in your business, do you consider the location on trackage as an advantage to be sought for?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, we do.

Senator MONRONEY. And wherever possible you would recommend they be on trackage for a large, major operation?

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir. For a large major operation that is using a large quantity of paper. We have on several occasions located plants that are not on trackage, but those are generally job printing plants using small quantities of paper.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any percentage in mind in your surveys the economies would represent, 2, 3, 5 percent in handling costs?

Mr. FLINT. I do not.

Mr. LEWIS. There is no universal figure.

Mr. FLINT. It is not a universal figure. It depends on whether you buy roll stock——

Senator MONRONEY. This is an essential advantage, to be on trackage so the paper only has to be moved once and can be rolled into storage and taken out for use with one handling.

Mr. FLINT. Yes, sir. There are other advantages than just the handling of paper and that is paper damage. Every time you handle a roll or skid of paper, you take a chance of damage to paper and this paper costs a lot of money.

Senator MONRONEY. This paper now has to be moved under how long a tunnel?

Mr. HARRISON. Under North Capitol Street.

Senator MONRONEY. You said under a stream?

Mr. HARRISON. Tiber Creek; every once in a while we get a leak and have to go in and put a patch on it. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that one of the requirements that the Committee on Printing approved was that this be on trackage.

Senator MONRONEY. One of the problems at the Bolling site was you had to put trackage down?

Mr. HARRISON. No, the track did come fairly close to the site. They have a B. & O. spur line that goes down to the Navy operations further down that track.

DOCKING FACILITIES

Senator MONRONEY. What is the situation regarding dockage for trucks loading in and loading out vis-a-vis the old location in relationship to the new?

DOCKAGE IN PRESENT LOCATION

Mr. HARRISON. We have practically no dockage in our present location. I think the maximum number of trailer trucks that we can handle would be six at any one time and we have about five docks for short-coupled trucks, and that is it. It means a long line of trucks standing, waiting to get to the docks, and it means that in our own operation we cannot handle tractor-trailer trucks because we do not have a place for them, so we have to handle all short coupled or motor bed attached trucks.

Senator MONRONEY. Which adds to the cost of doing business materially?

Mr. HARRISON. And we cannot jockey them in Jackson Alley where the only docks are located which have direct entrance into the plant proper. The other docks are away around in back of the post office building in our paper warehouse.

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED COST

Senator MONRONEY. In your estimates of your $49 million, $49,163,000, you state design engineering supervision is $3,055,000; improvements, $43,028,000; fallout shelter, $80,000; costs incident to moving, $3 million; for the total of $49,163,000.

INCREASE OVER ORIGINAL ESTIMATE

Now, will you show where the increase of the $2 million occurred? Did it occur in the improvement portion of the bill? I am sure it must have.

Mr. HARRISON. You see on page 11(a), Senator, which is just under that, I believe, a complete breakdown showing the difference in cost of site 1 compared to site 7.

Senator MONRONEY. But your original estimate—what is bothering us was the original estimate based on General Services Administration prospectus of $47,287,000. Now the estimate for site No. 7, which is Anacostia-Bolling, I would presume, was $52,140,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Total; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. So you dropped back to $49,163,000, but you are still roughly $2 million above the original estimated cost. Now,

this original estimated cost is not broken down. It lumps all the basic improvements. What I wish you to tell us is why the site No. 1 figures against the basic improvement are some $2 million more than the original GSA estimate? Is this because it was made earlier and construction costs have gone up?

Mr. HARRISON. Partially that. Mr. Chairman, when General Services Administration made this original estimate it was, as I understand, on a so much per-square-foot basis for building an industrial building.

When the engineering concern came on board and began to study the problems of adapting a building to fit a particular type of operation such as a printing plant, there were some increases in costs.

For instance, the original estimate as I understand from General Services Administration covered only air cooling for comfort. In a printing plant you have to have humidity control in some departments as well, so there was an increase in air conditioning. There was an increase in several other small items to amount to that $1.8 million.

ADDITIONAL INCREASES COMPENSATED

Senator MONRONEY. I note in here, too, site development for the Anacostia site was $569,000 but the site development for the training school site is $3,627,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. But you compensate for that by the lack of relocating sewer costs at $1,750,000, extra foundations, $2,811,000; and roof parking of $600,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

SITE DEVELOPMENT COST

Senator MONRONEY. Now, why is the cost of the site development so much higher than at Anacostia?

Mr. HARRISON. Because of the movement of the earth, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. That is a pretty cheap part of the construction cost. That is the one thing we can do cheaper now than before World War II.

Mr. HARRISON. The moving of earth for that is $2,371,000.

Senator MONRONEY. That is just for the site. That is not for any additional space you are giving to the Boys Training School?

Mr. HARRISON. No; this is just the site that will be assigned to the Government Printing Office. There is an under drainage situation there that we have to consider of $69,000 because the earth is heavy; the engineers tell us before we put the slab on we will have to put some under drainage. There is also a spread footing which will be about a half a million dollars which would not have been used if we piled. In the total, it washes itself out, the lack of piling.

Senator MONRONEY. You say the site will leave unencumbered most of the area there to be used for other purposes, and you will really—you utilize all of the space that will be taken away from the Boys Training School?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I want to ask that the papers submitted, 11 and 11(a) be printed in the record, of course.

(These pages appear on pp. 192 and 193 of this hearing.)

Senator Hayden, do you have any further questions?

Chairman HAYDEN. No questions.
Senator MONRONEY. Senator Yarborough?
Senator YARBOROUGH. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.
(The pages referred to follow:)

GENERAL

In 1956 the Joint Committee on Printing directed the Public Printer to investigate the possibility of expanding the Government Printing Office's warehouse facilities.

In 1961, as a result of this study, the Congress authorized the construction of a four-story and basement fireproof annex to the Government Printing Office (Public Law 87-373). However, the growing space requirements and rising dollar volume soon made it apparent that additional space, over and above that provided by the annex, would be needed. Consequently, the Public Printer asked that General Services Administration delay action on the annex until such time as the Office could reexamine its overall storage and production space requirements.

In April of 1963 Congressman Robert E. Jones, chairman of the Public Buildings Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee, asked why the delay was requested. The Public Printer met with Chairman Jones and explained that a comprehensive reevaluation of our needs seemed advisable before proceeding with construction. He also explained that such a study was presently underway. As a practical matter, transferring certain operations to the proposed annex would further complicate the vertical-handling problems associated with moving paper and printed materials, not moderate them.

Chairman Jones, Deputy Administrator Knott of General Services Administration, and the Public Printer met in May to review the Government Printing Office space problem. The Public Printer stated that he felt the most lasting and desirable solution to the Government Printing Office's space dilemma was relocation to a plant designed and engineered to the Government Printing Office's specific needs. Deputy Administrator Knott agreed and offered the full cooperation of the General Services Administration.

At Mr. Knott's suggestion a meeting was arranged with Mr. Robert T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Buildings, General Services Administration, to discuss the relocation concept. At this meeting Mr. Daly strongly favored the relocation idea. His office proceeded to locate a number of sites which the Public Printer and staff members visited. The site which most nearly met the criteria for the proposed relocation was a portion of the Bolling-Anacostia airbase.

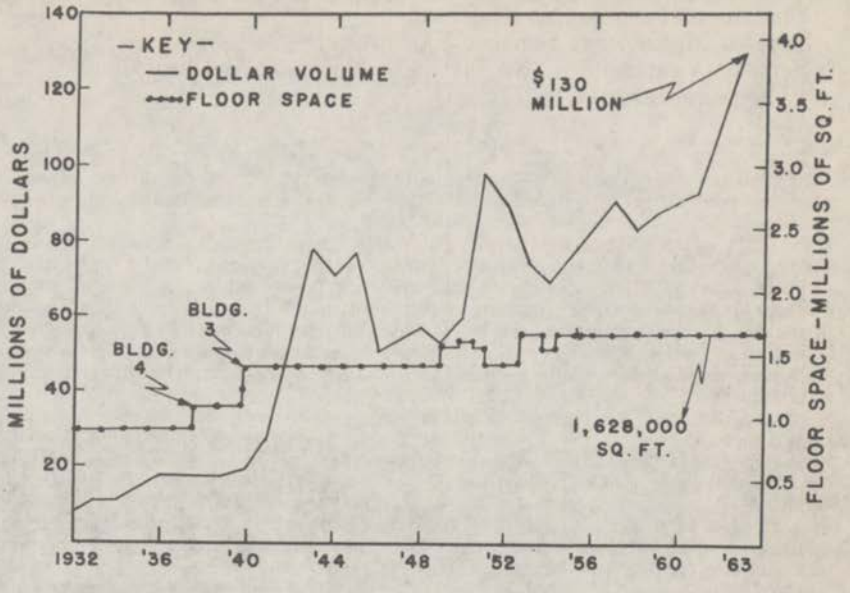
Practical studies of paper movement from railroad car and truck to storage locations, and later to production areas, were conducted. These studies revealed that vertical movement by elevator, plus time lost waiting for elevators, caused movement costs to be many times greater than supposed.

The straight-line arrangement of key production equipments is prohibited by insufficient floor space plus restricted floor loadings and in many instances limited ceiling height and columnar spacing. Crowding high-speed machinery into severely cramped locations prevents its being used to full advantage by restricting running rates and making periodic stoppages necessary for feeder loading and delivery unloading. The complete dependence upon elevators for movement between manufacturing stations nullifies efforts to streamline production operations. Safety hazards and spoilage of both materials and products are created by crowding skid storage into work areas.

Moreover, fixed rental and transportation costs are incurred for storage at locations far removed from the main plant where these materials are used. The best solution to this problem is storing paper at, or near work areas which use it.

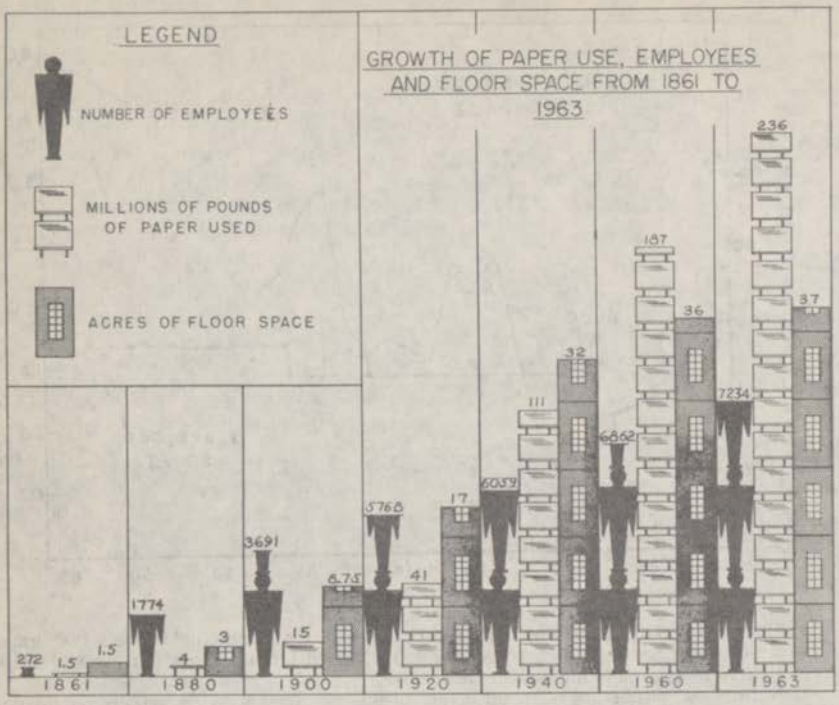
The Government Printing Office's present needs do not contemplate calling in work which is now procured commercially. They are predicated upon present-day requirements and projections of these requirements into the immediate future. On the contrary, contract printing has shown a regular annual growth rate. It now accounts for more than one-third of our annual dollar volume. The Government Printing Office will continue its long-established policy of buying specialty printing, and book and job printing which exceeds its normal capacities, consistent with Joint Committee on Printing regulations and the prudent expenditure of public funds.

The Government Printing Office's steady business growth and the static space situation is shown in the following chart. This chart compares dollar volume with gross floor space.



Since occupying building 3 in 1940 (Government Printing Office's last expansion) dollar volume has steadily trended upward from approximately $20 million in 1940 to nearly $130 million in 1963.

Pounds of paper used is an even better yardstick with which to measure growth. (See chart below.) For example, in 1940 the Government Printing Office used 111 million pounds of paper. By 1963, however, the Government Printing Office was using more than twice this amount—236 million pounds. Almost every pound of this paper has been printed, cut, folded, bound, or subjected to many hand and machine operations in the same floor space which was considered only adequate 24 years ago when building 3 was occupied.



RENTAL SPACE

At the present time the Government Printing Office rents 171,000 square feet of storage space at the General Services Administration's Parr-Franconia warehouse, located approximately 15 miles from this Office. The annual cost of this operation exceeds $300,000. Warehousing 28 million pounds of paper, 8 million envelopes, and 140,000 cartons at this location is inconvenient, costly, and wasteful, since every pound of paper must be rehandled and transported 15 miles to place it at the point of use. If sufficient space were available at the plant to include this storage, more than four-fifths of the total cost of the Franconia operation would be eliminated. The General Services Administration has been most patient in view of their own pressing need for space which we now occupy in this facility. Recently the Government Printing Office also found it necessary to rent 30,000 square feet of storage space at the Washington Star warehouse.

DISTRIBUTION

The present system of distributing printed material is both costly and time consuming. Throughout the Federal Establishment in the Washington area a great many individuals are engaged in this activity—one which is more often than not, accomplished by hand. Using this method, printing is counted, wrapped, packaged, labeled, and delivered by this Office to the ordering agency. They in turn must again handle this material by unwrapping, counting for each distribution point, rewrapping, repackaging, and relabeling for shipment in mail bags or cartons to secondary destinations.

The Public Printer has been approached repeatedly with requests that the Government Printing Office assume the distribution of Government publications for its customer agencies. The lack of adequate space has prevented the Government Printing Office from providing this service. When sufficient space is made available, the Public Printer hopes to concentrate these fragmented distribution activities in a centralized distribution facility within the Government Printing Office. By doing this, it will be possible to automate many of the functions now performed by hand and eliminate the duplication of effort and delay in putting Government publications in user's hands.

RELOCATION PROGRAM

Faced with growing demands for printing, and the attendant need for warehousing greater paper tonnages, provisions for more space at the present location would only partially ease the situation. The real need is not only for additional space but space which can be used most effectively. In order to fill congressional and agency requirements, meet production schedules, and still maintain a reasonable and competitive price structure, the Office must modernize and streamline production operations along the lines tested and proven by commercial establishments. Basically, costs incurred by the vertical movement of raw stock and printed material, from processing point to processing point, are excessive. The only practical way to attack these costs is to place printing equipment, using paper and printed stock, close to paper storage points, and in turn these storage points should be placed close to receiving operations. This concept requires that printing presses and bindery machinery be placed on one level. If this idea is carried out paper storage and warehousing facilities would be placed on the same level. In short, to obtain maximum production and storage effectiveness it is necessary to relocate to a new structure designed and built to meet these criteria.

By far the greatest percentage of prime stock is received by rail. Rail shipments must be made to warehouse building No. 4, across North Capitol Street from production installations in buildings 1, 2, and 3. Each pound of paper received must be lowered from storage levels in building 4, power-trucked through the underground tunnel connecting buildings 4 and 3, and then raised to points of use in buildings 1, 2, or 3. These points of use are vertically separated by as many as seven floors. (See drawing p. 15).

Most of the truck-transported paper stock, while only a fraction of that received by rail, must also be delivered to receiving docks at the building 4 warehouse. Therefore, this paper, too, must be subjected to multiple lifting and transporting to place it at points of use.

The advantages to be derived from relocation of the Government Printing Office to a site such as the Bolling-Anacostia Air Base, where vertical movement of materials could be eliminated (see drawing, p. 16), may be summarized as follows:

1. Will permit construction of a functional two-story building engineered to meet the Government Printing Office's specific needs.
2. Will place production equipment in best location, and on same level with storage and shipping areas, assuring the free flow of work in and out.
3. Preferred type of construction will be far less costly than multistory construction.
4. Will significantly lower the costs of moving rail-received paper to production areas, and reduce attendant stock damage.
5. Will enable existing buildings 1, 2, and 3 to be conveyed to General Services Administration, thereby helping to alleviate the Government-wide shortage of office space in the close-in metropolitan area.
6. Will make warehouse building No. 4 available to the Post Office Department.
7. Will allow for concentration of distribution center activities which will reduce costs and delays presently associated with this activity.
8. Will lower fixed maintenance costs for building and facilities.
9. Will permit logical and simplified expansion should the need arise in the future.
10. Will permit free access by truck, auto, and rail traffic.
11. Will provide for employee parking.
12. Will permit type of construction which will reduce noise levels and vibration associated with high-speed printing machinery.
13. Will allow centralized utility systems to be "built in," thereby reducing fixed costs and improving reliability.
14. Will improve plant safety.
15. One level for heavy production operations will permit machine grouping for maximum output.
16. Will improve supervisory efficiency and overall communications.
17. Will serve to improve standards of service to the Congress and other customer agencies through simplified work flow and materials handling.

With the foregoing advantages in mind estimated costs were developed for production and storage operations in a two-story structure. The two-story plan was selected since it offered sufficient floor area for heavy production and

paper storage and would permit the light production units responsible for supporting operations, such as composing, platemaking and planning, on the second level. By placing heavy production on the ground floor, high floor loading and wide bay spacing could be obtained without resorting to heavy expensive bearing walls. Most important, however, it places paper receiving and storage areas contiguous to press and bindery equipment. This type of construction also tends to reduce noise and vibration. It is anticipated that administrative offices would also be placed on the second level. A space comparison table showing present and proposed allocations of floor space is located on page 13.

The results of this study are shown in the following cost statement which compares present costs with estimated costs in the proposed relocated facility.

Present annual operating costs compared with projected annual operating costs in new structure

	Present annual costs	Personnel as of June 30, 1963	Estimated cost in new structure	Estimated personnel reduction
1. Material handling labor in production	$1,239,000	192	$657,000	78.0
2. Other labor in production	31,220,000	3,919	30,320,000	120.0
3. Paper and material handling in stores	1,733,000	184	1,077,000	70.0
4. Manning elevators	54,000	9	None	9.0
5. Modernization and depreciation of elevators	150,000	----------	10,000	----------
6. Elevator and conveyor maintenance (including escalators)	177,000	25	18,000	23.0
7. Incinerator operation and maintenance	19,000	4.5	7,000	3.0
8. Window maintenance	36,000	7.25	16,000	4.0
9. Door maintenance	22,000	3	5,000	2.5
10. Building structure maintenance	149,000	20	100,000	7.0
11. Driveways, sidewalks and lawns	3,000	0.25	30,000	−6.0
12. Plumbing maintenance	47,000	6	32,000	2.0
13. Air-conditioning, heating and ventilation maintenance	139,000	16	116,000	3.0
14. Electric truck maintenance	103,000	12	64,000	5.0
15. Other costs, including administration and documents	10,722,000	1,843	10,377,000	70.0
(a) Field service	3,118,000	496	3,118,000	0
(b) Details	996,000	125	996,000	0
(c) WAE, Superintendent of Documents	469,000	329	469,000	0
(d) WAE, disbursing office	63,000	43	63,000	0
Total	50,459,000	7,234	47,475,000	390.5

Note: Net annual savings, $2,984,000.

ESTIMATED COST OF RELOCATION

Design, engineering, supervision, etc	$3,055,000
Improvements	43,028,000
Fallout shelter	80,000
Costs incident to moving	3,000,000
Total estimated cost	49,163,000
Appropriated, Public Law 88-454, for the site selections and general plans and designs of buildings	−2,500,000
To be appropriated	46,663,000
Annual gross savings	2,984,000
Annual rental value of space to be conveyed to GSA (based on GSA estimates):	
Office space at $3 per square foot—107,209 square feet	322,000
Industrial space at $1.50 per square foot—594,933 square feet	892,000
Storage space at $1 per square foot—322,874 feet	322,000
Total rental value	1,537,000
Total savings	[1] 4,521,000
Amortization period—years	10.8

[1] This total savings figure does not include the savings which are anticipated through assumption of distribution responsibilities by the Government Printing Office.

NOTE.—This reestimate dated June 1965 is based on the assignment of a specific site at the National Training School area and on studies of this particular site made by GSA and Charles T. Main, Inc. These figures are the best possible estimates as of this date.

REESTIMATE SCHEDULE

	Original estimate, based on GSA's prospectus	Estimate for site No. 7	Estimate for site No. 1
Demolition		$400,000	
Construction		28,203,000	$28,203,000
Air conditioning		7,300,000	7,300,000
Elevators		500,000	500,000
Built-in equipment		950,000	950,000
Site development		569,000	3,627,000
Utilities—Water, electric, etc		80,000	323,000
Relocating sewer		1,750,000	
Extra foundations		2,811,000	
Roof parking		600,000	
Reservations		80,000	80,000
Contingencies		2,157,000	2,045,000
Basic improvements	$40,926,000	45,400,000	43,028,000
Design, engineering, supervision, etc	3,257,000	3,660,000	3,055,000
Fallout shelter	104,000	80,000	80,000
Costs incident to moving	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total estimated cost	47,287,000	52,140,000	49,163,000

The encouraging results of the preceding cost comparisons, the relatively short period of amortization and the marginal advantages of making the present site available to meet other governmental space needs serves to strongly recommend relocation as a sound and practicable course of action. After the cost of this proposal has been recovered this action will continue to serve the public interest through reduced operating and fixed expenditures, and the rental value of the released office, industrial, and storage space.

On September 23, 1963, the Public Printer presented this relocation proposal to the Joint Committee on Printing. It was favorably endorsed by the Joint Committee on Printing and the Public Printer was authorized to present this proposal to the appropriate congressional committees.

Space comparison

	Now	Proposed
	Square feet	*Square feet*
Production	475,000	615,000
Delivery and shipping	20,000	72,000
Receiving and storage	380,000	440,000
Administration	95,000	120,000
Documents	151,000	210,000
Distribution	[1] 5,000	100,000
Maintenance and buildings equipment	95,000	110,000
Cafeteria, recreation, and miscellaneous	175,000	233,000
Total net floor space	1,396,000	1,900,000
Utility and service area (halls, stairways, shafts, toilets, elevators, etc.)	232,000	285,000
Gross floor space	1,628,000	2,185,000

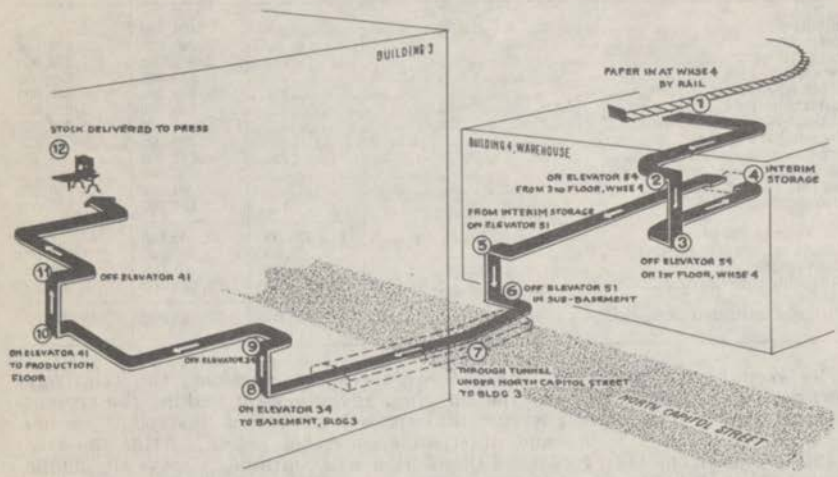
[1] Estimated.

Estimated minimum acreage requirements at site such as Bolling-Anacostia Airbase

	Acres
Buildings—1,092,000 square feet	25
Parking—1,000 cars, at 100 per acre	10
Roads, docks, and railroad spur	6
Future expansion, landscaping, and miscellaneous	33
Total	74

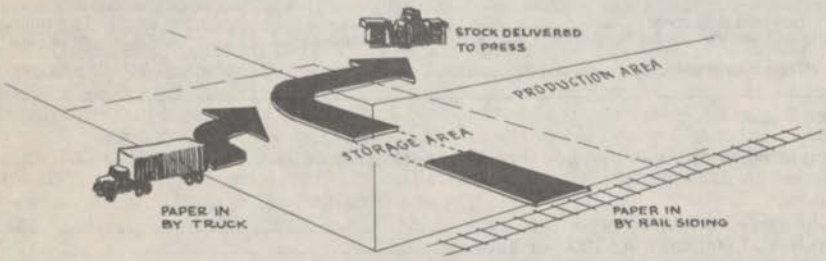
PRIME STOCK MOVEMENT FROM RECEIVING TO PRODUCTION

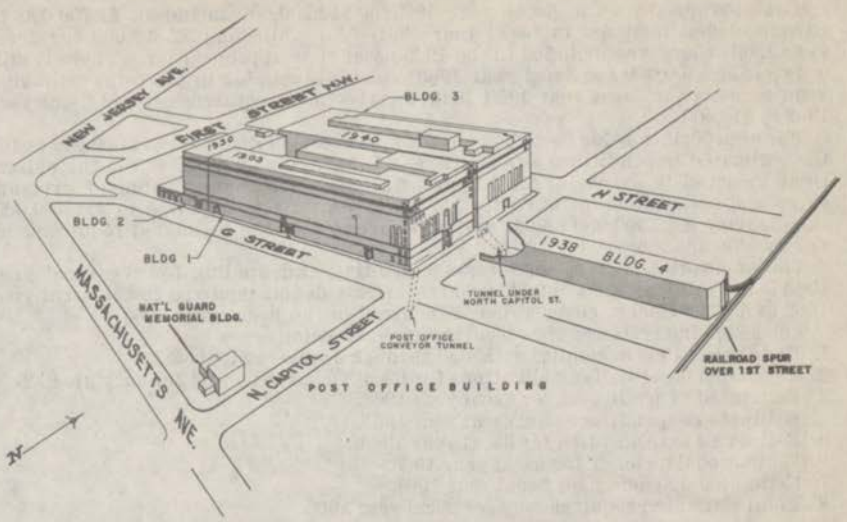
Present System



PRIME STOCK MOVEMENT FROM RECEIVING TO PRODUCTION

Proposed System





CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Senator MONRONEY. That will dispense with the new bulding.

I would like to insert in the record the justification including pertinent tables relating to the $20,500,000 estimate for printing and binding that you submitted.

(The justification follows:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1966

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 1966 is $20,500,000; $16,500,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1966 and $4 million ($600,000 for fiscal year 1963 and $3,400 for fiscal year 1964) is required to reimburse the 1965 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1965 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 88–454, 88th 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 1963 is $15,200,000 including $1,700,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1961. An additional $2,300,000 for fiscal year 1963 orders was included in the 1965 fiscal year appropriation. There is still a deficit of $600,000 for fiscal year 1963 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1966, bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1963 to $16,400,000.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1964 is $18,200,000 of which $14,000,000 is for the estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1964, and $4,200,000 is for the obligations incurred in excess of 1962 appropriations. The total amount of expenditures and obligations incurred for the fiscal year 1964 amounted to $17,400,000, thus leaving a $3,400,000 deficit which is included in the estimated requirements for fiscal year 1966.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1965 is $18 million, including $200,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1962 and $2,300,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1963.

The following statement has been prepared showing:

1. Fiscal year 1964 expenditures billed through January 31, 1965.
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1964, as of January 31, 1965.
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1964.
4. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1965.
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1966.
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963.
7. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1964.
8. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1966.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1964 billed through Jan. 31, 1965; estimated outstanding fiscal year 1964 obligations as of Jan. 31, 1965; estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966; estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963; estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1964; total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1966

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1964			Estimated expenditures, 1965	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1966			
	Expenditures billed through Jan. 31, 1965	Outstanding obligations as of Jan. 31, 1965	Estimated expenditures		Estimated expenditures, 1966	Estimated deficiency, 1963	Estimated deficiency, 1964	Total estimated requirements, 1966
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Congressional Record	$2,948,574	$852,000	$3,800,574	$2,750,000	$3,120,000		$1,050,000	$4,170,000
2. Miscellaneous publications	1,898,080	587,774	2,485,854	2,885,000	2,500,000	$100,000	460,000	3,060,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	1,801,201	2,750	1,803,951	1,500,000	1,650,000		250,000	1,900,000
4. Publications for international exchange	138,412	15,698	154,110	160,000	160,000	15,000		175,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	419,582		419,582	365,000	355,000		40,000	395,000
6. House and Senate committee and business calendars	770,281		770,281	690,000	815,000		210,000	1,025,000
7. Bills, resolutions and amendments	1,243,289	950	1,244,239	1,210,000	1,350,000		40,000	1,390,000
8. Committee reports	542,674		542,674	660,000	690,000	20,000		710,000
9. Documents	484,921	143,250	628,171	400,000	600,000	35,000	120,000	755,000
10. Hearings	4,069,221	154,363	4,223,584	3,520,000	3,800,000	430,000	970,000	5,200,000
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Organization Manual, and Public Papers of the Presidents	1,020,237	28,000	1,048,237	930,000	1,075,000		260,000	1,335,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	278,743		278,743	430,000	385,000			385,000
Total	15,615,215	1,784,785	[1] 17,400,000	[2] 15,500,000	16,500,000	[3] 600,000	3,400,000	20,500,000

[1] $18,200,000 appropriated (Public Law 88-248, 88th Cong.) to cover $4,200,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1962 and $14,000,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1964. In addition to the $14,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1964 obligations, there is a $3,400,000 deficit which is included in the fiscal year 1966 estimated requirements.

[2] $18,000,000 appropriated (Public Law 88-454, 88th Cong.) to cover $200,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1962, $2,300,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963 and $15,500,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1965.

[3] $15,200,000 appropriated (Public Law 87-730, 87th Cong.) to cover $1,700,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1961 and $13,500,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1963. The 1965 fiscal year appropriation (Public Law 88-454, 88th Cong.) included $2,300,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963. It is estimated that an additional $600,000 will be required to complete this year's work. This amount is included in the estimated requirements for fiscal year 1966.

Average cost per unit of printing and binding chargeable to the congressional appropriation

	Unit	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 [1]	1966 [1]
1. Congressional Record	Per page	$76.96	$81.98	$95.05	$97.60	$104.19	[1] $103.73	$98.00	$104.00
2. Miscellaneous publications	do	12.54	19.82	16.23	22.52	25.67	26.14	[2] 23.00	25.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	Per 1,000	21.55	23.81	25.66	22.19	28.10	30.15	25.00	27.50
4. Publications for international exchange	Per copy	.117	.096	.113	.133	.135	.123	.135	.135
5. Franked envelopes	Per 1,000	4.62	4.26	4.28	4.34	4.45	3.95	5.00	4.50
5. Document franks	do	5.18	3.09	3.56	3.45	4.14	3.88	3.75	4.00
6. Committee and business calendars	Per page	10.24	9.16	11.65	9.78	13.20	11.56	12.50	12.50
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	do	8.23	10.09	8.77	11.06	10.02	13.15	11.00	13.50
8. Committee reports	do	16.34	16.65	17.18	19.32	22.86	23.01	22.00	23.00
9. Documents	do	17.74	20.61	16.85	26.78	17.02	27.76	20.00	24.00
10. Hearings	do	12.71	15.31	14.01	17.40	20.16	19.92	17.60	19.00
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Government Manual and Public Papers of the Presidents).	Per page	45.71	45.24	46.79	49.94	54.02	57.55	51.00	56.00
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	do	12.65	11.72	11.93	11.97	11.87	9.21	16.50	12.00

[1] Estimated. [2] Not including United States Code.

Congressional printing and binding billings for work ordered in fiscal year as of Jan. 31, 1965

Fiscal year:	Amount	Fiscal year—Continued	Amount
1954	$9,840,406.19	1960	$13,099,790.98
1955	9,083,413.32	1961	11,657,206.94
1956	10,321,442.51	1962	14,281,293.63
1957	10,076,164.34	1963	15,839,053.73
1958	11,394,864.28	1964	15,615,214.75
1959	11,587,375.54	1965 (7 months)	4,584,418.51

NOTE.—With the inception of the revolving fund accounting system in fiscal year 1954, all billings for each fiscal year are based on the orders received during the respective fiscal year.

Employees on roll

Fiscal year	As of—[1]	Number	Fiscal year	As of—[1]	Number
1954	Jan. 1, 1954	7,148	1960	Feb. 29, 1960	6,547
1955	June 1, 1955	6,803	1961	Feb. 28, 1961	6,614
1956	Apr. 1, 1956	6,687	1962	Feb. 28, 1962	6,887
1957	Mar. 15, 1957	6,490	1963	Feb. 28, 1963	7,161
1958	Mar. 31, 1958	6,432	1964	Jan. 31, 1964	7,272
1959	Feb. 28, 1959	6,513	1965	Jan. 31, 1965	7,392

[1] Based on information developed annually for hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

Total income, including all fieldwork

Fiscal year:	Amount	Fiscal year—Continued	Amount
1954	$74,482,987.40	1960	$99,547,839.95
1955	78,493,955.51	1961	97,749,609.00
1956	86,852,359.15	1962	121,316,943.48
1957	88,745,435.16	1963	129,650,829.38
1958	89,684,998.00	1964	136,053,238.16
1959	93,047,066.07	1965 (7 months)	75,103,703.65

Total gross (cash) expenditures

Fiscal year	Printing and binding operations	Sales of publications operations	Less intrafund expenditures	Total expenditures
1954				$91,846,000
1955				84,027,000
1956				87,182,000
1957				88,132,000
1958				89,871,000
1959				95,866,000
1960				103,192,000
1961				96,262,000
1962				122,674,000
1963	$128,391,000	$5,739,000	−$3,978,000	130,132,000
1964	134,923,000	6,997,000	−4,638,000	137,282,000
1965 (estimated)	135,596,000	6,162,000	−5,614,000	136,174,000
1966 (estimated)	135,519,000	6,691,000	−4,911,000	137,299,000

NOTE.—Separation of total expenditures by printing and binding operations and sales of publications operations is not available prior to fiscal year 1963.

Intrafund expenditures consist of expenditures incurred by printing and binding operations on behalf of the sales of publications operations.

Value of commercial printing

Fiscal year	Value of commercial printing	Value of paper furnished contractors	Total
1954	$18,143,382.55	$2,541,696.24	$20,685,078.79
1955	21,147,522.61	2,481,072.63	23,628,595.24
1956	23,160,772.98	3,467,137.32	26,627,910.30
1957	24,314,072.18	4,859,552.73	29,173,624.91
1958	28,484,791.73	3,744,304.89	32,229,096.62
1959	28,588,242.06	3,879,593.34	32,467,835.40
1960	31,062,888.61	4,546,789.00	35,609,677.61
1961	31,580,444.61	4,473,401.55	36,053,846.16
1962	43,376,398.16	5,793,104.09	49,169,502.25
1963	47,533,961.89	5,835,773.00	53,369,734.89
1964	50,493,980.38	3,861,028.27	54,355,008.65
1965 (7 months)	27,160,260.46	1,770,371.30	28,930,631.76

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE PRINTING AND BINDING

Senator MONRONEY. How soon do you expect to have this report that you will make on the individual committees and offices to obtain closer oversight for their costs?

Mr. HARRISON. We are working on it now and will make a report at the earliest possible moment.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any figures that would give us a guideline about what these limitations on the committee should be?

Mr. CRAGG. Our past records do not reflect the cost by committees.

Mr. HARRISON. This would have to be something we would live with for a year and come up——

Senator MONRONEY. You would come up with a total figure, cost estimate of $3,800,000 for the printing of hearings?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be the bulk of the cost, your reports would be so many, and perhaps the cost of printing bills would be so many, but you could round it off, perhaps at $4 million, the cost of printing hearings and maybe some way arbitrarily establish a limit beyond which they should not go?

Mr. HARRISON. I think what we might better do would be to submit to you at the end of this year what each committee has spent in the way of hearings and then stand back for your directive.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for the fiscal year beginning July 1?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You have to start charging that?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I think that would be probably wise. Maybe knowing that it is going to be calculated and made a matter of record maybe the chairmen will cooperate with the House and with the Senate to keeping this as reasonable as possible.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

Will you explain briefly for the record the purpose of the revolving fund?

Mr. HARRISON. The purpose of the revolving fund is to furnish a working capital in order that the Government Printing Office can operate on a business-like basis. The revolving fund was authorized by law in 1953.

The Office now operates in a manner similar to a commercial printer. We receive an order from a customer agency. We print the order, deliver it, and bill at cost. We are paid by the agency—and we deposit the amount into the revolving fund in the Treasury Department and operate against that account.

The appropriation for Congressional Printing and Binding is placed in a separate account in the Printing Office and the work for Congress is billed against this account.

Our financial operations are audited by the Comptroller General each year and a report made to Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. Turning to the office of Superintendent of Documents, $5,829,000 requested, and the House has allowed the full amount. This represents an increase of $267,000 over 1965 appropriations.

Before you start this, Senator Proxmire has returned. Do you have any further questions? We are just moving away from the appropriations sought for the building. I thought if you had any further questions——

BREAKDOWN ON SPACE USAGE

Senator PROXMIRE. There is only one other question and I think perhaps you can put your answer in the record, if you do not have it now. The number of square feet seemed to me to be really enormous—2 million what?

Mr. HARRISON. 2,100,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a justification in here for that enormous number? I am sorry I have not had a chance to review this. This just came to my attention.

Senator MONRONEY. I asked him to divide it by office space required, by storage space for paper, by space for the document room, office of the document room, by space for the distribution of the documents and then for the actual printing space, so we will have a breakdown as to how much will be used for each purpose.

PERSONNEL AND SPACE RELATIONSHIP

Senator PROXMIRE. Any benchmark such as the relationship between the personnel and the number of square feet? Please provide it and indicate why you do not think it is relevent if you do not think it is. I see you shaking your head. Maybe you do not like that comparison, but it seems to me we ought to get all of the information we can on that, and that might be of some value, although the chairman has gotten the major material we are going to need.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not think it would be meaningful to apply personnel to square feet of space in our printing operations.

Senator PROXMIRE. The difficulty is that the printing industry feels very strongly on this, and they do have a great deal of experience and a great deal of success. I think they are in as competitive an industry as there is and, since they do feel this way, it seems to me we ought to get every kind of statistic we can get to evaluate the request since it is controversial.

Mr. HARRISON. On page 13 in our brochure, we gave a breakdown of the space, broken down by production, delivery and shipping, receiving and storing, administration, documents, distribution, main-

tenance, and building equipment, cafeteria, recreation, and miscellaneous—as of now in our present operation and in our proposed operation.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is fine, and if you will also indicate the personnel it will be helpful.

Mr. HARRISON. We will attempt to do that. But for an area which has large presses, there are a small number of personnel, while in the bindery where a great deal of the work is handwork, there would be a very large number of personnel.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Senator PROXMIRE. We can get statistics possibly from the industry on what their relationship is between personnel and the number of square feet in very similar operations.

Mr. HARRISON. If they are doing the same kind of work, then I think that would be possible, but if they are doing work as I have seen other specialty plants doing, that might compare remotely to our plant in size, then I would say there is no comparison.

Senator PROXMIRE. If it is paper storage, that can be similar. Every printing company has enormous——

Mr. HARRISON. Not necessarily. For example, the McCall plant in Dayton. They will use two or three carloads more paper a day than we do, but it is all roll stock and it is all about the same kind. They handle few inventory items and they can stack it in one location, and do not have to store and remove stock from many different locations. With our 600-plus lots of paper, because of the types of work we have to do, it takes a good deal more space to store than it would one kind of paper.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think you are right, but at the same time it would be helpful to be able to compare what you allow for storage for paper and what they do and then try and evaluate the differences if we can. We can then make a better informed judgment.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, Senator. We will do the best we can on it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested follows:)

	Space (square feet)	People
1. Administrative	94,000	1,098
2. Production	655,500	2,323
3. Service (supplies, distribution, delivery, etc.)	187,500	94
4. Storage	444,000	167
5. Documents	375,000	489
6. Maintenance	100,000	301
7. Cafeteria and auditorium	60,000	----------
8. Utility space	184,000	----------
Totals	2,100,000	4,472

NOTE.—Based on largest shift—Shift No. 1.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

STATEMENTS OF CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; JOSEPH A. KING, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; AND MERRILL C. GLEASON, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER

1966 BUDGET REQUEST—EARNINGS

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed with your statement. The Superintendent of Documents is next. I think they have—we have a prepared statement before us, do we not?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, we do have a prepared statement.

This statement is based on all the factors known to us. We have estimated for the Office of Superintendent of Documents, for the fiscal year 1966, the need for a total appropriation of $5,829,000.

We feel that this amount will, barring an emergency, enable us to meet the steadily increasing demand for the purchase of Government publications.

REVENUE FROM SALE OF DOCUMENTS

The earnings from this function are now about 18 percent ahead of those for last year and a conservative estimate of them for 1966 is $6,900,000. Thus, the earnings from the one revenue-producing function of our Office would again be more than sufficient to cover its cost, plus that of the three other functions which produce no revenue.

NON-REVENUE-PRODUCING FUNCTIONS

These are (1) the issuance of catalogs, indexes, and price lists of Government publications; (2) the distribution of publications to depository libraries; and (3) the providing of a centralized mailing service for certain publications on behalf of Members of Congress and other Government agencies.

SERVICES RENDERED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator MONRONEY. What are those services that are rendered to Members of Congress?

Mr. BUCKLEY. The mailing of copies of the Patent Office Gazette, the Congressional Record, and the Soil Surveys, Senator, for the most part.

Senator MONRONEY. I see.

INCREASED BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. BUCKLEY. Our total appropriation for fiscal year 1965 was $5,562,000. We had requested an additional amount, noted in the budget, as a pay raise supplemental, but we found it possible to subsequently absorb a portion of that amount and the supplemental appropriation act has authorized the reduction of the $200,000 reserve for contingencies for the remaining $125,000.

For this reason, the increased amount of our appropriation requested for 1966 is $267,000 greater than that for the year 1965.

PERSONNEL; CONTINGENCY FUND

We believe the presently authorized number of personnel will be sufficient to enable us to meet the increased demands for our services during 1966.

Senator MONRONEY. How much of that $267,000 is to replenish your reserve contingencies? You used only $125,000 of the reserve for the pay increase, did you not?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir; we have not required the use of any more of it.

Senator MONRONEY. This will build up your contingency fund above the $200,000 figure?

Mr. BUCKLEY. If it is not used in a given year it lapses, so it will be $200,000 again that we are requesting.

We are asking for no new personnel, but we have included an additional $38,600 to defray the cost of within-grade and salary increases and personnel benefits provided by law.

POSTAGE AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

Also requested is an additional $6,500 to cover additional postage payments to the Post Office Department for the increased number of administrative mailings necessitated by the greater number of communications that increased publications sales involve.

The increases of $1,500 for miscellaneous office supplies and $30,000 for additional price lists of publications also result from the growth in the sale of, and demand for information about Government publications with which we are faced.

Senator MONRONEY. Could I ask you a question there?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How do you handle the postage on these outgoing publications?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We keep a record of the number of mailings of each type, Mr. Chairman, and we pay quarterly to the Post Office Department on that number of mailings.

Senator MONRONEY. The Post Office Department, you figure, is fully reimbursed on the matter of each given type of document so you are paying your fair share of the postal rates.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir; we have worked with them on it. They are quite satisfied, and so are we, on that basis.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The number of designated depository libraries has reached 832 and we estimate that an additional 50 will be designated during fiscal year 1966.

We have requested the additional amount of $58,000 under "Printing and reproduction" to cover the cost of printing the publications and also $4,935, the postage required to distribute them to these new 50 depositories.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS BUREAU PUBLICATION

We have begun the mailing to depository libraries of certain Census Bureau publications not printed by the Government Printing Office

and are ready to begin a similar distribution of selected publications of the Interior Department.

We plan to continue this program with the publication of these two agencies during the coming year, with the hope that we shall have had enough additional experience to enable us to make an authoritative evaluation of it next year.

Senator MONRONEY. This was a program we started last year, was it not, and we wanted to be sure we had sort of a test tube operation so we would not run into an exorbitant cost. It is limited to two.

Mr. BUCKLEY. The Census Bureau and the publications of the Interior Department during the current year; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And they will be distributed to these 832 depositories?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Those which select them. We offer them first to the depositories for their selection and those that indicate a desire to receive them get the distribution of the publications.

Senator MONRONEY. What percentage of these depositories are demonstrating this desire to receive them?

Mr. BUCKLEY. In the case of the Interior Department, it has been about 300 out of roughly 800 at the time we made the survey.

For the Census Bureau, Mr. King, it is approximately the same, is it not?

Mr. KING. Census Bureau runs a little more, approximately 375 libraries.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Slightly more in the case of the Census, but an average of about 300 of the depositories in the case of the Interior Department material.

COMPLETION OF SURVEY

Senator MONRONEY. This has been on for a full year?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Not yet, Senator. We began the distribution of the Census publications in late January; we have not yet made any actual distribution of the Interior Department publications, but we have completed the survey and we are ready to begin as soon as the first publications can be furnished to us.

Senator MONRONEY. And it will be, perhaps, 2 years before we will have a sufficient trial run to know whether we should expand it to other departments?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We are going to have something for you next year and at that time we will see whether it has been, in your opinion, sufficient to permit an evaluation. We will have a great deal more, certainly, after an additional year.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes; you may continue.

Mr. BUCKLEY. We are including in this request only an additional $2,465 to cover the postage cost of these non-GPO-produced publications to the 50 additional depositories that we estimate will be designated in 1966.

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

The $200,000 reserve for contingencies that is again included has proved of great benefit in our programs.

In addition to the use that was required by law that we referred to a moment ago, we used $172,400 of it last year to meet sharply increased requirements of the depository distribution operation. Apart

from the special use authorized by law, this year, we have not as yet needed any more of it for the current year. It provides an effective cushion against increased workloads that cannot be anticipated, which are not unusual in service-type operations such as ours, and which formerly necessitated frequent budget amendment.

We appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the privilege of appearing before you today, as we do also the help that this committee has given us in the past. We shall continue our efforts to provide Congress and the public with the services required of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, in an efficient and economical manner.

Depository Libraries Authorized

Senator Monroney. Thank you very much, Mr. Buckley.

You stated there are 832 depository libraries at the present time, and you estimate another 50 will be added during 1966. How many depository libraries are authorized under the act?

Mr. Buckley. There can be a maximum of about 1,340, Mr. Chairman, under the present act. The doubt about the exact number is because it permits the designation of Government libraries to the number of major bureaus that there are in each department. Approximately 1,340 as a total.

Senator Monroney. This would average about how many to the State?

Mr. Buckley. Well, sir, we have depositories in all of the 50 States, plus Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, but it runs entirely by congressional districts, and the number for the larger States would, of course, be appreciably larger than the smaller.

Senator Monroney. You mean in New York you will have one in every three or four blocks in New York City?

Designation of Libraries

Mr. Buckley. Throughout the United States, Senator, you will have two representative designations for each congressional district, plus two senatorials, that may be anywhere within the State, so in a large State like California or New York, where you have many congressional districts, you would have many more depositories than in a State like Delaware or Nevada or Alaska.

Senator Monroney. Will you print in the record the designated depositories?

Mr. Buckley. A list of them, sir?

Senator Monroney. Yes, sir, by State.

Mr. Buckley. Yes, sir.

Senator Monroney. I think it might help to eliminate confusion in knowing where they are. I personally do not know where all of them are in Oklahoma. I have designated some as a Congressman and some as a Senator.

Mr. Buckley. That is right.

Mr. Harrison. Mr. Chairman, there is a publication which lists all the depositories.

Senator Monroney. I think it would be good to have it in the record.

Mr. BUCKLEY. We can bring the listing up to date and have it inserted in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

LIST OF DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES AS OF JUNE 15, 1965

Under provisions of the law, certain libraries are designated depositories for Government publications. Through them Federal Government documents are made available to residents of every State, District of Columbia, and island possessions. Distribution to the libraries is made by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

It is sometimes impossible to obtain desired publications by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents. Stocks may have been exhausted or the document may be out of print. In these instances the depositories render an invaluable service by keeping such publications permanently available. Every Government publication, of course, cannot be consulted at all depository libraries, as each library selects the classes of publications of interest to its particular clientele.

The following list shows the locations and names of the depository libraries.

ALABAMA

Auburn: Auburn University Library.
Birmingham:
Howard College, Harwell G. Davis Library.
Birmingham Southern College, M. Paul Phillips Library.
Public Library.
Florence: Florence State College Library.
Gadsden: Gadsden Public Library.
Huntsville: University of Alabama in Huntsville Library.
Jacksonville: State Teachers College Library.
Maxwell Air Force Base: Air University Library.
Mobile: Mobile Public Library.
Mobile (Spring Hill): Spring Hill College, Thomas Byrne Memorial Library.
Montgomery:
Department of Archives and History Library.
Supreme Court Library of Alabama.
Normal: Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical College, Carnegie Library.
St. Bernard: St. Bernard College Library.
Troy: Troy State College Library.
Tuskegee Institute: Hollis Burke Frissell Library.
University: University of Alabama Library (regional).

ALASKA

Anchorage:
Alaska Methodist University Library.
Anchorage Community College Library.
College: University of Alaska Library.
Juneau: Alaska State Library.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Pago Pago: Library of American Samoa.

ARIZONA

Flagstaff: Arizona State College Library.
Phoenix:
Department of Library and Archives (regional).
Phoenix Public Library.
Tempe: Arizona State University, Matthews Library.
Thatcher: Eastern Arizona Junior College Library.
Tucson: University of Arizona Library (regional).
Yuma: Yuma City-County Library.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia: Ouachita Baptist College Library.
Batesville: Arkansas College Library.
Clarkesville: College of the Ozarks Library.
College Heights: Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Library.
Conway: Hendrix College, The H. F. Buhler Library.
Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Library.
Little Rock:
    Little Rock Public Library.
    Supreme Court Library.
Magnolia: Southern State College, J. M. Peace Library.
Russellville: Arkansas Polytechnic College Library.
Searcy: Harding College Beaumont Memorial Library.
State College: Arkansas State College Library.

CALIFORNIA

Anaheim: Anaheim Public Library.
Arcata: Humboldt State College Library.
Bakersfield: Kern County Free Library.
Berkeley:
    Earl Warren Legal Center Library of University of California at Berkeley.
    University of California Library.
Chico: Chico State College Library.
Claremont: Pomona College, Honnold Library.
Davis: University of California Library.
Downey: Downey City Library.
Fresno:
    Fresno County Free Library.
    Fresno State College Library.
Fullerton: California State College at Fullerton Library.
Goleta: University of California at Santa Barbara Library.
Hayward: California State College Library at Hayward.
Inglewood: Inglewood Public Library.
Irvine: University of California at Irvine Library.
La Jolla: University of California at La Jolla Library.
Lancaster: Antelope Valley College Library.
Long Beach:
    California State College Library at Long Beach.
    Public Library.
Los Angeles:
    Los Angeles County Law Library.
    Los Angeles Public Library.
    California State College at Los Angeles.
    John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.
    Loyola University of Los Angeles Library.
    Occidental College Library.
    Pepperdine College Library.
    University of California at Los Angeles Library.
    University of California, School of Law Library.
    University of Southern California Library.
Marysville: Yuba College District Library.
Menlo Park: Department of Interior, Geological Survey Library.
Monterey: Naval Postgraduate School Library.
Monterey Park: Bruggemeyer Memorial Library.
Northridge: San Fernando Valley State College Library.
Oakland: Oakland Public Library.
Orange: Orange County Free Library.
Pasadena:
    California Institute of Technology Library.
    Pasadena Public Library.
Pleasant Hill: Contra Costa County Library.
Redding: Shasta County Free Library.
Redlands: University of Redlands Library.
Richmond: Richmond Public Library.

CALIFORNIA—continued

Riverside:
Riverside Public Library.
University of California at Riverside Library.
Sacramento:
California State Library (regional).
City Free Library.
Sacramento County Law Library.
Sacramento State College Library.
San Bernardino: San Bernardino County Library.
San Diego:
San Diego Public Library.
San Diego State College Library.
San Francisco:
Mechanics Institute Library.
San Francisco Public Library.
San Francisco State College, Social Science and Business Library.
University of San Francisco, Richard A. Gleeson Library.
San Jose: San Jose State College Library.
San Leandro: San Leandro Community Library Center.
Santa Ana: Santa Ana Public Library.
Santa Clara: University of Santa Clara, Michel Orradre Library.
Santa Cruz: University of California at Santa Cruz, University Library.
Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Public Librray.
Stanford: Stanford University Libraries.
Stockton: Stockton Free Public Library.
Thousand Oaks: California Lutheran College Library.
Turlock: Stanislaus State College Library.
Whittier: Whittier College Library.

CANAL ZONE

Balboa Heights: Canal Zone Library.

COLORADO

Alamosa: Adams State College Library.
Boulder: University of Colorado Library (regional)
Colorado Springs: Colorado College, Charles Leaming Tutt Library.
Denver:
Colorado State Library.
Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation Library.
Public Library (regional).
Regis College Library.
University of Denver, Mary Reed Library.
Fort Collins: Colorado State University Library.
Golden: Colorado School of Mines Library.
Gunnison: Western State College Library.
La Junta: Otero Junior College, Wheeler Library.
Pueblo:
Southern Colorado State College Library.
McClelland Public Library.
U.S. Air Force Academy: Academy Library.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Bridgeport Public Library.
Hartford:
Connecticut State Library (regional).
Hartford Public Library.
Trinity College Library.
Middletown: Wesleyan University, Olin Library.
Mystic: Mystic Seaport Library.
New Haven: Yale University Library.
New London:
Connecticut College, Palmer Library.
U.S. Coast Guard Academy Library.
Storrs: University of Connecticut Library.
Waterbury: Silas Bronson Library.

DELAWARE

Dover:
Delaware State College Library.
State Law Library.
Newark: University of Delaware Morris Library.
Wilmington: Wilmington Institute Free Library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington:
Civil Service Commission Library.
Department of Commerce Library.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library.
Department of Interior Central Library.
Department of Interior, Geological Survey Library.
Department of Justice Main Library.
Department of State Library.
Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget Library.
National Agricultural Library.
National War College Library.
Navy Department Library.
Navy Department, Office of Judge Advocate General Library.
Post Office Department Library.
Public Library.
Treasury Department Library.

FLORIDA

Boca Raton: Florida Atlantic University Library.
Coral Gables: University of Miami Library.
Daytona Beach: Volusia County Public Libraries.
De Land: John B. Stetson University, Sampson Library.
Gainesville: University of Florida Library (regional).
Jacksonville:
Jacksonville Public Library.
Jacksonville University Library.
Lakeland: Park Trammell Public Library.
Leesburg: Lake-Sumter Junior College Library.
Melbourne: Brevard Engineering College Library.
Miami: Miami Public Library.
Palatka: St. Johns River Junior College Library.
Tallahassee:
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Library.
Florida State Library.
Florida State University Library.
Tampa:
University of South Florida Library.
University of Tampa Library.
Winter Park: Rollins College, Mills Memorial Library.

GEORGIA

Albany: Albany Public Library.
Athens: University of Georgia Libraries.
Atlanta:
Atlanta Public Library.
Atlanta University, Trevor Arnett Library.
Emory University, Asa Griggs Candler Library.
Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library.
Georgia State Library.
Augusta: Augusta College Library.
Brunswick: Brunswick Public Library.
Carrollton: West Georgia College Library.
Dahlonega: North Georgia College Library.
Macon: Mercer University Library.
Milledgeville: Woman's College of Georgia Library.
Savannah: Savannah Public Library.
Statesboro: Georgia Southern College Library.
Valdosta: Valdosta State College Library.

GUAM

Agana: Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library.

HAWAII

Hilo: University of Hawaii, Hilo Campus Library.
Honolulu:
Library of Hawaii.
Municipal Reference Library.
University of Hawaii Library.
Laie: Church College of Hawaii Library.
Wailuku: Mauri County Library.

IDAHO

Boise:
Boise Public Library.
Idaho State Law Library.
Caldwell: The College of Idaho, Strahorn Memorial Library.
Moscow: University of Idaho Library (regional).
Pocatello: Idaho State University Library.
Rexburg: Ricks College Library.

ILLINOIS

Bloomington: Illinois Wesleyan University Libraries.
Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Library.
Carlinville: Blackburn College Library.
Charleston: Eastern Illinois University, Booth Library.
Chicago:
Chicago National Historical Museum Library.
Chicago Public Library.
Chicago Teachers College Library.
Chicago Teachers College, North Campus Library.
John Crerar Library.
Newberry Library.
University of Chicago Law Library.
University of Chicago Libraries.
University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus Library.
Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Service Center Library.
Elsah: Principia College, Marshall Brooks Library.
Evanston: Northwestern University Library.
Freeport: Freeport Public Library.
Galesburg: Galesburg Public Library.
Jacksonville: MacMurray College Library.
Kankakee: Olivet Nazarene College Library.
Lake Forest: Lake Forest College Donnelley Library.
Lisle: St. Procopius College Library.
Lockport: Lewis College of Science and Technology Library.
Macomb: Western Illinois University Memorial Library.
Monmouth: Monmouth College Library.
Normal: Illinois State Normal University Library.
Oak Park: Oak Park Public Library.
Peoria:
Bradley University Library.
Peoria Public Library.
Rock Island: Rock Island Public Library.
Rockford: Public Library.
Springfield: Illinois State Library (regional).
Urbana: University of Illinois Library.
Wheaton: Wheaton College Library.
Woodstock: Woodstock Public Library.

INDIANA

Anderson: Anderson College, Charles E. Wilson Library.
Bloomington: Indiana University Library.
Crawfordsville: Wabash College Library.
Evansville: Evansville Public Library.

INDIANA—continued

Fort Wayne:
Public Library.
Indiana-Purdue University Regional Campus Library.
Gary: Gary Public Library.
Greencastle: De Pauw University Library.
Hammond: Hammond Public Library.
Hanover: Hanover College Library.
Huntington: Huntington College Library.
Indianapolis:
Butler University, the Irwin Library.
Indiana State Library (regional).
Indianapolis Public Library.
Lafayette: Purdue University Library.
Muncie:
Ball State Teachers College Library.
Public Library.
Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Library.
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's College Library.
Richmond:
Earlham College, Lilly Library.
Morrison-Reeves Library.
South Bend: Indiana University South Bend-Mishawaka Campus Library.
Terre Haute: Indiana State College Library.
Valparaiso: Valparaiso University Library.

IOWA

Ames: Iowa State University of Science and Technology Library.
Cedar Falls: State College of Iowa Library.
Council Bluffs: Free Public Library.
Des Moines:
Iowa State Traveling Library.
Public Library.
Dubuque: Carnegie Stout Free Public Library.
Fairfield: Parsons College Library Branch of Fairfield Free Public Library.
Grinnell: Grinnell College Library.
Iowa City: State University of Iowa Library (regional).
Lamoni: Graceland College Library.
Mount Vernon: Cornell College Library.
Siuox City: Public Library.
Spencer: Spencer Public Library.

KANSAS

Atchison: St. Benedicts College, the Abbey Library.
Baldwin City: Baker University Library.
Emporia: Kansas State Teachers College, William Allen White Library.
Hays: Fort Hays Kansas State College, Forsyth Library.
Hutchinson: Hutchinson Public Library.
Lawrence: University of Kansas Library.
Manhattan: Kansas State University Library.
Pittsburg: Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Porter Library.
Salina: Kansas Wesleyan University Library.
Topeka:
Kansas State Historical Society Library.
Kansas State Library.
Wichita: Wichita State University Library.

KENTUCKY

Ashland: Ashland Public Library.
Barbourville: Union College, Abigail E. Weeks Memorial Library.
Bowling Green: Western Kentucky State Teachers College Library.
Danville: Centre College Library.
Elizabethtown: Oxbow Regional Library.
Frankfort: State Law Library.
Lexington: University of Kentucky Library.

KENTUCKY—continued

Louisville:
Louisville Free Public Library.
University of Louisville Library.
Morehead: Morehead State College, Johnson Camden Library.
Murray: Murray State College Library.
Pikeville: Pikeville College Library.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge:
Louisiana State University Law Library.
Louisiana State University Library (regional).
Southern University Library.
Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana Library.
Lake Charles: McNeese State College Library.
Monroe: Northeast Louisiana State College Sandel Library.
Natchitoches: Northwestern State College of Louisiana.
New Orleans:
Law Library of Louisiana.
Louisiana State University Library.
Loyola University Library.
New Orleans Public Library.
Southern University in New Orleans Library.
Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library.
Ruston: Louisiana Polytechnic Institute Library (regional).
Shreveport: Shreve Memorial Library.
Thibodaux: Francis T. Nicholls State College Library.

MAINE

Augusta: Maine State Library.
Bangor: Bangor Public Library.
Brunswick: Bowdoin College Library.
Lewiston: Bates College Library.
Orono: University of Maine Library (regional).
Portland:
Portland Public Library.
University of Maine Law Library.
Springvale: Nasson College Library.
Waterville: Colby College Library.

MARYLAND

Annapolis:
Maryland State Library.
U.S. Naval Academy Library.
Baltimore:
Enoch Pratt Free Library.
Johns Hopkins University Library.
Morgan State College Library.
Peabody Institute Library.
Bethesda: Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries.
Chestertown: Washington College, George Avery Bunting Library.
College Park: University of Maryland Library.
Germantown: Atomic Energy Commission Library.
Westminster: Western Maryland College Library.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst:
Amherst College Library.
University of Massachusetts Goodell Library.
Boston:
Boston Athenaeum Library.
Boston College Libraries.
Northeastern University Dodge Library.
Public Library of the City of Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts (regional).
Brookline: Public Library.

MASSACHUSETTS—continued

Cambridge:
Harvard College Library, Serials Division.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library.
Lowell: Lowell Technological Institute Library.
Lynn: Lynn Public Library.
Medford: Tufts University Library.
New Bedford; Public Library.
North Easton: Stonehill College, Cushing-Martin Library.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Library.
Wenham: Gordon College, Winn Library.
Williamstown: Williams College Library.
Worcester:
American Antiquarian Society Library.
Free Public Library.

MICHIGAN

Allendale: Grand Valley State College Library.
Alma: Alma College Monteith Library.
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, General Library.
Battle Creek: Willard Library.
Benton Harbor: Benton Harbor Public Library.
Bloomfield Hills: Cranbrook Institute of Science Library.
Dearborn: Henry Ford Community College Library:
Detroit: Detroit Public Library (Regional).
Marygrove College Library.
Mercy College Library.
University of Detroit Library.
Wayne County Public Library.
Wayne State University Library.
East Lansing: Michigan State University Library.
Escanaba: Michigan State Library, Upper Peninsula Branch.
Flint: Flint Junior College Library.
Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Public Library.
Houghton: Michigan College of Mining and Technology Library.
Kalamazoo:
Public Library.
Western Michigan University, Dwight B. Waldo Library.
Lansing: Michigan State Library (regional).
Livonia: Schoolcraft College Library.
Marquette: Northern Michigan College, Olson Library.
Mt. Pleasant: Central Michigan, University Library.
Muskegon: Hackley Public Library.
Petoskey: North Central Michigan College Library.
Port Huron: Port Huron Public Library.
Rochester: Oakland University Library.
Saginaw: Hoyt Public Library.
Traverse City: Northwestern Michigan College, Mark Osterlin Library.
University Center: Delta College Library.
Ypsilanti: Eastern Michigan University, the University Library.

MINNESOTA

Bemidji: Bemidji State College Library.
Collegeville: St. Johns University Library.
Duluth: Duluth Public Library.
Mankato: Mankato State College Library.
Minneapolis:
Public Library.
University of Minnesota Library (regional).
Moorhead: State College Library.
Morris: University of Minnesota, Morris Library.
Northfield:
Carleton College Library.
St. Olaf College Library.
St. Cloud: St. Cloud State College Library.

MINNESOTA—continued

St. Paul:
Minnesota Historical Society Library.
Minnesota State Law Library.
St. Paul Public Library.
St. Peter: Gustavus Adolphus College Library.
Stillwater: Stillwater Public Library.
Willmar: Kandiyohi County-Willmar Library.

MISSISSIPPI

Columbus: Mississippi State College for Women, J. C. Fant Memorial Library.
Hattiesburg: University of Southern Mississippi Library.
Jackson:
Millsaps College, Millsaps-Wilson Library.
Mississippi Library Commission.
Mississippi State Library.
State College: Mississippi State University, Mitchell Memorial Library.
University: University of Mississippi Library.

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau: Kent Library Southeast Missouri State College.
Columbia: University of Missouri Library.
Fayette: Central Methodist College Library.
Fulton: Westminster College Library.
Hannibal: Free Public Library.
Jefferson City:
Lincoln University Library.
Missouri State Library.
Missouri Supreme Court Library.
Kansas City:
Kansas City Public Library.
Rockhurst College Library.
University of Kansas City Library.
Liberty: William Jewell College Library.
Rolla: School of Mines & Metallurgy Library.
St. Joseph: St. Joseph Public Library.
St. Louis:
St. Louis Public Library.
St. Louis University Library.
Washington University Libraries.
Springfield:
Drury College Library.
Southwest Missouri State College Library.
Warrensburg: Central Missouri State College Library.

MONTANA

Billings: Eastern Montana College.
Bozeman: Montana State College Library.
Butte: Montana School of Mines Library.
Helena: Historical Society of Montana Library.
Missoula: State University of Montana Library (regional).

NEBRASKA

Blair: Dana College Library.
Crete: Whitin Library of Doane College.
Fremont: Midland College Library.
Hastings: Hastings Public Library.
Kearney: Nebraska State Teachers College Library.
Lincoln:
Nebraska State Library.
University of Nebraska Libraries.
Omaha:
Creighton University, Alumni Library.
Municipal University of Omaha Library.
Omaha Public Library.
Scottsbluff: Scottsbluff Public Library.

NEVADA

Carton City: Nevada State Library.
Las Vegas: University of Nevada, Southern Regional Division Library.
Reno: University of Nevada Library (regional).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord: New Hampshire State Library.
Durham: University of New Hampshire Library.
Hanover: Dartmouth College Library.
Manchester:
City Library.
St. Anselm's College, Geisel Library.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City: Free Public Library.
Bayonne: Free Public Library.
Camden: Camden Free Public Library.
Convent Station: Santa Maria Library of College of St. Elizabeth.
Elizabeth: Public Library.
Glassboro: Glassboro State College Library.
Jersey City:
Free Public Library.
Jersey City State College Library.
Madison: Rose Memorial Library.
New Brunswick:
Free Public Library.
Rutgers University Library.
Newark: Public Library (regional).
Passaic: Passaic Public Library.
Princeton: Princeton University Library.
Rutherford: Fairleigh Dickinson College Library.
South Orange: Seton Hall University Library.
Teaneck: Fairleigh Dickinson University Library.
Trenton:
Division of State Library, Archives and History—Department of Education.
Free Public Library.
West Long Branch: Monmouth College, Guggenheim Memorial Library.
West New York: West New York Free Public Library.
Woodbridge: The Free Public Library of Woodbridge.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque: University of New Mexico.
Las Vegas: New Mexico Highlands University, Rodgers Library.
Portales: Eastern New Mexico University Library.
Santa Fe:
New Mexico State Law Library.
New Mexico State Library, State Library Extension Service (regional).
University Park: New Mexico State University Library.

NEW YORK

Albany:
State University of New York at Albany Library.
New York State Library (regional).
Binghamton: Harpur College Library.
Brooklyn:
Brooklyn College Library.
Brooklyn Public Library.
Polytechnic Institute Library.
Pratt Institute Library.
State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center Library.
Buffalo:
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library.
Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Grosvenor Reference Division.
State University of New York at Buffalo, Lockwood Memorial Library.

NEW YORK—continued

Canton: St. Lawrence University Library.
Corning: Corning Community College Library.
Cortland: State University College Library.
Elmira: Elmira College Library.
Farmingdale: State University Agricultural and Technical Institute Library.
Flushing: Queens College Library.
Greenvale: C. W. Post College Library.
Hamilton: Colgate University Library.
Hempstead:
    Hofstra University Library.
    Nassau Library System.
Ithaca:
    Albert R. Mann Library, New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.
    Cornell University Library.
Jamaica:
    Queens Borough Public Library.
    St. Johns University Library.
Kings Point: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Library.
Mount Vernon: Mount Vernon Public Library.
New Paltz: State University College Library.
New York City:
    College of the City of New York Library.
    The College of Insurance Library.
    Columbia University Library.
    Cooper Union Library.
    Fordham University Library.
    New York Law Institute Library.
    New York Public Library (Astor Branch).
    New York Public Library (Lenox Branch).
    New York University, University Heights Library.
    State University of New York, Maritime College Library.
Newburgh: Newburgh Free Library.
Oakdale: Adelphia Suffolk College Library.
Potsdam:
    Clarkson College of Technology Library.
    State University College Library.
Poughkeepsie: Vassar College Library.
Rochester:
    Rochester Public Library.
    University of Rochester Library.
St. Bonaventure: St. Bonaventure College Library.
Saratoga Springs: Skidmore College Library.
Schenectady: Union College Library.
Staten Island: Wagner College, Horrmann Library, Grymes Hill.
Stony Brook: State University of New York Library.
Syracuse: Syracuse University Library.
Troy: Troy Public Library.
Utica: Utica Public Library.
West Point: U.S. Military Academy.
Yonkers: Yonkers Public Library.

NORTH CAROLINA

Boone: Appalachian State Teachers College, Dauphin Disco Dougherty Memorial Library.
Buies Creek: Campbell College, Carrie Rich Memorial Library.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Library (regional).
Charlotte:
    Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.
    Queens College Library.
    University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Atkins Library.
Cullowhee: Western Carolina College Library.
Davidson: Library of Davidson College.
Durham: Duke University Library.
Greensboro:
    Agricultural & Technical College Library.
    University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Walter Clinton Jackson Library.

NORTH CAROLINA—continued

Greenville: East Carolina College Library.
Murfreesboro: Chowan College Library.
Pembroke: Pembroke State College Library.
Raleigh:
D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State College.
North Carolina State Library.
Salisbury: Catawba College Library.
Wilson: Atlantic Christian College, Clarence L. Hardy Library.
Winston-Salem:
Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.
Wake Forest College Library.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck:
State Historical Library.
State Law Library.
Fargo:
Fargo Public Library.
North Dakota State University of Agriculture & Applied Sciences Library.
Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Library.
Minot: State Teachers College Library.
Richardton: Assumption Abbey Junior College Library.
Valley City: State Teachers College Library.

OHIO

Ada: Ohio Northern University College of Law, J. P. Taggart Library.
Akron:
Akron Public Library.
University of Akron Library.
Alliance: Mt. Union College Library.
Ashland: Ashland College Library.
Athens: Ohio University Library.
Bluffton: Musselman Library of Bluffton College.
Bowling Green: Bowling Green State University Library.
Cincinnati:
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.
University of Cincinnati Library.
Cleveland:
Cleveland Public Library.
Freiberger Library of Western Reserve University.
John Carroll University, Grasselli Library.
Columbus:
Columbus Public Library.
Ohio State Library (regional).
Ohio State University Library.
Dayton:
Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library.
Miami University-Ohio State University.
Dayton Campus Library.
Delaware: Charles Slocum Library of Ohio Wesleyan University.
Gambier: Kenyon College Library.
Granville: Denison University Library.
Hiram: Hiram College Library.
Kent: Kent State University Library.
Marietta: Marietta College Library.
Oberlin: Oberlin College Library.
Oxford: Miami University Library.
Portsmouth: Free Public Library.
Springfield: Warder Public Library.
Steubenville: Carnegie Library.
Tiffin: Heidelberg College Library.
Toledo:
Toledo Public Library.
University of Toledo Library.
Van Wert: Brumback Library of Van Wert County.
Youngstown: Youngstown Public Library.

OKLAHOMA

Ada: East Central State Teachers College Library.
Alva: Northwestern State Teachers College Library.
Bartlesville: Department of Interior, region IV, Bureau of Mines Library.
Durant: Southeastern State College Library.
Edmond: Central State College, Max Chambers Library.
Enid: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County.
Langston: Langston University Library.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Library.
Oklahoma City:
    Oklahoma City University Library.
    Oklahoma State Library (regional).
Shawnee: Oklahoma Baptist University Library.
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Library.
Tahlequah: Northeastern State Teachers College Library.
Tulsa:
    Tulsa City-County Library Commission.
    University of Tulsa Library.
Weatherford: Southwestern State College Library.

OREGON

Ashland: Southern Oregon College of Education Library.
Corvallis: Oregon State University Library.
Eugene: University of Oregon Library.
Forest Grove: Pacific University Library.
La Grande: Eastern Oregon College Library.
McMinnville: Linfield College, Northup Library.
Portland:
    Department of Interior, Bonneville Power Administration Library.
    Library Association of Portland.
    Portland State College Library.
    Reed College Library.
Salem: Oregon State Library.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown: Muhlenberg College Library.
Bethlehem: Lehigh University Library.
Bradford: Carnegie Public Library.
Carlisle: Dickinson College Library.
Collegeville: Ursinus College Library.
Erie: Erie Public Library.
Greenville: Thiel College, Langenheim Memorial Library.
Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Library.
Haverford: Haverford College Library.
Hazleton: Hazleton Public Library.
Huntingdon: Juniata College Library.
Indiana: Indiana State College Library.
Lancaster: Franklin & Marsall College, Fackenthal Library.
Lewisburg: Bucknell University Library.
Meadville: Allegheny College Library.
New Castle: New Castle Free Public Library.
Philadelphia:
    Drexel Institute of Technology Library.
    Free Library of Philadelphia.
    Temple University, Sullivan Memorial Library.
    University of Pennsylvania Library.
Pittsburgh:
    Allegheny Regional Branch Library.
    Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
    Department of Interior, Region V, Bureau of Mines Library.
    University of Pittsburgh Library.
Reading: Reading Public Library.
Scranton: Scranton Public Library.
Swarthmore: Swarthmore College Library.
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Library.
Villanova: Villanova University Law Library.

PENNSYLVANIA—continued

Warren: Warren Library Association.
Washington: Memorial Library of Washington & Jefferson College.
Waynesburg: Waynesburg College Library.
Wilkes-Barre: Kings College Library.
Williamsport: James V. Brown Library.
York: York Junior College Library.

PUERTO RICO

Mayaguez: University of Puerto Rico, College of Agriculture & Mechanical Arts Library.
Rio Piedras: University of Puerto Rico General Library.

RHODE ISLAND

Kingston: University of Rhode Island Library.
Newport: Naval War College Libraries.
Providence:
Brown University Library.
Providence Public Library.
Rhode Island College Library.
Rhode Island State Library.
Westerly: Westerly Public Library.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston:
Charleston College Library.
The Citadel Library.
Clemson: Clemson College Library.
Columbia:
South Carolina State Library.
University of South Carolina Library.
Greenville: Furman University Library.
Orangeburg: South Carolina State College Library.
Rock Hill: Carnegie Library of Winthrop College.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen: Northern State Teachers College Library.
Brookings: South Dakota State University, Lincoln Memorial Library.
Pierre: South Dakota State Library Commission.
Rapid City:
Rapid City Public Library.
South Dakota School of Mines & Tech. Library.
Sioux Falls: Carnegie Free Public Library.
Spearfish: Black Hills Teachers College Library.
Vermillion: University of South Dakota Library.
Yankton: Yankton College Library.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga: Chattanooga Public Library.
Clarksville: Austin Peay State College Library.
Columbia: Maury County Public Library.
Jefferson City: Carson-Newman College, Maples Library.
Johnson City: East Tennessee State University Library.
Knoxville: University of Tennessee Library.
Martin: University of Tennessee Library—Martin Branch.
Memphis: Cossitt Reference Library.
Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State College Library.
Nashville:
Joint University Libraries.
Nashville Public Library.
State Library Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives.
Sewanee: University of the South Library.

TEXAS

Abilene: Hardin Simmons University Library.
Arlington: Arlington State College Library.
Austin:
Texas State Library (regional).
University of Texas Law Library.
University of Texas Library.
Beaumont: Lamar State College of Technology Library.
Brownwood: Howard Payne College, Walker Memorial Library.
Canyon: West Texas State University Library.
College Station: Texas A & M University Library.
Commerce: East Texas State College Library.
Corsicana: Navarro Junior College Library.
Dallas:
Dallas Public Library.
Southern Methodist University Library.
Denton: North Texas State University Library.
Edinburg: Pan American College Library.
El Paso: El Paso Public Library.
Fort Worth:
Fort Worth Public Public Library.
Texas Christian University Library.
Galveston: Rosenberg Library.
Houston:
Houston Public Library.
University of Houston Library.
Huntsville: Sam Houston State Teachers College, Estill Library.
Kingsville: Texas College of Arts and Industries Library.
Longview: Nicholson Memorial Library.
Lubbock: Texas Technological College Library (regional).
Marshall: Wiley College Carnegie Library.
Nacogoches: Stephen F. Austin State College Library.
Plainview: Wayland Baptist College, Van Howeling Memorial Library.
San Angelo: San Angelo College Library.
San Antonio:
Public Library, Business and Science Department.
St. Mary's University Library.
Trinity University Library.
San Marcos: Southwest Texas State College Library.
Sherman: Austin College, Arthur Hopkins Library.
Texarkana: Texarkana College Library.
Waco: Baylor University Library.
Wichita Falls: Midwestern University Library.

UTAH

Cedar City: College of Southern Utah Library.
Ephraim: Snow College Library.
Logan: Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science Library (regional).
Ogden: Weber College Library.
Provo: Brigham Young University Library.
Salt Lake City:
University of Utah Library.
Utah State Library.

VERMONT

Burlington: University of Vermont Library.
Johnson: Johnson Teachers College Library.
Middlebury: Middlebury College, Egbert Starr Library.
Montpelier: Vermont State Library.
Northfield: Norwich University Library.

VIRGINIA

Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library.
Bridgewater: Bridgewater College Library.
Charlottesville: University of Virginia Law Library.

VIRGINIA—continued

Emory: Emory and Henry College Library.
Fairfax: George Mason College of the University of Virginia Library.
Fredericksburg: Mary Washington College Library.
Hampden Sydney: Hampden Sydney College Library.
Lexington:
    Virginia Military Institute Library.
    Washington and Lee University Library.
Norfolk:
    Armed Forces Staff College Library.
    Norfolk Public Library.
    Old Dominion College, Hughes Library.
Petersburg: Virginia State College Library.
Richmond: Virginia State Library.
Roanoke: Roanoke Public Library.
Salem: Roanoke College, Bittle Memorial Library.
University: University of Virginia Library.
University of Richmond, P.O.: University of Richmond Library.
Williamsburg: William and Mary College Library.

WASHINGTON

Bellingham: Western Washington State College Library.
Ellensburg: Central Washington State College Library.
Everett: Everett Public Library.
Olympia: Washington State Library (regional).
Pullman: Washington State University Library.
Seattle:
    Seattle Public Library.
    University of Washington Library.
Spokane: Spokane Public Library.
Tacoma:
    University of Puget Sound Library.
    Tacoma Public Library.
Vancouver: Fort Vancouver Regional Library.
Walla Walla: Whitman College Library.

WEST VIRGINIA

Athens: Concord College Library.
Charleston:
    Department of archives and history, State library.
    Kanawha County Public Library.
Elkins: Davis and Elkins College Library.
Fairmont: Fairmont State College Library.
Huntington: Marshall University Library.
Institute: West Virginia State College Library.
Morgantown: West Virginia University Library (regional).
Salem: Salem College Library.
Weirton: Mary H. Weir Public Library.

WISCONSIN

Appleton: Lawrence College Library.
Beloit: Beloit College libraries.
Eau Claire: Wisconsin State College, Wm. D. McIntyre Library.
La Crosse: Public library.
Madison:
    Madison Public Library.
    State historical society library (regional[1]).
    University of Wisconsin Library.
    Wisconsin State Library.
Milwaukee:
    Milwaukee County Law Library.
    Milwaukee Public Library (regional).
    Mount Mary College Library.
    Oklahoma Library.
    University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee Library.

[1] In cooperation with University of Wisconsin Library at Madison.

WISCONSIN—continued

Oshkosh: Oshkosh State College Library.
Platteville: Wisconsin State College and Institute of Technology, Karrmann Library.
Racine: Racine Public Library.
River Falls: Wisconsin State University, Chalmer Davee Library.
Stevens Point: Wisconsin State College Library.
Superior:
Superior Public Library.
Wisconsin State College, Curran Library.
Whitewater: Wisconsin State College, Harold Andersen Library.

WYOMING

Casper: Natrona County Public Library.
Cheyenne: Wyoming State Library.
Laramie: University of Wyoming Library.
Sheridan: Sheridan College, Mary Brown Kooi Library.

STATE LIBRARY AUTHORITY

Senator MONRONEY. I think we might find some duplication that might help us to thin out this number or shift around to other locations.

Mr. BUCKLEY. The work of the State library authority as provided for in the present law is accomplishing a lot in that direction, I think.

INCREASE IN DESIGNATION OF LIBRARIES

Senator MONRONEY. That is fine. According to testimony last year there were 769 depository libraries then, with 823 presently in the program, there was an increase of 54 libraries during the past year; is that not correct?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir; and that number has grown even since we prepared the statement. It is now 832.

Senator MONRONEY. This was about 46 less than you estimated would be added during the year, since you estimated at the time there would be about 100 new libraries could be expected every year.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir; we estimated, I think, that there would be 834 by June 30 and it looks like there is going to be either exactly that number or perhaps a few more. We have 832 as of today. We think that 50 for the forthcoming year would be a rather reasonable estimate of the additional number.

Senator MONRONEY. You think we have just about reached the peak so far as new library additions to the program is concerned?

Mr. BUCKLEY. With this maximum number of 1,340 permitted and with the popularity of the program and the increasing publicity given it in library and other publications, I think we can expect some more designations up to that maximum.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much. Do you have anything further to add?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock, at which time we will hear the disbursing officer of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee recessed until 2 p.m., the same day.)

49-381—65——15

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:15 P.M., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1965)

U.S. SENATE

OFFICES OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE; AND WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SERGEANT AT ARMS, OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

1966 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MONRONEY. This afternoon the committee will hear from Mr. Robert Brenkworth, the financial clerk of the Senate, and Mr. William Cheatham, representing the Sergeant at Arms. Glad to have you here.

You may proceed, Mr. Brenkworth.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The 1966 estimates submitted for the Senate totaled $35,866,895 which is over the 1965 appropriations by $1,032,325.

PAY COST INCREASES

This, of course, does not include the Senate joint items which are in the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

Thirteen appropriations have been increased in varying amounts totaling $1,089,795, as a full fiscal year revision necessary to cover the pay increase cost at maximum rates for a complete year.

As you know, the Salary Reform Act of 1964 contained certain salary limitations through December 31, 1964, and an effective date of noon, January 3, 1965 on the increase provided for Members.

The funds required for 1965 were therefore less than the amounts needed for 1966.

The major portion of this increase, $600,000, represents a restoration of a reduction of pay increase costs made by this committee in the 1965 Second Supplemental Act.

At the time of consideration of the second supplemental 9 full months of the current fiscal year had passed, and since the expenditure for that period were such that it appeared possible we could complete the full year with less than the amount requested for fiscal year 1965, the committee ordered a reduction of $500,000 in "Salaries, officers, and employees," administrative and clerical assistants to Senators and an additional $100,000 in the appropriation "Inquiries and investigation." This action was for 1965 only, and it is necessary that the funds be restored for the full year 1966.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

The appropriation, salaries, officers and employees, "Office of the Sergeant at Arms," has been increased by $8,550——

Senator MONRONEY. Wait a minute. Here we are talking about the Sergeant at Arms Office?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is an additional increase to make up a total increase of $1,098,345.

Senator MONRONEY. $1,098,345 for the entire Senate establishment, right?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, the increase over the 1965 estimates is $1,032,325. There are increases and decreases in the bill.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for all the Senate, the whole Senate.

SALARIES, SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. OK. Where are those? How much is the increase for the Senators' salaries?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $408,725.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for Senators only.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senators only.

Senator MONRONEY. OK. Now the staff.

SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have increases in the appropriations, salaries, officers and employees——

Senator MONRONEY. Does that include the Senators' staff, or does it include the committee staffs?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senators' staff, committee staff, all employees.

Senator MONRONEY. Charmen and charwomen?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; they are included in this category.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought you divided some of that in the office of the Sergeant at Arms.

ITEMIZATION OF SALARIES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. These are the breakdowns within the appropriations, salaries, officers and employees. The total increase for salaries, officers and employees, $579,910. The itemization on this—$470 in the office of the Vice President, $5,985, Office of the Secretary, $8,030 for committee employees.

Senator MONRONEY. How much?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $8,030.

Senator MONRONEY. For the committee employees?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right. It is the full fiscal year revision. This results from the fact that the maximum salary as provided by the pay act was not effective for these people until January 1, 1965. The amount requested for 1965 was less than the need for 1966, for that reason.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. But I want the total amount of the committee employees and everything, and you give me an $8,030 figure.

SALARIES, COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is the increase over the appropriation for 1965. The total figure for committee employees is $3,236,145.

Senator MONRONEY. It only increased for the whole year $8,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For this year as opposed to last year, yes, sir.

The 1965 appropriation on this was $3,228,115. This is the regular appropriation plus the deficiency or supplemental we received for increased pay cost in the Second Supplemental Act. This is line No. 8, Senator.

If you notice, the original appropriation was $2,731,965. We receive a supplemental appropriation to cover the 1965 cost of the pay act, $496,150. This gave us a total appropriation for 1965 of $3,228,115.

Senator MONRONEY. The pay was active for the whole fiscal year; is that correct?

MAXIMUM SALARY

Mr. BRENKWORTH. But not at the full rate, Senator. The limitation of $22,000 was imposed through December 31, 1964.

Senator MONRONEY. $22,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right. Now, the maximum salary is $22,945. That is for administrative assistants and top people on committee staffs.

Senator MONRONEY. We did not go as high as the House did.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; the House went to $24,500, for committee staff.

Senator MONRONEY. So the difference, then, is additional money, $8,030—I do not quite understand how it is that low.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For 1965 the need was a half year at $22,000 and a half year at $22,945. The need for the current year will be a full year at $22,945.

In the situation on committees——

Senator PROXMIRE. That is the only difference—it is a difference for each position of how much?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $470.

Senator PROXMIRE. There are only two positions involved.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Less than that, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. I do not see how they were that small a number because——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Only one can go to this figure, Senator—only one employee on the Senate committee can go to this figure.

Senator PROXMIRE. Many staffs did not pay it—most of them.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Quite a few did not. The limitation is there. It can be paid. And the need is there.

Senator MONRONEY. OK.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Now, this of course——

OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT

Senator MONRONEY. So you take care of all of the pay act—I mean with $470, to the Office of Vice President, increase—that is for the full year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes.

CHAPLAIN

Senator MONRONEY. Nothing for the Chaplain.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No; because his salary is——

Senator MONRONEY. We raised it last year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Senator MONRONEY. We take care of the Office of the Secretary with $5,985.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How many employees——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Well, that represents the Secretary of the Senate—1965 was a half year at $22,000 and a half year at $27,500. This year it will be a full year at $27,500. There is $2,750 needed for

that. Then there is the Chief Clerk and Parliamentarian who were on last year, for a half year, at $22,000, and a half year at $24,024.40. The assistant to the majority and the assistant to the minority and the financial clerk were on a half year at $22,000 and a half year at $22,808. That comes to $5,985 overall.

CONFERENCE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Senator MONRONEY. We have the committee employees lined up. Conference majority—no change there.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Minority, no change. Clerical assistance to Senators, administrative and clerical assistance. That was for the top executive for half a year?

COMMITTEE REDUCTION AND SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST, 1965

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That represents $47,250. The additional $500,000, which is the area I was getting into, is the reduction made by this committee last year and the supplemental request for 1965. It was a reduction based on the fact that we had 9 months of the year behind us, knew that we were not utilizing all of the funds, and could make that reduction on a 1-year basis.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, we appropriate—you usually ask for more money, and we usually appropriate more money than the Senators claim, because they never reach the maximum allowable payroll.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. So there was that much left, so we were able to use that without getting a deficiency.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I remember that.

LONGEVITY COMPENSATION AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The situation here is that we appropriate on the basis of a schedule which tries to establish a mean for each of the allowances. At the time this was computed, we were utilizing 88 percent of the total allowable. This is based on 100 percent use to provide the funds that would be necessary if the entire allowance was used. This does not happen. There are usually balances here. And this committee in the past has ordered that we absorb longevity compensation and agency contributions in this appropriation.

The current absorption of these two items annually is running at about $1,260,000. This is being absorbed mainly from the funds not used or allowances not used by Senators for administrative and clerical assistance.

Senator PROXMIRE. So the committee could not very well cut back that amount to recognize the actual fact that 100 Senators never do use their full clerk hire.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. If we did, we would keep you from using it for other purposes you have to use it for.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct, absolutely.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It could be taken care of in a supplemental, as we did last year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. All right. So that is a half million dollars added amount for the full pay, which is only a half year last year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Office of Sergeant at Arms, $11,300 increase. What is that for?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This increase is the result of two actions. The first is the full fiscal year revision on the pay bill. And in this area, we have the Sergeant at Arms, whose salary was a half year at $22,000 and a half year at $27,500, and this is plus $2,750 for that.

POLICE OFFICERS

In the last legislative bill we had a provision revising the salaries of certain police officers and repealing a certain longevity law that was placed in effect many years ago, superseding it by our new longevity.

This called for a revision of salaries of sergeants, lieutenants, and special police officers effective September 1 for a full fiscal year need of $8,550.

Now, this is not entirely an expenditure request, since about $6,500 of this was being paid already in longevity compensation. It is merely a transfer of this $6,500 from nonappropriated or absorbed longevity compensations to appropriated position compensation.

This was done by the House, and at their request in order to provide a good promotional scale for the officers being promoted from privates to sergeants to lieutenants, special officers, on up the line, and to apply the new longevity which became effective for everyone recently instead of the large one-step longevity that was previously in effect. The old longevity was repealed at that time. The combination of those two items makes the $11,300 increase.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Senator MONRONEY. Then you have the Office of the Secretary of the Majority and Minority at $2,020 increase.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. This is for the Secretaries themselves, each of them being paid a half year at $22,000 and a half year at $24,024.40, as opposed to the full year of $24,024.40.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Senator MONRONEY. Official reporters of debates. We raised the salaries of the reporters.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. This $4,855 represents pay costs again for a full year. The two reporters, the two official reporters——

Senator MONRONEY. There was a pay raise in there.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Oh, yes, sir. It was the regular pay bill.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the other half year of that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. All right. So that brings the total salaries, officers and employees of the Senate, up to $579,910.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. An increase of that amount to an estimate of $23,793,810, overall.

SENATE POLICY COMMITTEE

Now, the $1,000 increase on line item 7—17, rather, for Senate policy committees, is $500 for each of these committees for that top man, $22,945 for the full year.

AUTOMOBILES, MAINTENANCE

Senator MONRONEY. All right. Now, automobiles, maintenance. Do you have a list of the automobiles that we are supplying?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; I do not.

Senator MONRONEY. Let us put that in the record.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Sergeant at Arms handles that. I am sure Mr. Cheatham can get that information.

Mr. CHEATHAM. I will be glad to, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. There is a lot of discussion about how many cars we are furnishing. This is $42,540 a year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is not for that, sir. The automobile maintenance, $42,540 is for the Vice President, the President pro tem, and two majority leaders. There are four vehicles involved in that.

Senator MONRONEY. That is $42,540? Where does the other come in?

AUTOMOBILES, MAIL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. CHEATHAM. Under mail transportation, which is administered by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $16,560.

Senator MONRONEY. Where are the drivers for these listed, then? The $42,540—let us get this on the record—the $42,540 includes automobiles and maintenance. Does it include the chauffeurs?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; it does.

Senator MONRONEY. That is complete.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Four chauffeurs involved here.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for the two majority leaders.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. And the President pro tem, and the Vice President. Each of the cars has a chauffeur, and the salaries are paid from this appropriation.

Senator MONRONEY. Then we want a complete listing of all the cars furnished by the Senate to other officers of the Senate.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Under the mail transportation only?

Senator MONRONEY. All cars furnished—if they are under some other account, I want those. Is there another account where some cars are charged?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Well, I want the whole thing.

CHAUFFEURS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There are only two appropriations involving automobiles—line 18, automobiles and maintenance for the four officers of the Senate, the second is item 22, mail transportation, $16,560. There are no chauffeurs involved in that. No drivers at all.

MAILTRUCKS

Senator MONRONEY. Are there any genuine mailtrucks that are involved in this one?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir; there are. There are three passenger vehicles used only for mail and trucks which haul mail. We will list those, too.

Senator MONRONEY. And those are exclusive—those will be the ones that are exclusively——

Mr. CHEATHAM. The trucks are not exclusively for mail. Many other Senate items are hauled such as supplies, equipment and furniture.

Senator MONRONEY. I am trying to get the difference between the trucks and the passenger cars.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The list will explain the body type, size, and the capacity.

(The information requested follows:)

VEHICLES FURNISHED THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

Financed from the appropriation entitled "Automobiles and Maintenance"

Vice President: 1 Lincoln limousine and chauffeur, leased.
President pro tempore: 1 Lincoln limousine and chauffeur, leased.
Majority leader: 1 Cadillac limousine and chauffeur, leased.
Minority leader: 1 Cadillac limousine and chauffeur, leased.

VEHICLES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE SENATE

Office of the Secretary: 1 Lincoln and chauffeur, leased; 1 Chevrolet, purchased.
Disbursing Office: 1 Mercury, leased.
Office of the Sergeant at Arms: 1 Cadillac limousine and chauffeur, purchased; 1 Lincoln without driver, leased.
Deputy Sergeant at Arms: 1 Mercury without driver, leased.
Office of the Secretary to the Majority: 1 Mercury without driver, leased.
Office of the Secretary to the Minority: 1 Mercury without driver, leased.
Office of Attending Physician: 1 Lincoln and chauffeur, leased.
Senate Post Office, (exclusively for mail): 3 Chevrolet Tudor sedans, purchased.
Office of the Sergeant at Arms: 1 1-ton van truck; 1 ½-ton pickup truck; 1 ½-ton pickup truck.
(The one 1-ton truck has a driver and helper, financed from another appropriation but the other two trucks are not manned except with a janitor to drive when actually in use.)

AUTOMOBILES LEASED

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Brenkworth, how many cars are leased today?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. A number of them are.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You pay $600, do you not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For Mercuries, $600. For Continentals, I think it is $750.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The cars of the Vice President, the President pro tem, and the two leaders—those four cars are leased?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are there any others leased?

Senator PROXMIRE. Do the two whips have cars or not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No sir; they do not. Just four vehicles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is that?

Senator PROXMIRE. I thought the two whips—I thought the majority and minority whips had their own limousines. But I am wrong. Mr. Humphrey had one when he was a whip.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I would not know anything about that, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In addition, Dr. Calver has an automobile, has he not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I am not familiar with that, Senator.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That will be on the Sergeant at Arms' list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that car owned or leased?

Mr. CHEATHAM. I will have to check that, Senator. I am not sure. I think it is leased.

Senator MONRONEY. As I recall, it is a leased vehicle.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that lease situation working out satisfactorily?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. All right. You may proceed.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is expenses for inquiries and investigations.

Senator MONRONEY. What is that, 23?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Twenty, Senator. The $100,000 increase here is the restoration of the reduction made last year. This represents the full year need.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the special money that is voted at the start of the year to the committees, expenses for special investigations and so on.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This should probably be converted to a permanent staffing pattern of the committees, because these special investigations have become rather permanent institutions around here.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I am afraid that is true, Senator.

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

The next item we have is a minus item on folding documents.

We have a full year increase of $325 for the pay bill, which was effective by the order of the Sergeant at Arms on August 16. The pay bill itself increased the limitation. Mr. Duke put these increases into effect. This is less than a full year. So our 1965 need was less than a full year need. However we are now operating on a full year basis, for an increase of $325. This is offset by the 1965 deficiency of $8,000 that was granted, 1 year only, to a net reduction in this appropriation of $7,675.

RESOLUTION PAYROLL

The next item is line item 23—decrease—$4,660.

Senator MONRONEY. What is this miscellaneous? Let us have a breakdown on that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. All right, sir.

The breakdown on miscellaneous items appropriation, which is a general appropriation, is resolution payroll——

Senator MONRONEY. I thought the resolution payroll was just expenses in inquiries and investigations, $4,777,000.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. Those are general investigations authorized. These are positions authorized for the majority leader, the minority leader, for standing committees, in addition to the ones authorized by the reorganization act.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the difference between 20 and 23, then? Expenses, inquiries, and investigations, $4,777,000.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That appropriation is to cover the investigations ordered by the Senate by resolution, where the Senate authorizes a certain committee to conduct an investigation——

Senator MONRONEY. That is No. 20. That is what comes about at the beginning of every session. The chairmen go down in the well and they receive a $200,000 request and so on. Those are voted.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. That is No. 20. But I do not see where the miscellaneous items come in.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Under item 23, the resolution payroll, authorized by Senate resolutions, a research assistant to the majority leader and one for the minority leader, a clerk to the majority leader and one to the minority leader, permanently authorized for standing committees, three professional——

STANDING COMMITTEE AUTHORIZATIONS

Senator MONRONEY. How much permanently authorized for standing committees?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Without time limitation. In other words, the resolution, when it was agreed to by the Senate, authorized them to employ these people from now on.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would be the Appropriations Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and so on?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir, Foreign Relations, Government Operations, Judiciary, Labor and Public Welfare, and Rules.

Senator MONRONEY. These are additional employees—how many?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have three professional staff members and three clerical assistants for the Committee on Foreign Relations; one professional staff member for the Committee on Government Operations.

Senator MONRONEY. That is in addition to the three professional staff members above.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. Is this an item of $2,600,000?

Senator MONRONEY. $2,779,000.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $2,779,015. The Judiciary Committee has two professional staff members, three clerical assistants authorized.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it would be better, to make the record complete, to have the charges that go into line item 20 by the title of the jobs.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. All right, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

RESOLUTION ROLL

Position and authority	Office	Position basic	Gross salary
Research assistant to the majority leader, under S. Res. 158, Dec. 9, 1941, and Public Law 86-30.	Majority leader	NTE $8,820	$22,808.08
Clerk to the majority leader, under S. Res. 240, agreed to Jan. 24, 1952.	Majority leader	2,520	6,806.19
Research assistant to the minority leader, under S. Res. 158, Dec. 9, 1941, and Public Law 86-30.	Minority leader	NTE 8,820	22,808.08
Clerk to the minority leader, under S. Res. 240, agreed to Jan. 24, 1952.	Minority leader	$2,520	6,806.19

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Position and authority	Office	Position basic	Gross salary
PERMANENT			
PSM, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959	Foreign Relations.	NTE $8,040	$20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959	Foreign Relations.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 247, Feb. 7, 1962	Foreign Relations.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959	Foreign Relations.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959	Foreign Relations.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959	Foreign Relations.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
PSM, S. Res. 355, Aug. 18, 1958	Govt. Oper.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949	Judiciary	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949	Judiciary	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949	Judiciary	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949	Judiciary	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949	Judiciary	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
PSM, S. Res. 253, Feb. 10, 1964	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 342, July 28, 1958	Rules	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
TEMPORARY			
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE $8,040	$20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
PSM, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
ACC, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 8,040	20,852.89
CA, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
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CA, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 60 Feb. 8, 1965	L. & P.W.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00
CA, S. Res. 14 Feb. 8, 1965	P.O. & C.S.	NTE 3,720	9,830.00

CONVERSION OF ACCOUNT SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. And the same thing for line item 23, the titles of the jobs. Sooner or later we are going to have to convert this haphazard, multiple-account system into straight compensation and acknowledge that it cost more to pay these men at $22,945 than it did at $8,000 a year when the Reorganization Act was passed.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why do you have the separation? Why do you have part of the staff——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. These are authorized by resolution to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS

Senator MONRONEY. It does not have to be that way. It is just the way it has been done, and I do not think it is the proper way of handling it. To keep the books to reflect exactly what has happened—both of these accounts, as I understand it, 20 and 23, actually are subsidiary accounts.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And they ought to be incorporated under one account, because it does not do any good to have three accounts to relate to one type of work.

Senator PROXMIRE. Eight, twenty, and twenty-three are all the same category?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. With this exception, Senator. Item eight represents certain salaries only. It is part of a salary only appropriation.

No expenses can be paid from this appropriation. This is appropriated for the positions authorized by the Reorganization Act. None of the supplementary positions. This is just the basic staff authorized by law.

Senator MONRONEY. $8,000 a year, something like that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I am talking about the 10 people allowed each standing committee, 4 professional staff, a chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, and 4 clerical assistants. This is strictly a salary appropriation to be used for no other purpose.

INVESTIGATIONS

Now we come to the next step, which is line item 20, inquiries and investigations. This represents the funds necessary to cover the cost of the investigations ordered by the Senate. Now, this is not for salaries only. This is for salaries and expenses.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. You separate those. But 90 percent of that goes to salaries, does it not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think that would be a fair statement, yes. The great majority of it, almost 90 percent of it, is for salaries.

Senator MONRONEY. I sign two payrolls for the Post Office Committee. You sign one payroll for the regular and then you go back for the contingency funds, and 90 percent of it is payroll.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator yield?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

MERGING SALARY AND EXPENSE WITH SALARY APPROPRIATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think there is merit in what you say. Mr. Scott tells me that it would require legislation—Mr. Brenkworth, could you not get us a draft of a bill for our consideration which would put these two accounts into one account? If you cannot, what would be the objection—your objection—you know more than anybody else about it—what would be your objection to doing it?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, I could do that, Senator. Right off the bat I would say this.

To merge a salary and expense item in with strictly a salary appropriation would be rather difficult.

Senator MONRONEY. You do not have to do that. I think what Senator Saltonstall wants and what the rest of us want is to move the salary part up to the salary part. Leave account No. 20, or leave account No. 23—I do not think you need both of them. And then put your other expenses in that. So then we will have all salaries under account No. 8, and we will have miscellaneous items under account No. 23, or under expenses of inquiries and investigations under account No. 20. And then we can get these things in a clear perspective, so we will know what we are paying for help and paying for others.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have no way of determining in advance of how much of the inquiries and investigations money is going to be for salaries. There are no fixed number of positions here. This is up to the chairmen. You authorize $150,000 for an investigation. They come to the Rules Committee with a budget. They say they want a certain number of employees. How many will they actually utilize? There is no way of predetermining exactly how much of this is

definitely going to be salaries. This would be a restriction imposed on the investigating subcommittees. It would have to be done legally before I could say this is the number that should be in salaries as opposed to expenses.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you say we will gain nothing by lumping 20 and 23.

TEMPORARY POSITIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Well, on 23 you are not going to gain anything, because you take the resolution salaries out of there—and this can be transferred into the salary appropriation if the authorization is written into the bill. The part I have discussed so far are the permanent parts. There are also some temporary positions in here authorized by resolution which have to be renewed every year. If you want those transferred, they would have to be made permanent.

Senator MONRONEY. Actually they are permanent, based on the way they have been filled. So let us just be realistic about it and make salaries accounts.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. If you took this part of this appropriation, you would still have a line item, because the balance of the miscellaneous items appropriation is still necessary. It not only covers this—it covers the office rental, office expense, transportation, mileage.

EXPENSES, INQUIRIES, AND INVESTIGATIONS

Senator MONRONEY. I think what we all over on this side of the table object to is having a lump sum called expenses, inquiries, investigations, $4,777,000, and we do not know very much about what is in it unless we carefully analyze the whole thing.

We come down to another item called miscellaneous item, 23, and that is listed at $2,779,000, both of which, primarily, relate to item No. 8, which is an inadequate reflection of what the Senate committee employees are drawing.

HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Actually, Senator, of the line item 23, miscellaneous items, $2,779,000, only $590,000 represents these positions. Over $2 million of it is the other housekeeping items.

Senator MONRONEY. Such as what?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Well, such as the office rental allowance for Senators, the office expense reimbursements for Senators, the transportation for Senators, mileage for Senators' employees, the actual cost of miscellaneous items such as janitorial supplies, housekeeping supplies, mechanical equipment and repair, the operation of offices, telephone and telegram allowances, the Senate restaurant operation is in here. There is an emergency fund for the official reporters.

SENATE RESTAURANT

Senator MONRONEY. Has the Senate restaurant operation gone up from a $90,000 deficit to a $121,000 deficit?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; the Architect of the Capitol has submitted a request for an appropriation this year of $121,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF ACCOUNTS 8, 20, AND 23

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, Mr. Brenkworth, just to complete this, or follow up on this discussion, I believe that we cannot

consolidate these accounts—8, 20, and 23—to any degree that would be practical and helpful.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; I feel that the items, the definite positions authorized by resolutions, can be made permanent and that money can be put under the SOE—salaries, officers, and employees—committee employees, if the committee wishes to do this. But then, of course, if new resolutions are introduced, additional action would have to be taken by this committee to amend that. That would take part of the miscellaneous items in the line item out, but it would still be there as a line item requiring funds.

As far as expenses of inquiries and investigations are concerned, I do not see how you can predetermine what positions these subcommittee chairmen are going to use in these areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So from the point of view of whether a man is permanent or temporary, if he is on one of these committees it is probably wiser, in the long run, to keep him on a temporary rather than a permanent basis.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; some of these have been made permanent, as I have just pointed out. But we do have a number of employees temporarily authorized for Labor and Public Welfare, and we have one for the Post Office Committee.

Senator MONRONEY. I think a lot of this would be a good subject for the reorganization of Congress. Maybe we can get these together.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would be helpful, too, if on item 23 we can have a breakdown so you compare the appropriations last year and so forth with——

Senator MONRONEY. Here is a comparison.

OFFICE RENTAL

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

Office rental—is that rental in the home State?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. All of these are paid from one appropriation. Whenever the Senate orders something to be paid from the contingent fund that is not specifically for an inquiry or investigation, this is the appropriation you pay it from, because it is the only general appropriation, the rest of them are specifics.

Senator MONRONEY. We have got to go on.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

POSTAGE

Senator MONRONEY. Postage—is that airmail postage?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; airmail and special delivery stamps.

Senator MONRONEY. Incidentally, I hear more complaint, particularly from the Senators from Alaska and California and across the country——

Senator YARBOROUGH. And Texas.

Senator MONRONEY. And Texas—on mail, because it takes so long for a letter to reach them, and they have to use airmail almost all the time. I think when we come to marking up the bill we ought to take recognition of increasing that allowance.

Senator BARTLETT. You made a statement of absolute fact.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it would be a shame—particularly when Alaska and Hawaii, to get the mail across—it takes 4 days, and

then they fly it by air after it gets to the west coast. But they ought to carry it straight.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, of course, it would be manifestly impossible to send a vast volume of mail by airmail—we get all of these thousands of letters on a bill—we do not answer anything airmail. But these crucial, personal things, where a man writes in and his wife is ill and he wants a few days off and he cannot get it and things like that—we just must use airmail. And this $600 just does not start to be enough. We have to buy stamps all the time.

I have to buy stamps out of my pocket, hundreds of dollars worth. And when we get to that, on telephones, it is even worse.

TELEPHONE CALLS AND TELEGRAMS

I have 160 telephone calls a month—an average of 5 minutes apiece, 800 minutes. That is for me, my administrative assistant, legislative assistant, research assistant, itinerary assistant—that is not counting the other people who have to call some time—that is 6⅔ calls a day of 25 working days for all five of us. We cannot get by on less than two or three long distance calls a day.

We have 10½ million people in this State. Take telegrams—for example—in 1963 when I counted up I owed $10,800 on telegrams over the allowance. I am paying it off in installments. I have $5,000 of it paid off. I just quit sending telegrams and went to airmail. It was cheaper.

These allowances must be tailored for a State with a million population. For 10½ million, it is murder.

We have to go out and have fundraising dinners.

There is not a single expense item of postage or stationery or telephone or telegraph that is adequate for a State of 10 million people.

Senator MONRONEY. We have a rollcall vote. The committee will stand in recess until we come back.

(Whereupon a short recess was taken.)

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will resume its hearings. The stationery allowance, $255,600, is the same as for last year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That was changed the year before, was it not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, Senator, it was, from $1,800 to $2,400.

Senator MONRONEY. Per year, for Senators.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For each Senator, yes, sir.

COMMUNICATIONS—TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONE CALLS

Senator MONRONEY. Communications. Now, that is not telephone.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is $150 per fiscal year for each Senator and the Vice President. It may be used for either telephone calls or telegrams and is paid to a Senator as a reimbursement for calls or messages for which he has paid when he has exceeded his regular allowances.

Senator MONRONEY. There is another telephone account, is there not?

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is $1,800. That comes out of the figure on the table labeled "Miscellaneous items."

Senator MONRONEY. It comes out of miscellaneous. You see, this is what I think we need to get our books straightened out, to show when it is communications—why have two telephone accounts?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think I can explain that to you.

Senator MONRONEY. It has been explained to me. But I still do not think it makes any sense—the need of having two telephone accounts.

You put an explanation in the record—unless Senator Young wants to ask about it.

Senator YOUNG. No.

(The information requested follows:)

The communicaitons appropriation was provided as a backup to permit reimbursements not to exceed $150 each year to Senators for expenses they might incur for telephone and telegram charges in addition to the telephone and telegram allowances otherwise provided.

For example, a Senator who utilized his full allowance in either of the two long distance telephone call areas, or the telegram area, and was required to pay out of his pocket for such services could certify these expenses for reimbursement from the communications appropriation.

CERTIFICATION OF PAYMENT

Senator MONRONEY. You have $1,800, and you have $150 a year which is a sort of a slopover deal.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The Senator must certify that he has personally paid some part of or all of that $150, and then he is paid it. He cannot be paid any of the $1,800—he may only use it in calls.

Senator MONRONEY. Long-distance telephone calls, to and from the District of Columbia, 160 calls per month, aggregating not more than 800 minutes per month. Where does that come in—item 26?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It comes in miscellaneous items, 23.

Senator MONRONEY. Not communications.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of the District of Columbia, and to and from the District of Columbia, when above is exhausted, $1,800 a year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Twenty-three, again miscellaneous items.

Senator MONRONEY. Communications interchangeably, official telegrams, and long-distance telephone calls, $150 a year.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Line item 26.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The language for that is repeated in each fiscal legislative appropriation bill, whereas the language for the minute and calls account and for the $1,800 account is considered to be permanent language.

Senator MONRONEY. The trouble with these—the way these groupings are—I just do not think they reveal what we ought to reveal in the way of our accounts. Certainly two telephone—now your telegraph—where is your telegraph account?

TELEGRAPH ACCOUNT

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That comes under line item 23, Senator, miscellaneous items.

Senator MONRONEY. Another miscellaneous. In that 23 account you have an item called miscellaneous item, $101,500, and it is apparently repetitive. What does that stand for?

JANITORIAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That's for the janitorial supplies and other equipment needed around the Capitol—paper towels, soap, et cetera.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought the Sergeant at Arms was the one who takes care of that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right. This is the general appropriation that covers these contingent expenses; yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Administered by the Sergeant at Arms; is that correct?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Where is the payroll for these people?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Under the salaries and expense item labeled "Office of the Sergeant at Arms," line 12.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for the charwoman and things of that kind on the Senate side.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The positions are authorized specifically by law.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Senator MONRONEY. All right. Other Senate, Legislative Counsel. Now that is——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is an appropriation for the operation of the Office of the Legislative Counsel.

Senator MONRONEY. That is up $7,000. That is because of the pay bill?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. The Legislative Counsel's salary of $27,500 for a full year——

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Senator MONRONEY. All right. Now that concludes the regular items.

Now we want to go into executive session. It is all right to have the staffs of the Sergeant at Arms here and the Architect of the Capitol. We will clear the room of other witnesses and go into executive session on the matter of salary adjustments for some of the minor Senate employees.

(Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., the subcommittee went into executive session.)

49-381—65——16

SENATE RESTAURANT

STATEMENT OF PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OPERATING DEFICIT OF RESTAURANT

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will come to order. This is with regard to salaries of Senate restaurant employees. Is Mr. Brady here, of the General Accounting Office?

Do you have a copy of your report of investigation?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, may we take up the regular operating deficiency of the restaurant first?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. ROOF. I can give you that picture and then we can go into the salaries.

For the current year we have $121,000 to meet the restaurant deficit. Of this, $85,000 was in the regular bill and $36,000 in the supplemental bill to meet pay increases.

For the first 10 months of the current year we have a loss of $120,000.

Senator MONRONEY. For 10 months of the current year?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, $120,250.

We estimate the total loss for the current year to be around $135,000.

Senator MONRONEY. $135,000 instead of $121,000?

Mr. ROOF. Right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. For the 12-month period.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. For what?

UNFINANCED DEFICIT

Mr. ROOF. The deficit is expected to amount to $14,000 more than the appropriation. For 1966, $121,000, the same amount as appropriated for 1965, is included in the budget request which Mr. Brenkworth presented to you. We request this amount be granted and in addition $25,000 be appropriated to meet the net unfinanced deficits occurring during the years 1962 through 1965. These unfinanced deficits are detailed on page 2 of the justifications.

In the same compilation, we also show—from the time you transferred the restaurants to us in 1961 to 1965—the amount of each appropriation, the deficits, the unfinanced deficits.

As you can see in the last column, the unfinanced deficit equals around $24,388. These deficits have had the effect of taking away from our capital account fund required, so we can no longer meet our bills on a timely basis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this?

What are these unfinanced deficits from 1962 to 1965 and why do they exist?

Mr. ROOF. Simply because deficits in 3 out of the 4 years exceeded the appropriations.

Senator MONRONEY. I have sat on this committee for 2 or 3 years and I don't recall ever hearing of the unfinanced deficit.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I never have either, and I have been on here 8 years at least.

Senator MONRONEY. Where did it come from?

Mr. ROOF. We have brought it up, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. We kept appropriating the amount asked for, as they came in for the deficit.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; you have cut our requests from time to time. In fact you cut $5,000 off our current appropriation request. We asked for $90,000 last year and you gave us $85,000. A year or 2 before that, when we raised the menu prices, after study with Chairman Byrd and the Restaurant Subcommittee, we asked for $92,000 and you gave us $90,000. So that means $4,000 we did not receive for those 2 years. You know, we have to run the restaurant geared to the work of the Senate, and we can only estimate our losses. These unfinanced deficits have been shown to the committees currently, to the Rules Committee and to this commitee through our monthly statements and also in the audit reports of the Comptroller General.

I agree that we did not press the matter of unfinanced deficits before this committee because we could continue to operate out of the $45,000 capital fund that you gave us when we took the restaurant over. You will note the greater part of the overrun is in the current year. But now if you look on page 3 of our statement you will see that we actually need $64,000 as working capital. We have had to defer payments to creditors in order to meet the payrolls recently, losing discounts.

Senator MONRONEY. When you took the restaurant over, we were not losing this kind of money.

CAPITOL DINING ROOM

Mr. ROOF. No, sir. You were losing about $85,000 per year. But Congress granted two mandatory pay increases since then which total about $65,000 a year and we are now operating an entirely different facility in the Capitol.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Your big loss comes in the Capitol dining room. Is that correct?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir, that has always been true.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that true because you have to keep help on when the Senate is in session in the evening?

Mr. ROOF. Primarily that, and the uncertainty of the volume of business because of the schedule of the Senate. You may go in the main dining room one day and it's crowded, you may go in the next day and there won't be any customers there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am surprised that your gross sales are so small. That includes the Senate private dining room and the dining room across the way, does it not?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. On gross sales of $221,000 they managed to lose $139,000. In other words, they are getting less than 50 cents on the dollar for the food.

Mr. ROOF. Senator Monroney, as I indicated last year the payroll alone in the Capitol amounts to more than the total sales.

PAY OF WAITRESSES

Senator YOUNG. What do you pay the waitresses in the Senators' dining room in the New Senate Office Building?

Mr. GEARY. The pay is approximately $1.15 an hour. They work 20 hours a week. They work a half a day, 5 days a week. The effective hourly rate of pay is approximately $1.15.

Senator YOUNG. Is that the minimum wage?

Mr. GEARY. There is no minimum wage, Senator, for restaurant employees, and a good portion of their remuneration is derived from tips. Also they do receive a luncheon or one meal, and they have their choice of the menu, that is the waitresses in the private dining room. This normally could be translated into an additional hourly rate for 4 hours of approximately 25 cents. That would value the luncheon at a dollar, and it would be worth substantially much more.

Senator MONRONEY. I would think that is disgraceful—$1.15 an hour for 20 hours of work. They have to come down from their homes, they have to be here and stay here through about 2:30 or 3, and it's almost a whole day's work.

Senator YOUNG. If we as Senators cannot afford to pay these waitresses more money than that we ought to close the place.

Mr. ROOF. Senator, we have no disagreement with you on that. We will pay them whatever we are directed to pay.

Senator MONRONEY. This happens to be one of the restaurants that made money. They made $715 while we were losing $139,000 in the Capitol dining room.

CATERING SERVICE

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, that is due primarily to the adjacent rooms' catering service, which is also carried on this account.

Senator MONRONEY. Are all the catering services carried on this account, even if they are in the Capitol?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir, not the catering service in the Capitol.

SALES IN PRIVATE DINING ROOM

Senator MONRONEY. What about the big Senate Appropriation Conference Room? What is that charged to?

Mr. GEARY. The sales are recorded as sales of the private dining room. This originally came about because of the convenience of recording sales on the cash register equipment, because all checks are issued to the dining room rather than to the cafeteria. Prior to the time the Architect took over the restaurant, the sales for the private dining room were not separated from those of the cafeteria. The operational statements for both units were lumped together.

With the approval of the General Accounting Office, when we took over the management, in order to present a little better picture, we separated the sales, but we have since discovered that this is really not the proper way of setting forth these sales because we are not able to separate the costs connected with the catering so that they can be charged to the dining room. They are still charged to the cafeteria.

Frankly, I believe it would probably present a better picture if we again merged these sales and showed only one figure for sales for the cafeteria and the private dining room. At the time we made the change we thought it would be helpful but events that have transpired since have indicated this is probably not true.

CAFETERIA

Senator MONRONEY. You show a loss now of $14,504 for the new cafeteria. I think up to this date of 1964 you have been showing a profit in the cafeteria.

Mr. GEARY. I believe we have always shown a loss in the cafeteria. But there again part of the profit we have shown for the operation of the private dining room should really be credited to the cafeteria. We thought at the time we made the change in accounting procedure—that it would represent a better picture of these two operations. But subsequently we have decided that this is not true and with the approval of the committee we plan to change that as of the first of July.

FOOD CONTROLLER

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The Comptroller General said that they were recommending that in order to supply continuous management and control to bring about needed cost economies in operation—to obtain the services of a food controller, either as an employee in the Senate restaurants or under contract to a firm specializing in restaurant operations. Have you done that or do you approve of doing that?

Mr. ROOF. We haven't had any directions from the Rules Committee on that particular point.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you recommend to the Rules Committee—that you be permitted to make such an appointment?

Mr. ROOF. We believe it would be very helpful to have a controller there. Again it would cost you money for his salary.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, it might save money, too.

Mr. ROOF. It might, yes. We are in agreement with that particular recommendation.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Will the Senator yield?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am through. I have asked my question.

INCOME OF WAITRESSES

Senator PROXMIRE. The point raised by the chairman and pressed by others on the amount paid to the waitresses concerns me a great deal, too.

First, could you make any estimate of these waitresses' total income including their tips? I know in commercial enterprises the Internal Revenue Service has some kind of estimate with tips involved. But, of course, you have a different situation here than you have in many instances.

Mr. GEARY. Any estimate I would make, or any of the management personnel would make, as to the tips would be simply a guess. The

best information I can get is that normally the waitresses can expect to make $3 to $5 a day in tips. I am not sure this is correct. I have no way of determining the accuracy of that figure. But I assume that it is a fair figure.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many hours a day do they work?

Mr. GEARY. Four hours.

Senator PROXMIRE. So they make another dollar an hour roughly, approximately, in tips.

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. In your best judgment, although, as you say, this is a rough approximation.

Mr. GEARY. I believe that is correct. It is fairly accurate, but it is just based on hearsay. I have no way of determining what they make.

Senator PROXMIRE. And you know of no way you could find that out?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir; I do not.

UTILIZATION OF WAITRESSES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Now, the second question is about their time. Have you given any consideration or has any suggestion been forthcoming as to how their time could be better utilized? I think the chairman is right. Most people are very inconvenienced if they are hired for only 6 hours a day, and not paid for 8 hours. Is there anything you have considered for giving additional opportunities for constructive work?

Mr. GEARY. We have done this much. We had one waitress up there who, during one of the periods of adjournment, demonstrated she had clerical ability. We utilized her in the office during the adjournment period. Since she demonstrated she was capable of clerical work, we did put her on part time in the office. She has since been made a full-time employee in the office, and has been replaced by another part-time waitress. Whether or not the other ladies could be utilized in this fashion would depend entirely on their ability to do other work and their willingness to do it. We might be able to use them in other capacities such as counter girls, which they would not be willing to do.

Senator PROXMIRE. Cleaning and that sort of thing?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir. There are not many jobs available in the restaurant operation that would be suitable for women of this type.

On the one occasion where we did have an opportunity we did utilize one, and it worked out very nicely for her and for the restaurant.

We have also used one of the other waitresses on occasion as a part-time cashier, to fill in as a cashier, and she also has been utilized as a food checker. This is now being done when we have need of an employee to fill a full-time job on a temporary basis. She has been willing to fill them and is doing very well at it. So we have made attempts to utilize these women where it is possible to fill other jobs and to augment their income.

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have trouble hiring waitresses or holding on to them? Is the turnover great?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir. Two of the three waitresses, who are there now were there when we took over the management. That was in August of 1961.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have no trouble when needing additional help in hiring them?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Senator PROXMIRE. Have you had a chance to compare your experience with other restaurants which should have the same problem? After all, there are many restaurants that cater primarily to noon service. Have you had a chance to compare what you pay with what they pay in other restaurants?

Mr. GEARY. I think our rate of pay, as such, for waitresses is considerably higher than the scale outside. The amount which they earn in tips, of course, depends entirely on the establishment. But since our people have held these jobs, and since all of them have been previously employed by other restaurant operations, I assume that both the tips and the other remuneration are comparable with outside operations.

Senator MONRONEY. It is not, and they are continually kicking about the state of their employment. They feel put upon because of the low pay scale and the low grade of tipping that Senators indulge in. They are not very free spenders. While they do give a tip, it is not a magnanimous one.

Senator PROXMIRE. How do you account for the fact that you can hire them here when unemployment is presumably very low, and they hold on to them?

Senator MONRONEY. Because I think they feel there is a certain dignity in being a table waitress in a Senate restaurant that would not be true in Sloppy Joe's Dining Room, and they enjoy the prestige like all the rest of us.

WAGES AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAITRESSES

Senator PROXMIRE. For the same reason we are Senators.

Senator MONRONEY. If you start out and try to hire a charwoman you are going to pay more than $1.15 an hour, aren't you?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, $1.43 is the minimum.

Senator PROXMIRE. They say with this tip it is equivalent to $2.15.

Senator MONRONEY. It is not. With the length of time the Senators stay at the table, they will serve probably four, maybe eight people through a luncheon period, and if they would get $2 tip out of the eight, why, that would be about par for the course.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I think it is true that in most restaurants their tips in the evening are much higher than they are at noon. Most people do not expect to tip much at noon. A girl would probably get as much in tips at one table in a good eating place at night as she would here during the day.

Senator MONRONEY. The ridiculous thing is the tip is not supposed to be part of their pay anyway. Tipping is a gratuity, an extraordinary part that you pay. The restaurant is supposed to pay what the work is worth. Tips are for the quality of the service, and here we are hitchhiking on a thing, and we say, "Look, they make some tips, and we give them something to eat." Every chow joint furnishes its waiters

with something to eat, and they all get to keep their tips. But we are talking about paying $1.15 an hour; $1.50 for a waitress, and we are getting a lot of mail on that. Certainly $1.15 is little when $1.43 is the going rate for charwomen, and they get 40 hours a week, don't they?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; they do not get that much. They get about 6 hours a day.

EMPLOYMENT DURING ADJOURNMENT

Senator YOUNG. That is year around, while these aren't necessarily, are they?

Senator MONRONEY. They go off the payroll when we close the dining room, do they not?

Mr. ROOF. We try to keep these particular ladies occupied if they want to work, as Mr. Geary explained. We try to keep them employed during adjournment.

Senator MONRONEY. They are a very unhappy bunch of employees, I can tell you for sure, and I think everybody who uses the dining room down there realizes it, and we are getting tired of hearing about it.

Senator PROXMIRE. How do you think they would react, Mr. Chairman, if you prohibited tipping and then increased their pay accordingly?

Senator MONRONEY. I think the Members would go on tipping.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You are not prohibiting them; you are prohibiting the Members.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is right. That is a law I would find easy to abide by.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, we are willing to do whatever this committee and the Rules Committee wishes with respect to these particular ladies and also the rest of the employees.

PAY SCALE

Mr. Brady of the General Accounting Office is here, and the Rules Committee has had him make a study of the whole pay system. It is just a matter of deciding upon an equitable pay scale and obtaining the money to finance the changes.

Senator MONRONEY. What do you pay in the cafeteria?

Mr. ROOF. We have a breakdown here. There are a lot of different rates involved, and the General Accounting Office has gone over all of the rates and has made suggestions, No. 1, that we put these people on the District wage board system which has different steps, which has certain minimum wages, and longevity increases similar to our regular wage board system, for blue collar workers, the charwomen, mechanics, and others.

Senator MONRONEY. How much of a raise did these girls get in the last year's pay raise? You say they are up to $1.15 an hour?

Mr. ROOF. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. How much of an increase did they get?

Mr. ROOF. They started with us, when we took over, they were getting $1 an hour, and in 1962 you gave them an increase, bringing their rate to $1.10, and on July 1, 1964, they went to $1.15½ per hour.

Senator MONRONEY. All right.

We voted a pay increase for everybody practically in the Government, executive pay increase and all, and they got 5 cents an hour.

Mr. ROOF. The rest of them——

Senator MONRONEY. They went from $1.10 to $1.15 an hour.

Mr. GEARY. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I cannot believe quite that the $135,000 deficit that we are seeing the restaurant rack up is due to the overpayment of these women who serve in the dining room.

COST OF PAY INCREASE

Mr. ROOF. That is a small part. We appreciate it is infinitesimal, but the actual cost of this last pay bill is $36,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Well, I just fail to see how $36,000 a year——

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It would take a lot of employees at 5 cents an hour to come to $36,000 a year loss.

Mr. ROOF. The average increase ran around 7 percent on the overall payroll.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much would it cost us if we increased the pay to $1.50 and made corresponding adjustments so there would not be——

Mr. ROOF. You mean just on these few women?

Senator PROXMIRE. You would also have to give us your advice on what effect this might have on others. If that is all, that is fine.

Senator MONRONEY. You understand they were the lowest. I would want to know what these others were raised to. I understand most of the others got a decent raise when they were given a 5-cent-an-hour raise.

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; that is not quite correct, Senator. Actually the waiters in the Capitol get less than the waitresses in the New Office Building, because of the relatively low tipping factor due to the lower volume of business handled by the waitresses.

RANGE OF PAY INCREASES IN PERCENTAGES

Mr. GEARY. That is right. The percentage of pay increase ranged from 5 to 13½ percent. The legislative pay raise under the provisions of which these people work provided for a sliding scale based on the base pay.

Now, they received a minimum increase of 5 percent. The average for the entire restaurant operation, including the management, the bakers, the cooks, the chefs, and everyone else, was approximately 7 percent. The top increase for restaurant personnel was 13½ percent. This was for the manager's salary, which was increased by that amount. The total amount of the pay raise we have estimated at $36,000, and we believe this is a fair estimate of the cost of the pay raise.

As an example, our total payroll costs, gross payroll costs for April of this year were $41,633; for April of last year they were $38,911, not including employee benefits.

This would be a little higher than the average month because of the volume of business and the increased employment during that month. But averaged over a year, the figures will substantially support this estimate of $36,000 as the cost of the pay raise.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE ESTIMATE OF COST

The General Accounting Office has also made a very detailed estimate of the cost of the pay raise, and they came up with a slightly lower figure than that, but substantially the same, as the cost of this last pay raise in the overall operation of the restaurant.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you answer that question on how much it would cost to give the salary increase, let us say, to those few women first?

Mr. GEARY. I would suggest, sir, that since the General Accounting Office has made a very detailed study for the Rules Committee, not at our request but at the committee's request, and have prepared recommendations covering the overall pay scale of the restaurant, including certain changes in the procedures for pay which they believe would be effective in improving the efficiency of the management and the utilization of employees, that we permit them to give us the result of their studies.

Senator MONRONEY. We will be glad to hear from them.

Mr. BRADY. First, to answer the Senator's question, I think it probably would be about $1,000 a year.

Senator PROXMIRE. $1,000?

Mr. BRADY. That is 15 cents per person per hour.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would be 35 cents, would it not? It would go from $1.15 to $1.50; is that correct or am I wrong?

Mr. BRADY. You are right. That would probably be about $1,100 to $1,200 for just the three waitresses.

Mr. Chairman, if I may review a little bit of history here——

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND PAY SYSTEM

Mr. BRADY. When the Architect took over the Senate restaurant on August 1, 1961, he installed the same accounting and pay systems which were used by the House restaurant and which he used in the Senate restaurant when they were previously under his jurisdiction from 1942 to 1947. As a result of the first annual audit required by Public Law 87–82 as of June 30, 1962, the General Accounting Office had two main recommendations. The first, that a new accounting system be developed and installed whereby accounting data on new operations could be made available to management on a current basis; and, second, that a new pay system be adopted whereby employees would be paid biweekly on a hourly basis, and that a 4-week accounting period and a 13-period year be adopted, a natural accounting basis for restaurants.

The Architect adopted our recommendations for a new accounting system and we developed and installed the system now in effect. However, the staff of the Architect maintained that they either had to use the present pay system, which is the same as used for Senate and all legislative employees generally (but without time reporting), or adopt the wage board pay system.

The latter would require a substantial increase in the annual subsidy appropriated for the restaurant. The present pay system was authorized by the act of June 30, 1906. It was used throughout the Government until, I believe, 1945. It works fine when time reporting is not employed. The monthly pay is simply one-twelfth of the annual

rate. However, when time reporting is imposed, the employee is docked for the time not worked rather than being paid for the time worked. I won't go into the complications now because it would confuse the issue.

STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

In April of last year the chairman of the Subcommittee on Restaurants of the Committee on Rules and Administration requested us to make a study of management operations in areas of internal control, and to furnish certain information with respect to operations of the Capitol dining rooms during certain hours of the day and for night sessions. I believe that our report, dated October 23, 1964, has been made available to this committee.

Our recommendations concerning physical protection and accounting matters, including the reorganization of the Accounting Office, were immediately accepted by the Architect, and corrective action was taken. The balance of our suggestions concerned policy matters which the staff of the Architect felt should be considered by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The suggestions fall into two categories. First, the employment or contracting for a food controller to carry out a continuing program of food cost studies, staffing requirements, possible variations in services offered within the present designated hours, and so forth. And, second, replacement of the inappropriate pay system with a biweekly pay system, hourly employees being paid on an hourly basis, with time and a half in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, and management and clerical employees on a fixed salary.

The chairman of the subcommittee subsequently requested that we develop a specific plan for a revised pay system and furnish the subcommittee with cost estimates to put the restaurant employees on a basis more comparable with employees of similar Government establishments.

As a result of the extended study we determined the additional costs to the restaurant would be about $134,000. This amount would include the recognition of length of service by applying a 5-year-step-increase system similar to that in effect in the District of Columbia. We developed several alternatives which cost less, but because they do not accomplish the goals which we believe are desirable, we do not recommend that they be considered.

Neither the chairman nor the subcommittee on restaurants has had an opportunity to review our proposals. However, I believe we have furnished all the material and data which they have requested of us.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

This $134,000 would remove inequities by adopting the principle of equal pay for equal work. A study of this type has never been conducted in the restaurant, and we have some duties which, if standardized, would be equivalent to another person's duties.

The present salaries vary. This would adjust them to an equal level.

Pay rates would also start at the $1.25 minimum hourly wage or higher if they are getting it now. No one would be cut.

The program would recognize longevity, improve employee morale, and it would also give an opportunity to apply to the legislative branch

the President's objective to achieve adequate up-to-date and fair-pay systems for all categories of Government personnel.

It would facilitate the adoption of a 40-hour workweek, where you could minimize overtime and eliminate unneeded man-hours, Mr. Chairman.

I do not know if that gives you a bird's eye picture of our plan, but I do not know since the subcommittee——

TOTAL PLAN COST

Senator MONRONEY. This total plan would cost $134,000? Is that correct?

Mr. BRADY. $134,154 a year.

Senator MONRONEY. Every year?

Mr. BRADY. Yes, sir. In addition to what the Architect has requested.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean, in other words, we would double the deficit?

Mr. BRADY. Yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Have you made any calculations as to how much we would have to raise the price of the meals to make up these additional costs?

Mr. BRADY. It is a difficult area, Senator, because you could not increase the price of everything. You would have to center on certain products, certain meals, and this is one of the duties that we think the food comptroller should have.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why couldn't you just make a proportional increase to take care of it? If this is a 20-percent increase in your costs or a 50 percent, make a corresponding increase in the price of meals. Why wouldn't that bring in whatever you need. Your only revenue is from what you charge for meals, is it not?

Mr. BRADY. And the appropriation.

Senator PROXMIRE. And the appropriation.

Senator MONRONEY. We are not supposed to be appropriating. This is always to pick up a deficit, the part-time operation of the cafeterias. Of course, it is hard to make money on a one-meal service, which is the main bulge of income, but it seems like the more we sell the more we go in the hole.

Senator YOUNG. I think that often when the public criticize us they are not justified in doing so. But this is one case where they certainly would be entitled to severely criticize us. If on our salaries and the salaries of our employees, we cannot run a restaurant and pay the restaurant employees a decent salary, we ought to do something about it or let someone else handle the business.

COST OF MEALS

Senator PROXMIRE. I wonder if they can get us an analysis from another standpoint, which would be available, or maybe it would be too much work, but could you compare the cost of a similar meal here and at a commercial establishment outside? You see, we could say we are subsidizing Senators because we have an appropriation to make. I think the chairman is right when he says we cannot compete very well because we are not open for dinner or for breakfast, more

expensive meals. But I think you can argue that the subsidy is really one of convenience to the Nation too so the Senators can do their work better and be available for work, and the staff too. If you can show we are not getting a lower price than we will have to pay if we ate at commercial establishments on the outside. Is there any way that could be done easily or is it too complex?

Mr. BRADY. We can make an attempt at it, at least, Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you see my point, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. BRADY. Not only that, but the quantity is quite a factor here. I think the portions served here are larger than those normally served outside.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is a matter of convenience for the public in a sense in that we are more available to them and more available to our work than if we had to go downtown and take an hour and a half for lunch.

Senator YOUNG. The public cannot understand why, with the big salary increase, we cannot pay for the cost of our meals.

FACILITIES FOR THE PUBLIC

Mr. ROOF. You serve the public too. About half of your facilities are given over to the public.

Senator MONRONEY. I think more than that in the public dining rooms.

Mr. ROOF. We had a meal count last year of 1,450,000. You know this would include a large volume of visitors.

Senator YOUNG. Are any of the people at the Capitol complaining about the prices they pay for meals? I have never heard any complaints. It seems to me that they pay less here than they would for comparable food elsewhere.

SUBSIDIZED FOOD OPERATIONS

Mr. GEARY. I would like to make one comment, Senator, on the comparative cost of meals. The standard for judgment of meal prices generally, both outside and commercial operations and in subsidized operations of the various kinds, is the ratio of the food costs to the total sales of food. The food costs of the Senate restaurant for the past fiscal year have been maintained at a very consistent level, and that ratio was comparable to outside commercial operations of the same kind, and is substantially better than the cost ratio of subsidized operations which might be compared with the operation of the Senate restaurant.

Subsidized food operations are very common in industry, particularly where in-plant feeding is provided as a device to keep factory and other personnel in the plant, and to provide a reasonably good meal at a fair price.

FOOD COST RATIOS

Our food cost ratios for this year to date for the overall operations for various months have been 44.1, 46.7, 45, 45.7, and 43.9 percent.

Beginning in January, because of the increased volume which always has a beneficial effect on food costs, they have been reduced to 41, 41.6, 42.4, and 43.1 percent.

Now, these figures simply mean that for every dollar that you, as a Senator or any other guest in our restaurant spends, 41 cents of that dollar, or 42 cents, actually is the cost of food which he is served. This is considered a very good cost.

The point I am trying to make is that if we increase the cost of meals what we are, in effect, doing is giving each Senator and each other guest of the restaurant less in food for his dollar. We are already giving him a fair amount of food for his dollar, and any reduction on that food cost would mean that he is actually paying more than he should for food.

Senator YOUNG. Your argument does not impress me one bit. The important thing is that the taxpayer should not have to subsidize the cost of meals for visitors to the Capitol, Members of the Congress, or their employees. If it costs a little more for food or, if the costs run a little higher here than some other place, so what?

Mr. ROOF. Senator, this has always been a subsidized proposition back through the years, you can go back through the history——

Senator YOUNG. It will never be subsidized by my vote.

Mr. ROOF. You have to lose money as long as you have the operations the way you do now, and geared to the operation of the Senate. You do not have any dinner, any regular dinner, service. You do not serve cocktails, and that is where the restaurant industry makes considerable money.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES

Senator YOUNG. Can't you charge a little more per meal?

Mr. ROOF. You can charge more, but what will it do to the volume?

Senator YOUNG. You would not lose any business. The business will run the same even if prices were increased somewhat.

Mr. ROOF. You can charge a little more, but you remember the last time this was considered, in July 1963, we made the price increase, and we went up at that time on certain items which, I believe, averaged out to about 4 to 5 percent, and we did not lose business as a result of that change, but we estimated it would save only about $30,000.

Senator YOUNG. You have a captive business, so an increase in price will not cause a loss of customers.

Mr. ROOF. There is a limit, we think, to how far you can change it. We feel——

Senator YOUNG. Nevertheless, I think that with a $30,000 salary, it is pretty hard to explain on the stump why in addition to that we have to subsidize ourselves, even though the subsidy does not amount to very much; a few extra dollars a month or a year that we would have to pay for our meals are a small price for more respect for the Congress.

INCREASE REQUIRED TO OVERCOME DEFICIT

Senator MONRONEY. What would be the approximate increase in your gross sales per day percentagewise to make up for the $134,000 increase in pay to bring it up to standard?

Mr. ROOF. If you want to take it overall, we have roughly $1 million volume. A 10-percent increase would be $100,000, but this is simply a mathematical computation.

Senator MONRONEY. Ten percent would be the increase in the cost of the sales of the food, is that correct? Assuming you had the 10-

percent surcharge, that would produce approximately enough to pay for the——

Senator PROXMIRE. 13.4 percent would do it. It is 10 percent of $1 million, 13.4 percent would give you $134,000.

Mr. ROOF. You are talking about the salary increase?

Senator YOUNG. That is the whole trouble. You are thinking in terms of a necessary subsidy. I do not think we should have to subsidize a Senator for his food.

Mr. ROOF. We do not believe that you are, in a sense. We think history has shown that this is a losing proposition, and we do not think anybody can run it without loss regardless of what you charge. If you start charging too much you just are going to drive the business out, and then you will lose more, not less, on this operation.

Senator YOUNG. I cannot see where you would lose business at all. People are not going to complain because they have to pay 30, 40, or even 50 cents more a meal when they are happy to get service.

Mr. ROOF. A Senator might not, but I think your employees will. I do not believe——

Senator YOUNG. My staff members are well paid, and I think the rest of them are.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am inclined to have a lot of sympathy, Senator Young. I think from a public relations standpoint, after all everybody in politics has to think of it and has to think about it strongly, the people just cannot understand how we can, without being completely selfish, subsidize ourselves, although I think the chairman and you gentlemen have made an excellent case pointing out that many plants do it, and it is an accepted practice and it is a convenience to the public to have their Senators available.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, I am talking about the salary increase.

Mr. ROOF. Senator, you cannot apply a price increase straight across the board. Consider items of coffee, milk, and butter and bread, and the like; we found we could not make applicable a straight across-the-board increase, but we could increase prices on certain items. We could apply the increases on the majority of items.

Mr. GEARY. You cannot use that figure anyhow, Senator, because you increase your sales by $134,000, but this is not all profit. Your food costs you 40 percent of that, so you have to double that figure to come up with a gross profit that will equal $134,000 or are you saying that the food would cost the same, that this is just a completely gratuitous increase in revenue?

Senator PROXMIRE. There is no reason why the food would cost any more.

Mr. GEARY. In other words, you are assuming the food would be the same and you would add $134,000 in your revenue to offset this pay raise.

ACROSS-THE-BOARD INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. All right. I am not advocating a surcharge on the food, but just a 10-percent across-the-board increase in your percentage of the costs of the food to the sales price which would then go down by a percentage.

Mr. GEARY. Yes, that is correct. If the food cost remains the same and the selling price is increased the ratio of food cost to sales would be reduced.

Senator YOUNG. What prevents you from doing this now? What authority would you have to have to take this action?

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. ROOF. It would require a specific direction of the Rules Committee.

Senator YOUNG. Direction of the Rules Committee?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. We operate these restaurants by law under the direction of the Rules Committee.

Senator YOUNG. Our committee cannot do anything about it.

Senator MONRONEY. Our committee just foots the bill on the deficit.

Senator YOUNG. We can make recommendations on these matters however.

Senator MONRONEY. We can make recommendations concerning (*a*) the rate we are paying these people; (*b*) the continuing deficit; and (*c*) the need for increasing prices. We can call attention to it in a very forceful letter signed by the members of this subcommittee.

Senator YOUNG. I think that is what we ought to do.

Senator MONRONEY. Would that suit you?

Senator PROXMIRE. What is that?

Senator MONRONEY. Take this up with the Rules Committee, the parent Rule Committee, since we have the responsibility for appropriating the money for the deficits and all; call attention to the substandard condition of wages and recommend they be brought up to the standard in this area; state that we are dissatisfied with the continuing deficits, and recommend that the cost of food be raised to cover at least the cost of the increase in pay.

ESTABLISHING STANDARDS FOR WAITRESSES

Senator PROXMIRE. That sounds excellent to me, and I think even though I have argued on the other side, I do think maybe we ought to think seriously of $1.50 even if we find the average in Washington, D.C., is less because we ought to set the style and pace here.

Senator MONRONEY. I think we should. Would $1.50 be about the base on the $134,000?

Mr. LELAND (of the General Accounting Office). The base on the $134,000 figure is $1.25. It is $1.25 minimum throughout but with a 5-cent per-hour increase for each year—a person who has been with us for 4 years would go up to $1.45, so if the waitresses have been here 4 years, they would go up to $1.45 with this computation.

Senator YOUNG. I do not think that would break the Government either.

Senator PROXMIRE. I agree.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the level of the other employees' pay?

FOOD HANDLERS LEVELS OF PAY

Mr. LELAND. That varies. In other words, we have figured that out on a doctrine of equal pay for equal work. We have six basic levels, and then for the supervisory chefs and such it goes up a level.

Mr. BRADY. This is the table recommended that begins at $1.25, and it goes up.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this the "Department of General Administration," this is what they pay?

Mr. BRADY. This is what is used in the District of Columbia, and the food handlers are part of it.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you audit the GSA? Do they run the cafeterias for the Government departments?

Mr. BRADY. GSI, Government Services, Inc. It is audited by our office.

Senator MONRONEY. That operates on a nonsubsidized basis?

Mr. BRADY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How do the meals compare? It has no deficit each year.

Mr. BRADY. No deficit, but the quantity and some of the quality is not—it is not the same as up here. It is cafeteria service primarily.

CONDITION ON APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to raise one technical point here. It is my understanding if we do approve this proposal we should stipulate in the bill that it is conditional on paying prices to cover these cost increases, otherwise what would happen, as I understand it, is the higher salaries would be paid, but there would just be a bigger deficit.

Mr. ROOF. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. At this price increase it would be necessary and to cover the raising of the salaries. You still would have on the list, you still have brackets of grades 1 and 2, that would be all but two of the top grades of experience, which would be under $1.50 an hour.

Senator PROXMIRE. They would have to be 4 years employed to get $1.45; is that right?

EMPLOYEES, TERMS OF SERVICE, WAGES

Senator MONRONEY. How many employees do you have in your establishment?

Mr. GEARY. 186.

Senator MONRONEY. And most of them have been here how long?

Mr. GEARY. The term of service varies greatly. A year or so ago we gave out service pins and we had three people who received 20-year service pins and this included service with the concessionaire who operated the restaurants, 1947–61. We have many of the lower grade employees who have been here less than a year. I would say the average probably for the grades below the supervisor level would be 3 to 4 years' service.

Senator MONRONEY. You do not have any way of knowing what your average pay is, do you, for the 186?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir.

Mr. ROOF. We could furnish it.

Senator MONRONEY. Or the high and the low. The low would be $1.10 an hour.

Mr. GEARY. We could provide you with that.

Senator MONRONEY. What percent of them are at the $1.15?

Mr. GEARY. I would have to work that out for you, Senator. I will be glad to do that. I will make an analysis of the total payroll giving the high, the low, and the average, the ratio of percentage in each group if you wish that.

Senator MONRONEY. It would be helpful.

Anything further on this subject? Thank you, gentlemen, very much for being very helpful to our inquiry.

(The information requested follows:)

ANALYSIS OF SENATE RESTAURANT PAYROLL

Hourly rates are computed on a basis of 48 hours per week for full-time employees and 24 and 20 hours per week for part-time employees. No adjustment has been made for time without pay or hours worked in excess of the regular tour of duty.

Hourly rate	Number of positions	Total dollars per hour for each rate	Percent of total payroll numerically	Percent of total payroll in dollars
$4.78	1	$4.78	0.54	1.95
$3.73	1	3.73	.54	1.52
$3.37	1	3.37	.54	1.37
$3.22	1	3.22	.54	1.31
$3.15	1	3.15	.54	1.29
$3.06	1	3.06	.54	1.27
$2.42	1	2.42	.54	.99
$2.37	1	2.37	.54	.97
$2.34	1	2.34	.54	.96
$2.30	1	2.30	.54	.94
$2.27	2	4.54	1.14	1.84
$2.18	1	2.18	.54	.89
$2.16	1	2.16	.54	.89
$2.02	1	2.02	.54	.83
$1.99	1	1.99	.54	.81
$1.96	1	1.96	.54	.80
$1.92	1	1.92	.54	.78
$1.78	4	7.12	2.14	2.90
$1.67	1	1.67	.54	.68
$1.66	1	1.66	.54	.68
$1.62	1	1.62	.54	.66
$1.60	1	1.60	.54	.65
$1.54	6	9.24	3.20	3.78
$1.53	1	1.53	.54	.63
$1.46	3	4.38	1.60	1.79
$1.42	4	5.68	2.15	2.32
$1.40	1	1.40	.54	.57
$1.41	1	1.41	.54	.57
$1.37	4	5.48	2.15	2.24
$1.35	1	1.35	.54	.55
$1.31	3	3.93	1.60	1.61
$1.24	1	1.24	.54	.51
$1.23	1	1.23	.54	.51
$1.22	3	3.66	1.60	1.50
$1.21	1	1.21	.54	.51
$1.18	3	3.54	1.60	1.45
$1.15	3	3.45	1.60	1.41
$1.14	2	2.28	1.15	.93
$1.13	74	83.62	39.70	34.18
$1.07	3	3.21	1.60	1.31
$1.05	1	1.05	.54	.43
$1.04	2	2.08	1.15	.85
$1.02	25	25.50	13.40	10.42
$1.00	17	17.00	9.10	6.95
Total	186	244.65	100.00	100.00

NOTE.—Average rate, $1.32 per hour.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

TRANSPORTATION

Senator PROXMIRE. Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, have we left the miscellaneous items on page 1 of the sheet?

Senator MONRONEY. We have gone beyond that. We can return to them.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to return very briefly to that because I am extremely interested in this item you have for transportation, Senators, two trips, $52,370. As I calculate that——

Senator MONRONEY. Where is that?

Senator PROXMIRE. It is line 23 on the big sheet, but the breakdown has been separated. It is right here, and that shows $52,370 for the total of the Senate, I take it, on the two trips.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. As I calculate that, that would be $523.70 for each Senator, on the average.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. On the average; yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Or $261 for each trip. It seems like a lot of money.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. On the average; yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. See if I am correct about this, I am going to go to the other extreme. Supposing the Congress should decide that they would permit Senators and Congressmen to take whatever trips home they had to take home in their best judgment and to file affidavits to cover their costs, and let us assume they took 30 trips on the average, which I think would be a lot, but say they did that. I calculate that to cost the Government about $4,200,000. Does that seem reasonable to you? Let me tell you how I calculate it. I take the $523.70, divide that by 2, and then multiply that by the 535 Members of Congress, and by 30.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, that calculation would do it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have done it two ways, so my estimate——

ESTIMATE OF COST

Mr. BRENKWORTH. But this specifically is based on the Senate only. This $52,370 represents the Senate's estimate of the cost.

Now, I would like to point out, first, that this figure was arrived at in the following manner. When this authorization was placed into the law, this was the amount that was appropriated for the mileage of Senators for attending each session at 20 cents a mile. One-half of this amount was estimated as the cost for each trip, and since two trips were authorized, the overall cost was estimated as the same amount as the mileage allowance appropriation.

Senator PROXMIRE. I see.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. I follow.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes. It is difficult to say how much it actually will cost. This is the amount that has been appropriated over the years for this purpose. But you must bear in mind that this is a multipurpose appropriation, and as we sustain losses in any of these areas they are covered by surpluses in other areas. I have prepared these calculations annually. While I do not have one available on the current year situation, last year there were two, I believe, areas of deficit which were covered by surpluses in other areas. For example, all Senators do not take the two trips and, therefore, you have a surplus which is available to cover the excessive costs that might arise in other areas.

TWO-TRIP TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Senator PROXMIRE. But, in general, the two trips which I understood were what we are allowed to take in addition—don't we take two trips in addition to the 20 cents?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, that is correct, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Those two trips would be less on the average than this 20 cents allowance.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. If I fly home to Wisconsin it is about $100.

Senator MONRONEY. You probably would get both of them for the cost of 20 cents a mile.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. That is the way we arrive at this figure.

Senator PROXMIRE. So for the whole Congress to take 30 round trips apiece would be less than $4 million.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. You would not get full use of the trips for one, and the 20 cents would be less than the costs of the——

Senator PROXMIRE. Fine. I guess the markup session is the time to argue this. But unless there is additional and technical information you think we ought to have just——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That just about covers it, Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

COST OF TRAVEL PER TRIP

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, the cost would be roughly about $26,000 per trip.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. For the Senators.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For all Senators.

Senator PROXMIRE. For all 100 Senators?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right. The $26,000 would represent the costs of all.

Senator MONRONEY. It is proportioned pretty well because that is what your mileage has historically run, and it is based on——

Senator PROXMIRE. It will cost less than that, however, because that includes the 20-cent trip.

Senator MONRONEY. Well, I am figuring half of the 20 cents, 10 cents a mile.

Senator PROXMIRE. These are two round trips.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, dividing it by two.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have to divide it by four; you have to divide it by some figure because one of these——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Two for each Senator because that would represent the cost of two trips for that one Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. There are two trips, one of which——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No. We have two trips involved on an actual reimbursement basis for transportation costs, that is, coming out of the $52,370, two trips for each Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me break it down once more then. There are 100 Senators and, therefore, the trips would cost $523.70 for each Senator.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Both of them.

Senator PROXMIRE. Two trips.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. Or $261.85.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. One trip for each Senator

MILEAGE OF SENATORS

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, the reason that I understood from this colloquy we just had that that might be high is because included in this figure are trips at 20 cents a mile.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. The 20 cents a mile is covered under a different appropriation. That is mileage of Senators.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am glad we proceeded and the chairman has corrected me.

Senator MONRONEY. Fine. Any further questions?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

JOINT COMMITTEES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Senator MONRONEY. We will proceed to the second portion of that, Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, with apparently a deficit—no, it is nonrecurring. Is that a return of $265,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. That is for the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, a 1-year appropriation.

Senator MONRONEY. And they are returning $265,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There is no estimate and there will be no appropriation this year, so it is just a reduction under last year.

Senator MONRONEY. OK.

Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures. This is the Byrd Committee, isn't it?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. $35,165.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. Pay act increases raised that $500.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. To the figure of $35,165.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator MONRONEY. Joint Economic Committee, contingent fund. Total House allowance $360,000 against a budget estimate of $265,510, and last year's appropriation of $235,000——

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No. That is $265,080, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the appropriation under the regular fiscal act, and they had a supplemental.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; for the pay bill.

Senator MONRONEY. I see. So they have been getting $265,080 and they would go to $360,000, an increase compared with the budget estimate of $94,490. I believe you are on that Economic Joint Committee, are you not?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, I am, and I talked to the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee about that just today. He is deeply concerned, and he is very anxious to get it, and I think he makes a strong case for it.

One argument for additional funds is that, the Great Society is engaged in all kinds of programs that are going to have a very decisive effect on the economy, and it is important that the Joint Economic

Committee, as the principal economic adviser to the Congress, keep on top of this, and this $94,000 will enable the committee to do that and, therefore, should be money well spent.

Senator MONRONEY. What will this be spent for?

Senator PROXMIRE. It will be spent for additional temporary staff, primarily, as I understand it, for additional staff for further investigation. Economists do come high. They are, as you know very much in demand, good competent economists. I will have a formal statement for the committee on Thursday.

Senator MONRONEY. OK, fine.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy contingent fund. The House allowed $347,000 against a total appropriation last year of $347,510. This was a decrease allowed by the House of $940 below the budget estimate. Any questions on that? It is virtually the same as last year.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Joint Committee on Printing would be $151,000, an increase of $155 above last year, and a decrease of $275 below budget estimates.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the House allowance is the same as last year, $390,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

The Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. This is an increase of $96,200 over the $24,000 allowed last year. I understand we ought to have some testimony, I think, on that by the opposing forces, Mr. Celler, on the one hand, and Mr. Feighan on the other later on.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The Joint Committee on Defense Production, $80,000 appropriated in two appropriations of last year, $80,000 again this year, the same.

CAPITOL POLICE

We come to an interesting item of the Capitol Police. General expenses have gone up from $36,700 to $50,000, an increase of $13,300.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Chairman, the House increased last year's amount, as stated by you, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is not all though. They increased the Capitol Police Board; isn't that true?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir; that is true. Shall I talk about the Capitol Police expense item first?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. Why are there two accounts? I do not know what they are.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Last year the House authorized for itself 52 additional policemen because the House wanted more for its side of the grounds and for the Rayburn Building which was soon to be opened.

Of course more uniforms and equipment are always needed for additional men.

OPENING OF CAPITOL BUILDING IN EVENING

Next, Mr. Kirwan, who is a member of the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee of the House, appeared before that committee and recommended that the Capitol Building remain open during a substantial portion of the year until 10 p.m. instead of closing at 4:30 p.m. Adopting his proposal, the House felt it should employ another 20 private police for that purpose.

It was estimated by the House that this additional $13,300 would take care of the needs of the additional police for the House and the small increases in the price of laundry and cleaning for all policemen on both sides.

Mr. Duke is willing to try getting along on this extra $13,300 added by the House to the joint fund in this bill.

If the Senate's need for more police, also because of the later closing hour, should make the extra $13,300 insufficient to take care of all of these additional House and Senate policemen, we will come back for a supplemental, but Mr. Duke wishes to attempt to live within the House increase. That fund is also for radio equipment, the scout cars, and their maintenance.

Senator MONRONEY. You do not have to have anything extra outdoors, do you, to keep the Capitol open?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator MONRONEY. Why?

Mr. CHEATHAM. First, we will need to have more outside protection of persons and property—both Government and private property.

Second, there will be a great deal more traffic generated so the traffic will have to be moved and then the parking will become a problem.

Now, one item that will be helpful when the Senate and the House are not in session in the evening is that the daytime reserved parking spaces for both sides will not be used which will give our police an opportunity to direct the visitors to those parking areas. However, parked vehicles require protection. Also, police must render assistance to tourists as well as enforcing the law.

FUNDS FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE

Now, maybe I should go on to the next item—funds for Metropolitan Police—or would you like for me first to present the request for additional Capitol Police?

Senator MONRONEY. Well, the increase in manpower, we are explaining No. 42. Have you anything else to add with respect to 42? Do you want to raise that figure to $15,000?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir. We are willing to try to keep within that. We may not be able to, but we hope to do so.

Senator MONRONEY. This is all for patronage police, is it not?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Not quite. It is not applicable to those that are assigned from the Metropolitan Police, and some of the Senate policemen are not in patronage, particularly those in the supervisory capacities. I am not speaking of those appointed for the House side as I do not know.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

Senator MONRONEY. This represents, this $13,300 represents, joint use of House and Senate police?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir; for purchasing uniforms and equipment, for the maintenance of the uniforms and equipment, for other types of equipment, such as side arms, radios, patrol cars, and the maintenance and upkeep of those, and for the laundry and the cleaning of the uniforms.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

Senator MONRONEY. Getting to the Capitol Police Board, that includes both Metropolitan Police and those up here, appointed on the Hill?

Mr. CHEATHAM. That amount does not include any of those appointed up here by either the Senate or House.

Senator MONRONEY. Where are they made, what funds are they paid from?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Line 43 for Capitol Police Board is for the——

Senator MONRONEY. Metropolitan Police only.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The Board has authority under statutory language to borrow on a reimbursable basis such Metropolitan policemen as the Capitol Board feels are necessary from time to time to provide supplemental protection to that furnished by the regular Capitol Police.

PATROLLING CAPITOL GROUNDS

Last year you gentlemen increased that amount considerably for both Senate and House to employ additional Metropolitan policemen to patrol the Capitol Grounds during the evening hours such as from 4 to 12 during the winter months or from 5 to 1 during the summer months, according to the time darkness approached.

The House of Representatives considered the Senate's action wise and received graciously their half of the men. Ten regular uniformed privates, five for the House and five for the Senate, and six canine corpsmen, each with a dog were authorized and funds provided.

The District of Columbia has never been able to furnish to the Capitol Board over five canine corpsmen as its supply is small. Canine corpsmen qualifications are more rigid and the accident risk is greater which add to recruiting difficulties.

As I recall, the District had only 70 some canine corpsmen for the entire District. We have gotten along on a very good basis for the evening shift with these additional Metropolitan men.

REPORTED CRIMES ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

I wish to report to the committee that since they have been here we have not had any reported crime on any part of the Capitol Grounds during the evening. You may have seen reference in the Washington Daily News recently to a lady who first claimed she was attacked 2 weeks ago last Saturday evening, I believe, on the Capitol Grounds. The paper quoted the official Metropolitan Police report. But when we investigated it, the lady signed a written statement that she was not attacked here and that she had falsified her report to the police.

Senator PROXMIRE. How long a period has this been since you have had no crime on the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Well, we have not had any since——

Senator PROXMIRE. How long have you had this in operation?

Mr. CHEATHAM. We put this in operation, Senator, about August 20, 1964. We had it arranged in advance so it started within 24 hours after the legislative appropriation bill, 1965, was approved by the President.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is most encouraging. I do not want to delay the committee, because the hour is late, but do you have any information on the number of crimes in this area before that? Was there an incidence per month or per year?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Last year the committee asked me for the figures which Mr. Duke had me submit.

As I recall, we had had two within the 3 years preceding. They were across the street from the Capitol Grounds and were on District of Columbia public space at the time the attack took place. One was almost in front of the Carroll Arms Hotel.

GENERAL EXPENSE, CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

Senator MONRONEY. I thought you said on this "General expense, Capitol Police Board" that you would be satisfied with the funds already appropriated even though the extension of the hours would be longer.

I received a letter from the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Duke, requesting additional appropriation of $153,162.81 to finance the employment of 20 privates for the police force, 1 Sergeant for the police force, and 6 laborers. These additional personnel are requested in connection with the proposal to keep the Capitol Building open until 10 p.m. from Easter to Labor Day. Mr. Cheatham, you might justify this item.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your attention is invited to statements by the Committee on Appropriations of the House contained in its report accompanying the legislative appropriation bill, 1966, indicating that committee's intention to have the Capitol Building remain open throughout a large portion of the year until 10 p.m. instead of 4:30 p.m. That report also contains provisions for 20 additional Capitol Police privates, and certain other additional positions in custodial work, for the House side of the Capitol in order to cope with extra duties and responsibilities which will be generated by the later closing hour. Yesterday when the House considered the bill, several Members concurred with the committee in debate on the House floor.

In view of that action on the part of the House, there will be required at least an additional 20 Capitol Police privates and 1 sergeant for the Senate under my jurisdiction. The evening police patrol in the Capitol must be substantially increased over that which is now in force with the building empty except for a few employees. Assistance to the public is involved as well as the protection of property. The number of men on this shift now stationed on the grounds must be augmented to handle the increase in traffic and parking problems and to protect persons and property.

The Senate will also need six additional attendants under my janitor. Three of those would be men to attend and clean men's toilets and to pick up trash periodically in all Senate corridors with lobby trays and to empty and refresh smoking-sand urns. The other three positions would be filled by women to attend and clean ladies' toilets.

The cost per annum of all the above-mentioned additional positions is as follows:

	Total
20 privates, police force, at a per annum basic rate of $2,160 and a gross of $5,897.56	$117,951.60
1 sergeant at a per annum basic rate of $2,520 and a gross of $6,806.19	6,806.19
6 laborers at a per annum basic rate of $1,680 and a gross of $4,734.17	28,405.02
Aggregate total	153,162.81

Language to be inserted in the legislative appropriation bill, 1966, to effect the proposed 27 new positions is suggested as follows:

"*Provided*, That effective July 1, 1965, the Sergeant at Arms may employ twenty additional private police at $2,160 basic per annum each; one additional police sergeant at $2,520 basic per annum; and six additional laborers at $1,680 basic per annum each."

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

SALARIES FOR ADDITIONAL POLICE PERSONNEL

Mr. CHEATHAM. This is a separate item for salaries under the Sergeant at Arms and not funds for upkeep. The House put in or authorized for itself 20 additional private Capitol Police to take care of keeping the building open until 10 p.m., and they clearly stated that those 20 privates are for the use of the House.

Mr. Duke feels that 20 Capitol policemen and 1 sergeant are needed for the Senate to keep open until 10 p.m. If we are going to have 20 new privates we must have some additional supervisory services.

CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Senator MONRONEY. What are the six laborers for?

Mr. CHEATHAM. The six laborers, Mr. Chairman, are for custodial services. For instance now, with the building closing at 4:30 there is little if any use of public toilets except by a few employees. We have three public men's toilets and three public ladies' toilets, and we will need female attendants for the three ladies' toilets. We will need the male attendants for the three men's toilets, and in addition those men will use lobby trays and go around constantly picking up candy, chewing gum wrappers, and cigarette butts, and other trash which collects fast. The latter is done all day long now on the Senate side.

We will not be able to use the janitors who come to work now at around 7:30 and work until 4. The new night work will be seven evenings a week. We cannot pay overtime as can the Architect of the Capitol and executive agencies.

TOTAL COST FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. So the Senate side picture would cost $153,162.81 for these 20 privates for the Senate side, is that correct, including 1 sergeant and 6 laborers?

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is correct, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Will these be patronage police or will these be Metropolitan Police?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Well, Senator, these will all be Senate-appointed policemen. As far as whether they will be in the patronage or not I am not in a position to answer that.

METROPOLITAN POLICE VIS-A-VIS CAPITOL POLICE

Senator MONRONEY. It seems to me if we found it necessary to get Metropolitan Police to protect the people against crime up here, and they are going to have large numbers of people going through, we ought to put real policemen up here instead of boys who are office boys today and police tomorrow. I think it is disgraceful that we give these boys absolutely no training, yet expect them to be policemen and to cope with crime situations far beyond their capability.

Actually they are not policemen at all. They are wearing uniform, maybe they might even be able to direct a little bit of traffic, but I would hate to see this become a patronage ridden operation where we get nothing but students who will be sitting around studying their lessons instead of doing their police work.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Duke would agree very heartily with your statement. He would much prefer increasing the Board's fund so Metropolitan Police could be assigned for the new extra work from 4:30 p.m. to 10 p.m., instead of creating 20 new Capitol Police positions. I infer that is your thought.

Senator MONRONEY. Wait a minute. It does not cost you too much more to get real police than it does these patronage boys, and I would rather have 10 or 15 Metropolitan Police than 20 boys who although very deserving and fine young chaps, are working their way through law school some place and have their minds on their books instead of their police work.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Would you like to have me submit at an early date, such as tomorrow, the differential in cost?

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to have that.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Fine, sir.

Mr. CHEATHAM. May I add at this point, sir——

Senator MONRONEY. Because I would like to know the total cost of our nonpolicemen here on Capitol Hill.

Senator PROXMIRE. It might also be helpful if you gave an indication of how many regular police can be hired for the same costs you are hiring 20 police, could it be 15 or 18 or 17 or whatever it is?

Mr. CHEATHAM. If I understand the Senator, he means the difference in employing a private Capitol policeman as against employing and reimbursing the Metropolitan Police for a private.

Senator MONRONEY. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. The chairman indicated that he felt 10 or 15 full-time professionally trained policemen could do the job that 20 student policemen could do. Therefore to compare this give us the number of professional policemen $117,000 will buy.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That will be very well, sir, and I will supply it.

(The information requested follows:)

ADDITIONAL METROPOLITAN POLICE IN LIEU OF ADDITIONAL CAPITOL POLICE FOR LATER CLOSING OF CAPITOL BUILDING

After the committee received the Sergeant at Arms' proposal for 20 additional private Capitol police and 1 sergeant, the committee requested the Sergeant at Arms to submit costs for obtaining a lesser number of Metropolitan Police on a reimbursable basis for keeping the Capitol Building open until 10 p.m. The original request for the 21 new Capitol police positions amounts to $124,757.

The salaries of 14 Metropolitan Police privates for a 7-day week would amount to	$175,352
The salary of 1 Metropolitan Police sergeant for a 7-day week would amount to	14,526
The total of all salaries would amount to	189,878
Surcharge contributed by the District Government for retirement, hospital, and life insurance	56,844
Total needed for reimbursement	246,722

In answer to Senator Proxmire's question, the $124,757 requested for 21 new Capitol police positions would provide only about 7 Metropolitan policemen.

TRAINING CAPITOL-APPOINTED POLICEMEN

Mr. CHEATHAM. In view of Chairman Monroney's observations about Capitol police, I would like to point out that 81 to 82 percent of the Capitol police privates, those appointed by the Senate and the House, stay less than 1 year and some of those much less. Therefore, it is impractical and almost impossible to train Capitol-appointed policemen.

As the chairman mentioned yesterday when Mr. Stewart was testifying, they ought to be sent to the FBI school, but many of them would not even get through the FBI school before their Senator or House Member changed them.

Senator MONRONEY. It is the system I am complaining about. Here we have the mightiest Capitol in the world with the poorest security anywhere. You see these men at a busy traffic period looking over in the wild blue yonder instead of trying to direct traffic. You see some of them talking and visiting when crowds are pushing and fending for themselves. Also you see some of them doing a fine job. It is a very uneven type of policing, and certainly there's no esprit de corps, such as you find in even the poorest capitals of the world, where you find that their guards are sharp at attention, with a great pride in their office.

Mr. CHEATHAM. And, too, Senator, if an occasional Metropolitan policeman turns out to be undesirable, he is returned to them with a request that he be replaced. It is not so simple with patronage men.

Senator MONRONEY. You get a good one every time you get a Metropolitan policeman or you send him back.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is correct, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You think $153,162 would be necessary to provide 21, but you say that the 20 we will get would be patronage police?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Well, may I discuss that off the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

PAGES

Senator MONRONEY. There are two other items, one the pages, the same amount.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Increase in pages, budget estimate of $85,000. That includes both House and Senate, does it?

Mr. CHEATHAM. And the Supreme Court, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And the Supreme Court pages.

Mr. CHEATHAM. There are only four of them.
Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

PENALTY MAIL COST

Then we have a penalty mail cost.
Mr. CHEATHAM. I think Mr. Scott is prepared to talk on that.
Senator MONRONEY. The penalty mail costs.
Mr. SCOTT. The amount in the bill and the amount of the budget estimate is the amount that the Post Office Department has certified as the cost of penalty mail for fiscal year 1964.
Senator MONRONEY. How come it is up $1,789,000, a 26-percent increase?
Mr. SCOTT. There was a 26-percent increase in franked mail; yes, sir.
Senator MONRONEY. Have we done a study on this? As I understand it, we pay on the basis of how many franks are printed on envelopes, not on any metering of the congressional mail whatsoever, so that every franked envelope that goes through the Government Printing Office is charged to us at 5 cents, even though the girls may take hairpins home in them or we may make notes on the back of the envelopes for speeches, or the envelopes may be ruined in the process of typing. I think we ought to have some margin of error with reference to what we pay the Post Office Department. The idea that every envelope printed goes into the mail is ridiculous.
Chairman HAYDEN. That is right.
Mr. SCOTT. I will get a statement.
Senator YOUNG. Does the cost vary with the even and odd numbered years?
Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir. The costs have changed quite a bit. The number of mailings in 1962 was 110 million; in 1963 it was 94,700,000; in 1964, for which the money in this bill is to reimburse the Post Office Department, it was 119 million.
Senator MONRONEY. I do not mind paying what we owe, but I think there is a loss factor there that we should not pay if we do not have to.
(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT PREPARED BY POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ON PENALTY AND FRANKED MAIL

The Post Office Department is now reimbursed for handling U.S. Government mail. The congressional mailings are referred to as "franked" mail, and the departments' and agencies' mailing are classified as "penalty" mail.

The computations of volume and costs for franked mail are made by the Post Office Department. The major part of this mail passes through the Washington, D.C., post office. That office maintains continuous records of weight and sacks of franked mail, and these records are supplemented by tests and samples to determine the total number of pieces. Records for a representative week in each quarter are maintained by other post offices and annual reports are made by Government Printing Office of pieces mailed under penalty label for Members of Congress. The methods and procedures used in determining costs for these mails are identical to those followed for other classes of mail, based on reports of time and space utilization, volumes, density, average haul. etc. The amount or reimbursement requested is based on the volume developed for the prior fiscal year times the computed cost for that year, adjusted for any known subsequent cost increases for the estimate year. Reimbursement of the Post Office Department is made by an annual appropriation in the legislative appropriation act.

Each of the departments and agencies of the Government pays the Post Office Department for the equivalent amount of postage on their mailings out of funds appropriated to them. The payments are made quarterly based on the programs and operations for the individual agencies. The amounts are credited to postal revenues so that these mailings are not a part of the postal deficit.

The method used in computing the amount due from each department or agency for postage on their mail depends on the circumstances attendant to each organization. Some base payments on management records such as checks issued. Others use sampling techniques, all in accord with instructions from the Post Office Department. No elaborate data or recordkeeping is required.

SALARIES OF FOREMAN AND SKILLED LABORERS

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Duke, the Sergeant at Arms, has written to me recommending that the salary of the foreman of skilled laborers and two skilled laborers receive an increase in compensation. The total cost would be $1,508 per annum.

I will insert the letter in the record and, Mr. Cheatham, you may proceed to explain this recommendation to the committee.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: There are serious inequities in the compensation of three positions under my office which I hope your committee will correct in the current legislative appropriation bill.

One is entitled "Foreman of skilled laborers," and the other two are "Skilled laborers." The foreman receives a per annum salary of $2,100 basic and $5,756 gross. Each of the others receives $1,920 basic and $5,284 gross.

Other Government agencies pay considerably more for the same type of work. In a military facility these places are graded as wage board 7 which, in this area, has a starting salary for a 44-hour week of $6,315, and at the end of the first 6 months is increased to $6,650, with a second increase at the end of the next 18 months to $6,985. House employees rendering identical services also receive more than $1,000 in excess of these Senate employees.

I strongly recommend each of the three men be increased as follows:

	From	To	Gross increase
Foreman of skilled laborers:			
Basic	$2,100	$2,340	
Gross	5,756	6,320	$564
2 skilled laborers, each:			
Basic	1,920	2,100	
Gross	5,284	5,756	[1] 472
Total increase			1,508

[1] Each.

Language to be inserted in the legislative appropriation bill, 1966, to effect these recommended increases is suggested as follows:

Provided, That, effective July 1, 1965, the basic per annum compensation of the foreman of skilled laborers shall be $2,340 in lieu of $2,100; and the basic per annum compensation of two skilled laborers shall be $2,100 in lieu of $1,920.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

(Discussion off the record.)

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

(Whereupon, at 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 15, 1965, the hearings were recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., on Thursday, June 17, 1965.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1965

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Chairman Hayden, Proxmire, and Yarborough.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

STATEMENT OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

OPPOSITION TO BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MONRONEY. The Subcommittee on Appropriations will be in session.

We are honored today to have the distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee here. Have the other witnesses for the other side appeared? Are they here?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. Mr. Feighan has a hearing this morning, and he would like to come at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator MONRONEY. We won't be able to have a hearing this afternoon. We have a bill on the floor of the Senate.

We are happy to hear you, Chairman Celler, and you may proceed in your own way.

Representative CELLER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is like coming home when I see all of you boys here. A good many of you formerly served with me in the House. You have graduated, and I am still there.

Senator MONRONEY. You are still running the Judiciary Committee.

Representative CELLER. I try, anyhow.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate deeply the opportunity you have given me to appear in opposition to the item in the legislative appropriations budget for 1966 to provide $120,286.64 for the so-called Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

As chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I, naturally, as all chairman do, guard zealously the jurisdictions of the full committee.

I am certain that the members of this subcommittee are familiar with the report of the House Appropriations Committee. In discussing the $120,286 amount they put into the budget for this joint committee, the House Appropriations Committee was most careful to indicate that it neither approved nor disapproved this item. It sort of wanted the House to decide. They put the item in with sort of tongue in cheek.

I regret, frankly, that I did not appear before the House Appropriations Committee. A reading of the testimony given by my distinguished colleague of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, in support of this item reveals that he did not face the issue, but rather indulged himself in an attack on personalities, including members of the staff and unfortunately myself.

I had no wish to dignify such testimony by replying. I thought it would be well to give them the thunder of my silence. I admit my error. I should have thus appeared and set the record straight on the issue. I wish to set the record straight now.

Inactivity of 15-Year-Old Joint Committee

Since the enactment of section 401 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, that joint committee which was set up as you see over 15 years ago, met once and only for about 4 minutes. It has not met since in all of these years, despite the fact that in the 88th Congress, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Feighan, had reconstructed it and had a staff director appointed therefor. He did this rather in a circuitous way. He sent around to the members of the committee a roundrobin letter, wherein they had agreed to have him appointed as chairman, and one of his henchmen appointed as clerk at a $20,000 appropriation. Most of the members of the committee refused to sign it, but he did get, I think it was Jim Eastland, John McClellan, and Senator Dirksen, to sign it because as I afterwards learned from them, they did not feel they had any interest in the matter whatsoever.

Not a single meeting was called in the 88th Congress, however. Not a single item was set forth for consideration. Not a single hearing was held. Not a single study was produced.

Some might say that since only some $20,000 was appropriated for the use of this joint committee, the work could not proceed.

Staff Members Accessible to Congressman Feighan

Senator Monroney. How many staff members do they have?

Representative Celler. They have only one staff member.

Senator Monroney. They have access to the Library of Congress, of course.

Representative Celler. They had access to the staff of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Monroney. How many staff members do you have?

Representative Celler. They have five staff members.

Senator Monroney. That is on the full Judiciary Committee?

Representative Celler. No; of the subcommittee only, and on the full Judiciary Committee there are about 12 other staff members.

Senator MONRONEY. What I am trying to get at is the number of staff today in existence on the subcommittee that Mr. Feighan has access to.

Representative CELLER. He has access to about 12 different staff members of the full committee, and he has on his committee, 6, 3, professionals and 3 stenographers. The three professionals are on his own staff.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the subcommittee on what?

Representative CELLER. On immigration. And then on the staff of the full committee, which is open to him, he has these others.

INACTIVITY OF JOINT COMMITTEE

As I said, not a single study was produced. Some might say that since only $20,000 was appropriated for the use of this joint committee, work could not proceed. It takes no money to call a meeting. It takes no money to produce agenda for presentation to members. It takes no money to hold hearings. It takes no money to set forth a plan of study, particularly when there is a highly paid staff director receiving $20,000 a year. The calling of witnesses costs no money.

I repeat that the committee has not functioned either in the 88th Congress or the Congresses before that. Why the need now?

TASKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY JOINT COMMITTEE

On June 8, when the gentleman rose in support of this item, he stated that these were the major tasks which the joint committee will undertake in the year ahead:

First. A thorough study and review of all nonquota provisions of law, particularly the present and future outcomes of nonquota immigration from the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Second. A study of advisory options of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to determine whether this administrative practice is setting policy which is not authorized by law or covered by expressed congressional intent.

Third. A study of the education exchange program to determine whether that program is being used as a subterfuge by people to gain immigrant status and benefits.

Fourth. A complete study of nonimmigrant worker classes, in light of the current needs of the United States.

Fifth. A study of the so-called communter class of aliens and their relation current needs of the United States.

Sixth. A complete review of the general grounds of exclusion and deportation of aliens. There has been no review of these matters since the law was enacted in 1952.

There is need to determine whether the authorized grounds for exclusion and deportation are realistic in light of experience over the past 13 years.

APPROPRIATE WORK FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

There is not a one of those items that could not be done efficiently and adequately by the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization.

There is not one of those items that could not be done by the able members of that committee associated with Mr. Feighan and his expert staff.

The records are there, and the knowledge is there, and he can get

all of the aid he wants from the Department of State and from the Department of Justice. The jurisdiction is there.

Why are we called upon to spend additional sums to duplicate work which can best be done within the subcommittee? Indeed, some of the work has already been done.

STUDIES OF SOME MATTERS PREVIOUSLY MADE BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

I have right here before me 15 or 16 studies covering these very matters that I just related. They are right here now. They have never been used by the gentleman from Ohio. They are studies that were made in 1962 and 1963. They cover the same subjects he speaks of. Why go over all of this all over again at large expense? It doesn't make sense. It is a useless expenditure of money.

I would like to leave these wtih the committee so that they can peruse some of them.

I am going to read what they are. These were prepared by the predecessor of Mr. Feighan, the late lamented Francis Walter, and the studies were continued by the subcommittee under the aegis of Mr. Feighan.

I will give you some of the names and the subjects covered by these studies to show you how exhaustive can be the studies made by the Subcommittee on Immigration in the Judiciary Committee:

Study of Population and Immigration Problems in the United States.
Study of Population and Immigration Problems of the World.
Asian Populations.
Trends in Canadian Populations.
The Demographic Position of the Caribbean.
The Growth of Population in Central and South America.
Immigration to the United States, as Presented by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
The Population of Western Europe.
Nonimmigrant Visa Issuance and Registered Demand for Quota Immigrant Visas.
Refugees and International Migration.
Admission of Aliens into the United States for Temporary Employment.
Commuter Workers.
Study of Population and Immigration Problems.
Inquiry Into the Alien Medical Examination Program of the U.S. Public Health Service.
Inquiry Into the Entries of Aliens Under Administration Discretionary (Parole) Authority.
Inquiry Into the Selection, Security Screenings, Admission, Emergency Care, and Resettlement of Cuban Refugees in the United States.
Inquiry Into the Enlistment of Nationals of the Republic of the Philippines in the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Coast Guard.
Judicial Decisions Construing Certain Provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

That is a pretty comprehensive study, and it has never been used and it has never been availed of. Mr. Feighan's immediate predecessor, Mr. Walter, Mr. Feighan's word to the contrary, never did see any use for or need of this subcommittee during all of the period Francis Walter was chairman of the subcommittee. He never applied for any appropriations. He saw no need for it. He did the work on his own subcommittee, as he should have, and I worked in earnest collaboration with him. Indeed, it was he who started this study in depth just referred to.

This very work was continued by the subcommittee under the chairmanship of Mr. Feighan.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEMBERS ALSO MEMBERS OF IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE

Moreover, I make the point that the members of the joint committee are also members of the Immigration Subcommittee, with the exception of myself as chairman of the full committee, and Mr. McCulloch as ranking Republican member. But we two are also ex officio members of the Subcommittee on Immigration and can participate in any of the work done by that subcommittee.

It all adds up to these members walking to another room and meeting another staff and having additional equipment like telephones, desks, stationery, and so forth, to do work which very well could be done and has been done by Subcommittee No. 1.

There is a further point that the joint committee is not a legislative committee, and as far as I can see, it can serve little or no purpose.

JOINT COMMITTEE FUNDING

I wish to make one more point. Under that section of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the expenses of the committee shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate, and one-half from the contingent fund of the House. That means, to be consistent, that the Senate will have to match the funds appropriated by the House, which will give that joint committee practically as much money for its operations as is appropriated for the entire Committee on the Judiciary. The entire sum for the House Judiciary Committee is $250,000. The $120,000 represents almost one-half of what the full committee gets, and if matched, making $240,000, it would represent almost the same amount less $10,000 which the full Committee on the Judiciary has for its total operations.

Senator MONRONEY. Including the Subcommittee on Immigration.

Representative CELLER. Including the Subcommittee on Immigration.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE TO UNDERTAKE WORK

I said to Mr. Feighan, "I would be very glad to allot to you for studies that you care to make, for investigations or inquiries that you care to make, whatever sums of money that you may need for your purposes, and if we need more money, I would appear before the House Administration Committee and get more money for you."

I have spoken to him about this. We have argued this out on the floor of the 88th Congress. I told Mr. Feighan that he could have the necessary funds from our appropriations and such additional staff, if capable, as may be necessary.

In his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Feighan said I refused to give him the staff he wished. There is ample reason why. At this point I would like to make a statement off the record.

Senator MONRONEY. Well, it would seem to me that that would not really be a practical thing. There is a room full of people here, and the press is here, and this is an open meeting, so that perhaps we should remain on the record.

REPORT ON STAFF APPLICANT

Representative CELLER. Then I would like to place this in your custody. This is a report received from the Attorney General on a certain gentleman that he wanted me to place on the staff, which I refused. Is that all right?

Senator MONRONEY. That is all right. We can receive this and keep it for the files of the committee. If you have any oral testimony, you may proceed.

Representative CELLER. I would not want to have that go on orally, because it is a very deleterious situation, and I wouldn't want to have that go on orally, I wouldn't want to put it on the record.

There are a number of those he wanted me to place on the staff which I could not conscientiously put on the staff.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S VETO MESSAGE RE SECTION 401 OF WALTER-MCCARRAN ACT

I wish to point out to you that in the veto message of the Walter-McCarran Act which President Truman submitted to Congress, specific mention was made of this very section 401. President Truman said:

> Section 401 of this bill would establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy. This committee would have the customary powers to hold hearings and to subpena witnesses, books, papers, and documents. But the committee would also be given powers over the executive branch which are unusual and of a highly questionable nature. Specifically, section 401 would provide that—
>
> > the Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall without delay submit to the committee all regulations, instructions, and all other information as requested by the committee relative to the administration of this act.
>
> This section appears to be another attempt to require the executive branch to make available to the Congress administrative documents, communications between the President and his subordinates, confidential files, and other records of that character. It also seems to imply that the committee would undertake to supervise or approve regulations. Such proposals are not consistent with the constitutional doctrine of the separation of powers.

That is one of the reasons why this committee has never met.

DELETION OF OBJECTIONABLE CONCEPT IN PROPOSALS OF KENNEDY AND JOHNSON ADMINISTRATIONS

Now we are considering the immigration proposals set up by both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, which, in effect, sustain the veto of the Walter-McCarran Act by deleting the concept of what President Truman found objectionable. It would, indeed, be contradictory if we made the necessary reforms and raised the joint committee objected to in the veto message to a significance it does not merit.

I do hope, gentlemen, that in your wisdom you will see to it that these appropriations will not be made for this joint committee for the reasons I have indicated.

LIMITED JURISDICTION OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Senator HAYDEN. Well, I wanted to ask as to this joint committee, to which you made reference, does it have authority to report bills to the House?

Representative CELLER. It could make reports, but it has no legislative functions whatsoever.

Senator HAYDEN. If legislation were to be enacted, it would have to be reported from your committee?

Representative CELLER. It would have to be reported out of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Senator HAYDEN. It can make recommendations, and that is all?

Representative CELLER. That is all they could do, and it would have to be all duplicated, and we would then have to hold hearings on whatever the recommendations were. It is absolute duplication. There is no legislative power whatsoever.

FUNDING OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Senator HAYDEN. I believe you mentioned that the Senate would have to contribute a like amount of money for the operation of the joint committee.

Representative CELLER. I think that that is your rule, isn't it?

Senator MONRONEY. We could match it.

Representative CELLER. It would mean that you would have to match what the House does.

Senator MONRONEY. If we choose to go into it.

Representative CELLER. If you do anything, that is right. That would mean that they would get almost as much money as my whole Judiciary Committee.

Senator MONRONEY. In the comity between the two Houses, I hardly know what we can do regarding the $120,000 that the House put up. We never examine as to the wisdom of their appropriations for their own facilities, you see.

Representative CELLER. If there is no appropriation by this commitee, I don't see how this committee could function.

JOINT COMMITTEE CREATION

Senator MONRONEY. When was this set up again?

Representative CELLER. In the act of 1952.

Senator MONRONEY. It was not set up by a special resolution introduced to create the Joint Committee on Immigration? This was a portion of a rather long bill, the immigration bill?

Representative CELLER. In 1952. It was signed in 1952 and passed at the end of 1951.

Senator MONRONEY. And it has never been augmented or implemented?

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING

Representative CELLER. We met once when Pat McCarran was chairman and there was an argument, an acrimonious argument as to who was to be clerk, and it busted up. We met for about 5 minutes, and that was the end, and we never met after that.

Senator MONRONEY. Until very recently.

Representative CELLER. Until last year when Mr. Feighan sent this roundrobin around, which declared himself chairman. It was a most unusual proceeding, and the meeting was never held for Mr. Feighan to become chairman. It was a roundrobin letter, and he styled himself chairman. He appointed a man named O'Connor to get this $20,000 job. I don't want to talk to you about that gentleman until sometime later when I will talk to you about him. That committee never met and it did nothing all during the last Congress.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Senator MONRONEY. Who was on this committee?

Representative CELLER. On the Senate side originally was Eastland, McClellan, Olin Johnston who is now deceased unfortunately, and Everett Dirksen, and Senator Keating who was defeated. So there are two vacancies.

Senator MONRONEY. Were these appointed by the Vice President, or President pro tem?

Representative CELLER. They were appointed by the President pro tem. The House side is myself, Feighan, and Chelf, of Kentucky, and McCulloch, of Ohio, and Moore, of West Virginia.

Senator MONRONEY. These were appointed by the Speaker of the House?

Representative CELLER. Yes, sir. In the House you have to appoint them with every new Congress, but you are a continuing body, and I take it that once a committee has been formed, it continues. Am I right in that regard?

Senator MONRONEY. Generally, unless the Members are no longer Members of the Senate, and I don't know whether the places of Senator Keating and Johnston have been filled or not.

Representative CELLER. I spoke to the Vice President, and he has not appointed them.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the joint committee constituted officially in the House of Representatives?

Representative CELLER. In the House, yes, but they haven't met.

Senator MONRONEY. And no chairman has been elected?

Representative CELLER. No.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that correct?

Representative CELLER. No chairman was elected and I doubt whether a chairman would be elected. There would be no chairman of the House. It would be a chairman of the overall.

Senator MONRONEY. He would be elected by both the House and the Senate Members.

Representative CELLER. We have never met, and we never will meet.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have no questions.

Senator MONRONEY. We thank you very much, Chairman Celler, for your courtesy in appearing here.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR NEW BUILDING

STATEMENT OF DONALD B. THRUSH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator MONRONEY. The rest of our morning meeting will be with representatives of the distinguished Printing Industries of America, headed by Mr. Thrush, chairman of the board, Printing Industries of America, and Donald E. Sommer, technical director, Printing Industries of America; A. E. Giegengack, former Public Printer of the United States; James Norick, Norick Bros., Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mark Roberts, Roberts Printing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Harry Mikalson, Artcraft Press, Waterloo, Wis.

Would you all like to appear together and then you can each give the testimony?

Senator Proxmire is a member of your industry, having been a part of the graphic arts industry, and I believe he has a statement to make.

Senator PROXMIRE. My statement, Mr. Chairman, pertains to the Joint Economic Committee. I have the staff man here from the Joint Economic Committee who has been working with me on that, and I can make it now or wait until a later time, whatever suits your convenience.

Senator MONRONEY. If it wouldn't be too much of an inconvenience to you, these gentlemen are from out of town and there are quite a number of them. Maybe we can get through with them. But I didn't want to take a chance to compel them to remain over.

Mr. Thrush, you are chairman of the board. You do it the way you would like to do it and proceed in your own way and give us whatever information you wish us to receive.

CORPORATION MEMBERSHIP, AFFILIATES, AND CLIENTELE

Mr. THRUSH. Mr. Chairman, my name is Donald B. Thrush, and I am president of the Thrush Press from New York City.

I appear before you today in my capacity as chairman of the board of the Printing Industries of America, Inc., which has within its membership over 6,000 printing companies, located throughout the United States. There are 50 city, State, and regional associations affiliated with our national association. In addition there are several national associations which Printing Industries of America, Inc., represents. The printing industry is recognized as being an industry of small businesses.

During my 30 years in the printing industry I have served in many capacities, including that of chairman of the Printing Industries Association of Metropolitan New York, which is the Nation's

No. 1 graphic arts center. It is our intention this morning, gentlemen, to be as brief as possible.

STATEMENT OF A. E. GIEGENGACK, FORMER PUBLIC PRINTER OF THE UNITED STATES

Introduction of Witness

Mr. THRUSH. One of our witnesses has another very important meeting to attend, and with your permission, I would like to put him on now.

He is a distinguished gentleman, well known to some of you on the committee, the former Public Printer of the United States.

Senator MONRONEY. We have heard him many times when he was here asking for funds, and we are glad to have him in his new capacity, Mr. Giegengack.

Witness Background

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, during the hectic days of World War II and in the transitional period that followed the war, I was privileged to be the Public Printer of the United States. Since then I've kept current on happenings at the Government Printing Office and in the printing industry.

With this background, I appear before you today in a twofold capacity—as a booster of the Government Printing Office, and as one who is proud to be a lifelong printer. At this time I have no desire to bore you with technical detail about letterpresses, offset presses, total cylinder capacity at the Government Printing Office, and numerous other items of this sort. Rather, I want to express to you my sincere beliefs based on my experience about the request before this subcommittee for approximately $46 million to build a new Government Printing Office.

Congressional Service Primary Function of Government Printing Office

Original purposes are often forgotten. Too frequently a prime purpose of an establishment becomes foggy and almost forgotten in the intensity of debate and discussion relating to the business. Thus, while printing is the main activity of the Government Printing Office, its principal function is service to the Congress.

Proximity to Capitol

Located within walking distance of where we are at this moment, the present location of the Government Printing Office has been and is ideally situated for meeting the needs of its prime customer—Congress. As long as our National Congress is where it is, the printing plant that puts on paper every word said by its Members and those testifying before it must be as close as possible.

This is illustrated in the time-tested efficient methods that have been designed to produce the daily Congressional Record. Time is an essential element in securing the manuscript copy, in doing a thorough check on that copy, in the inserts of speeches and other material ordered to be inserted in the Record, all of which must be done before

the Record pages are made up and plated in preparation for the printing.

Frequently this involves checking back with Senators, Congressmen, key staff people for clarification of material and the checking of items which may be missing but are essential parts of the message to be printed. It should never be forgotten that no change in manuscript is made by the Government Printing Office personnel without the expressed permission of the Member of Congress involved.

POSTAL EFFICIENCY

Postal efficiency is lost. As a climax to the operation which has been universally recognized as most efficient and specifically tailored to the services of Members of Congress, the daily Congressional Record comes off the presses and is placed in Post Office pouches, already tagged. These go down a chute to a conveyor belt in the subbasement of the Government Printing Office, which takes them underground directly to the city post office, which is across the street from the Government Printing Office.

From there they receive the quickest dispatch to the adjoining Union Station for distribution to the cities and constituencies of the Senators and Members of Congress. The Public Printer himself admits that this service cannot be duplicated in any relocation of the Printing Office.

PRINTING INDUSTRY AID IN PRESENT PLANT EFFICIENCY

Gentlemen, in the 13 years while I was Public Printer constant steps were taken to improve the efficiency of the current plant. This was done with the cooperation of printing engineers from all over the country who responded to my invitation to give of their time and technical know-how. These key printing experts came from some of the largest printing establishments of the country. What they recommended was weighed carefully and then included in our plans for new buildings adjacent to the present location and renovation of old buildings. I am sure that the same kind of industry cooperation can be made available at this moment in response to an official request for a thorough study of the present methods within the Government Printing Office.

After the building program was completed and certain streamlining of systems within, printers and other knowledgeable people from the States and from foreign nations came to examine what had been done and uniformly expressed admiration at the efficiency of what they saw. Frequently they adopted many of our ideas for use in their own plants, both here and abroad, involving new construction or future expansion of their present plants.

UTILIZATION OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING PLANTS

Private industry is ready, willing, and able. To me it is vital that the available plant capacity of commercial printing establishments in the States and communities be used to the fullest extent in printing the needs of our Government. For example, during World War II a volume of $250 million of printing was produced by the commercial private printing plants of the Nation with a response that many felt was impossible before I ordered the action in this regard. I am sure

that today the commercial printing industry has both the capacity and the potential to respond to the needs of the Public Printer, and he will get the same effective and cooperative response that I did.

AVAILABILITY OF ADJACENT SPACE FOR PLANT EXPANSION

Beside the points already made, it is my considered judgment, gentlemen, that adjacent to the present central location of the Government Printing Office is the space that can be utilized in any essential expansion program for warehousing, printing, or any other function essential to the continued efficient operation of the Government Printing Office.

Gentlemen, within recent days I've thought frequently that the reverse of the current request of the Public Printer would make more sense. In other words, if at this moment the central Government facility established to meet the printing of the Congress were located at a spot more distant from the Capitol, then appropriate and potent reasons could be presented to locate its plant close to the Halls of Congress. Happily, this unquestionable advantage now exists at the present location. To abandon completely the Government Printing Office that is now located so ideally is to throw away a prime benefit that can never be brought back.

DISAPPROVAL OF REQUEST RECOMMENDED

Therefore, I strongly recommend that the request of the Public Printer be disapproved and that all necessary steps be taken to apply the newest advances of technology to the systems within the present Government Printing Office.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Giegengack, for your statement.

Do you have any questions, Senator Proxmire?

TENURE OF WITNESS AS PUBLIC PRINTER

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to ask Mr. Giegengack: How long were you Public Printer? How long were you associated with the Government Printing Office?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. From July 2, 1934, to March 15, 1948. It was 14 years.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have continued your association with the graphic arts industry since that time?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, sir.

IN-LINE PLANT VIS-A-VIS MULTISTORY PLANT

Senator PROXMIRE. As a man who has had rare experience, it would be helpful if you could tell the committee what seems to be the crucial issue to many witnesses, the Government witnesses who have appeared before. How much of a handicap in terms of efficiency is it to operate in a multistory building, in your judgment, given the kinds of jobs that the Government Printing Office has to do?

IMPROVEMENT OF PRESENT PLANT

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I think arrangements could be made in the present setup, plus additional space that is available in that area. The ground

is vacant now, because it is a relocation job. With this warehouse that I built, you want loads of paper right under cover. I think they can unload 12 carloads at a time. The plant is laid out that way. Then there are automatic elevators from that floor that takes the paper downstairs. Now the contention right now of the present Public Printer is that that paper has to go down another elevator and comes under the street, and brings it into the main building.

Senator MONRONEY. How long is that tunnel?

RELOCATION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. GIEGENGACK. It is just under the street. Then it could be redistributed in the other places. In my own opinion, you have a lot of space taken up by the Superintendent of Documents now, an immense amount of space. That is the book sales department. That could be located anywhere in the city, and it would relieve a lot of space for storage. Then I think that you had an approriation some time back for an adjoining piece of property in back of the newest building there, and I think that has been rescinded. However, a good-sized building adjoining that could be erected and rearranged, in my opinion. I think the thing that is in everybody's mind down there is that with the new event of offset presses which eat up an awful lot of paper, which means that they have to have a lot more paper, a medium-sized warehouse adjoining the present warehouse could be erected, where the paper could be received and you could put all of your offset presses in there, and you could print there, and you could ship out of the same building without any handling. That would relieve that tremendously.

Then I think with the Superintendent of Documents moving into a location that would be central to the city because it is a bookstore and people go there to get books, and most of their business is by mail order, that would release a lot of space.

DISADVANTAGES OF IN-LINE PLANT

In my experience, I have seen one large plant in Chicago that was on one level and it ran so far away that they had to get a locomotive and cars on it to take the people from one end of the building to the other, just as I said to some of the boys down there, and they said,

We won't have to worry about elevators,

and I said,

No, but your office will be on the second floor, and the boys' room would be under it, and you would have the proofroom and the bindery, and the cutting room and the delivery, would be two blocks away.

I said would it be easier to take the elevator up one or two floors or walk two blocks down? He said he didn't think of that.

NEW PLANT COST BURDEN

That is my opinion, of course. It is ideal if you can have this other thing, but it is an awful lot of money to put into it, when through small alterations and a nominal fee, I am sure, and I know that the industry would be very happy to give time and I have given my time on this now, for no other purpose than to help the industry and the Government. They are very close to me.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE PRINTING PLANTS COMPARED

Senator PROXMIRE. I know you have another engagement, and we have other witnesses, but as I understand it, you are the only witness that we will have who has had experience in both the Government field for many years, and also in the private field. Could you give us any guidelines so that we could appraise the differences between the private industry and the Government operation, because the Public Printer when he was here, Mr. Harrison, gave us the impression that the differences are so great that there is not really fair comparison. Where you compare the cost of a commercial building, private building, with the cost of a Government building, there are some sharp differences. Could you give us a little guidance on this?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Is it true that the cost of a Government building, and the upkeep, you mean?

Senator PROXMIRE. The fact that the Government has to do many things that the private industry might not do, for instance the point was made that the paper inventory has to be a great deal larger for the Government than it would have to be for a comparable private operation. The Government has to produce more promptly. You have made some differences in your presentation. I am wondering if you would compare the building.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIP

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is true in some things. However, they all can be corrected. During the war I organized the printing industry into a partnership with the Government, and I had 2,500 contracts with printing plants, and Senator Hayden knows this, throughout the the United States, and we stored paper everywhere in those big cities where we used the plants. We had them all operating. We had very good service, and in fact Senator Hayden recommended me for a Certificate of Merit from the President because of the operation we had.

Senator HAYDEN. I can certify, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, that I was closely associated with Mr. Giegengack during the war, and he did a magnificent job in obtaining the assistance of the private industry in doing an enormous amount of necessary printing.

PRINTING OF RATIONING COUPONS

Mr. GIEGENGACK. And schedules, too, were pretty well met, met as well as we meet them ourselves. Now let us take one program I can bring to mind, a big program, the rationing. People thought that the Bureau of Engraving did all of the stamps. We bought them commercially, and they were all printed commercially, and all distributed directly from these plants. We had special paper prepared for it, through chemistry and our own men and outsiders helped us and the papermills helped us to get it.

PRINTING OF AGRICULTURE YEARBOOK

There are many, many books now, and there was one book that I had then in mind, the Agriculture Yearbook, which was a very big

book, and you gentlemen are familiar with that. With the war rush, I couldn't get it in anywhere, because we had too many other things to win the war. So everybody said it was in a hurry. Well, the commercial plants couldn't deliver it because they had other business, too. So then Congress, I went before the committee, and they gave me a little additional time, at which I placed the order, and I had a fairly good price on it, what we expected it to be. So there isn't too much difference in printing in the Government and printing there. I had my own printing plant in New York.

Excessive Construction Estimate

Senator Proxmire. Let me zero in on the specific angle that I was concerned about. You have proposed that there be more contracting out, but my thrust was a little different. This is supposed to cost in the neighborhood of $50 million for the building. The printing industry has indicated they think this is excessive and maybe it ought to be about half that, or maybe even less. I am wondering if this is in your judgment, your very helpful professional judgment, having had experience in both, you think that this is a fair criticism, that $50 million does seem to be too much and it ought to be a great deal less than that?

Mr. Giegengack. But look at the land they are taking.

Senator Proxmire. As I understand, I have been reading the House hearings there, and the $52 million didn't include the cost of the site.

Mr. Giegengack. That is because the Government owns it. That was because they expected to get it from the Army.

Senator Proxmire. My question is whether $50 million to produce $130 million worth of printing that they have——

Mr. Giegengack. Something like that.

Senator Proxmire. Whether this would seem to you to be an excessive amount.

Mr. Giegengack. I think it is out of line.

Senator Proxmire. Thank you.

Industry Printing Plant Occupancy Charge

Senator Monroney. What is the normal occupancy cost charged in printing for your plant location, unequipped?

Mr. Giegengack. Well, they don't have any special factors there.

Senator Monroney. Isn't there a percentage to the volume of business that they do, like in most other cost accounting systems?

Mr. Giegengack. They include it in the cost, that is the property, and the interest of your mortgage, and fire insurance and that is all figured in.

Senator Monroney. It would figure into the occupancy charge and I wondered what the normal rule of thumb is.

Mr. Giegengack. The Government doesn't figure that.

Senator Monroney. I was trying to ascertain the normal rule of thumb in the printing industry.

Mr. Sommer. I think that I will cover that in my testimony.

Senator Monroney. That is fine.

Validity of Asserted Proximity Requirement

You consider the Congress, itself, as the principal user?

Mr. Giegengack. It was the most important, because the Printing

Office, and in fact the buildings I inherited were built under President Lincoln.

Senator MONRONEY. But the volume with your Congress is around $10 million, compared with $80 million of volume that you do with the total Government.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is about right.

Senator MONRONEY. I was trying to get at the validity of the location being adjacent to the Congress or the speed with which the constituents receive the Congressional Record being of too great importance. I doubt very much if many of my constituents I have on my list are waiting breathlessly for the Congressional Record to be delivered to them. I think that they read it in their spare time when it finally arrives.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. You would be surprised at the requests you get for copies.

PAPER DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Senator MONRONEY. I know, I get lots of requests, but I was more interested in the testimony that we have been receiving.

Does all of the raw paper stock come into the Government Printing Office by train, or rail, or truck?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Since it has expanded they have taken a warehouse out in Virginia, and they haul it out there and haul it back. But it could be added to right at that very spot, and the space they need they could have right there.

Senator MONRONEY. I understand it comes off the train in Virginia, as I understand it, and it goes to the warehouse and then it is hauled in by truck.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, which is a big waste.

Senator MONRONEY. Why was the warehouse built out there?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I don't think that they own it, I think that they rent it, or they took it over from the Army.

Senator MONRONEY. You need more warehouse space than you now have?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And you would recommend the construction of a new warehouse somewhere in the neighborhood?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. In the same area, and it could be adjoining.

PRESENT PLANT RAILROAD TRACKAGE

Senator MONRONEY. Tell us a little more about this matter of how the paper comes in, how much trackage you had there in the building.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We build 2 tracks to come in from Union Station, and 6 cars on each side would be 12. The platform adjoining the cars are the same size and will hold the same amount of paper that is in the cars. They are all put out there, and it is done during the night, on both sides, because the cars have to get out in the morning because the Pennsylvania Railroad needs the track. Then from there, it is taken on trucks down to the basement.

Senator MONRONEY. That is on hand trucks?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Big trucks and they have gasoline power.

Senator MONRONEY. On the street, these are interior trucks?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Gasoline trucks, and they hook up several together, and they take them down and up in the other building.

Senator MONRONEY. How deep is it? You go down one flight from the trackage, do you, to the basement?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. You go to the second floor, the first floor, and the basement, and this is a subway.

Senator MONRONEY. It is lowered from the second floor?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. No, from the third floor.

Senator MONRONEY. It is lowered then through how many floors?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. To the subbasement, which would be three floors. The reason for that is that we had to dig a tunnel under the creek that is out on North Capitol Street.

LEAKAGE FROM TIBER CREEK

Senator MONRONEY. I heard about the creek, the Rayburn Office Building ran into that same creek. You have frequent leaks in the aqueduct that takes the Tiber Creek over the tunnel.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, and of course there are extra big elevators that go down and bring the paper up to where they want it, and that isn't bad, because if you have a building two blocks long, you can't put all of your paper along the presses or you have an inefficient operation.

DEPARTMENTALIZATION OF PRESSES

Senator MONRONEY. You have to have a steady flow of the paper coming. You have different types of printing on each floor, I presume.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Not exactly. We have units. We have a unit of the Patent Section all by itself, and there are very few presses needed for that, because they print very few copies, and they do have the presses in the composition department and it does all of that in one unit. In the Library of Congress, you have another unit all by itself. On the U.S. Supreme Court decisions, you have another little unit there all by itself, which is extra confidential, and nobody is there except a few people.

Senator MONRONEY. That is an interesting point. These come down before they are ever announced, so you have to have complete security in the handling of those.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, sir. Many times I got a call from the newspaper and asked me what they were going to do, and I said I didn't know, I am not even in that building.

Senator MONRONEY. These are ready when the decision is released, so you have to have very careful security.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right. You have a Patent Section, and I said it is all one unit by itself, and you have a large composing room, consisting of so many Linotypes.

Senator MONRONEY. Does that serve the entire building, the one composing room?

Mr. GEIGENGACK. Yes, but the Linotypes in the Patent Section service just the Patent Section, and the Library is another unit by itself.

Senator MONRONEY. They have their own Linotypes?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. They have their own complete department, and there is not much paper involved in either one of those places.

TYPESETTING AUTOMATION

Senator MONRONEY. Have you gone to automation on the typesetting?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. As far as I know, I think the Public Printer has placed an order for 1 million-some-odd dollars, with the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., to develop that. It has not been developed yet.

Senator MONRONEY. That is automatic typesetting.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. With a computer hookup, and we don't know whether it is going to be successful, either, and there are none in operation that we know of. But that is a gamble. If that comes out, I think it will help some, but it won't relieve your shortage of space for storage.

Senator MONRONEY. You are crowded by the Superintendent of Documents who operates out of there?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. They operate out of one of the old buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. But it takes up a great deal of room?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I think a whole building, and he takes pretty near five out of the eight floors, and it could be put anywhere. When we moved the new building, I moved the Superintendent of Documents down to a warehouse, and then moved him back.

DELIVERY OF PRINTED DOCUMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. There is another section, is there not, that deals with the shipping out of documents for the various departments? Today you have to deliver them to the departments and then the departments ship them out to their various branches.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. When I was there, we delivered everything to the departments, and the department did their own mailing.

Senator MONRONEY. There is some talk that in this proposed new building they would receive the printing and would ship it out on order.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. You could ship it out on order.

Senator MONRONEY. To warehouse it and ship it.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is a little different than commercial printing would be, and they don't supply that.

Senator MONRONEY. They get rid of the order the day it is printed.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. And they get paid for it.

WITNESS PRESENT OCCUPATION

Senator MONRONEY. You are with what company today, or what enterprise?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Today, my principal enterprise, I am president of the Printing Industry Education Exhibit Corp. I run printing plant equipment shows in conjunction with the Printing Industry of America conventions, for instance, their convention is in September this year in New York, and I have possibly 200 manufacturers already sold on space to demonstrate machines at that convention, and also, I have run these for 40 years on the side. I am retired.

Senator MONRONEY. You are just unable to sit still.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I have an 11 o'clock meeting of the board of directors of the First Federal Savings.

Senator MONRONEY. It is 11 o'clock.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I told my attorney to keep the meeting going until I got there.

Senator MONRONEY. Are there any other questions?

EFFECT OF PRINTING TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION ON BUILDING TYPE

Senator PROXMIRE. I have one other question, and that is: Do you think, in view of the fact that we are having a technological revolution in printing and things are changing very rapidly, the chairman mentioned linotype, but there are many others, do you foresee anything in the future that would make this move wise, in terms of what might develop, say, 10 or 15 years from now? Do you foresee that technological changes will make it better to be in this one-story building rather than in the present building?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I don't see where the 1 story or 7 stories or 20 stories make much difference in the new technology. I don't think it would make any difference. If it is composing room, I think you still need a composing room, and I am sure that through computers, and we developed over there the Fotosetter, and the Linotype Co. had manufactured it and asked if I could put it under wraps to try it out, and I thought we would be the beneficiary of it, and we developed it, and and made changes and suggested changes, and now they are running three or four of them over there, and they set a lot of type photographically. That is right now quite the thing. I think from now on it is going to be even better. I know a fellow, who is a wizard and inventor, and of course he is not all there, but his idea is to take a whole skid of paper and put a machine over it and push a button and print the whole skid. I think it would be nice if you could get it.

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't need as much space, then?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. You don't need any space.

DURATION OF PRESENT OCCUPANCY

Senator MONRONEY. Was the Printing Office located where it is now during most of its history?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, since they bought it. It was originally owned by a company, and when I got there the corner building was falling apart. The stable where the Public Printer had a horse and buggy, they were printing the money orders. It was a mess. I had to go to Congress over the years to get enough appropriated to tear down those old buildings and put up the present buildings. I feel the buildings, as they are, and the older ones were changed over, and we put in a.c., and it was all d.c. at that time, and Congress wouldn't let me put in air conditioning, and so we couldn't put it in. I imagine this new outfit will be all air conditioned. But we do not have any space for the parking of cars for the employees, and in commercial business I have been in, I never asked where do you park your car. That was your business, and you got to work. In New York City it was a crowded city, and in fact there wasn't many of us had cars.

Senator MONRONEY. A lot of them rode bicycles.

INDUSTRY COOPERATION

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is true. However, I am very, very sure, and I am sure that the industry—and I have authority to talk for them—would cooperate on this deal like they did with me during the war, and they did a handsome job. Even with my staff I got out a book and told of all of the important jobs and all of the things that we did, and of course the rationing was a terrific job because it was guarded, where we had in every plant a Navy man, and a marine, and a sailor, and an infantryman there, and we didn't neglect any of the services, and we had one of each guarding the stamps.

Senator MONRONEY. There never was any scandal in the stamps at all.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Senator Hayden would have known that, or he wouldn't have recommended me for a citation. However, I am sure that it could be done, and I am sure that the industry would cooperate and do it, and I might even throw in my 2 cents to help.

RELOCATION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. Well, your recommendation is to keep the old location, and to build whatever improvements are necessary in the old location, and to continue to do business there at about the same level as we are doing it today.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, and I think that you would save a lot of space by moving the Superintendent of Documents out. It is not necessary to have it there. They take up a lot of space in a good building, and you could take your rotary press station that eats up so much space, and build that right across the street. I happen to be on a bank board that had a piece of property, and we had to get out, and that is how I know it. They could put in a beautiful operation. Mr. Sommer could tell you more about that than I can. He is an engineer and I am just a printer.

Senator MONRONEY. You have to use the products of the engineers.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We had very good engineers in the Government Printing Office.

Senator MONRONEY. Are there any further questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Giegengack, for your testimony. We are glad to have you back again at the table.

STATEMENT OF DONALD B. THRUSH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA—Resumed

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INTERESTED VISITORS

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Sommer, we are very happy to have you. You are the technical director of the Printing Industries of America, and as such I believe you could make quite a contribution to our information in this important project.

Mr. SOMMER. I think my buddy, Don, has another comment that he would like to make.

Mr. THRUSH. I would like to comment on the fact that the chairman noticed we had some visitors here this morning, and these people who are with us live in or own and operate printing plants in many of the States of the United States. Among them is Kansas, Massachusetts,

Louisiana, Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Alabama, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Maryland, Colorado, Florida, and Arizona. They are here this morning to evidence interest in what we are talking about.

Senator MONRONEY. You have one printer from Oklahoma City that is a former mayor of Oklahoma City and a very distinguished one. So they don't always stay to their printing.

Mr. THRUSH. We have them on another side of the table this morning.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE CONTRACTORS

Senator HAYDEN. Do you have any record of the number of printing plants that have done contract work for the Government Printing Office in the United States? You have a very large number, but how many have done work for the Government?

Mr. SOMMER. We don't have that, but we will get it and submit it in the record.

Senator HAYDEN. I think it is important to know how many there are and where they are located.

Mr. THRUSH. I am sure that the Public Printer has the information but we will furnish it to the committee, Senator.

(The information requested appears on p. 426.)

PRIDE IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. THRUSH. There are a couple of things in the interest of time that I would like to do, and I think the first thing is to dispel any impression that any Senator on the committee has that the Printing Industries of America, Inc., are opposed to the existence of the Government Printing Office. As a matter of fact, it was a source of great personal pride to me to go through the Government Printing Office and know that we have one of the finest facilities in the world here in Washington, and I might add since Senator Hayden asked the question, that 1947 through 1949 my own firm was a supplier to the Government and we are still on the list of bidders and we printed a very unpopular job known as the income tax form and we did the emergency shipment to the customs houses throughout the United States on 1040, and some of those other blanks. This was before the format had been changed.

EFFICIENCY POSSIBLE AT PRESENT LOCATION

Our association relationship with the GPO has always been a pleasant one—so our position is not one of opposition to the Government Printing Office, per se. But, we would like to suggest that it is not necessary for the GPO to move from its present facilities to efficiently and effectively do the work that is appropriate and desirable for the Government Printing Office to perform.

In the interest of conserving your time I would like to present a highly digested summary of the position of Printing Industries of America, Inc. We maintain that:

IMPARTIAL STUDY OF PRESENT FACILITIES

An in-depth study has not been made by an impartial authority to determine that the present facilities and the present location cannot be effectively and efficiently used.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Contrary to national policy, there is printing being produced at the Government Printing Office that should be produced by the commercial printing industry.

The expansion of the Government Printing Office provided for in the proposal will increase Government's competition with the commercial printing industry.

PROXIMITY TO CAPITOL

The present location is ideally suited for serving the Congress—which is the principal purpose for which the GPO was established. Any other location would not be as satisfactory from a service standpoint, especially pertaining to the Congressional Record. There has not been an identification of what inconveniences may result to Congress or the agencies if there is a change in location.

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

There is substantial opportunity at the present location to take steps, if they are necessary, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Government Printing Office's ability to produce congressional printing.

Changes in printing technology are constantly reducing floorspace requirements to produce a given volume of printing.

DECENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

The Congress itself has under study the development of a plan which has the potential of modifying to a major degree, the volume of printing which might be centrally produced in Washington. The proposed study under the Joint Committee on Printing is geared toward the "broad coordination of the total Government printing" needs and could result in spreading throughout the country the printing of Government requirements which today are centralized through the North Capitol Street printing facility.

There is substantial unused production capacity in the industry. By the use of customary competitive bid procedures, annual contracts, and streamlined procurement methods, the Government can readily procure its needs over and above the congressional printing requirements.

ALLEGED SAVINGS CHALLENGED

The statement of savings is unrealistic, since it omits important items of expense to the Government and improperly includes statements of "savings" which the Government will not realize.

MISUNDERSTANDING AND CONFUSION

And finally, there is considerable misunderstanding and confusion relating to the application of the laws and regulations connected with the proposal of the Public Printer to abandon the present GPO and build a new one. There is further misunderstanding and confusion in other aspects of the proposal which should be clarified before consideration is given to the request for funds.

We are in a position to elaborate on each of these points. There are numerous other points which can also be made in connection with this proposal. I would like to touch briefly on some points of policy:

POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

Since the Government Printing Office was established primarily to produce congressional printing, we recognize the importance of producing that printing in the most efficient manner possible, using the most modern equipment and printing manufacturing procedures available.

NATIONAL POLICY

There are clearly stated declarations of national policy, going back well over 100 years, that the U.S. Government should not unnecessarily compete with private enterprise. The national policy further states that the Government should conduct its business so as to encourage the development of the private enterprise system. This national policy has been clearly restated and emphasized by President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey and others in the present administration. We maintain that the national policy is clearly being violated by the Government Printing Office at the present time.

BASIS OF DETERMINING SAVINGS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

There have been many discussions in recent months relating to the basis for evaluating the cost to Government of conducting business

activities as compared with the cost of obtaining products and services from the private sector of the economy. The National Industrial Conference Board has had recent sessions on the subject, and at least one branch of the Government is devoting serious attention to the guidelines that should be followed in making a proper cost study of a Government investment in a business enterprise, which this is. As a matter of policy, proper consideration has not been given to the cost to the U.S. Government of the funds that will have to be borrowed to finance this project and the so-called cost study does not reflect a sound business approach from the standpoint of the project's total cost to the Government.

We consider it to be a matter of important policy that members of this committee have facts that are based on sound business principles, giving proper consideration to the distinctive characteristics of a Government project.

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. SOMMER, TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.

Witness Qualification

Mr. THRUSH. Now, I would like to introduce the technical director, Mr. Sommer, who will give some background in the technical aspects.

Mr. SOMMER. Let me state that we appreciate this opportunity to speak of this project today.

My name is Donald E. Sommer, and I am a technician from the industry, presently employed by the Printing Industries of America, in Washington, D.C., as technical director. I think I can bring some ideas to bear on this project, because I have had 30 years' experience in the printing industry, but, more importantly, half of this was spent as an industrial engineer and a methods man, and a layout man, somewhat of an expert with R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co. of Chicago, which is recognized as one of the most outstanding and efficient printing operations certainly in the country. In that capacity, it was my duty and my obligation, day after day, to be aware and alive and alert to the possibilities for increasing plant efficiency and operations.

Incidentally, that plant at the time I was there, was an eight-story plant. First thing they did to expand it was to make it a nine-story plant. It presently is a nine-story plant, and it presently is being used and it is in the heart of the Chicago area.

I shall run through these items, and I will not read them because some of them are repetitive. My statements are based on my technical background and experience on problems of this kind.

Availability of Adjacent Space for Present Plant Improvement

We maintain that in the situation we face with the Government Printing Office, it is blessed with having area adjacent to the buildings that can be used first as a means of providing additional space, or improving the efficiency of the buildings, if this is necessary. In connection with this point, as you have said, Senator, we look at the figure of about $15 million as the basic figure for the congressional needs. This is the base upon which this structure was built, or the needs for which it was built, and we think that bearing this in mind as we go through our testimony, it is very important.

INDUSTRY ANALYZATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DATA

We repeat from an engineer's standpoint, there has not been an in-depth study by enough qualified competent people on this project for anyone to believe that we should proceed at this time.

It has not been the privilege of industry at this time to assist in this project in terms of analyzing the data that has been compiled by the fine men at the Government Printing Office, in order to determine whether there are not alternatives that industry could bring to bear on the problem that is faced.

PROXIMITY TO CAPITOL

On page 12 I should like to comment that we admit that there may be some improvements that are possible, but as Mr. Giegengack indicated, why can't we have a clear understanding of the possibilities of just moving out the Superintendent of Documents, in order to free space within the Government Printing Office? We think that there is a problem of communication between the Congress and the Printer. We are aware of this in the commercial printing industry, at the time copy is being collected and copy is being approved and copy is being edited. This is an important part of the process of turning out printing, and because we think this relates closely to the Congress itself, we would like the location of the building as it is.

EXCESSIVE VOLUME OF PRINTING

We maintain that this question of the volume of work presently being done in the building should have a careful study, in order to determine more accurately, or at least to the satisfaction of the commercial printing industry, exactly what the $64 million worth of printing literally is.

Senator, your comment the other day was pertinent when you asked the question about exactly why is there so much material in some of the hearings and to what extent are some of the folks who are asking for printing being checked or reviewed at the time that the printing is submitted to the Government Printing Office? These are good questions, and we raise them, too.

POSSIBLE EARLY OUTMODING OF PROPOSED BUILDING

We think, and I concur with our President, that the changes in printing technology which we know exist, and which are in the offing, will make a tremendous difference on the way printing is produced in the years ahead. To move off into a 34-percent larger building at this time in the history of printing just does not seem to be the right thing to do at this time.

ELECTRONIC SYSTEM

For instance, this new electronic machine that can turn out 10 pages in a minute is important. We concur with the Public Printer's statement that this will eliminate the need for at least—our figures are tighter than this—at least 376 typesetting machines. They could be replaced by this one revolutionary bit of computer typesetting machinery.

This is wonderful.

Understanding this fact, we then find it difficult to understand why when a machine that is going to take less space and do the work of 376 other machines, is moving into the market, should we then abandon a fine building in order to move over to another location?

WEB OFFSET PRINTING

Concurrent with this is the technological revolution in the web offset side of our business in the last decade we know, and so do the fine men at the Government Printing Office know that web offset printing is a tremendous improvement involving composition, make-ready, and running time and speeds, so that one or two of these new presses can take the place of four, five, or six of the older models.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this offset?

Mr. SOMMER. Yes, it is.

Senator MONRONEY. That feeds from a roll of paper, rather than from a single sheet that has to be either hand fed or mechanically fed into the press?

Mr. SOMMER. That is right. This has been indicated, and we know that this consumes terrific pounds of paper, but it is our understanding and we are glad of it, and we know by this fact that the Government Printing Office is on the ball because these web offset presses are down on their lower floors, which is wonderful, and which is indicative of what can be done in the present building.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING STUDY

On page 13 I will move quickly along, being an engineer and knowing it is rather unwise to make a decision until all of the facts are in, we point with concern or point that the Joint Committee on Printing is making a study of the total needs of the Government in terms of its printing, and it is possible, no doubt about it, it is possible that such study would reveal any one of two things, that there should be more plants around the country, or that there should be more plants shut down around the country, or that there should be more printing farmed out to commercial printers around the country. We think that the study of the Joint Committee on Printing is an important one, and it is a study that would require or need that we wait until before we launch on this 34-percent larger building for this plant.

CONTRACTING OF NONSPECIALIZED PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. I think we could get a thorough study of these 300 different printing plants that have grown up inside of Government agencies under the names of duplicating machines, or offsets and things of that kind. I think that this is your real danger, where we can acquire nonspecialized types of printing much better from a bid basis than to have this machinery sitting idle and two or three people sitting idle to run it on the occasion they need it for the printing of an agency like the Federal Aviation Agency, or military installations, and things of that kind. I would be much more sympathetic with the modern congressional or Government Printing Office than I am with trying to ferret out through some 300 sources, means of controlling

these printing presses that creep into the Appropriations Committee under small mimeograph operations, and seem to steadily grow into printing plants.

Mr. SOMMER. You are right; and we think an understanding of what these 300 plants are doing is pertinent before a decision to build a 34-percent larger building at this time should be made.

UNDERTAKING OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING STUDY

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, this is where you are at direct issue with Mr. Harrison, when he testified, because I specifically asked him about this study and he said the study referred to was a study of the printing around the country, and all of the agencies, the ones that the chairman just referred to.

Now, can you show how this relates to building this new building specifically?

Mr. SOMMER. We will get the quote from the Record, but as we read the quote and our contact with somebody from the Joint Committee on Printing, and I don't know who it was, it is our understanding that their understanding of what they are supposed to do is to examine all aspects of the purchases and needs of printing for the Government, which to us includes the central office of the Government Printing Office, as well as the 300 plants and their customers.

PERTINENCE OF STUDY TO CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it your understanding that this study around the country even disregarding this last observation which I think is correct, but even if it is not correct, that this study around the country would have real pertinence as far as building this new $50 million establishment is concerned?

Mr. SOMMER. Yes, indeed.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why?

Mr. SOMMER. We are making a decision without having all of the facts.

Senator PROXMIRE. Facts relating to the building of a printing establishment here in Washington, you mean?

Mr. SOMMER. Yes, because let us assume that the findings reveal of the 300 plants presently being used across the country, 200 of them should be shut down and the work brought into the central office. For instance, maybe the central office should be 50 percent bigger after you have those facts, God forbid, but I suggest just to point out.

Senator PROXMIRE. Or maybe it should be 50 percent smaller, you don't have the information.

Mr. SOMMER. And perhaps work should be done in 100 efficient plants built around the country, but with one-half of the picture not before the group it is hard for us to understand why the decision should be reached at this time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Your testimony reminds me of a man down in my State, who is reported to have left a bequest in his will that said he wanted an impartial history of the Civil War written from the southern standpoint.

Mr. SOMMER. That is a good one.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXCERPT

Mr. SOMMER. In answer to Senator Proxmire's question, I will read from the Congressional Record, page D–165, which is about 2 months ago, and it says:

> The committee announced that it had authorized and directed its staff to make a study leading to the realinement of some elements of Federal printing programs. It was noted that the need for printing services by decentralized Government activities is constantly expanding, and in order to provide for these needs broad coordination of the total Government printing effort is indicated.

There is more, and I am not reading the total paragraph, just so you men know that.

DECENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Another idea in connection with this building of a larger centralized plant, of course very briefly, refers to the centralization of a big building to produce printing for the Government in one location. In connection with that, it is our observation that what is happening in the printing industry is that the big plants are building small branch plants. Away from the large home plant, in order to facilitate service, and in order to meet the needs of customers. Actually, another consideration is that in the event of a national emergency of some sort and a war situation, and we hope this will never occur, it does make sense to not have a large central plant upon which the Government depends to a large extent in that event. In connection with this the Business and Defense Services Administration is conducting a survey and could tell this committee of the thousands of establishments around the country of the commercial printing industry, that have equipment and the ability to produce printing for the Government.

IN-LINE PRINTING PLANT EFFICIENCY

On page 14, we should like to make it clear and be sure that we are not leaving the impression that we are opposed to a single story plant, per se. In some of the discussion, it would seem to us that there is a misunderstanding and it might be semantics that the industry is saying a single story plant isn't efficient, and that is the reason the Government should not move from their multistory plant. A single story plant is efficient, and there is no doubt about it. It improves material handling in many instances. However, because this is a fact we don't necessarily conclude that you should abandon the multistory present operation and build this single story plant for that reason only.

EXCESSIVE COST FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Again, taken in total, the costs of this operation in our opinion would not justify this expenditure of money.

At the present time the annual volume of printing produced in the central Government Printing Office on North Capitol Street is, in the opinion of the industry, substantially above the amount required for the Congress and for the classified needs of the Government agencies.

It would seem reasonable that we should be able to get a better answer to this question of what is the $64 million of material and product that is presently coming out of the central Printing Office, when on the one hand this committee appropriates about $15 million

for the minimum needs of Congress, and on the other hand the central Printing Office is turning out $64 million worth of products.

As an engineer, I submit, that somewhere in this picture there is an escalation taking place, and that although we agree that it is wise and sound to keep a minimum amount of equipment efficiently operated and active and have work assigned to it, we just can't understand how on an approximately $15 million base, the work produced at the central Printing Office is now in the magnitude of $64 million, and with a plan that is suggested, 34 percent more space, with 50 percent more area upon which or within which to further expand in the years ahead.

We think this is a reasonable question, and it should get an objective answer, based on a study.

EXCESSIVE VOLUME OF PRINTING

Again, I refer, Senator, to your comment the other day, the question of really why is some of the work being produced that the Government Printing Office is producing?

Senator MONRONEY. I was not blaming the GPO, but the Congress itself for stuffing the Record full of inconsequential and unnecessary stuff, and adding to our printing costs, whether private or public.

Mr. SOMMER. We agree with you.

Senator MONRONEY. Everything that is fit to print is not fit to read.

PROPOSED SPACE INCREASE

Mr. SOMMER. That is right. Under paragraph "F," we want to be sure you understand the sincerity of our concern on this item. Here is a proposal that the Government Printing Office which now occupies approximately 1,628,000 square feet, is suggesting that they now want 2.1 million feet, and this is about a 34-percent increase in floor space. It is difficult to look at those facts, and conclude that the Government Printing Office is not going to thereby do one jot or title more work that could be done by the commercial printing industry.

PRINTING AND COLLATERAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. It is important, and the committee is trying to get figures as to the division of the 2.1 million square feet, because there has been testimony, which we don't quite associate with the exact division of the plant, for more storage space for paper. I would be in favor of that if it would lower our handling costs and it would lower the frequency of necessary supply of inventory. There has been testimony that they need space for central distribution spots to ship it out, as a shipping room. Those are for the departmental orders, rather than delivering them as we do at the present time to Agriculture or to Treasury, and have them do it. I think we also need more space in the document section, because this happens to be one section that pays its own way, with a small profit. That is for the Director of the Documents Section. I think what we need to find out is how much space we will have when we get through that will be devoted to the printing itself, and how much will be devoted to collateral things which would be up to the judgment of Congress, whether this would not effectuate greater economies in the subsequent handling of printing once it was done.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS HEARINGS, 1965

Mr. SOMMER. Well, the record of the Public Printer before the subcommittee last year, this happens to be from the House record, and I don't recall if it is in the Senate record, but they spell that out.

Senator MONRONEY. It has not been spelled out before this committee, and the plans change so much, there are no plans yet drawn for this building, as I understand it. It is merely a site location and the money that has been spent out of the appropriation last year went to the site matter, which has been disposed of now.

I would be happy to have the figures that you have there. I understood from the other day that they were not yet firm.

Mr. SOMMER. I am sure that that is true. I have a proposal that was submitted earlier in the course of this testimony, showing that production square feet now, 475,000, and the proposed is 615,000. Now that is labeled "Production." In other words it is not administration and not for documents.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be printing space.

Mr. SOMMER. This would be my opinion. That is a 30-percent increase. The gross that I keep quoting is the total picture including cafeteria, halls, aisles, the total. Presently it is 1,628,000, and the proposed is around 2 million. That is everything.

PRESENT AND PROPOSED PRINTING FLOORSPACE

Senator MONRONEY. To finish this point, the thing that I think the printing industry has a justified position in the comparison of the printing floor now, and the comparison of the printing floor as we wind up. I don't think that we would necessarily be persuaded about whether we will get the Congressional Record faster or slower. That is our problem, to worry about the location, and whether we want it under our doorstep, or whether it should be a more distant location. I think the centralization of documents for distribution for the agencies is a matter for our determination, rather than comparing—or even the cafeteria, if we make it a little more attractive by having more room to spread out in the cafeteria maybe they can get better food than the Senate can in our cafeteria. I hope they can. I am glad that you are able to supply this information. Was the 475,000 feet versus 615,000, or an increase, as you say, of 30 percent?

Mr. SOMMER. That is right. We are with you, and we are using these figures and we try to answer the questions using their data, which is reasonable, we think.

REDUCTION IN FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENTS THROUGH PRINTING TECHNOLOGY

Senator PROXMIRE. At this point, could I say that this ties back with what you said one page 12, when you say changes in printing technology are constantly reducing floor space requirements, to produce a given volume of printing. So here you have a 30- or 34-percent increase in your space for printing, and, as you say, 15 to 25 percent more production because of the improved layout, and on top of that a 30-percent increase, and you have in addition to that probably a much greater increase because of more efficient presses, and because of more efficient technology. So that your total increase in production might very well be much more than 100 percent.

Mr. SOMMER. You are absolutely right and this is our concern. When we do what you did, how can we reach any other conclusion but to be concerned?

Senator PROXMIRE. I know from the brief experience that I had, under the tutelage of Harry Mikalson, one of this morning's witnesses, and incidentally I would like to say Mr. Mikalson was my partner at Art Craft Press Co. in Waterloo. He and I had a printing company there, and Harry bought me out and he has done a lot better since I left.

Senator MONRONEY. Instead of him running for mayor, his partner ran for the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE COMPETITION WITH INDUSTRY

Senator PROXMIRE. That is correct. But one point that is most obvious to people in printing industry is the way to stay alive and do well and the constant pressure on you is to keep your presses going not just 8 hours a day, but if possible 16, and, of course, if you can do it 24, then you are really doing well. This is something that the Government is understandably wanting to do, and if they have this bigger layout and additional efficient equipment, there is no question about it, that they are going to compete more with the printing industry. So I can understand their concern.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed.

Mr. SOMMER. The next item that we would like to call to your attention again gets off into a sincere difference of opinion between industry experts and the Government Printing Office.

IN-LINE PLANT CONVENIENCES VIS-A-VIS TOTAL COST

We don't disagree that single-story plants are efficient, but we say that what really counts are total costs. To be merely swayed by the nice view of a single-story building and say this is the trend is true, but by itself is not an efficient argument for abandoning a multistory building.

ABSENCE IN GOVERNMENT DATA OF INTEREST

In paragraph J, when we look at the supporting data which the Public Printer submits, showing that there will be approximately $4.5 million a year in savings, and that is quoted, which, of course, would appear to show that this expense will amortize itself in about 11 years, we find some spots that we certainly would like to have more mutual agreement on than we now have. The one point being interest, and you gentlemen have heard this before, and Senator Proxmire has brought this up several times, but it is a fact when you borrow $50 million, you are going to have an amortization cost of about $1 million a year. It depends on the life of the mortgage or the loan. It is a $1 million a year cost. To just ignore this cost, in this computation, in order to say that this building will pay for itself in 10 years is in our opinion not the better way of showing total cost data.

SPURIOUS ALLEGED SAVINGS ASSERTED

In addition to that, we notice that there is a figure of $1.5 million of rental value which lists in the report of the Public Printer as a "savings."

Our men in industry maintain that if we have a landlord and he is going to get $1.5 million from renting his building, it is not accurate to say that at the end of the year he has had a profit of $1.5 million in the renting of that building. That may be his gross income, but if the value of the space should it be vacated and rented to another agency is $1.5 million, this is not $1.5 million of savings. Probably the quickest way to call that to your attention is again to show or to report that the Public Printer says that if they move out of that building they will not have an expense of $150,000 to maintain the elevators. So they move out, and they don't have $150,000 expense, and in moves another agency of the Government who pays the $150,000. We submit that since the Government is the common landlord, when the year is over, that all of the costs of maintaining this building are important to the figure of whether or not there is $1.5 million of savings to the Government Printing Office, by vacating the building. This is another example, and there are others such as the maintenance of the air conditioning and maintenance of the doors, and maintenance of the escalators. These are shown as savings that would accrue if the Government Printing Office moved out.

Yes, but if another Government agency moves in, we submit, gentlemen, I think I have made the point, that we do not agree that there is a net savings of $1.5 million in rental value should the agency move out and another Government agency move in.

Amortization Through Savings in Alleged Time Disputed

Consequently, we sincerely disagree with the statement that this will amortize itself in 11 years. Why does the industry feel badly about that? We feel badly because we disagree with the data that comes to that total.

I turn now to page 16. This refers to the elevator maintenance. There is air conditioning and heating costs of $130,000. The point is we do not accept, based on our way of reasoning, that these are savings that should be used in the computation that subsequently is shown to result in the amortization of this project over 10 years. We think we ought to be able to get together and get a better figure for that, if we want to use amortization results as part of reaching the conclusions on this situation.

Industry Investment Returns

There is one other comment I want to make, and this, I think, ties into your earlier question, Senator Monroney, and it relates to what Senator Proxmire brought up the other day, and that is this ratio of what does the commercial printing industry get in terms of sales dollars for $1 invested in plant and equipment. We call this the ratio of sales to gross plant investment. This is a common denominator figure, as you have said, used by many businesses, to relate the effectiveness of the use of dollars. We have had these ratio studies for 40 years. The Public Printer was not aware of where we got our figure that you were asking about. It is in these ratio studies which we have accumulated for 40 years and we have some extra copies that we don't want you to print, but as per your suggestion to have them be a part of the record.

Senator Monroney. You might sell those out. Those ratios of national businesses are always very helpful.

Mr. SOMMER. But the ratio of sales to plant investment in the commercial printing industry cruises along at about 2.7. In other words, for every dollar invested in plant and equipment, this is total gross plant investment, equipment without depreciation, what does the industry get in terms of sales out of those dollars? That is 2.7 times.

Senator MONRONEY. That would include the machinery and equipment as well.

Mr. SOMMER. The total assets and not depreciated. Now, just think. Here is a $46 million building.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it is more than that.

Mr. SOMMER. We will use your figure.

Senator MONRONEY. The best figure to use is $49 million. We have not gotten our plans drawn, but that is the way it comes out, and there is no use to overstate or understate.

Mr. SOMMER. As long as we are communicating, that is right. It is $49 million of investment in a building. If I multiply just that, let us make it $50 million so I can do it easily, 2.7 times $50 million. What is that figure?

Senator MONRONEY. That is 2 cents out of every dollar, that is what you are figuring on.

Mr. SOMMER. No, we should get $2.70 of sales for every dollar that you put into plant and investment.

METHOD OF DETERMINING OCCUPANCY COST

Senator MONRONEY. You figure your ratio differently from what I do. If it were $3, instead of $2.70, your occupancy cost would be 33 percent of gross, isn't that right? Roughly this would translate, would it not, into $2.79 for investment for every dollar of sales, that would make your occupancy cost roughly chargeable as a third of your overhead. Is that correct?

Mr. SOMMER. If I have followed you, I think that you are correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. The enumerator would not be the $50 million, because you have your equipment which would be several million more.

Mr. SOMMER. At one of the recent General Accounting Office reports, the figure is about $15 million. That is the present value of the equipment.

RATIO COMPONENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Then you have your site cost, because you don't have to pay it and it is not included in the $50 million, but a commercial firm in figuring its ratio would include that.

Mr. SOMMER. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. That would be at least another $3 or $4 million and perhaps a lot more than that.

Mr. SOMMER. That is right, and this is the point you made the other day, or the question you raised the other day, and if you use our line of reasoning, which is "So we are going to invest $50 million, what should we get out of that?" If you multiply $50 million times 2.7, it says that that building should be getting $135 million worth of sales. That is without equipment. Now, you put another $15 million of equipment and put another $2 million in land, and the cost does not include interest which you normally would compute.

Senator MONRONEY. Would not that be considered the interest factor, whether you own it or not?

Mr. SOMMER. We will figure your interest over here all by itself.

Senator MONRONEY. You would not figure the interest and the cost of the plant, too. You either pay for your plant, and the interest runs in the paying for it, or you get a double cost.

Senator PROXMIRE. You figure the interest when you figure the savings. The Government is going to have to borrow $50 million in order to build this plant at 4 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be your occupancy cost on the building then, because you are amortizing that over the period of time.

Mr. SOMMER. Well, this is one thing. We want the record to include these summary data, and this is the total data that shows, and incidentally this is based on 1,000 companies, and about $1 billion worth of sales, so that we really think this has some validity, in terms of being a meaningful yardstick.

PRINTING PRODUCTION DOLLAR VALUE

Senator PROXMIRE. I am sure that we are agreed on the figure that we are talking about. What is the actual dollar volume of printing production? I have heard you this morning say something like 65 or 70, and I have heard another estimate of around $80 million, and another estimate of $138 million.

Mr. SOMMER. I am not sure I am understanding your question.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the dollar volume of the printing now done by the Government Printing Office, that would be done in this building, that is now done in the present building?

Mr. SOMMER. What it would project to be, you mean?

Senator PROXMIRE. What is it at the present time?

Mr. SOMMER. The present dollar volume of business is $64 million.

Senator PROXMIRE. This figure is not under dispute.

Mr. SOMMER. We don't dispute that. We know of no reason for disputing it.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is the figure that you are using in determining what should be the cost of a building to do this printing.

DETERMINATION OF PROPER BUILDING INVESTMENT

Mr. SOMMER. If you do this the other way around and start with $64 million and work that back to, therefore, how many dollars you should invest in building and equipment to produce only $64 million, then you will get down to the figure that you quoted yesterday, or we were talking about yesterday, that you would need about $20 million.

Senator MONRONEY. You would divide that by roughly, $3, to your way of thinking.

Mr. SOMMER. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. It would be $21 million?

Mr. SOMMER. This is the point that you raised and this is the answer, based on these data. We think that they are valid.

Senator MONRONEY. This would assume, however, to keep the figures straight, that the entire $50 million was being invested in printing facilities. You would be more proper in your cost accounting if you took your percent of the floorspace, assuming that all floorspace is the same.

Mr. SOMMER. The cost of the production floorspace, so it is going to be higher than the cost of the storage, and we will compute ahead.

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about the production, would be 615,000 according to your figures, and out of the 2.1 million, because we have got the Superintendent of Documents and the storage of documents and shipping rooms and so on.

Mr. SOMMER. That is a good point, and we could agree that we could sit down around the table and pound these figures out.

Senator MONRONEY. Counting the floorspace for printing would be the higher cost floorspace.

Mr. SOMMER. Yes, because of the wiring and the water, and other things.

Senator MONRONEY. Some of it would be plain storage, and very simple, and it would not even have to be air conditioning, and some of the warehouse rooms would not be air conditioned or lighted and so on.

Mr. SOMMER. That is right.

REASONABLE CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE

Senator PROXMIRE. I think it would be helpful for the committee if Mr. Sommer who is an outstanding expert could give us an estimate of what would be a reasonable cost including the very proper point which the chairman has just made, the fact that you have to allow for the Superintendent of Documents and a lot of other things that a commercial printing plant would not have.

Mr. SOMMER. I will be glad to do that and submit it.

Senator MONRONEY. We will hold the record open for it.

Mr. SOMMER. I would not want to be guilty of the same thing we are accusing other people of being guilty of.

(The information requested appears on p. 426.)

PER-MAN PRODUCTION

Mr. SOMMER. I have one other angle on this study before I leave it, and that is in terms of production per man. There again we refer to our data, and we find in the commercial printing industry, an employee in the commercial printing industry, on the average, produced about $16,000 of sales.

When we relate those same data to the volume of printing of $64 million and the number of employees that are used at the Government Printing Office, you get an arithmetical answer that shows that this averages something around $9,000 per employee at the Government Printing Office, subtracting the Superintendent of Documents people, because, of course, they don't belong in this kind of a computation. We don't say——

Senator MONRONEY. I think that your figures are probably correct, because I don't believe the Superintendent of Documents are listed as employees of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. SOMMER. It depends on where you pick off your figures. They show the total and they show those occupied, and it works both ways. But what we are saying on this point is that since this is true, aren't we reasonable in at least asking or isn't there something that can be done right now in the present building and the present situation to make that $9,000 more closely approach that $16,000? We don't believe the answer is a new 34 percent bigger building. There are other angles. The point I am making is this, and then I will move on, is that since this is our reasoning, and this is the story as we see it from our perspective, we eventually conclude that this needs more study. This is not ready for any committee of Congress to appropriate moneys to proceed with this venture. This really is the essence of the comment.

LABOR COST AND INCOME RATIOS

I have one other point, that the Public Printer in answer to a question I think was from you, Senator Monroney, of what is the labor cost per dollar of sales, and the answer was it is about two-thirds. That to us is 66 cents. That is the labor cost per dollar of sales. Again we look at our data and we say in the printing industry, labor costs per dollar of sales, direct labor costs, is 32 cents. If in the commercial industry it is 32 and in the Government Printing Office it is 66, we think we should find out more about that, in order to determine whether or not we should move off into this new, larger plant.

Senator MONRONEY. It could be possible, and I am not trying to say it is, it would be possible that your labor cost in the more efficient private plant would be lower than if it were in an inefficiently designed public plant.

Mr. SOMMER. That is possible.

Senator MONRONEY. That is part of the case that the Public Printer is resting his one-story construction on, and he can reduce greatly his cost of labor per dollar of printing.

Mr. SOMMER. Except we say our figures are based on 1,000 establishments, and I assure you these are not 1,000 single-story plants in the United States.

LABOR COSTS IN IN-LINE AND MULTISTORY PLANTS COMPARISON

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any figures on the comparison between one-story plants, and the multistory plants?

Mr. SOMMER. I think it would be something again that we should try to get.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, you work for Donnelley.

Mr. SOMMER. I did.

Senator PROXMIRE. And Donnelley has an eight-story plant, you say, in Chicago.

Mr. SOMMER. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is the biggest in the world.

Mr. SOMMER. $211 million, yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. I should think that you gentlemen would have that figure, or have it available somehow that you could get when you increase your facilities, where to do it and how and when to abandon if you do abandon a plant.

Senator MONRONEY. Would not your answer be that they have a nine-story plant, but if by a catastrophe or something it would burn out in a fire, would they go back and build a nine-story plant, or would they build a one-story plant?

Senator PROXMIRE. But the Government has suffered no fire. It is abandoning its going plant.

Senator MONRONEY. According to the presentation here, we have a usable, willing space lessor for space that we are now paying rent for throughout the downtown area, you see. So it is tweedle dee and dweedle dum. They won't leave an empty building when they move out. That is according to all of the testimony, that they have this space which will be occupied by other Government bureaus.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is some controversy about what they will receive for it.

Senator MONRONEY. I think that $1.5 million is open to serious question. But GSA has the power and authority.

Senator PROXMIRE. If they were starting de novo, they would probably build a one-story plant.

REQUIREMENT FOR ANY ADDITIONAL SPACE QUERIED

Mr. SOMMER. It isn't that simple, if you are going to build a new plant, to build a single-story plant, the crux of this issue, is there a need for any additional space whatsoever, outside of the present multistory building, and, if so, is the only answer to that need to abandon the eight-story or multiple-story plant, and we say "No." This is where we say "No," and not on the question of a single story plant. Let us cite Donnelley. Any time they build a new plant, and Mr. Flint waves his arm and says, "Donnelley is building single-story plants," and they do, when they build a plant in Warsaw, or they build one in Willard, or when they build a plant in Lancaster, but they did not abandon the home office.

DETERMINATION OF DEFICIENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH LABOR COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. But the point I am raising is, if it is costing us 66 percent to do the labor in this type of plant, against 33 percent in private plants, then we ought to look at our facilities and see, A, if the up-and-down hall and the cross traffic and the lack of conveyor belts are ballooning the costs and if new laborsaving devices could reduce them.

Mr. SOMMER. We understand, and we agree with you, and we think that there are opportunities for savings. We question whether it answers the one that has been proposed.

COMPARABILITY OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND INDUSTRY PLANTS

At the bottom of page 18, I want to reiterate a point which Mr. Thrush touched on, and that is whether or not the Government Printing Office is typical or can be compared with the commercial printing industry. Of course, we in the commercial industry say it is a commercial printer as far as meeting the needs of customers. We could get this group of men back here to talk about how fast they get work out, and how they meet the needs of customers who want their work "yesterday." This to us is normal, and I think that there is proof of the interchangeability, because we submit that if $54 million worth of work can be done by the commercial printing industry, this $54 million with a small portion which is specialized, color work, whether the commercial printing industry does it or the Government does it, it certainly would seem that there must be interchangeability of jobs and of product in order that that can take place.

If the commercial printing industry can print 40 to 60 percent of Internal Revenue forms, and the Central Office produces 40 or 60 percent, it would seem that there must be some interchangeability of the equipment and the methods of producing. The point is that we don't put too much credence in the basic premise that there is a marked difference. There are differences. Once again we have 6,000 members, and I can attest to you that if we would ask each of those 6,000 members, each would sincerely claim that his plant is different than the other 5,999. This is normal. We are just saying that we don't believe that there is this marked difference between the way work has to be done at the Government Printing Office, and the way we do work in the commercial printing industry, and, therefore, many of these comparisons are meaningful.

DISSIMILARITIES IN AND POSSIBLE STANDARDIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. There are types of work put into Government Printing Office that do vary more widely, at least that has been the claim of the Government Printer, and I am inclined to agree with him, they vary more widely than the type of work that goes in generally to the general printer. This is perhaps our fault, and maybe a study would be very good on that score, to see how he could standardize the printing needs of the Government. But as it is done today, I am sure they have to carry a great many more types of stock, and a great many more forms, and a great many more sizes of everything than would be normal in a non-Government printing office.

Mr. SOMMER. If you are turning out $211 million worth of stuff, which is the one plant that we are alluding to, I don't have to go further.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that Donnelley Printing Co.?

Mr. SOMMER. Yes, and this is not two or three big jobs.

Senator MONRONEY. That is not quite comparable, I don't believe, because they do big circulation work for a multiple thousands of circulation, rather than a multiplicity of small jobs.

Mr. SOMMER. They have small jobs, too.

Senator MONRONEY. I know Donnelley has, but I am talking about McCall's. That has been brought into the discussion several times here, the comparability.

Mr. SOMMER. McCall's tends to be more of a publication plant, and they incidentally handle 41 carloads a day, so that 18 carloads a day really does not impress us.

VARIETY IN STOCK REQUIREMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. It is the types of whether you are having rolls or the same type of stock, or whether you have to handle 1,800 different kinds of stock.

Mr. SOMMER. I think that you have a good point and I think that it should be studied.

FEASIBILITY ANALYZATION OF PRESENT PLANT ADEQUACY

In conclusion and I am embarrassed to say at the top of page 19 there is a typographical error. We are dealing in an area which lends itself readily to the revelation of accurate facts through a proper professional study. Our industry has the technical ability and resources to assist the Government in the proper analysis of its printing production and we would welcome the opportunity of analyzing with you and for you the true facts relating to the feasibility of using the present Government Printing Office and the areas surrounding it more effectively and more efficiently. It is our hope that you will not proceed without having the result of a proper technical study before you.

Somebody back here handed me the annual report of Donnelley Printing Co., which shows to some extent the nature and the volume and the differences in the kind of product that is being produced. You are welcome to this.

Senator MONRONEY. You don't want that printed in the record, do you?

Mr. SOMMER. No.

Senator MONRONEY. That is a color job, and we don't go into color jobs.

Mr. SOMMER. I think that we have made the point. The point is simply this, that really, there are differences, and every plant has certain peculiarities, and every plant is different to some extent, but we do not accept the idea that there is such a marked difference between the single color pamphlets, and folders, and brochures, and sales material produced at the Government Printing Office, and the commercial printing industry.

INADEQUACY OF NEW BUILDING REQUIREMENT

That, gentlemen, brings to a close my comments. I trust that you feel as I have been trying to convey, that we are sincere in raising these doubts. The commercial printing industry is not interested in just standing here and saying "no." The reason we are maintaining this position and are here is because we sincerely think that it isn't so important that this appropriation must be made now, at this instant, without first having some answers to these questions that we think are pertinent.

Senator MONRONEY. I thank you and I appreciate your courtesy, and Mr. Thrush, you may continue.

Do you have any questions, Senator Proxmire?

VERIFICATION OF COST ESTIMATES BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you have any comment or suggestions as to any study by the General Accounting Office? Did they make a study of this? I am trying to recall.

The General Accounting Office did verify in a letter to the chairman of the Printing Committee and the chairman of this committee, Senafor Hayden, that the costs estimate by Mr. Harrison was roughly accurate.

Mr. SOMMER. This is our understanding.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you feel that this was based on a study by the General Accounting Office, or was it based on simply a verification of the statistics as the Public Printer had given them to the General Accounting Office with no attempt to determine the validity of the estimates or completeness of them?

WITNESS INDICTMENT OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Mr. SOMMER. This is based on very carefully reading the words that are in the letter from the General Accounting Office, as well as talking with some of the men who were involved in this situation, that they did not make an in-depth study, what they did was that they looked at the arithmetic and they looked at the presentation that was made by the men from the Government Printing Office, and they said in their judgment that these data look acceptable and understandable, and the totals are accurate, and they said the presentation looked OK to us. This is the essence of our understanding of the contribution made by the General Accounting Office to this project. We submit that this isn't enough.

Senator PROXMIRE. If we accept your very powerful indictment, the cost estimates and the comparison estimates by the Public Printer, we have to go further and we have a good deal of faith in the General Accounting Office, which is an extremely competent organization, and which has done a lot of work for Congress, and it is hard to believe that they would not be sufficiently responsible or sufficiently accurate to appraise and evaluate these things.

Mr. SOMMER. We agree with you, and we tried several times before we got to the position we are in today, to visit with the General Accounting Office and have them explain to us how they got the figures and verify them for us, so that at that point your question would be answered. But they are unable, they say, to share with us, any background information and substantiation for their logic, or for their conclusion. When we raise this interest, and when we raise this $170,000 figure, there is no answer. We think we deserve the support of the Senate in getting an answer.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much.

PRINTING INDUSTRY DESCRIBED AS INDUSTRY OF SMALL BUSINESSES

Senator YARBOROUGH. Due to the lateness of the hour, I will not ask any questions at this time. I have glanced through this statement and

I want to thank Mr. Sommer for the different points that he has raised, and he has raised a lot of points that bear consideration. I am impressed with that last sentence of the first paragraph, "The printing industry is recognized as being an industry of small businesses."

Unfortunately, that is not true of many of the biggest businesses of this Nation. It is an area from the large business that you have explained, Donnelley, down to one printer owning his own shop and doing all of his own work; some even publish books that way. It goes down to the one owner shop. It is a business where free enterprise is really practiced in this country, and the entrepreneur can start and build his own business.

I desire to see the Government have adequate printing facilities, but I want to be certain that we do nothing that would impinge upon the nature of this business, as a highly competitive business, as a business of individual ownership. I will give this matter careful consideration, along with all of the testimony. Some I have been forced to miss, and not having heard all of the testimony of all of the witnesses I will study all of it.

On page 19 where you say that is a typographical error, that "relevation" there, instead of "revelation," are you certain that that is a typographical error?

Mr. SOMMER. You can use it either way.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN UNITED STATES

Senator PROXMIRE. I might say apropos of Mr. Yarborough's remark, the Census Bureau reports that there are about 22,000 printing establishments and only 84 employ more than 500 people. So it is overwhelmingly an independent small business operation.

Mr. THRUSH. The figure is 36,000 plants.

Mr. SOMMER. He is quoting commercial printing, and you have to know the rules of the game. But you are right, Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Only 84 out of that group are not small business.

ITINERANT PRINTERS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I grew up in a small town, and we had a country weekly, and the owner would generally have one printer. These printers back in those days were floaters, and they would work a few years and float on. They were some of the most informative people in our community and we would gather around the boys and listen to them. We had printers who had worked in the Government Printing Office and who had worked for some of the biggest printing establishments in America. As a boy I used to hear them tell about security measures in the Government Printing Office over in this rural town and it was a fascinating thing to listen to these itinerant printers, the typesetters as they called them back before the linotype machines, who travel from town to town across the country. I might say, Mr. Sommer, I approve this with an open mind. Before I got in politics I was some kind of a book collector and I used to read all of the magazines and catalogs and books and have a little knowledge of the book publishing industry, and not the magazines and newspapers. I had some knowledge about the size of these different companies and what kind of books they print.

WEIGHING OF TESTIMONY AND BALANCING OF CONVENIENCES

I sympathize with the private printer's desire to see that their proper segment of the economy is not impinged upon, but what this Government, with 190 million people, and it is going to be 300 million within probably another generation according to estimates of the Census Bureau, we can't stand still on what we have, and say that this is sufficient for all time in the future. We have to be thinking not about 1965, but 1970, and 1975. There are a number of considerations here but I want to assure you that whatever consideration I give to all of the positions, it is with a great liking for the book publishing industry for my taste in private life.

Mr. SOMMER. Thank you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And it is not with any thought that you should be in anywise put upon.

STATEMENT OF MARK ROBERTS, ROBERTS PRINTING CO., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

WITNESS QUALIFICATION AND REPRESENTATION

Senator MONRONEY. Does Mr. Norick or Mr. Roberts care to testify?

Mr. ROBERTS. My name is Mark Roberts. I own and manage the Roberts Printing Co., in Oklahoma City. It is a very small plant, and I have seven employees. I have been president of the Printing Industry of Oklahoma, which is our local association, and I am here today representing the board of directors of that association.

INDUSTRY CAPACITY FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING

We in Oklahoma feel deep concern over the fact that we have machinery, plants, and personnel capable of producing more volume than we have. We have a capacity for about 30 percent more work. This gives us widespread concern when we learn that the Government's proposal to abandon this multi-million-dollar plant they have here, and build a new one. This certainly does not seem to us to be in keeping with the administration's viewpoint on helping the private section of our economy, particularly small business.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTER BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE

I have also read with real concern the statement of the Public Printer in his statement before the House Appropriations Committee, on April 29, when he stated:

> I might say to the committee that in every city which I have had the opportunity to speak before the commercial printing industry, this building program has received 100-percent support, and that has been many many cities. Following a list of cities where I have spoken over the last 2 years, and where I have talked about their building program, and industry representatives have been unanimous in support of this program.

The list that follows this quotation does not include a single employing printers association. It is a list of craftsmen organizations, made up of foremen and technicians, out of our plants, and it is certainly not representative of our industry.

INDUSTRY OPPOSITION TO NEW BUILDING

We take exception to the statement that the industry is 100-percent behind the Public Printer in building this new plant, and I think that it would be much more accurate to say that we are basically opposed to this proposal because of its recognition of the unfavorable impact on the private printing industry, and the expenditure of some $50 million of our money.

Thank you very much.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you.

Are there any questions?

STATEMENT OF HARRY MIKALSON, ARTCRAFT PRESS, WATERLOO, WIS.

NEW BUILDING REQUIREMENT CHALLENGED

Mr. MIKALSON. I have a very short statement.

My name is Harry Mikalson and I am president and acting manager of the Artcraft Press, of Waterloo, Wis. I am at this hearing as a taxpayer and a printer, a printer involved in approximately 80-percent competitive commercial work, and 20 percent as a contract printer. The new Government Printing Office Building and subsequent expansion of services as proposed by the Public Printer, Mr. Harrison, has alarmed the graphic arts industry in our State, and many other States, too, I am sure. They would like to know much more about this $46 million building that Mr. Harrison feels is so necessary for the Government Printing Office operations. We in Wisconsin feel certain that if a study were made by a competent representative group of printers, who have been indoctrinated through actual mechanical operations of all of the various phases of printing production, as I have, that a solution could be found that would cost much less than $46 million.

I personally feel that the paper storage and handling problem is grossly overexaggerated.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY

Commercial printers in this country are much better equipped and I am sure operate much more efficiently as our figures show, than the Government Printing Office. In fact, they have to, to be able to pay their tax bill every year. They are also equipped to handle every type of printing—overnight legislative proceedings such as you are concerned with here are perhaps the exception. But I feel that this and other so-called emergency printing could be handled very well in the present facilities of the Government Printing Office.

SPURIOUS GOVERNMENT PRINTING EMERGENCIES

My personal opinion, based on experiences with the State government work, is that 90 percent of the emergency printing, so-called, is merely a figment of the imagination on the part of the various department heads who feel they need something "tomorrow," instead of "next week" or the week after.

AMORTIZATION THROUGH SAVINGS TESTIMONY CHALLENGED

Also, on my way in, I did a little mental arithmetic while we were circling the National Airport waiting for our plane to land and I found that the whole printing industry would have to do $15 billion of business to net the amount that Mr. Harrison is asking for, and the Artcraft Press itself, doing $300,000 a year gross, at a 5-percent profit before taxes, would have to be in business for 3,000 years to pay for this building. I think that 3,000 more years in the printing business, I would get awfully tired.

HIGHLY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY

Senator PROXMIRE. As I have said before Harry Mikalson is my former partner and if anybody could stay 3,000 years in the printing business, I think Harry could do it. That little point is so important, Mr. Chairman, because this is just such a tremendously competitive business.

Harry, how many competitors do you feel that you have in the Madison area?

Mr. MIKALSON. Those that I would consider as direct competitors, perhaps would be in the neighborhood of 50 or 60.

Senator PROXMIRE. In addition you do publication work for some Chicago operations?

Mr. MIKALSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. There the competitors are very great, and this is an industry where you have to figure your costs so closely, and you have to make big investments in equipment, and the risk factor is great, and, of course, like any other competitive business people do fail and go out of business. I think that this industry has proceeded with such enormous improvement that the case these gentlemen make here and the little experience I have had with Mr. Mikalson convinces me we ought to take a long hard look at the prospect that one way or another our best point would be just contracting out as much as we possibly can. These private firms do pay taxes, and this is a factor that is easily overlooked.

STATE PRINTING COMPARED WITH GOVERNMENT PRINTING

Mr. MIKALSON. Incidentally, in our State, the legislative proceedings which are the same type of thing as your Congressional Record, are produced by a private printer overnight and delivered the next morning just as your proceedings here are. This private commercial printer, I would say that his State printing is probably about the same proportion as mine, it is 20 percent of his gross, that is concerned with State work. He is able to produce the same type of work without any fluctuation and with the same service as your Government Printing Office.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is the Democrat printing firm.

Mr. MIKALSON. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. The operators of the Democrat Printing Co. are strong Republicans.

STATEMENT OF JAMES NORICK, NORICK BROS., INC., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Investment and Income Ratios

Senator Monroney. We have the former mayor of Oklahoma City, a distinguished printer, whose firm started printing when Oklahoma was practically opened. Would you have anything to say?

Mr. Norick. My name is James H. Norick, I am president of Norick Bros., Inc. The business was established in 1910 as Senator Monroney referred to it, it is rather old, and I have been associated with the business for about 30 years. I will be very brief, and again let me thank you gentlemen for listening to us little business people, but just to touch on a couple of points that Mr. Sommer brought out in his discussion, in relation to the ratio studies, the cost of this building I think was determined right at the moment would be $49 million. The volume that they do for the Government offices is $64 million. We built a new plant about 6 years ago, and including the cost of the land, it was about $375,000. We are doing about a $3 million volume, which is about eight times. The cost of the land and the building, we do about eight times that amount in our dollar volume. If you check back your figures on the dollar volume according to the investment of a new building, and it would be about 1⅓ for the Government Printing Office.

Per Man Production

Another point that I would like to make is that 7,000 approximately employees turn out about $9,000 worth of volume annually for the Government Printing Office.

Senator Monroney. You mean the average per employee?

Mr. Norick. Yes. We have 175 employees, and our average is a little over $17,000 per employee. So I think you can see the comparison there. That is all I have to say, Senator.

Again, we appreciate very much our being able to appear before you.

Senator Monroney. Thank you very much, Mayor Norick, and thank you all for being here.

Did you have anything else?

Inconsistencies In Testimony

Mr. Thrush. Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in the record some items of misunderstandings and inconsistencies we feel exist in the testimony that has been presented previously to the House and possibily to the Senate on the request for a new Government Printing Office, and we would like to have this made a part of the record.

Senator Monroney. That is not voluminous, as I understand it.

Mr. Thrush. No, it is quite short.

Senator Monroney. That will be received for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Itemization of Misunderstandings and Inconsistencies

1. Misunderstandings relating to the nature of the preliminary study to determine if the present facilities and area can be effectively utilized (with possible modifications).

2. Misunderstandings relating to the nature of the Joint Committee on Printing study, review, and approval of the present proposals made by the Public Printer.
3. Misunderstanding relating to application of existing regulations required for the approval of the project.
4. Inconsistencies in statements regarding the type of building to be constructed.
5. Inconsistencies relating to the cost of the proposed building.
6. Inconsistencies in statements relating to the printing industry's position on the construction of a new Government Printing Office at a different location.
7. Additional fact regarding denial by House of Representatives Appropriations Committee of request for funds.

SUPPORTING COMMENTS REGARDING MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND INCONSISTENCIES

Item 1. Misunderstandings relating to the nature of the preliminary study to determine if the present facilities and area can be effectively utilized (with possible modifications)

The impression exists that an adequate current study has been made directed to the question of whether the present facilities and the present area (with modifications if necessary) can be satisfactorily utilized. In the testimony of June 15 before this committee, the Public Printer reported that the current study was made by the same people who made the study in 1956.

The reports on the 1956 study show clearly that there was a separate study made by personnel from the Comptroller General's Office and a detailed review, discussion, and specific approval by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Neither of these conditions exist in connection with the current study.

At the June 15 testimony before this committee, the contention of the printing industry that the Charles T. Main Co. had not made a current study to determine the feasibility of using the present location and facilities was confirmed by Mr. Clarence M. Flint, vice president of that company. In this testimony he stated clearly that they had merely reviewed the study made by the Public Printer's personnel.

Mr. Flint expressed the opinion as a qualified authority on the subject that his personal judgment caused him to recommend that a comprehensive current study by someone other than Government Printing Office personnel not be made.

The printing industry engineers and authorities disagree with Mr. Flint's viewpoint.

Mr. Flint cited two illustrations to support his qualifications for expressing this personal viewpoint. Both of these illustrations involve companies which are member firms of Printing Industries of America. The data which PIA has regarding these two firms does not coincide with the statements as presented by Mr. Flint in support of his qualifications to recommend to this committee that a comprehensive study is not needed.

Item 2.—Misunderstandings relating to the Joint Committee on Printing's action up to the present time

It is clear from the information that PIA has obtained that the impression exists among the following that the Joint Committee on Printing has actually studied, reviewed, and approved in detail the request of the Public Printer:

(*a*) Various Members of the Senate.
(*b*) Various Members of the House of Representatives.
(*c*) Members of the National Capital Planning Commission who have just approved the new site.

The Joint Committee on Printing did authorize the Public Printer to make contacts, to explore the possibility of obtaining various approvals for the new Government Printing Office, but it can be accurately and clearly stated that the committee has not—similar to the earlier study by which Congress appropriated funds for an annex—studied, reviewed, or approved the present proposal of the Public Printer.

Item 3.—Misunderstandings relating to application of existing regulations

The testimony of the Public Printer is clear that this is a special-purpose building, is to be designed specifically for the use of the Government Printing Office, even though in this respect the testimony of the General Services Administration representative appears to be at variance with the testimony of the Public Printer.

The regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing require that this project be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing and that approval is presently not before this Senate committee.

Item 4.—Inconsistencies regarding the type of building to be constructed

Throughout the testimony considerable point has been made relating to both cost and efficiency of the proposed one-level building, with lighter equipment on a second floor.

In the most recent testimony, the General Services Administration has stated that it may be necessary to go to a four-story structure. This possibility appears to be related to the fact that the National Capital Planning Commission has not made its decision as to exactly how much land will be made available for the construction of the building.

The Public Printer in one statement has requested provision for a 25-percent expansion and in another statement for a 50-percent expansion. Since one of the reservations on the approval of the present site by the National Capital Planning Commission has to do with the amount of land to be made available, it would appear from the testimony of the Public Printer and the General Services Administration representative that there is still uncertainty as to whether or not a one-, two-, or four-level building is to be constructed.

Item 5.—Inconsistencies relating to the cost of the proposed building

The Public Printer's most recent testimony and statement of savings are clearly based on a two-story construction. He has stated that this will be far less costly than multistory construction. In view of the uncertainty as to the number of stories, it would appear that the cost estimates may be subject to modification.

There have been several hurried adjustments for the request for funds in the current proposal, particularly in relation to the change in site and with the recent Government experience on the Dulles Airport, the Rayburn, and other buildings, it would appear that there is still uncertainty about the true cost of construction and the true cost of operation of the building.

Item 6.—Inconsistencies in statements relating to the printing industry's position on the construction of a new Government Printing Office at a different location

In the recent testimony presented by the Public Printer to the Legislative Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, statement was made "I have explained to the industry from coast to coast and I might say to the committee that in every city that I have had an opportunity to speak before the commercial printing industry the building program has received 100 percent support." The Public Printer further stated, "Industry representatives have been unanimously in support of this program."

The published testimony lists a number of organizations and cities which the Public Printer visited and groups that he addressed. It makes reference to only 1 of the 50 metropolitan area associations affiliated with Printing Industries of America, and a check with that association revealed clearly that the association had not considered or acted upon this matter in connection with the Public Printer's appearance. Since most of the organizations listed by the Public Printer represent organizations that are other than commercial printing management organizations, a check was made of one of the organizations and that organization provided PIA with a resolution of its board of directors stating that it had not at any time considered, and had not endorsed, the proposal of the Public Printer.

Some of the organizations are not in any way related to the printing industry, such as the Washington Chapter of the National Association of Accountants.

In support of the printing industry's position that was presented to members of this committee last year and our appearance before the House committee which denied approval of the funds again this year, there is attached a formal resolution passed by the board of directors of Printing Industries of America on this subject.

Item 7.—Additional fact regarding denial by House of Representatives Appropriations Committee of request for funds

When the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives reported the denial of the Public Printer's request for funds, one of the reasons for not granting the funds was clearly stated by that committee: "Delay will also afford

opportunity for further exploration of the objections raised against the whole proposition by the printing industry." This indicated need for additional time to obtain facts in connection with the printing industry's opposition to this project. Here it may be useful to point out that the key point of the printing industry's position is not an opposition to the existence of the Government Printing Office but to the fact that the congressional committees should not approve the requested funds without having before them a current feasibility study to determine whether or not the present facilities and the present location could be effectively and efficiently used.

There are other misunderstandings and inconsistencies, but these have been selected to highlight what is meant by the statement in this regard.

RESOLUTION

To the President of the United States:

Whereas we understand clearly from many of your public statements that you sincerely wish to reduce Government competition with privately owned industry; and

Whereas the Public Printer is seeking appropriations to build a new printing establishment costing more than $45 million and anticipating a 34-percent increase in floor space; and

Whereas our knowledge and understanding of this situation convinces us that there is a need for obtaining additional facts and alternative proposals: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Printing Industries of America, Inc., representing more than 6,000 privately owned commercial printing establishments from all of the United States, request you to establish the means of obtaining additional special studies before this project proceeds under the present proposals.

Passed at a regularly assembled meeting of the board of directors of the Printing Industries of America, Inc., duly and properly assembled at Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1965.

INDUSTRY CONCERN RE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR NEW BUILDING

Mr. THRUSH. We are grateful to you. You should know that this is really the epitome of small business as Senator Yarborough indicated. The average is 18 men to the plant, and we have some 900,000 people employed. I think that our concern about the expenditure of these public funds in this regard is something that is a matter of great importance to all of us in the printing industry.

Senator MONRONEY. We appreciate very much your attention and your courtesy in coming here, and your testimony has been very welcome to the committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

We stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, June 17, 1965, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, June 18, 1965.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1965

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

The subcommittee met at 10:15 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Hayden, Proxmire, and Bartlett.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

STATEMENT OF HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

SUPPORT OF REQUESTED FUNDS FOR FULL ACTIVATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee on Appropriations will be in session.

Our first witness this morning is the Honorable Michael A. Feighan, a distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio.

The subcommittee will be pleased to hear from you.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement which I should like to read.

Senator MONRONEY. You may proceed in whatever manner you prefer.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear in support of the requested $120,000 to activate fully the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.

My appearance this year before your committee differs in two important respects from my appearances here last year.

HOUSE APPROVAL OF REQUEST

In the first place, the House of Representatives has approved the present request for $120,000 for the joint committee. Last year, this issue was brought before the Committee of the Whole of the House, made necessary by the action of the House Appropriations Committee which did not recommend the requested funds. This necessitated an amendment by me on the floor of the House to authorize the funds requested. That amendment lost on a tie vote—69 to 69—after a de-

bate on the merits of the amendment. This year, the House Appropriations Committee recommended the request for $120,000 and it was approved by the House, without debate or dissent.

Remarks of Ranking Member of House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations

I will quote briefly from the remarks of the ranking Member of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations who handled the legislative appropriation bill on the floor of the House June 8 in connection with action taken to provide funds requested for the joint committee:

> Last year we had a controversial matter dealing with the Joint Committee on Immigration and National Policy.
>
> For many years since the creation of this joint committee, Congress has annually appropriated $20,000. But it was never activated. Last year the committee was activated or somewhat so, and so this year the committee has allowed $120,000, the budget request, since obviously the $20,000 token appropriation heretofore is not enough to permit any real accomplishments. There is some question about this being a duplication of the work of the two Committees on the Judiciary. But reading the actions of the Congress, especially here on the floor last year, the committee felt it was not our prerogative to decide what the will of the House is, and therefore on the assumption that since it was the action of the House that created these facilities, we have as in the case of other joint committees, funded it.

House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization Hearings

Second, the urgent need for fully activating the joint committee has become more apparent. Hearings before the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, of which I am also chairman—during 1964 produced eloquent testimony by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and former Attorney General Robert Kennedy on the questions of the constitutional responsibility of Congress to regulate immigration into the United States, the unchallenged responsibility of Congress to set immigration policy, and the role of the joint committee in this task.

It is significant that no testimony was presented this year to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations in opposition to the funds for the joint committee. This opportunity was provided for any Member of the House, but no other Member, except Mr. Moore and me, availed himself of the opportunity.

Pending Reform Immigration Legislation

The question of whether the need for the joint committee would be increased or lessened by enactment of reform immigration legislation during this session is a pertinent one. I expect the House to act on such reform legislation very shortly. Such action will, in my judgment, increase the need for fully activating the joint committee.

Fiscal Year 1966 Major Problems for Joint Committee Consideration

Pending immigration legislation in the House is directed at the method of admitting immigrants and leaves untouched a maze of basic problems on which there is need for Congress to undertake studies in depth as the basis for setting clear-cut policy lines. Here are the major problems which will require the attention of the joint committee in the year ahead:

(1) A study of all nonquota provisions of the law to determine both policy impact and outcome over a period of 10 or more years.

(2) A study of advisory opinions by the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State on visa issuances to determine whether this administrative practice is making policy which is not authorized by law or covered by expressed congressional intent.

(3) A study of the education exchange program to determine whether admissions of this nonimmigrant class is being used as a subterfuge by people to gain immigrant status and benefits.

(4) A complete study of non-immigrant-worker classes. What needs to be determined here is whether policy reflected in our immigration laws is realistic in light of current needs of the United States.

(5) A study of the so-called commuters—people who work in the United States, but live in Canada or Mexico. The implications of this growing trend to immigration policy has never been touched, and it needs immediate study.

(6) A complete review of the general grounds of exclusions and deportation of aliens under the immigration law. Policy so far as congressional control in this area is concerned is questionable.

There are 31 grounds for exclusion and 25 or more for deportation of aliens. There has been no review of these matters since the law was enacted in 1952. We should determine whether the authorized grounds for exclusion or deportation are realistic in light of experience over the past 13 years.

Competent Staff Requirement

There are other areas of policy that should be examined and studied by the joint committee. But these are, in my opinion, the most urgent ones. It is obvious that a competent staff is required to undertake policy research activity of the magnitude implicit in the problem areas I have identified.

Witness Testimony Before House Subcommittee Legislature Appropriations

If the commitee desires me to go into the matter of why the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality is not prepared to undertake these tasks, I am prepared to do so. Otherwise, I prefer to let the issue rest on the merits of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations. As the record will show, that testimony was sufficient to bring about favorable action by the House.

Fiscal Year 1966 Budget Request

The committee request is for $120.268.64 for the next fiscal year. This represents an increase of $100,000 in the funds authorized for the present fiscal year. Further, it represents a decrease of approximately $40,000 in funds originally requested for the present fiscal year.

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PERSONNEL REQUESTED

I invite your attention to the change in staffing pattern made in the proposal now before you. Last year's request carried line items for a director of investigations and investigators. I have dropped a chief investigator, one investigator, and a general staff assistant. The staffing pattern is thus concentrated on research personnel to undertake research activities consistent with the statutory responsibilities of the committee. In addition, provision is made for continuing the services of the staff director and for employment of a counsel, a secretary, and two stenographers.

Total personnel costs under the pending request is $102,268.64.

JOINT COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The balance of $18,000 is broken down as follows:

For hearings of the committee $500,000, including the expenses of expert witnesses on various subjects of study related to policy. There is some question as to how the expenses of the official hearing stenographers covering hearings of the committee are to be paid. I am advised that because of the statutory nature of the joint committee there are doubts that expenses of this nature can be covered through the usual appropriation to cover such costs. Accordingly, I am requesting authorization of funds to cover all aspects of public hearings to be held by the joint committee.

TRAVEL

To cover travel and subsistence costs of members and staff when away from Washington on official business, $8,000 is requested. This would include committee hearings and field studies undertaken by staff members.

CONGRESSIONAL ASSUMPTION AND DISCHARGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

There are two final considerations which go to the heart of justification for the funds requested to activate fully the work of the Joint Committee. Those considerations are whether Congress shall assume fully its constitutional responsibilities for regulating immigration into the United States and how Congress shall discharge that responsibility.

OPPOSITION TO DELEGATION OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH IMMIGRATION POLICY

As to the first consideration, it is now clear that whichever branch of Government sets policy on immigration, in fact, regulates immigration into the United States. Major legislation calling for immigration reform now pending in the Senate and in the House of Representatives calls for the establishment of an Immigration Board and delegates to that Board all the major policy functions now held by the Joint Committee under section 401 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In fact, a comparison of the language in the pending bills with the language of present law in section 401 reveals that it is practically identical. Congress is, therefore, confronted with the request to delegate its unquestioned authority for establishing immigration policy to an Immigration Board. I oppose this delegation of authority and I am convinced a majority of the Members of the House are equally opposed.

It has been said that when a vacuum occurs in the exercise of authority someone or some force will move in to exercise that authority. It is my purpose to remove any doubts or misunderstandings about the ability or the will of Congress to exercise fully its unquestioned authority to establish immigration policy which regulates immigration into the United States.

Joint Committee Activation Recommended

The second consideration is how Congress should discharge that responsibility. Thirteen years ago, Congress decided this task should be carried out by a Joint Committee. The opinion then was that a matter of this importance should be shared equally by the House and the Senate. To suggest that the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality should carry this responsibility alone is out of tune with long standing precedents.

Similarly, I suggest that having the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization along with the House subcommittee undertake separate policy studies would be an unnecessary duplication of work. The Joint Committee includes the ranking members of the respective subcommittees, with two exceptions, and I am confident the results of joint consideration of the policy problems I have outlined will produce constructive results.

Joint Committee Chairmanship

Senator Monroney. Thank you very much, Mr. Feighan.

You are listed here as chairman. Does that mean chairman of the Joint Committee or chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration?

Mr. Feighan. I am chairman of both.

Senator Monroney. You have been elected chairman of the Joint Committee?

Mr. Feighan. Yes.

Senator Monroney. Would you supply for the record the minutes of the meeting—this point was raised in testimony yesterday. I think it should be cleared up—those present and voting would be necessary without going into any further exchange.

(The following information was furnished subsequently:)

Congressman Feighan was elected chairman of the Joint Committee to serve for the duration of the 89th Congress by resolution dated February 8, 1965, and signed by six of the then nine members of the Joint Committee.

House Immigration Subcommittee Staff

Senator Monroney. How many members do you have on your staff of the Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary?

Mr. Feighan. I don't know. They are changed quite often. I have nothing to do with the staff of the Judiciary Subcommittee.

Senator Monroney. You have nothing to do with them. They work for you as chairman.

Mr. Feighan. They are in the subcommittee office. They are appointed solely by Mr. Celler who is the chairman of the full committee. There are five staff people.

Senator Monroney. They are assigned to your subcommittee?

Mr. Feighan. Yes.

JOINT COMMITTEE STAFF

Senator MONRONEY. And you are asking for eight in this Joint Committee. Is that correct?

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That will be eight to serve both the House and the Senate?

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes; as a Joint Committee.

Senator MONRONEY. How will those be divided? You have a staff director. Who will select the staff director?

Mr. FEIGHAN. I, as chairman, with the agreement of Senator Eastland.

Senator MONRONEY. If this is to become a joint committee, it would be a jointly shared responsibility, would it not, so that certain staff members of the eight who are proposed would be the responsibility of the Senate participants?

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes.

UTILIZATION STAFF OF HOUSE AND SENATE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY SUBCOMMITTEES

Senator MONRONEY. Would it be your plan to utilize the five who are assigned to your subcommittee also to be assisting?

Mr. FEIGHAN. No; absolutely not.

Senator MONRONEY. Could we use the staff of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee also in the work of the joint committee? It would seem like they both work on immigration and it would be necessary to have a blending of the talents of the staff.

Mr. FEIGHAN. That would be desirable but even last year Senator Eastland, chairman of the full Judiciary and also chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization expressed the view that he did not have men or personnel available on his staff to assign to the joint committee.

Senator MONRONEY. I am sure this is not working in a vacuum. I know they are busy with special immigration matters, but to not use these regular staff members who are employed already would be violating sound business practices, if they have the time.

Mr. FEIGHAN. If they have the time; that is the primary question.

HOUSE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

Senator MONRONEY. Yesterday, however, we heard under the administration formulas that there were many reports made dealing with immigration policy.

Mr. FEIGHAN. That is not correct.

Senator MONRONEY. We were shown a number of pamphlets issued by Chairman Walters during his lifetime.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I have been on that subcommittee.

Senator MONRONEY. Apparently it is a very active subcommittee.

Mr. FEIGHAN. It is very active. Last year and the year before, we had many hearings on population but we have not gone into policy.

Senator MONRONEY. We didn't see the hearings but they were there and the reports were there and apparently from the titles that were read they seemed to deal strongly with immigration policy, not to the exclusion of the other. They illustrate some degree of competence on the part of the staff.

You are familiar with those reports and you have helped on them, I am sure.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes; I have presided over many of them.

Senator MONRONEY. You are saying those are inadequate to meet the needs and the five that work in the subcommittee would not be available to assist the eight which would be serving both the House and the Senate.

Mr. FEIGHAN. There are only two that work other than typing or messengers with the exception of last year the Republicans assigned a minority counsel.

Senator MONRONEY. You have three at this time who are still called staff members.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Two on the Democratic side and the minority have one counsel.

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking only that the amount of $120,000 appropriated by the House be left in the bill?

Mr. FEIGHAN. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Hayden.

Senator HAYDEN. I have no questions.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, sir.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. We are happy to have you back again, Mr. Stewart, and we will resume our hearings on the appropriations requested by the Architect of the Capitol.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE OF ACCOUNTING CLERK

The House has allowed funds requested for the employment of an accounting clerk. According to your justifications, page 15, this position is necessary to perform the accounting work required by section 105(b) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1965.

DISBURSEMENTS REPORT

This was the amendment put in by the House and modified by the Senate last year, I believe, requiring you to tabulate or put out a report on all of the expenditures and disbursements through the Architect's Office.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; in conjunction with the audit being made by the General Accounting Office.

Senator MONRONEY. Your first report under this provision is to be submitted not later than August 31 of this year. How are you progressing on this?

Mr. ROOF. We are coming along very well on that work, and we hope to have that data submitted on time.

AUDIT BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Senator MONRONEY. How is the General Accounting Office audit, also provided for in that act, progressing?

Mr. ROOF. That is underway. They have about five auditors devoted to our general work, and in addition, about four making up a special task force working on the Rayburn Office Building.

Senator MONRONEY. So you would say it is progressing along without any undue delay?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. With respect to a request for a grade 5—this clerk that you need the House has already allowed, and that is absolutely essential, I presume, to carry out the work that Congress added to the Architect's Office?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. We have a girl temporarily filling in on this work. We actually asked for the position last year.

Senator MONRONEY. You did not ask for a position for this job. You wanted to keep the girl you had on the temporary roll.

Mr. ROOF. This is a different case, Senator. When you were considering the legislation which required us to make this report, we asked for this additional clerk on a 6 months' basis, but the request got lost in the shuffle, apparently.

HOUSE DISALLOWANCE OF ATTORNEYSHIP

Senator MONRONEY. With respect to the request for a grade 15 at $15,460 per annum for an attorney, this committee disallowed this item last year. The House disallowed it, I understand, and the House has disallowed it again. Is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. The House committee approved the position last year, but agreed to its disallowance in conference. The House committee has again approved the position for the fiscal year 1966.

Senator MONRONEY. We never felt convinced that this temporary employee should be made a permanent member of your staff after the completion of the Rayburn Building for which he was hired.

Would you care to elaborate on that? We would be glad to hear briefly why you think you need him.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. HENLOCK. There has been no decrease in the work, nor is a decrease anticipated for 1966. With respect to the work of reviewing specifications for contracts, interpretations, and matters that arise under contracts, to give you an idea of our workload, in the fiscal year 1964, we awarded 117 contracts, of which 12 were in connection with construction projects.

In the fiscal year 1965, to date, we have awarded 179 contracts, of which only 22 were in connection with construction projects, so those figures show the maintenance contracts are on the increase, due, in part, to the occupancy of the Rayburn Building this year.

The total contracts awarded for the fiscal year 1965 have been about $15 million, and the estimated contracts to be awarded in 1966 are around $14 to $15 million also.

There is, of course, always the daily flow of work in the office required in connection with general legal administration, and the general legal workload is not on the decrease.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, two or three times a week Mr. Clancy brings to me the police reports on persons who have fallen on the steps or fainted on the steps, those sent to the hospital, or treated in Dr. Calver's office.

These cases must be checked as potential tort claims. I look them over briefly and turn them over to this attorney, and he proceeds from thereon.

Any calls from the Senators' or Members' offices about tort claims, accidents to visitors, et cetera, and settlement of such claims, are handled by this attorney.

Senator MONRONEY. He is at work now?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Is he still being paid from the Rayburn fund?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir; and we judged the House committee wanted us to carry him on that role for the fiscal year 1965. They have approved his transfer to the "Salaries, Architect," roll for the fiscal year 1966.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for $50,000 for contingency expenses. What is that for?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Chairman, that is to meet problems which arise from time to time, particularly emergency problems where there would be a considerable delay if we had to come in for a deficiency appropriation.

CAPITOL GROUNDS SNOW REMOVAL

For example, we have a small allotment each year, $5,000 for snow removal for the Capitol Grounds. That expense runs often anywhere from $8,000 to $10,000 to $15,000 annually, dependent upon the number and extent of snowfalls.

Senator MONRONEY. There is no money provided in the general budget for the removal of snow?

Mr. HENLOCK. Only $5,000. We cannot estimate the amount needed more accurately. It varies so from year to year. By having the contingent expense appropriation available, we have not had to come in for deficiency appropriations to pay for this indispensable work.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the status of this fund this year?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have allocated $26,714 against this fund.

CHAIRS FOR HOUSE MEMBERS DINING ROOM

Senator MONRONEY. What has been obligated?

Mr. HENLOCK. $26,714. The Speaker approved $4,296 for improvements to the Speaker's office and reception room in the Capitol; also $4,462 to provide smaller chairs for the Members' private dining room in the House side of the Capitol.

Senator MONRONEY. $4,000? I think I saw something about that. What was the price per chair, $36, or something like that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was higher than that. I do not recall the exact figure, but it was higher than that figure.

Senator MONRONEY. Higher than $36 apiece? They are awfully high-priced chairs.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They were specially made by Irving & Casson of Boston to duplicate the previous chairs used in the east front, so they could use them interchangeably in the dining rooms.

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Senator MONRONEY. What is this item for an historian?

Mr. HENLOCK. That explanation is shown on page 22 of the justification: $2,956, for services of an historian loaned by the National Park Service on a reimbursable basis to assist in the research necessary for the preparation of plans for restoring the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol to the condition in which these chambers existed, and were furnished, when last occupied in 1859 and 1860.

This expenditure was approved by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Hayden.

CONVERSION OF CAPITOL ROOMS TO HOUSE RADIO AND TELEVISION GALLERIES

Next is $10,200 for the preparation of plans and specifications and for other required architectural and engineering services for converting rooms H-320, H-321, and H-322, located on the third floor of the House wing of the Capitol, vacated by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, into a radio and television facility for the House radio and television correspondents' galleries, approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PLAQUE COMMEMORATING BILLETING OF UNION TROOPS IN CAPITOL

The Speaker also approved an expenditure of $2,500 for a bronze plaque recording the fact that certain troops were quartered in the U.S. Capitol in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, April 15, 1861—this plaque being authorized by House Resolution 530, 88th Congress.

FURNITURE STORAGE ROOMS CONSTRUCTION

The last item approved by Senator Hayden is $2,300, for the construction of furniture storage rooms in the old Senate subway tunnel for use of the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

In all instances, the items were approved on the House side, by the Speaker, and on the Senate side by Senator Hayden.

Senator MONRONEY. All told, how much has been spent, including these latter two items, and the $2,500 for the plaque and the reworking of the old tunnel?

UNEXPENDED FUND BALANCE

Senator MONRONEY. You have some $26,000 left over?

Mr. HENLOCK. $23,000.

Mr. Chairman, you have given us this fund annually from 1956 to 1965, and expenditures have ranged from a low of $13,000 to a high of $47,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Depending on the amount of snow to be removed?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; and upon emergencies and unbudgeted work that have come up.

Senator MONRONEY. We did not have snow at the time of the last inaugural, did we?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; we had no unusual snow expense this year, but during the Kennedy inaugural we even had to use around $10,000 from inaugural funds.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS: EARMARKING OF DELETED PAINTING FUNDS FOR EVENING OPENING OF CAPITOL

Senator MONRONEY. For Capitol buildings, the House allowed the full budget estimate of $1,640,000, but with the provision that the $8,000 they deleted from the overall painting project request for $75,000 be utilized for increased costs attendant upon the evening opening of the Capitol Building.

Do you wish to appeal this deletion of the painting of the sandstone west central exterior wall?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

CAPITOL WEST FRONT IMPROVEMENTS

Senator MONRONEY. Are you going to leave it unpainted?

Mr. STEWART. Until some decision is made as to whether to proceed with improvements on the West Front wall.

Senator MONRONEY. That is going to take some time.

We have the report, which to me does not seem to sound so critical as had appeared from some of your testimony before the House committee.

For that reason, I think the $8,000 for painting the west wall could go forward, because it would be several years at least before that wall would be affected by construction, your contracting period, if it is determined to go forward with it.

It has to be authorized by the Congress. You cannot get that $8,000 squeezed out of the $1,640,000 to go ahead and paint the west wall?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

EVENING OPENING OF CAPITOL

Senator MONRONEY. With respect to the proposal of the House committee proposing that the Capitol Building remain open during the tourist season, I would first like to print at this point in the record an editorial from the Washington Post entitled "Open the Doors."

I think this is a very fine editorial, and reflects the need for better service for the thousands of persons who daily visit the Capitol, and whether they can see their Capitol in a proper form, or whether they are going to be jammed through there in the few open hours that are permitted, I think, is a very good point, and I appreciate Congressman Mike Kirwan's proposal that this be kept open until 10 o'clock, even though it might cause the addition of some expense during the period of time between Easter and Labor Day.

(The editorial referred to follows:)

[From the Washington Post, June 8, 1965]

OPEN THE DOORS

What an absurdity that this city of tourists closes the most important building in the United States, the Capitol, at 4:30 p.m. One result is incredible crowding of the 40,000 persons who often want to see the Capitol in a single day. Another is the denial of many visiting citizens of an opportunity to enter the building where our laws are made. What must citizens think when they cross the continent to visit the Capital City and find its nerve center closed to them in the middle of a summer afternoon?

The House of Representatives should hasten to approve the additional funds voted by its Appropriation Committee to keep the Capitol open until 10 p.m. during the tourist season. And the Senate should add additional funds for guards on its side of the building during the extended hours. "Economy" which results in a denial of opportunity for people to see their Capitol is not economy at all but a foolish derogation of democratic values.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

I would like to ask a few of these questions.

What is this going to mean in terms of utilization in assignment of your present staff?

Mr. ROOF. So far as our office is concerned, we feel if we have roughly $15,000, we can keep the building open, utilizing our present staff, the people we already have here, and having one refrigeration engineer and two skilled laborers work additional overtime, and pay them this additional money. We believe this would be the best way to do it, at least until we have had some experience with the operation.

Senator MONRONEY. Two additional laborers?

Mr. ROOF. We are not planning to put any additional laborers on. We are going to work two laborers overtime, and one air-conditioning engineer also overtime.

Senator MONRONEY. They will be paid time and a half for overtime?

Mr. ROOF. That is right.

UNDESIRABILITY OF OPENING RESTAURANTS

Senator MONRONEY. What about your cleaning people? You will have to stagger their hours?

Mr. ROOF. That is why we are keeping the laborers. We would not have too much difficulty, unless the restaurants were open.

Senator MONRONEY. We don't intend to open the restaurants, unless there were a night session. We are losing enough money on that.

Mr. ROOF. We are only asking for this $15,000 at this time.

Senator MONRONEY. If we kept the restaurant open, it would just add to the deficit.

Mr. ROOF. It would be tremendous, and you would have to try to hire a whole new force for perhaps 4 or 6 hours a night.

Senator MONRONEY. You have studied it as to the effect on the Capitol restaurant budget?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Some people say the deficit is so large because you serve only one meal. This would undoubtedly give you a land-office business for the evening meal, if you opened the restaurant.

Mr. ROOF. One crew could not come in the morning and stay all the way through.

Senator MONRONEY. You only have a skeleton crew in the morning, one waiter, I know, in the main dining room, and one waitress.

Mr. ROOF. But your kitchen is fully staffed, because they are preparing the meals for the day.

The study we made was actually on the House restaurant, as requested by the House committee.

POLICEMEN

Senator MONRONEY. They would still have the right to keep theirs open. The House put in $118,000 for 20 police. That was their esti-

mate of the requirements of the policing on the House side of the Capitol.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, for the House side and grounds.

Senator MONRONEY. However, the Capitol will be open only 6 months additional, Easter through Labor Day, so you would not necessarily need to fund for the full 12 months the 20 police jobs.

Mr. ROOF. That is a matter primarily for the Sergeant at Arms of the House and the Police Chief. The Chief furnished those figures, and we put them in our study at the request of the House committee. He did not feel that you could have a part-time police, which is what this would amount to on a 6-month basis.

Senator MONRONEY. What do you mean? You have a part-time police force, and we have always had one up here.

Mr. ROOF. I don't think we are prepared to testify on a police matter. It happened that they were included in our report because we were asked by the House to include the police information in our study.

USE OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

Senator MONRONEY. I am sure if the Senate has anything to say about the men we hire on our side, that we will want to hire Metropolitan Police on a 6-months reimbursable basis, because the situation up here on Capitol Hill was very dangerous a year ago. Now we have the Metropolitan Police, and we have seen a vast improvement in the handling of crime around here in the vicinity of the Capitol, and we intend to follow that and use the trained police officers, rather than using the young college students, as fine as they are for guides and things like that. We want real policemen here if we are going to open this section to vast numbers of the public coming through the Capitol in the evening.

So you figure you need only the three people, one air-conditioning man and two laborers?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

CLEANING PROBLEM

Senator MONRONEY. What are you going to do about cleaning up? Aren't you going to have to have some people there around 6 o'clock?

You will get some increased litter with people going through there, including gum, candy bar wrappers, and waste bits of paper and so on, where they would litter the Capitol, and we don't want to see it presenting a bad impression to our visitors.

It is hard enough to keep it clean in the short period of time they go through now.

Mr. ROOF. We feel we can take care of it with these employees.

Mr. CLANCY. We clean the rotunda and Statuary Hall several times a day, and we feel two men could keep those areas clean.

Senator MONRONEY. It would be the responsibility of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the Doorkeeper of the House to keep the Senate and House floors clean?

Mr. CLANCY. Yes, sir; and we could keep our areas clean.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. What about the possibility of additional expense necessitated by increased lighting and heat, protective services, guides, and so forth?

I realize that the guides are not under your jurisdiction, but you may have some observations to make about the whole proposition.

Mr. ROOF. We feel the night opening will not affect our costs for heat, light, and power to any great extent, so that we could absorb such costs under our present appropriation.

As far as the guide service is concerned, we do not have that under our jurisdiction.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House made some observations on this in the House hearings. I believe the Sergeant at Arms of the House has in mind hiring some additional people as far as the House is concerned. Mr. Cheatham can advise you of Mr. Duke's thinking about his side. Since they are not paid out of Government funds, no appropriated funds are involved.

AREAS TO BE ACCESSIBLE TO VISITORS

Senator MONRONEY. What areas in the Capitol is it contemplated are to remain accessible to tourists?

Mr. STEWART. The only discussion of that matter that I know of was at a meeting with Congressman Kirwan, and some of the House Appropriations Committee members we had in the Speaker's office.

They felt it would be sufficient if we keep open the first and second floors, and provide access to the two galleries.

Senator MONRONEY. Would they require elevator service?

Mr. STEWART. To some extent, there would be elevator service required. It would be kept to a minimum. A very small percentage of the tourists use the elevators unless they come in with tickets to go to either one of the galleries.

At the time of the discussion, they felt that if they can confine it to the first and second floors, it would give us an opportunity to seal off the critical areas that exist in the basement and gallery floor areas of the building.

These are the only areas that I know of where there would be anything of any historic interest for people to see, and it could be well arranged.

It was done with the idea of providing protection for the building, and it would take less policemen if the entrances to certain areas in the basement and attic were blocked off.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you feel the policemen could handle that so there would be no chance of someone remaining in the building in some of the cavernous underground passageways or the attic of the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. I overheard some of the discussion of the police about this matter, and with the additional police, I think they will be adequate to take care of such matters.

Senator MONRONEY. Now the Capitol is open roughly from 9 to 4:30?

Mr. STEWART. Nine to four-thirty, daily, to the general public.

Senator MONRONEY. When the Congress is in session, either House, that wing of the House is open as long as we remain in session?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

CAPITOL TO BE OPEN SEVEN NIGHTS A WEEK

Senator MONRONEY. This only occurs one or two nights a week. Would this include the suggestion to keep it open Sunday nights as well?

Mr. STEWART. It would be every night, seven nights a week.

Senator MONRONEY. If the crowds start falling off to a major degree in the fall, we don't necessarily have to continue, but I imagine Labor Day is probably about the earliest that you would be able to dispense with this extra schedule.

Mr. ROOF. This period ties in generally with the schoolchildren coming here from all over the country.

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any proposal about the subway trains?

Mr. ROOF. We do not plan to operate them.

Senator MONRONEY. It was not suggested by the House, either?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

CAPITOL WEST FRONT IMPROVEMENT REPORT

Senator MONRONEY. Are you requesting any funds for the extension of the Capitol project, $125,000 was allowed last year for engineering services, and a report on a survey, which is now at hand, as the structural condition of the west central portion of the Capitol.

Mr. HENLOCK. We are not requesting any funds, Senator.

Mr. STEWART. We made the survey that was ordered by the Congress, and it was completed at a cost of $102,892. Of that amount, $31,500 was expended for engineering and consultant services.

Senator MONRONEY. Who made this?

Mr. STEWART. Thompson & Lichtner Co. of Brookline, Mass.

Senator MONRONEY. They are recognized as leading architectural engineers, are they?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; they have a very good reputation, and they come from an area in the United States in which there prevail buildings of the stone-masonry type as the U.S. Capitol Building, and we and the Commission felt that they were outstanding in their field, and the ones who should make the study. They were very carefully selected.

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to have put in the record at this point the report dated July 21, 1964, from the Thompson & Lichtner Co., running from pages 7 to 11 into the record.

Senator MONRONEY. This is a summary of the report backed up by a more voluminous report, with which I do not feel we should encumber the record.

(The summary report referred to follows:)

REPORT OF THE THOMPSON & LICHTNER CO., INC., NOVEMBER 1, 1964

The conclusions and recommendations are summarized in the following:

1. The workmanship on the sandstone ashlar masonry facing is generally good.
2. The workmanship on the fieldstone rubble masonry is generally inferior.
3. The workmanship on the brick masonry is generally acceptable.
4. The sandstone used for the exterior facing is an inferior material for use in a monumental structure.

5. The fieldstone used for the backup of the sandstone and for foundation walls is generally a good material.

6. The brick used for the backup of the sandstone and for interior floor and foundation arches and walls is generally a satisfactory material.

7. The mortar used is largely a lime mortar and is generally not of good quality for such mortar.

8. The masonry facings at the terrace level on the west side of both the old Senate and old House wings, which were not part of the original construction, are displaced and require prompt removal and replacement with proper bonding to the backup wall. The bottom course should be of granite.

9. The entablature at the front of the center wing is displaced and requires prompt removal and replacement.

10. The retaining walls of the terraces at both the old Senate and old House wings require reconstruction of the foundations to provide adequate frost protection.

11. The exterior walls of the west-central portion of the Capitol are distorted and cracked, and require corrective action for safety and durability.

12. Retention and repair of the existing walls as corrective action is not recommended as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the backup wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure. There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment.

13. Facing of the existing walls as corrective action with durable marble and granite, leaving the sandstone in place, is not recommended because it would require additions to the present foundations and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction without preserving the historic architecture.

14. Removal of the sandstone completely and replacement by high-quality marble and granite as corrective action is not recommended because it would be a very costly and hazardous operation and there would still remain walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction.

15. Removal of the entire wall and foundation and replacement by reinforced concrete with a facing of high-quality granite for the courses at grade and high-quality marble above for the face stone is not recommended because of the hazard, cost, and interference with occupancy.

16. Retention of the wall as an interior wall of an extended building is recommended as the least hazardous and as causing the least interference with the occupancy of the present structure. A properly designed and constructed extension would also provide desirable lateral support for the west-central portion of the Capitol.

17. The attic roof slab in the House wing requires corrective action because of the extensive corrosion of the reinforcing steel.

18. Drawings should be prepared of the Capitol so that there is readily available information on the structural condition in relation to the many mechanical and electrical, and other installations which have resulted in much cutting and patching. These drawings should be kept current so that the safety of the structure as affected by changes in installations and usage can be readily checked.

19. Level readings of vertical movements and measurements of horizontal movements should be taken annually of all important elements of the Capitol so as to provide data as a basis for corrective action before cracking and failures occur.

20. Piezometer readings to check the ground water level should be made on a regular schedule and the data used to assist analysis of the settlement data.

FULL REPORT RETAINED IN COMMITTEE FILES

I should like to say to the press, or the interested parties, that this full report will be on file here in the committee office. In the interest of economizing on printing, which we have been fussing about, and the overage in other departments we will hold this report on the Capitol on file, and only the summary of it will be printed.

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

I note that the conclusions and recommendations do not indicate any crisis situation being involved, although the representation is made

that the fieldstone rubble masonry underlying the foundation is generally inferior and that the workmanship on the sandstone extramasonry facing is generally good, and that the workmanship in the brick masonry is generally acceptable.

This will be placed in the record and made available.

I think when you testified before the House, you had some remarks to make which we would be glad to hear.

Mr. STEWART. I would like to have Mr. Campioli comment on the report, since he was directly in charge of that work and can furnish the details.

SURVEY RESULTS

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The tests that were made included the borings of the soil, test pits of the soil adjacent to the foundations, also core borings through the exterior masonry walls and the removal of certain stones, five in number, to ascertain the wall construction behind the sandstone.

EXTERIOR MASONRY FACE

Our tests revealed that the exterior masonry face, the sandstone portion, was carefully laid with tight joints. The interior face of the exterior wall was also carefully laid.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the result of the survey?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

The core of these walls was not well laid. The stone was dumped in, and in some cases there was an absence of mortar. There are complete voids.

The corings in the report will reveal that situation, and there is no bond through the wall from the exterior surface to the interior surface. The good exterior and interior face hold the loose mass inside in place.

Senator MONRONEY. How thick are these walls?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They vary up to around 7 feet thick.

Senator MONRONEY. The facings are how thick, interior and exterior?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They vary about 1 foot-plus, in thickness, and here and there there is an occasional bonding stone, but not many.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought they were much thicker than that.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. The interior of the wall is made up of granite, which is laid loosely.

On the Senate side, in the central portion, the interior face is of brick.

On the House side, in the central portion, it is of stone.

In investigating the bearing capacity of the soil, we found the bearing capacity of the soil is adequate on the old Senate wing and the old House wing.

In other words, the load that comes down to the base of the wall on the soil is not overloading the soil. That is not true with relation to the central wing, the middle part——

Senator MONRONEY. That is the oldest part of the Capitol that you are talking about?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is the portion directly behind the dome. The loads on the soil——

Senator MONRONEY. This was the old Capitol we are talking about, prior to 1860?

BUILDING EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

In addition to that, there was no provision made for expansion and contraction, and there has been continuous expansion and contraction in the building.

The result is that nature has made its own expansion joints through cracks which go from the top of the building down to the ground, therefore these walls are now separated by cracks vertically from top to bottom.

BOWED FOUNDATION VENEER

On both the old Senate and the old House wing sides, there is a veneer at the foundation level which has bowed out and has pulled out about 4½ inches from the interior masonry walls.

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

That is a hazardous condition that should be rectified. Also, in addition to which, the west central portico is spanned by stones from column to column which are not made up of single stones. These stones are short of the column caps, and therefore they have a blind dovetail splice in the middle which keeps the stones from falling out.

In the case of one stone, that stone has cracked through to the face, and the stones have depressed. The bottom joint has now opened to more than an inch in width.

I would say that is the most dangerous condition we have, inasmuch as any serious vibration of the building could cause that stone to fall out. If it did, every stone above it could fall below.

Senator MONRONEY. On that particular arch?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

I have photographs of that situation. That stone is located right where you see a line in this photo (fig. No. 1) which is now an open joint.

This is a side view (fig. No. 2) looking down the length of that portico, and it shows how that stone has depressed in place.

This is a frontal view (fig. No. 3) showing how the joint opened up. Whereas this joint was originally a quarter of an inch in width, it is now better than a full inch.

Senator MONRONEY. It could be done on a repairable basis?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The upper portions would have to be removed. Since this is a stone bearing building, it would not be possible to take out one stone and replace it.

Senator MONRONEY. The whole portico?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. You would have to remove that bay, and perhaps more depending on conditions found when the conditions are exposed.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean between the two columns?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. But not the entire portico?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

This is another view (fig. No. 4) showing how the blind dovetail in the rear has cracked out through to the surface. The only thing that is holding that stone in place are the wrought iron straps above that stone that keep the entire portico together

BUILDING EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

The expansion and contraction have also caused the settling of certain stones over some windows, and this (fig. No. 5) is a picture of how they have settled down on top of the wood window frames.

Senator MONRONEY. Those are the different levels. However, these are keystoned to where they do give you a firm structural base?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The only problem is every time the building expands, as in the summertime, those stones slide down slightly, and in the wintertime when the building contracts, the stones are held in place firmly. In the process, these stones have a tendency to slip and slide, and over the years they have continued to do that.

This (fig No. 6) is a view of the belt course around the building, which shows a stone which has two cracks in it.

Senator MONRONEY. This is trim?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is a belt course at the principal floor level.

Senator MONRONEY. But it is not weight supporting?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is supporting over that opening, and there are two cracks in that stone that would make it possible for that stone to drop out if the building was ever shaken for any reason.

Here is a photo (fig. No. 7) of a condition over a principal floor window, which shows two cracks over the opening. About all that seems to be supporting that stone is the window frame.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this part of the review, or is this part of yours?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No. sir. These are photographs that were made in connection with the report, and are in the report.

This is a photo (fig. No. 8) of a key block over a window which has a crack in it, and a portion of that could fall out.

LIME MORTAR DEFICIENCY

In addition, in the examination of the test holes in the walls, where we removed the stones, we found and noted the lime mortar. When lime was originally made, generally the oyster shells were burned and crushed, but apparently in this instance they didn't even make the effort to do that.

In this particular case, we found the entire oystershells intact, and the lime does not have much value in that form.

This is a view of one of the core borings which shows the pieces of stone as removed, and this photo gives some idea of the composition of those walls.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, this is the interior fill between the outer facing and the inner facing?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The outer and inner facing are roughly about a foot?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir; and I think you can probably see that from the stone on the left. You are looking at the core borings. We drilled from the outside in, and then removed the stone from within the core.

Senator MONRONEY. I see what you mean. They are broken, so it is hard to tell what the thickness is.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They are exactly as they came out of the wall, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. But this does not reveal to me, at least, the thickness of the outer and inner wall, because of the breakage.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We did not break the stones in taking them out. The stone was broken. That is the way it came out.

AGGREGATE WALL THICKNESS

Senator MONRONEY. I was determining the aggregate, the width of the wall, and how much of the aggregate is there, and how much is the outer firm rock on the face, and on the inner face.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. May I point to those stones, Mr. Chairman?

This [pointing] is the exterior stone.

Senator MONRONEY. It is a different thickness?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These are photos of three different corings taken, and this one was taken at a location where the exterior stone was very fragile.

This photo gives the depth of the wall in feet. This is roughly 5 feet, which is the thickness of the wall at that point, but it shows the type of stones that were in here, and the spaces between them for mortar, in some cases mortar, and in some cases just void.

CENTRAL SECTION HAZARD

Mr. STEWART. To understand some of the hazard that exists in the central section, you must first go into the construction of the central section in comparison to other buildings on the Hill.

The wings of the New Senate Office Building in which we now are, are of floor slab construction, where the weight and movement on the floors are transposed to the exterior columns. We have either reinforced concrete or steel beam construction to the outside walls.

ARCH CONSTRUCTION

In the case of the Capitol, the central section of the Capitol is entirely of arch construction.

There is an old saying that "an arch never sleeps because it is built to take care of various loads that would be imposed on it."

The real stability of any arch is the security that it receives on the outside wall, either by a buttress or a thickness of the wall.

Unfortunately for the center part of the Capitol, the exterior walls of the building are such that they are not very trustworthy; that is, for any long periods of time.

Senator MONRONEY. Are you reading from the report? If you are, we will cite the pages in the report. Or is this your own estimate of the situation?

Mr. STEWART. I am not reading from the report. I base that knowledge on 35 or 40 years' experience in stone masonry work on my own part.

Senator MONRONEY. This is your opinion?

Mr. STEWART. It is my own opinion. I want to point out the difference between the type of construction in the central section of the Capitol as compared to other buildings on the Hill. In the case of the east front that we just added, we used that addition on there to act as a buttress.

CAPITOL EAST FRONT CONSTRUCTION

Senator MONRONEY. Obviously, when you were building the east front, somebody must have left some records as to the actual thickness of the walls that were torn down. You did not remove all of the wall, but you had to remove a part of it to open the doors and the various parts that were transformed from windows.

Mr. STEWART. We have all of that information.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you keep records to doublecheck the construction of the east and west front against your core borings?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

TESTS AND SOIL AND CORE BORINGS

Senator MONRONEY. Were only four core borings made?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No; there were 17 test pits, 11 soil borings, and 63 core borings.

Senator MONRONEY. That went from the outer wall through the inner face?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Was that about a 6-inch sample?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We didn't go clear through on all of them, as we would have disturbed the occupants had we done so. We measured the wall overall from the inside face to the outside face, and we stopped the corings just short of the interior, in order that we would not punch through into a Senator's or Congressman's office.

PHOTOGRAPH SELECTION FOR RECORD

Senator MONRONEY. I think some of these photographs should be selected. I would like to ask the committee to select perhaps a half a dozen of them to include in the record, of particularly the west portico, to illustrate this in the hearings.

USE OF OYSTER SHELL LIME

Mr. STEWART. There is another feature, Senator, if I might add and that is the lack of proper material at the time the central section was built, at which time there were no lime deposits, according to the information we received from the Coast and Geodetic Survey group. There were no lime deposits within 600 miles of Washington when it was built, so our forefathers, when they built this section of the Capitol probably had to go back to the lime they could extract from oyster shells, and such like.

We can still find pieces of the oyster shell in the mortar when we have made some examinations.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, it was not as finely ground up as cement would be?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

We have no records of that, so we do not know if this was sand taken out of a bank, whether it was washed or dredged out of a river. We have no way at all to know, but we do see now with the samples of mortar that we have taken out that you can take some pieces and crumble them in your fingers, which shows there is no cohesion at all in the mortar, and very little especially in the arches.

Senator MONRONEY. You didn't have anything such as cement in those days; did you?

Mr. STEWART. No. It was not unusual in the beginning of our country to use the oyster shells.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions, Senator Hayden?

Chairman HAYDEN. No, sir; I have no questions.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

(The photographs selected follow:)

FIGURE 1.—General view of west center wing and portico.

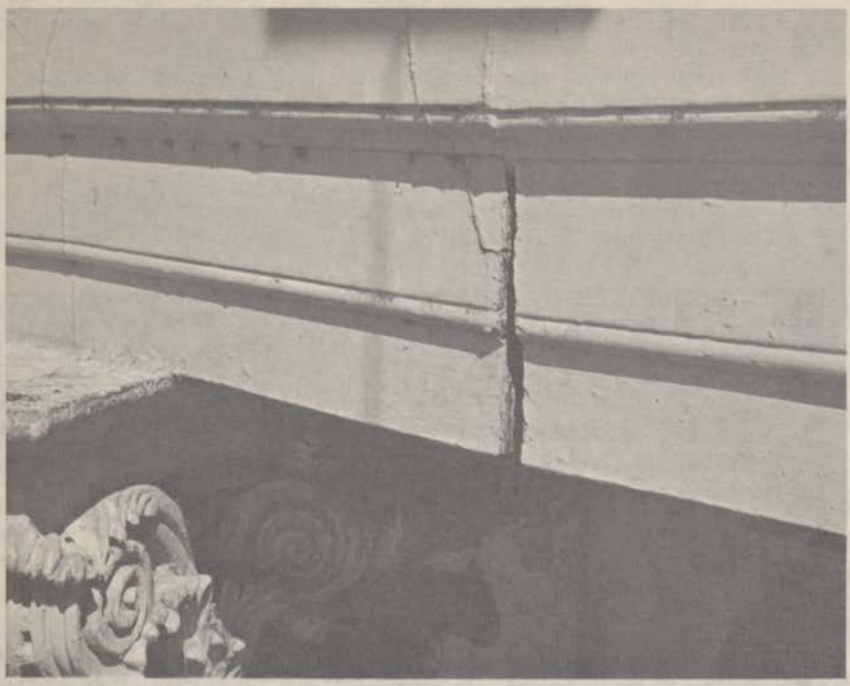

FIGURE 3.—Open joint between dropped and cracked stones of architrave south of the 4th column from the north end of the west portico.

FIGURE 2.—View of architrave over columns of west portico looking south and showing dropped stones causing misalignment.

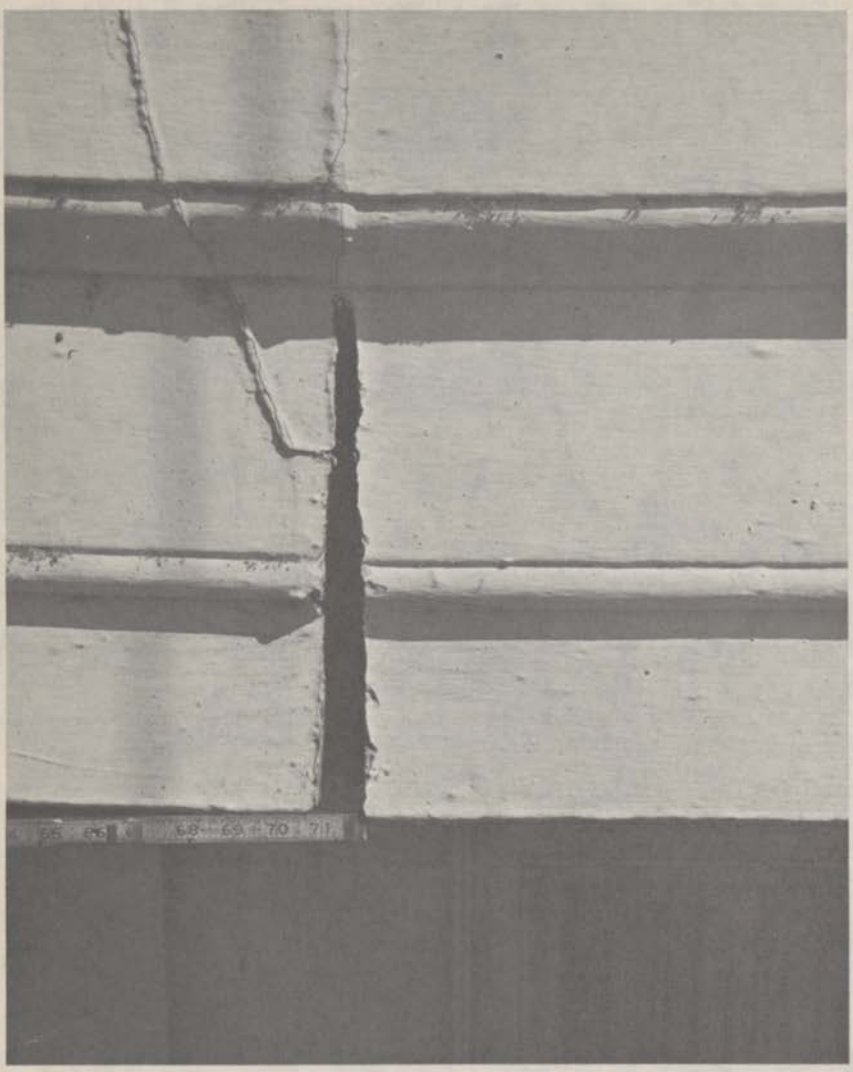

FIGURE 4.—Open joint between dropped stones and crack following blind dovetail behind.

FIGURE 5.—Dropped keystone and broken lintel, 2d window north of south end of Old House Wing, first floor level.

FIGURE 6.—Cracked and broken belt course over first floor door in south wall of Old House Wing.

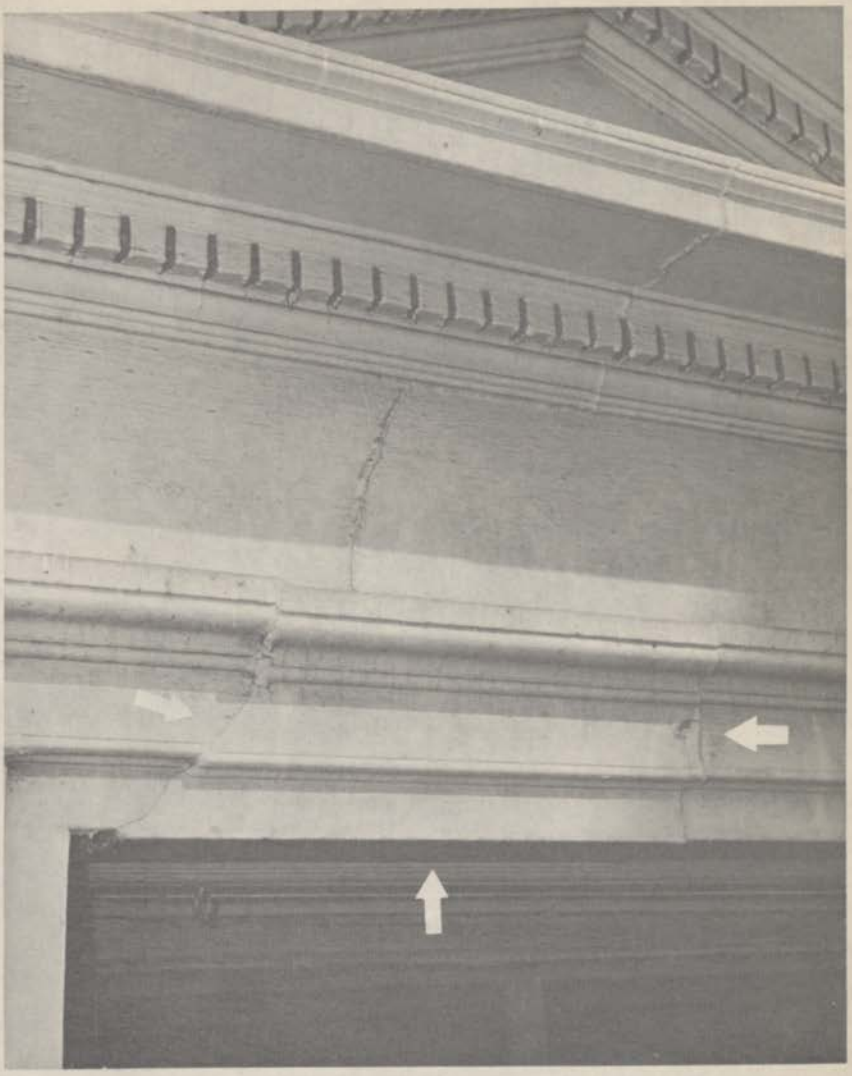

FIGURE 7.—Dropped and cracked lintel and wall above east window in south wall of center wing at second floor level.

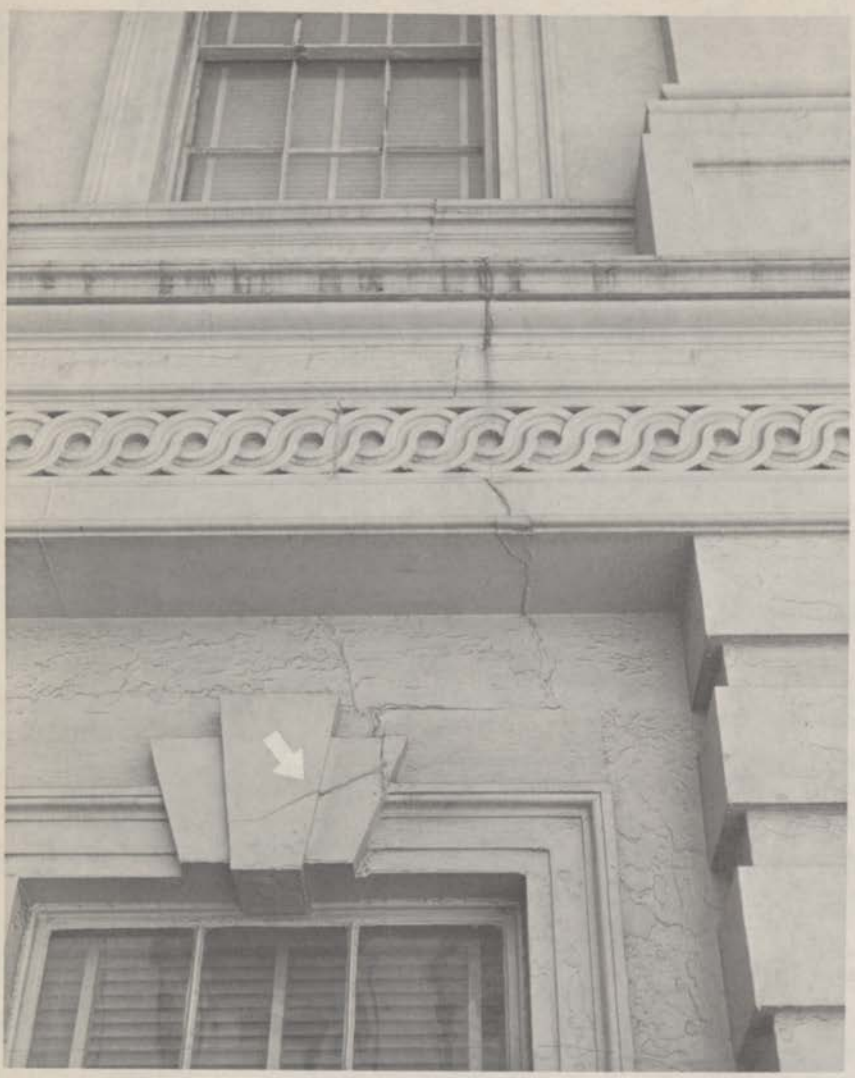

FIGURE 8.—Cracks through keystone, belt course and sill between first and second floors at west window in north wall of Old Senate Wing.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. Turning to your justifications, page 55, the $17,000 requested for resurfacing East Capitol Street and the two adjacent drives will complete the improvement of all of the vehicular approaches to the Capitol Plaza on the east side. Is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. Does East Capitol Street run between the Old House Office Building and what was called the New House Office Building?

Mr. STEWART. East Capitol Street is right in front of the Capitol, to the east.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JURISDICTION

Senator MONRONEY. There are some streets that are badly in need of repair between the Old and the New House Office Buildings. Is that our jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia?

Mr. HENLOCK. Our jurisdiction extends to the face of the curbs surrounding all our buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. You are not figuring anything, then, for those streets? They are awfully beaten out.

Mr. STEWART. Are you referring to First Street or Constitution Avenue?

Senator MONRONEY. The extension that runs in front of the Capitol but it lies between the Old and the New House Office Buildings.

Mr. STEWART. That would be New Jersey Avenue.

Mr. ROOF. That is under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Senator MONRONEY. You might get in touch with them and tell them them to look at the condition of that area and then the one on the far side, too.

Mr. ROOF. The latter area was mentioned the other day before this committee and it will be taken care of. I am referring to C street.

Senator MONRONEY. And then the street that runs east and west down to the throughway.

Mr. STEWART. C Street will be completely paved all the way from the Congressional Hotel down to Canal Street.

Senator MONRONEY. But that is done by the District of Columbia?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; the Canal Street section may be delayed until such time as action is taken on the freeway innerloop to be constructed there.

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any more restorative work of any kind in prospect on the east side, or will this complete the work?

Mr. STEWART. This would complete the work in its entirety.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator MONRONEY. For the maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings, you are requesting $2,468,700 from which I understand you have subsequently withdrawn $10,000 for the maintenance of air conditioning and refrigeration systems, since it was possible to repair the deficient compressors in lieu of replacements.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is correct.

REPLACEMENT OF FIREHOSES AND FOG NOZZLES

Senator MONRONEY. Outside of the mandatory wage adjustments, there seems to be only one additional item of increase, that is, $10,000 for replacement of firehoses and fog nozzles in the buildings.

Would you state for the record the necessity for these replacements?

Mr. STEWART. This is a nonrecurring request. The existing firehoses in the Senate Office Buildings are, at present, single-jacket, unlined hoses which are subject to mildew and are nonresistant to acid and abrasion.

Senator MONRONEY. How old are they?

Mr. STEWART. Many of them are 25 to 30 years old.

Senator MONRONEY. They are very old and dangerous if they had to be used in a fire.

Mr. STEWART. That is right. We are requesting the purchase of 9,100 lineal feet of single-jacket, latex-lined, synthetic-fiber hose, with fittings in replacement of the existing hose. This modern hose is resistant to mildew, acid, and abrasion and suffers no loss of flexibility when dried after use, in contrast to the existing hose.

In addition, it is proposed to purchase 91 fog nozzles in replacement of existing straight-stream nozzles, which can be used with better control and will extinguish a fire in a shorter period of time than the straight-stream nozzles. Both these items are recommended by our safety engineer.

Senator MONRONEY. Of course, the firehoses you buy will be approved by the fire underwriter, I am sure, will they not?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; it will all be standard equipment.

THE 1965 INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC CLOCK AND CALL SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. Last year, the committee allowed funds for the installation of an electric clock and call system in the old building. Has this work been completed?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; 500 electronic clocks were installed in the Old Senate Office Building. This work was completed last December.

Senator MONRONEY. How about the bells?

Mr. RUBEL. The new buzzers are in the new clock cases. All of the old wiring and buzzers have been eliminated. The new system has been operating satisfactorily since last December.

Senator MONRONEY. You had sufficient funds to take care of this?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

THE 1965 MODERNIZATION OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDING ELEVATOR NO. 10

Senator MONRONEY. Also, has the modernization of elevator No. 10 in the old building been effected—also authorized last year?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; that work was completed 2 weeks ago.

Senator MONRONEY. We have a good deal of complaint about that elevator, the fact that it wasn't running, and I presume that that was because it was still under repair; is that correct?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It will be modernized to a high-speed elevator, will it not?

Mr. RUBEL. All the old equipment has been replaced with new parts, except the car itself and the car doors.

Senator MONRONEY. Is the speed the same as the other elevator?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; the new speed is 500 feet per minute.

Senator MONRONEY. They are much faster in the old building than they are in the new building.

Mr. RUBEL. The primary difference between the old and the new buildings is that the ceiling heights in the old building are greater than in the new building. The ceiling heights in the old building are 14 and 16 feet, whereas in this building they are about 10 feet high.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you use faster elevators in higher ceilinged buildings?

Mr. RUBEL. Not necessarily. With more distance to travel between the floors, the elevators can attain a higher speed. It takes a definite amount of time to accelerate the elevator and get it up to top speed.

With low ceiling heights the travel distance from floor to floor is insufficient for the car to attain top speed. Therefore car speeds in excess of 300 feet per minute are of no advantage in low-ceilinged buildings.

OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING ATTIC 1965 FIRE HAZARD ELIMINATION

Senator MONRONEY. How about the elimination of fire hazards then existing on the attic floor of the old building?

Mr. RUBEL. Under the appropriation one contract has been completed. A total of 329 sprinkler heads have been installed in the attic, including the necessary water-flow alarm systems. That work was completed last December and a second contract, under the same appropriation, was awarded in the early part of June for the fire doors and fire partitions. This part of the work now is in progress.

CONTINUING FIRE HAZARD

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have the right to suggest to Members or do you suggest to Members, as I think you should, the elimination of fire hazards in their own storerooms up there that have the aisles filled with stacks of papers and things of that type.

Mr. CARAWAY. Since we put the sprinkler system in. I think everything is all right now. We try to keep them straight. We have a man up there of our own who tries to keep them straight.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you mean you have the right to go in and move the storage around to prevent any undue fire hazard?

Mr. CARAWAY. We do with someone from the Senator's office. We do not like to go in there on our own.

Senator MONRONEY. But would you be willing if there were a fire hazard to contact the Member and say, we would like to clear up this fire hazard if we can use someone from your office to supervise that?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir. We do that.

Senator MONRONEY. So, any fire hazard that you run onto can be corrected without any undue delay or difficulty?

Mr. CARAWAY. Everything up there is a hazard because it is all paper storage.

Senator MONRONEY. And you use a lot of old-fashioned inflammable storage cases, do you not?

Mr. CARAWAY. We are replacing many of those wooden cabinets with steel cabinets. That will help out some.

Senator MONRONEY. It still leaves a hazardous condition to be on top of the building.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING STORAGE

Senator MONRONEY. You don't have much storage in the new building.

Mr. CARAWAY. There are lockers——

Senator MONRONEY. Both the north and the south end of the building have storage.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. But it is open storage.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is open. However, they are in lockers, the same as the other place.

Senator MONRONEY. But it is grille wire opening so that if fire should break out, there would not be any inflammable petitions or anything of that type.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right, sir.

REHABILITATION OF OLD FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM

Mr. RUBEL. You may be interested to know that when the new sprinkler system was installed in the attic we also rehabilitated the old fire detection system. It is a very sensitive system and it operates on the principle of rise in temperature.

In addition, under the second contract presently in progress, we will install some manual fire alarm stations in the attic. Such stations were previously installed on every other floor in the building. Now in the event of a fire in the attic, anyone can send in an alarm which, in my opinion, is a very important addition to the original installation. So far as fire protection in the attic is concerned we have done everything possible with the type of equipment available today.

ALL FIRE SIGNALS REPORTED TO PLUMBING SHOP

Senator MONRONEY. You do not use, however, what is used in most businesses, a watchman system that the man must make his rounds and turns his key in the clock every hour or whatever time he is supposted to. I think it is an ADT system.

Mr. RUBEL. There are several types on the market.

Senator MONRONEY. Who is there to watch it?

Mr. RUBEL. The plumbing shop attendants.

Senator MONRONEY. Its signal must be known to somebody.

Mr. RUBEL. All fire signals are reported to the plumbing shop.

Senator MONRONEY. Your plumbing shop has duty officers 24 hours a day?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Air-conditioning shop the same way?

Mr. CARAWAY. Just the plumber is there 24 hours a day.

Senator MONRONEY. What about your wiring? Who is in charge here during the hours that the building is closed?

Mr. CARAWAY. We have a man in the plumbing shop who is on 24 hours a day and he has keys to any place that he has to get into. Of course, the guard people are here.

AROUND-THE-CLOCK BUILDING RESPONSIBILITY

Senator MONRONEY. The guard people are often youngsters working their way through college. I think it is pretty important—the investment we have in this nice building—and a paper fire on the attic floor, while it probably would not burn down the building, it would disable this material and damage and blacken these fine marble walls.

Do you have somebody of responsible management authority on duty around the clock?

Mr. CARAWAY. I have responsibility in my place now. I cannot speak for the Police Department.

Senator MONRONEY. Your people would be responsible, then.

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is not a patronage type of job or like an elevator operator left there to report. These men are trained——

Mr. CARAWAY. They have been here for years.

Senator MONRONEY. They have been trained and know what to do in the event of an emergency?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. The fire warning is piped to the plumber?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. Could it be piped into two offices so you have safe warning of fire?

Mr. CARAWAY. This system is piped into the guard room.

Senator MONRONEY. Are these experienced veteran police officers in the guardroom?

Mr. CARAWAY. I would not like to answer about the Police Department.

GRAVEYARD SHIFT POLICE EXPERIENCE

Senator MONRONEY. Is anyone here from the Sergeant at Arms Office?

How experienced are the men on the graveyard shift in the two office buildings? How experienced are they as police officers?

Mr. CHEATHAM. At this moment?

Senator MONRONEY. At this moment.

Mr. CHEATHAM. May I ask your indulgence while I make a telephone call?

Senator MONRONEY. I think it is quite important that we have experienced officers on the graveyard shift.

Mr. CARAWAY. I know there is a lieutenant on duty. I think we keep one around the clock. There is always a lieutenant on duty.

OLD BUILDING ATTIC FIRE PROTECTION

Mr. RUBEL. May I elaborate on my previous remarks concerning the fire protection in the attic.

I realize now that I did not cover the subject too thoroughly.

If a sprinkler head is operated in the attic by an abnormal rise in temperature, immediately there is a flow of water in the sprinkler piping system. If that flow reaches 10 gallons a minute of water then an alarm is registered in the plumbing shop indicating that a sprinkler head has functioned.

Likewise, if the automatic fire detection system senses a rise in temperature to 135° Fahrenheit in the attic, a separate alarm is registered in the plumbing shop.

Now we are installing additional manually operated fire stations so that any person in the attic can ring an alarm. Such alarms also will be registered in the plumbing shop, and anyone on duty in the plumbing shop—and they are on duty 24 hours a day—receiving any one of these three signals would immediately call the Fire Department and within a few minutes the fire apparatus will be here.

ADDITIONAL ALARM-RECEIVING STATION IN POLICE OFFICE OF OLD BUILDING

Senator MONRONEY. What I am driving for, you have a man representing Mr. Caraway on duty through the graveyard shift and you

have a fail-safe safety system in case the plumber might have to step out for some call or have a problem in another part of the building or in another building to have that also piped in at a small extra cost to the man watching from that office?

Mr. RUBEL. I failed to mention that before. There will be a second alarm-receiving station in the police office of the old building. In case the plumbing man is out on duty the police on duty will get the alarm signal.

Mr. CARAWAY. You have that in this building now.

LEGISLATIVE GARAGE

Senator MONRONEY. The Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1965 provided that the legislative garage would become the Senate garage as of July 1, 1965, under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to regulation by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The act further provided for—

the continued assignment of space and the continued furnishing of service in such garage for official motor vehicles of the House and Senate and the Architect of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds maintenance equipment.

I understand there are 187 parking stalls in that garage; of these, 36 are for Government-owned trucks, cars for official use of House and Senate, and grounds maintenance equipment.

ADVISABILITY OF STORING HOUSE OFFICIAL CARS AND EQUIPMENT IN HOUSE GARAGE

Since the House now has 1,900 indoor parking spaces—with more to come—why couldn't the official cars of the House, and the trucks and maintenance equipment be stored on the House side?

Mr. HENLOCK. The law, under which we will operate after July 1, 1965, specifically provides that those House cars shall be housed in the Senate garage.

There are gasoline and oil pumps in the legislative garage for servicing the House cars whereas there are none in the House garages; also we have Government-paid men available in the legislative garage to wash the Government-owned cars. As far as the House cars go, out of the total you mentioned, there are only six official passenger cars of the House and three trucks.

Senator MONRONEY. It seems like with all that parking space they could take care of their own trucks and cars and have them fueled and washed.

Mr. HENLOCK. I assume that is a matter that can be worked out by the two committees.

Senator MONRONEY. I would think the officials on the House side would want their cars over there. Generally, if they need them, they have to be called up from the garage, do they not?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. How many are there?

Mr. HENLOCK. Six passenger cars and three trucks.

Senator MONRONEY. Six passenger cars and three trucks all belonging to the House?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Have you talked to your counterpart in the House about that? Who are they under?

Mr. HENLOCK. I assume the Speaker of the House would be the official who should be spoken to. The House Office Building Commission has charge of the House garages and the direction of them. The Architect performs his duties on the House side under the House Commission.

SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS EXPENDITURES COMPARED

Senator PROXMIRE. Are you leaving the Senate Office Buildings yet?

Senator MONRONEY. I have no other notes on it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am rather surprised at the amount here. I see it is close to the same amount as last year, $2,468,000 for the Senate Office Building, and I notice in looking at the record most of it is for compensation and maintenance and so forth; and then I compare it with the House and the House Office Buildings with three, compared to the two Senate Office Buildings—it has $4 million, roughly.

Allowing five rooms for each Senator and three rooms for each House Member, and I know there are variations, I find the Senate per room cost much higher. The Senate cost seemed to be almost twice as high, or considerably higher than it should be in view of the number of Senators, the number of rooms per Senator.

SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS FURNISHINGS

Mr. CARAWAY. I think that can be answered by the fact that we purchase our own furniture, rugs, and everything used in the building. In the House Office Building, the furniture and everything of that nature comes under a different setup over there.

SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. How about personnel? I understand that we have under the Architect of the Capitol at least as many or more Senate personnel here as there were people in the three House Office Buildings.

Mr. CARAWAY. I could not answer that.

Mr. HENLOCK. We carry 679 in the budget for the three House Office Buildings and 373 in the two Senate Office Buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. The amount for maintenance includes charwomen and elevator operators and so on.

DIFFICULTY OF COMPARING HOUSE AND SENATE FURNISHINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give me any comparison including the cost of furniture and equipment and so forth so that I can get a comparison between the House and the Senate? Could that be made available?

Mr. ROOF. The Clerk of the House handles all items of furniture and we really don't get into that. The only items of furniture we are involved in are when we construct a new building, we also furnish it initially but after that is is a matter for the Clerk. Whereas Mr. Caraway maintains the furniture and purchases additional furniture, he has a furniture repair shop; he has men in there, cabinet makers and so forth, which would not be reflected in our budget for the House Office Buildings. It is a pretty hard comparison to make.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any other benchmark of comparison? There are other comparable buildings of the same size as the Senate and the House. Can we compare the commercial building cost of maintenance to find out if it is out of line or maybe even more economical here?

Mr. ROOF. We have never attempted a comparison on that basis.

POSSIBLE EXCESSIVE SENATE BUILDING PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. I have always found Mr. Caraway an extremely cooperative and competent person but I have gotten the impression sometimes there are excessive personnel in the Senate, especially in the cleaning operations and maybe that is an unfair impression. I just wonder if there is any way we can get a comparison so we can know where we stand on this.

UNRELIABILITY OF CHARWOMEN

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not know about comparisons, but we have 100 charwomen and you can depend on quite a few of them being out every night. Each person is supposed to clean 13 rooms. Some of them do not show up and then they have to double up. I am not satisfied with our cleaning over here. I get too many complaints but with respect to the charwomen you cannot depend on all of them and if you fire them and hire some others you have the same situation, so you have to depend on 15 or 20 being out almost every night, either sick or on annual leave, or they just don't show up.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is this not pretty much the same all over town?

Senator MONRONEY. General Service Administration should have some figures on absenteeism and it could probably give you the number of rooms that the charwomen are supposed to take care of and other comparable statistics. I think it would be a good idea to get a comparison.

Senator PROXMIRE. That figure may be perfectly proper but $2.5 million seems an awful lot to pay.

Mr. CARAWAY. We clean each building every night.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would be helpful for us to know. Maybe we can make a judgment that we don't have to have it done every night.

Mr. CARAWAY. I would get more complaints than I could handle.

Senator MONRONEY. Let's not get the Capitol any dirtier than it is. We are fussing all the time now in hearings about the lack of neatness in the Capitol Grounds and the Capitol automobiles and things of that kind.

DESIRABILITY OF COMPARATIVE DATA

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not arguing for a dirtier Capitol, but I am arguing for information on which we can decide whether or not to spend this $2.4 million. I think if we can get information so we can compare the cost here with the cost of maintaining the other buildings, Government or private, it would be helpful, and apparently no such information is now available.

Mr. CARAWAY. I do not think you can get a fair comparison between these buildings and any buildings because our people want service

and they get service. I think they get very good service. Downtown, when you ask for something, you might get it today and you might get it tomorrow or you might get it a week from now. We try to take care of all of our requests as soon as possible. If we do not, we hear about it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am prejudiced. I believe that Senators should be given every consideration.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is the way we feel, too.

Senator PROXMIRE. At the same time, I want to know how high it comes. The $2.4 million is rather high. If we can save several hundred thousand dollars by following policies followed in other parts of the Government, the Senate may wish to take some stand on this.

BREAKDOWN OF SENATE EXPENDITURES

Senator MONRONEY. If the Senator will look on page 65 of the breakdowns, we do find a considerable number of bits of information. I believe this was put in the record earlier.

I think at this point it should be put in the record, pages 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69. The furniture repairs, incidentally, are on page 70, and come to $7,500, and general annual repairs to $23,000. The old building is an old building, and you have a considerable amount of repair work that has to go on.

Also, page 71, annual painting charge of $30,000, including the laundry at $10,000.

Page 72, page 73. If you will notice on page 74, "Equipment" appropriation for 1965 was $80,300, and it is reduced to $59,000. We will print that in the record. And replacement of firehose nozzles we have already developed that—down to the replacement of firehoses.

Senator PROXMIRE. Looking over this material, it seems to me that this is expensive, but it is relatively minor compared to the total amount of $2.4 million.

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to get more in this. I am skipping the items we have already discussed.

Page 77, 78, and a tabulation and itemization of this amount on page 79. I believe that will complete that, and I think we will have it available that way for the public to see the breakdown and complete description of this $2.4 million.

(The information referred to follows:)

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 56 years old, having been occupied March 5, 1909. The new building contains approximately 500 offices 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 373 employees is required for 1966 for the care of these 2 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 1966, of 48 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: 96 general laborers, 1 matron, 8 restroom attendants, 100 charwomen, and 5 char-force inspectors; 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 1964, 1965, and 1966. The savings realized in 1964 are also indicated in the table:

	Actual 1964			Estimate 1965			Estimate 1966			Employed February 1965
	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	Number of positions	Man-years	Cost	
Personnel compensation:										
Full-time employment	268	268	$1,631,497	268	268	$1,714,200	268	268	$1,785,000	
Part-time charwomen	105	105	311,705	105	105	320,500	105	105	320,500	
Temporary			17,267			15,000			15,000	
Total, personnel compensation	373	373	1,960,469	373	373	2,049,700	373	373	2,120,500	373
Other objects of expenditures			447,361			552,953			348,200	
Total obligations			2,407,830			2,602,653			2,468,700	
Savings			152,837							
Unobligated balance carried forward			10,316							
Unobligated balance brought forward			(−)10,683			(−)10,316				
Total appropriation or estimate			2,560,300			[1] 2,439,500			2,468,700	
Reappropriation						152,837				

[1] Includes $50,000 pay supplemental in H. Doc. 98.

EXPLANATION OF ITEMS MAKING UP SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

Personnel compensation, increased from $2,074,700 to $2,120,500

The total for "Personnel compensation" for 1965, including $50,000 pay supplemental in H. Doc. 98, is $2,074,700 and covers the salaries of 373 employees, of which 268 are full-time employees and 105 are part-time charwomen. Of the present total of 373 employees, 23 are compensated under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; 287 at prevailing wage rates under Public Law 763, 83d Congress; and 63 under title V of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

For 1966, $2,120,500 is requested for the salaries of 373 employees—an increase of $45,800 over the amount for 1965, explained as follows:

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 287 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 $35,131 is requested for 1966 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 6, 1964, 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 1966 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of $7,749 is requested for 1966 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 $2,920 is requested for 1966 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.

Payment to employees' health benefits fund, $19,500, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 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 1965 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 $99,500 to $108,500

For 1965, $99,500 was allowed. For 1966, $108,500 is requested—an increase of $9,000. 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 1965 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

The regular annual amount of $5,000, the same as allowed for 1965, 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 amount 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 1965 and provides for the necessary materials for refinishing, reupholstering, and other repairs to furniture throughout the two buildings.

General annual repairs, $23,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 and provides for annual repairs to the roof, skylights, 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.

The amount requested also includes an allotment of $8,000 necessary for the maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks, and electrical equipment of the new subway transportation system.

Annual painting, $30,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 and provides for the painting of offices, corridors, and other areas, for the refinishing of woodwork, cleaning marble, and washing corridor walls. The breakdown of the estimate follows:

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 1965 and provides for laundering of bags, pillowcases, couch covers, sheets, nurses' uniforms, window curtains, hand and bath towels, roller towels, dropcloths, mops.

Ice, $1,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 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 and refrigeration systems, increased from $14,000 to $19,700

For 1965, $14,000 was allowed. For 1966, $19,700 is requested—a net increase of $5,700, resulting from a nonrecurring increase of $10,000, partially offset by the omission of a nonrecurring item of $4,300 for 1965 allowed for painting 18 central air-conditioning units in the attic fan rooms of the Old Senate Office Building.

The nonrecurring increase of $10,000 is explained, as follows:

Two of the three compressors supplying refrigerated drinking water for the New Senate Office Building failed during the past year and it was thought that it would be necessary to replace these compressors with new compressors at a cost of $10,000, and funds for such purpose were accordingly included at the time in the 1966 budget. However, after the compressors were dismantled, it was found that they could be repaired; repairs have been made, and the compressors are again in operation. Accordingly, the request for an increase of $10,000 for 1966 is withdrawn. If further failures should occur in the future, it may then be necessary to renew this request at a later date.

The regular annual amount of $9,700 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, regular annual estimate	9,700

Supplies and materials, $60,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 and provides cleaning, plumbing, carpentry, heating, electrical, hardware, toilet, and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the two Senate Office Buildings. The allotment also includes funds for replacing all fluorescent tubes in both buildings over a 2-year period, taking one building each year.

Equipment, decreased from $80,300 to $59,000

The following is a comaprison of the items comprising this estimate:

	Appropriation 1965	Estimate 1966
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 armchairs for offices	3,650	3,650
Typist chairs for offices	1,350	1,350
File cabinets	5,000	5,000
New typewriter desks and flattop desks	6,000	6,000
Replacement of fire hose and fog nozzles		10,000
Fire extinguishers	8,800	
Motion-picture projection equipment	22,500	
Total	80,300	59,000

The items of equipment under which no changes occur are explained as follows:

Annual rugs and floor coverings, $25,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 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 1965 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 1965 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 1965 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 1965 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, $5,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 and provides for the purchase of 5-drawer letter and legal cabinets, and 2-drawer letter and legal file cabinets, conforming to the type of file cabinets presently in use in the new building. The amount requested provides for normal basic needs.

New typewriter desks and flattop desks, $6,000, no change

This is the same as allowed for 1965 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 Buildings, for the fiscal year 1966, amounts to $2,468,700.

Itemization of appropriation request

Standard classification	Estimate, 1965	Estimate, 1966	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
11 Personnel compensation	$2,049,700	$2,120,500	+$70,800
12 Personnel benefits	124,000	133,000	+9,000
25 Other services	125,500	96,200	−29,300
26 Supplies and materials	60,000	60,000	
31 Equipment	80,300	59,000	−21,300
Total, appropriation or estimate	[1] 2,439,500	2,468,700	+29,200

[1] Includes $50,000 pay supplemental in H. Doc. 98.

PERSONNEL FOR WHICH APPROPRIATION CARRIES NO HOUSE COUNTERPART

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you tell me what proportion of your personnel, Mr. Caraway, is engaged in this maintenance work which the House does not have on a comparable basis? Did you say with regard to your furniture and your equipment?

Mr. CARAWAY. I cannot answer questions on the House. I could get that information for you.

Senator PROXMIRE. On page 79, where there is an excellent summary, it appears that supplies and material and equipment are a very modest amount of this, about 90 percent or more than 90 percent is personnel or related to personnel costs and you have a number of people who are engaged in this furniture and repair work. The number would have to be, I should think, 40, 50, 60 people.

Mr. CARAWAY. There are only seven or eight carpenters, four upholsterers, and four or five painter-finishers.

DISCREPANCY IN SENATE AND HOUSE COSTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Then it seems to me there is a very big discrepancy in the costs between the House and Senate.

Mr. CARAWAY. I think someone went into that 3 or 4 years ago.

FURNITURE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Mr. ROOF. We developed something on that some years ago, Senator, and the biggest item of difference was furniture, maintenance, and repair.

SUBWAY PERSONNEL AND MAINTENANCE

Of course, at that time, we had a subway operation which the House did not have and the Old House Office Buildings do not now have.

The House now has only subway cars from the Capitol to the new Rayburn Building which was just recently opened. Those are the two large items.

Senator PROXMIRE. There are only eight or nine people involved in the subway operation.

Senator MONRONEY. There are a lot of repairs to the subway.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then you have a regular repairman on duty in addition to the operators.

Mr. ROOF. You have operators, plus in the Senate you have three mechanics. That is offset somewhat now on the House side. You have one subway over there where you have two here.

INSTALLATION OF GLASS WINDSHIELDS

Senator MONRONEY. Our one is longer to a considerable degree than the Rayburn one.

I wish you could find out on behalf of our lady Members how much it would cost to install the glass windshields.

Mr. CARAWAY. We have already asked that that be done.

Senator MONRONEY. I understand from the lady Members of the Senate that the House protects their hair—and I notice all the passengers generally are trying to avoid getting windblown.

Mr. RUBEL. Mr. Chairman, that has been a persistent complaint ever since the Senate subway went into operation. The so-called windshields on the Senate subway cars are 15 inches high. We made the windshields on the House subway cars as high as practicable. They are 27 inches high. It has made an improvement but I happened to ride in the House car yesterday behind a lady and she still was holding her hair in place. You can't eliminate the draft entirely. The higher windshields are an improvement, but they are not eliminating the drafts 100 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. Blowing hair is one thing I don't have to worry about, but it seems to me the only way you could solve it satisfactorily would be a bubbletop. Only two or three people can ride in front and if you have a Senator or Senator's wife riding there then everybody behind is not helped much by the windshield. Would a bubbletop be very expensive?

Mr. RUBEL. We have thought of the bubbletop. There are several practical problems connected with such an installation.

First of all, it is necessary to have high openings in the bubbletop so that people can enter the car. That introduces wide spaces for air to come in and that alone would defeat part of the gain derived from a bubbletop.

The other problem is the need for making periodic adjustments or repairs on the Senate subway cars, I am sure you have observed us doing that many time. We have to raise the cars on the hydraulic lifts in the Senate terminal. That would require the removal of the bubbletop, increasing the length of service interruptions.

Senator MONRONEY. Perhaps it would be better to advocate a style of windblown bobs for lady Members.

Mr. RUBEL. I hope you will do that.

SENATE AND HOUSE PERSONNEL COMPARISON

Mr. CARAWAY. On the personnel for the House in comparison to the Senate, does that include all three buildings?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, it does.

Senator MONRONEY. This is just the housekeeping maintenance.

Mr. ROOF. The House recently has voted in effect not to put operators on the elevators in the Rayburn Building except to a very limited extent. So, to that extent, the operations are not comparable.

Senator MONRONEY. But you could have operators on the two other House Office Buildings. You have more elevators, I would think, in those two buildings than you have in the——

Mr. HENLOCK. Twenty in the two Old House Office Buildings and fourteen in the Senate Office Buildings.

POLICE MIDNIGHT SHIFT

Senator MONRONEY. So you would have hand-operated elevators in a large majority of the cases.

Do you have a report on the police situation?

Mr. CHEATHAM. I have just recently checked. For the two Senate Office Buildings the 3:30 to midnight shift, we have one lieutenant and one sergeant. Neither of those is a patronage man. They have the two buildings to supervise plus the immediate sidewalks and nearby parts of the grounds, so they don't sit constantly in either of the two guardrooms.

From midnight or 11:30 until 7:30 in the morning, we have only one sergeant supervising the two buildings. He is not a patronage man.

The shortest of these three men, as far as tenure of service, is 5 years.

Of course, there are times when these men are on leave, sickness, or vacation, when substitutes have to relieve them who have less term of service.

I would like to explain that the requirements are so heavy in the daytime that that is all we can afford to have on this more quiet shift.

POLICE INSTRUCTIONS AND WATCHMAN TRAINING

Another explanation, the police have not been completely trained by the Architect's experts and told that they must shoulder the entire responsibility about that board. They know what the board is for and watch it but do not know exactly how to use it.

Senator MONRONEY. What do they do during the long hours? Can't they be trained? I think you should have a manual of what their duties are and one of the two members that sit there—and I would think it would be wise to have two on duty for each building all night long and they would be trained watchmen as well as policemen. I doubt seriously that you need the policeman qualifications as much as you need watchman qualifications.

Mr. CHEATHAM. There is a printed manual and the regulations are quite extensive. What I mean about the experience, nobody on the police force is able to train policemen how to operate that. That would take someone from the Architect's technical force to train them.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Senator MONRONEY. Let's get together. I think that is no problem. I think we should be able to feel that the people of the United States and the Senate can feel confident that these buildings which represent $50 or $75 million and a great deal more in sentiment are properly safeguarded by not only the man in the plumbing shop who might be very able but also by competent police watchmen.

Mr. CHEATHAM. We agree heartily with you.

Senator MONRONEY. The Appropriations Committee will write Mr. Duke, instructing him that we will have one on each building for the long period that these buildings are closed each night and with proper instructions from the Architect's people and proper instructions from the Metropolitan Police on how to police, how to conduct their police-guard duty. While one is in the guardroom, they should be moving at times within the building to see if there is anything going on as there are in almost all hotels and office buildings that I know anything about.

Mr. CHEATHAM. We have men in the guardroom to answer the phones all the time. I was speaking of the nonpatronage type in answer to your question.

Senator MONRONEY. I am speaking of nonpatronage, too. This is the kind of job where you have to have people who are going to be on it and make a career out of it.

Mr. CHEATHAM. We appreciate your constant endeavors to help us improve the police force.

Senator MONRONEY. It takes continued career service at least for your hard cadre of service for protection of Capitol Hill.

Mr. CHEATHAM. With 82 percent of the police force turning over each year, they don't gain much experience.

CURRENT ANALYSIS OF SENATE AND HOUSE EXPENDITURES

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask Mr. Roof or Mr. Caraway if you will provide for the committee, if the chairman wants to put it in the record, some up-to-date analysis of the study you made some 3 or 4 years ago comparing the House and Senate?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is the House and Senate Office Buildings.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. We will bring that up to date.

(The analysis requested follows:)

Comparison of costs of maintenance, repair, and operation of the 2 Senate office buildings with the 3 House office buildings, based on fiscal year 1966 budget estimates [1]

Gross square footage:		
3 House office buildings (excluding garage space)		2,647,000
2 Senate office buildings (excluding garage space)		1,290,000
Total square footage		3,937,000
This is a ratio of 33 percent for Senate office buildings and 67 percent for House office buildings or a 1-to-2 ratio.		
Total budget figures:		
House office buildings	$4,090,000	
Less garage operating costs	260,000	
		$3,860,000
Senate office buildings	2,468,700	
Less garage operating costs	24,000	
		2,444,700
Applying the 1-to-2 ratio mentioned above, the following computation results:		
Senate office buildings		2,444,700
House office buildings (½×$3,860,000)		1,930,000
Basic difference to be accounted for (Senate in excess of House)		514,700
Explanation of major differences:		
Furniture: The Senate figure carries provision for new furniture, carpets, file cases, etc., when required and the repair and maintenance of such items. The budget for these items on the House side is carried in the budget of the Clerk of the House (not the Architect of the Capitol)		+160,000
Laundry: Senate figure includes all laundry services; House figure only laundry of hand towels		+7,700
Subway systems: Senate has, in effect, 2 subways to maintain and operate; House only 1 (from Capitol to Rayburn Building)		
Senate costs	$87,053	
House costs	49,444	
		+37,609
Restroom attendants: Senate carries 8 statutory female attendants in charge of ladies' restrooms; House carries 5 such jobs paid from wage board schedule.		
Senate costs	$40,040	
House costs	21,055	+18,985
Barbers: Senate carries 6 jobs at administrative rate of $2,258 per man, as supplement to income collected by barbers; House carries 8 jobs paid under wage board schedule.		
Senate costs	$13,548	
House costs	[2] 38,168	−24,620
Overtime: Senate overtime and holiday costs have historically run slightly higher than similar costs in the House. We believe this is due essentially to the Senate's more frequent evening sessions. At the present time, the Senate budget estimate for overtime and holiday is running about 3.23 percent in excess of the rate in the House office buildings. Applied to the basic salaries involved, this accounts for a differential of		+41,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparison of costs of maintenance, repair, and operation of the 2 Senate office buildings with the 3 House office buildings, based on fiscal year 1966 budget estimates [1]—Continued

Explanation of major differences—Continued

Personnel in general: Total number of positions for the Senate office buildings is budgeted as 373. If there are deleted those positions already accounted for in this analysis, such as cabinetmakers, finishers, upholsterers, etc., required in the Senate and not in the House office building budget, we delete 43 positions, leaving a total of 330 for the Senate office buildings.

The House office buildings total number of positions budgeted is 679. If there are deleted those positions already accounted for in this analysis as being different from Senate requirements (the large garage attendant force, more barbers, etc.), 63 positions are deleted, leaving a total of 616 for the House office buildings.

COMPARISON

Senate office buildings	330	
House office buildings	616	
On the 1-to-2 ratio, the Senate total positions would be ½ of 616, or 308, as opposed to 330, a difference of 22 positions. Averaged at $6,000 a year (including overtime), this differential amounts to		+132,000

We believe that this difference is due essentially to (1) the fact that the Rayburn Building is new, only recently occupied, not requiring the amount of upkeep proportionately as the Senate office buildings, and (2) the effect of the furniture item on the whole staff of the Senate office buildings.

Items other than personnel: Similarly because of the newness of the Rayburn Building, requests for supplies, materials, and equipment are not as high, proportionately, as for the older Senate buildings. Total budget for all items, other than personnel for the Senate office buildings is $215,200. By deleting items of furniture, etc., not comparable to the House and already accounted for in this analysis, this total is reduced to a base of $144,200.

The total such figure for the House office buildings is $194,400. By deleting items not comparable to the Senate and already accounted for in this analysis, this total is reduced to a base of $185,600.

COMPARISON

Senate office buildings	$144,200	
House office buildings	185,600	
On the 1-to-2 ratio, the Senate total would equal ½ of the House total of $185,600, or $92,800, as opposed to $144,200, a difference of		+51,400
Total major differences, Senate over House office buildings		+424,074

[1] As indicated in the heading, this analysis is based on the fiscal year 1966 budget requests.

[2] The House office buildings barbers are being transferred to the Doorkeeper of the House effective July 1, 1965.

NOTE.—The House figures include funds for 48 elevator operators and starters not allowed by House, but left in this analysis for comparative purposes.

Comparative payrolls, 3 House Office Buildings and 2 Senate Office Buildings, June 1965

Position	3 House Office Buildings			2 Senate Office Buildings		
	Number	Grade	Base pay	Number	Grade	Base pay
Superintendent	1	Unclassified	$19,916	1	Unclassified	$18,234
Assistant Superintendent	1	GS-12	10,960			
Do	1	GS-12	10,605	1	GS-12	11,670
Do	1	GS-11	9,240	1	GS-11	9,830
Nurse (emergency room)	1	GS-9	8,935	1	GS-9	8,690
	1	GS-9	8,690	1	GS-9	8,200
	2	GS-9	7,465			
Recreation leader, sports	1	GS-9	8,690			
Head physical therapist				1	GS-10	8,710
Physical therapist				2	GS-9	8,200
				1	GS-9	7,710
Physiotherapy aid	1	GS-5	5,165	1	GS-6	6,245
Laborers	4	W-4	4,742			
Purchasing agent	1	GS-7	7,850			
Service officer	1	GS-9	7,465	1	GS-9	7,955
	1	GS-9	7,220	1	GS-8	7,290
	1	GS-7	7,450	1	GS-7	7,450
	1	GS-7	7,250	1	GS-7	6,850
	3	GS-7	6,250	1	GS-7	6,650
				1	GS-7	6,650
Assistant service officer	3	GS-6	5,690	1	GS-6	6,060
	1	GS-6	6,985			
	1	GS-6	6,060			
	1	GS-6	5,875			
				1	GS-6	6,060
Head, supply division	1	GS-5	5,330			
Service assistant	2	GS-5	5,165	1	GS-5	5,330
	1	GS-4	5,230	1	GS-5	5,330
	1	GS-4	4,930	1	GS-4	4,780
Storekeeper	1	GS-3	4,140			
Assistant clerk (storekeeper)	1	GS-5	5,165			
Clerk	1	GS-4	5,530			
	1	GS-4	4,930			
	1	Unclassified	5,898			
Messenger	2	GS-2	3,805	1	GS-2	4,055
				1	GS-1	3,845
				1	GS-1	3,730
Electrician foreman	1	W-14	8,237	1	W-14	8,237
	1	W-14	7,842			
Assistant electrician foreman	1	W-12	7,530	1	W-12	7,530
	1	W-12	7,176			
Electrician leader	1	W-11	6,864			
Electrician	4	W-10	6,864	6	W-10	6,864
	6	W-10	6,531			
	1	W-8	6,344			
	2	W-8	6,032	2	W-8	6,344
Electrician helper	1	W-5	5,554			
	6	W-5	5,283			
General foreman	1	W-15	8,174			
Assistant general foreman	1	W-14	7,842			
Elevator mechanic foreman	1	W-14	8,237	1	W-14	8,237
Do	1	W-13	7,509			
Assistant elevator mechanic foreman	1	W-12	7,176	1	W-12	7,530
Senior elevator mechanic	1	W-11	6,864	1	W-11	7,218
Elevator mechanic	2	W-10	6,864	2	W-10	6,864
	5	W-10	6,531			
	1	W-9	6,594			
	5	W-9	6,282	1	W-9	6,282
	1	W-8	6,032			
Painter foreman	1	W-13	7,883	1	W-14	8,237
Assistant painter foreman	1	W-11	7,218	1	W-12	7,530
Do	1	W-11	6,864			
Finisher				2	W-10	6,864
Painter	1	W-9	6,594	2	W-9	6,594
Painters	2	W-9	6,282			
Painter's helper	2	W-5	5,283	3	W-5	5,554
Mason foreman				1	W-13	7,883
Head sheet metal worker				1	W-12	7,530
Sheet metal worker leader	1	W-12	7,530			
Do	1	W-12	7,176			
Sheet metal worker	1	W-10	6,531	1	W-10	6,864
	1	W-10	6,531			
	1	W-5	5,283			
Sheet metal helper	1	W-11	7,218	1	W-9	6,282
Mason				1	W-5	5,554
Mason's helper						
General foreman	1	W-17	8,819			

Comparative payrolls, 3 House Office Buildings and 2 Senate Office Buildings, June 1965—Continued

Position	3 House Office Buildings			2 Senate Office Buildings		
	Number	Grade	Base pay	Number	Grade	Base pay
Assistant general foreman	1	W-16	8,486			
Mechanical maintenance foreman				1	W-16	8,902
Air-conditioning foreman	1	W-15	8,174			
Do	2	W-14	8,237			
Assistant air-conditioning foreman	1	W-13	7,509			
Assistant mechanical maintenance foreman.				1	W-13	7,883
Assistant air-conditioning foreman	2	W-12	7,530	1	W-12	7,530
Air-conditioning leader	2	W-11	7,218			
	1	W-11	6,864			
Air-conditioning mechanics	1	W-10	6,864	6	W-10	6,864
	4	W-10	6,531			
Refrigeration mechanic	1	W-10	6,531			
Air-conditioning mechanics	5	W-9	6,594	7	W-9	6,594
	4	W-9	6,282			
Air-conditioning operator	6	W-8	6,032			
Air-conditioning mechanics	2	W-8	6,032			
Refrigeration mechanic	1	W-8	6,032			
Heating room attendant	6	W-8	6,344	9	W-8	6,344
	6	W-8	6,032	1	W-8	6,032
Heating room helper	2	W-5	5,554			
	6	W-5	5,283			
Steamfitter-plumber foreman	2	W-14	8,237	1	W-13	7,883
Steamfitter-plumber leader	1	W-11	7,218			
Steamfitter-plumber	4	W-10	6,864	3	W-10	6,864
Plumber foreman	1	W-13	7,509			
Assistant plumber foreman	1	W-11	6,864			
Plumber leader	1	W-10	6,531			
Plumbers	7	W-9	6,282			
Plumber's helper	3	W-5	5,283			
Subway mechanic foreman	1	W-13	7,509	1	W-14	8,23
Assistant subway mechanic foreman				1	W-12	7,530
Subway mechanic	1	W-11	6,864	1	W-11	7,218
Subway car operator	5	W-5	5,283	6	W-5	5,554
				3	W-5	5,283
Plasterer	1	W-11	6,864			
Plasterer's helper	1	W-5	5,283			
Carpenter foreman	1	W-13	7,883			
Carpenter leader	1	W-11	7,218			
Do	1	W-11	6,864			
Carpenter	3	W-9	6,594			
Do	4	W-9	6,282			
Carpenter's helper	1	W-5	5,554			
Do	3	W-5	5,283			
Cabinetmaker foreman				1	W-14	8,237
Assistant cabinetmaker foreman				1	W-12	7,530
Cabinetmaker				5	W-10	6,864
				1	W-10	6,531
				1	W-8	6,344
Labor forewoman	1	W-10	6,864	1	W-9	6,594
	1	W-10	6,531			
Forewoman (charforce)	3	W-7	6,074			
	5	W-7	5,782			
Part-time charforce inspectors				5	W-4	(1)
Part-time charwoman	173	W-2	(2)	100	W-2	(2)
Labor foreman	1	W-9	6,594	1	W-9	6,594
	1	W-9	6,282			
				1	W-8	6,344
Assistant labor foreman	1	W-7	6,074	1	W-7	6,074
	1	W-7	5,782			
Labor leader	1	W-6	5,803	3	W-6	5,803
Labor foreman	3	W-5	5,283			
Labor leader	2	W-5	5,554	1	W-7	6,074
Laborer	16	W-4	4,971	5	W-5	5,554
	24	W-4	4,742	1	W-5	5,283
	29	W-3	4,202	33	W-4	4,971
	12	W-2	3,848	1	W-4	4,742
	12	W-2	3,661	33	W-3	4,410
	22	Unclassified	4,316	12	W-3	4,202
Female attendants (restrooms)	5	W-2	3,661	8	Unclassified	5,005
Female attendant (ladies gym)	1	W-2	3,661			
Male attendants (barbers)				6	Unclassified	2,258
Barbers	1	GS-2	4,805			
	1	GS-2	4,680			
	1	GS-2	4,430			
	1	GS-2	4,055			
	4	GS-2	3,805			

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative payrolls, 3 House Office Buildings and 2 Senate Office Buildings, June 1965—Continued

Position	3 House Office Buildings			2 Senate Office Buildings		
	Number	Grade	Base pay	Number	Grade	Base pay
Elevator starter	1	W-6	5,803			
	4	W-6	5,533			
Elevator operators	112	Unclassified	4,316	48	Unclassified	4,316
Head upholsterer				1	W-13	7,883
Upholsterer				2	W-10	6,864
				1	W-9	6,594
Garage attendant foreman	1	W-9	6,282			
Do	1	W-8	6,344			
	1	W-8	6,032			
Garage attendant leader	1	W-6	6,073			
	7	W-6	5,533			
Garage attendant	1	W-5	5,554	1	W-4	4,971
	1	W-4	4,971	3	W-3	4,410
	24	W-4	4,742			
	6	W-3	4,410			
Total positions and base pay	679		3,269,500	373		1,824,015
Pay above the stated annual rate			10,500			5,000
Temporary employment			15,000			15,000
Overtime and holiday pay			331,000			240,485
Night differential			55,000			36,000
Grand total	679		3,681,000	373		2,120,500

[1] $2.32 per hour.
[2] $1.81 per hour.

CLEANING OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Senator MONRONEY. Incidentally, Mr. Cheatham has worked as General Counsel in the National Capital Planning Commission. He has information on the cleaning practices of the downtown buildings. I think it would be quite appropriate to have him sit down and detail some of this.

Mr. CHEATHAM. I was General Counsel to the National Capital Planning Commission housed in the new Interior Department Building cleaned by General Services Administration. My wastebasket sometimes went a week between emptyings and my floor was seldom, if ever, swept. I would say about once a month, and once a year the floor was polished; the windows were washed maybe once every 2 years, and the ashtrays usually were emptied 5 nights a week but not always and never washed——

Senator PROXMIRE. Were they emptied into the wastebasket?

Mr. CHEATHAM. When they were cold emptied into the wastebasket. It was very difficult to register any complaint because in our own building there was seldom, if ever, anybody from General Services Administration on hand in the daytime to register the complaint to and then if you telephoned General Services Administration regional office that was always too far away from our point of activity in our own building.

Senator MONRONEY. My experience with the offices in the Federal building in Oklahoma City is that we have as good service in the General Services Administration there as we could possibly have.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think this is true in the Madison Federal Building and also in Milwaukee.

Was this a war period when you were in?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir. April 1952 to January 1956.

CLEANING OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator MONRONEY. We will ask the Superintendent of Buildings of the Senate Office Buildings to get the procedure on cleaning, what is the assignment for charwomen for the cleanup numbers that compare so that we will have something in the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think it would be helpful to know what they do, in other words, if they do empty the wastebaskets and clean the floors and how often the floor is cleaned and waxed.

Senator MONRONEY. I would say our office buildings justify no complaint as far as being untidy or lack of attention. I think they do a pretty good job. Don't you find that?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed, and I had some pretty good experience with it because I slept in my office for 7 weeks.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I think you may find what is the rule and what is the practice are two different things. The rule may set up strict rules about cleaning every day or every other day. The actual practice may be more along what Mr. Cheatham outlined.

(The information requested follows:)

CLEANING PRACTICES

Senate Office Building.—The Architect's forces thoroughly clean each office, committee space, and toilet daily, 5 days a week. Thorough cleaning includes vacuuming carpets in carpeted areas, mopping tiled areas, dusting furniture, emptying ashtrays and wastepaper baskets. On the sixth day (Friday) they dust, empty ashtrays and wastepaper baskets.

Each cleaning lady takes care of an average of 13 to 14 rooms or about 6,000 to 6,500 square feet of space during a 6-hour night. The areas include Senators' offices, toilets within the suites, and similar areas in the committee spaces.

Corridors are dry mopped once daily and buffed one or two times a week, depending on traffic in areas involved.

General Services Administration.—A representative, Mr. Faulkner, of GSA advised Mr. Caraway, Superintendent of Senate Office Building, that GSA practices are:

General work offices—dusted, ashtrays and wastepaper baskets emptied daily. One laborer covers 21,000 square feet in an 8-hour day in performing these duties. Offices thoroughly cleaned once a week.

Executive offices—thoroughly cleaned daily.

Corridors—dry mopped once daily; buffed once a week.

Red Coats, Inc.—A private firm in the business of cleaning offices on a contract basis, advised that they thoroughly clean each office daily; that each laborer is expected to clean about 10,000 square feet of area in 8 hours.

PARKING SPACES FOR CAPITOL VISITORS

Senator MONRONEY. I have received a letter from Mr. Duke, to which he attached a letter from Senator Tydings, of Maryland, concerning more spaces for parking automobiles for use by tourists and other visitors on Capitol Hill. Mr. Duke proposes for the committee's consideration that the committee might wish to consider constructing a building containing several floors of automobile parking.

I will insert the letter in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: A year ago when your subcommittee had under consideration the legislative appropriation bill, 1965, you and other members expressed an interest in making available more spaces for parking automobiles for use by tourists and other visitors seeking to conduct business on Capitol Hill.

In view of that, I am submitting a letter I received a few days ago from Senator Joseph D. Tydings who is of the opinion that more parking should be available for the public, and especially enough to accommodate families and occasional guests of Senators.

It may be that your committee might wish to consider constructing a building of suitable appearance to harmonize with the Capitol Hill buildings, having the interior of it designed for several floors of automobile parking. A great many clerks of Senators and committee staffs could be transferred from surface areas to such a building if it were constructed and thereby make available a large number of surface spaces. Those could then be placed in two categories—one for the public generally and the other under some reserved system for Senators to offer special guests.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1965.

Hon. JOSEPH D. TYDINGS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for your letter of May 28, 1965, expressing the difficulty experienced by members of your family and special guests in locating a place to park their automobiles as most of the areas in the Capitol Grounds are designated "Parking by Permit Only." I appreciate fully the situation and realize it is one of the most difficult problems on Capitol Hill.

Most all of the spaces, both in the garages and on the grounds, have been divided and assigned to Senators and committee chairmen who designate, respectively, the members of their staffs who are to use them. Also, a large number of spaces on the street are assigned to members of the four press media who regularly cover the Senate every day. A small number of spaces are available for visitors, but the quantity of those is virtually de minimis in comparison to the demand.

Last year when the legislative appropriation bill, 1965, was pending before the Committee on Appropriations, some of its subcommittee members voiced in the open hearings an interest in providing more spaces for the public. In view of that, I am submitting a copy of your letter to the subcommittee for its consideration in connection with the current bill for the next fiscal year.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. DUKE, *Sergeant at Arms.*

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
May 28, 1965.

Hon. JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate
The Capitol Building.

DEAR JOE: I have been asked on several occasions what kind of parking facilities are available for my family, personal friends, and important guests who visit me in Washington.

Though this is not an everyday occurrence the proximity of my office to these Maryland guests makes it easier for them to drive rather than employ another mode of transportation. They find upon arrival here parking areas all designated, "Parking by Permit Only."

Would you please advise me what accommodations could be made only on a temporary basis.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter, I am,

Sincerely,

JOSEPH D. TYDINGS.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOUSE GARAGES

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Stewart, do you have any comments to make with respect to the parking situation on Capitol Hill? Will not the situation be greatly relieved with the additional spaces in the Rayburn Building and the two underground garages being constructed on the House side?

Mr. STEWART. We are constructing underground garages for 1,275 cars in squares 637 and 691 on the House side, and have 1,600 parking spaces for automobiles in the Rayburn Building.

Insofar as the street parking is concerned, my office has never been involved with that. That is within the jurisdiction of the House Sergeant at Arms on the House side and Senate Sergeant at Arms on the Senate side, but in the garages we now have a terrific demand for parking.

On the 1st of November of this year, the House Office Building Commission will have available additional ground in square 639 for parking, south of the Rayburn Building. The plans are to raze the buildings in that square and prepare the square as a parking lot for automobiles.

There is no doubt about it that the people who come here want to park near the Capitol and office buildings. If I may, I would like to cite just one little experience.

PARKING SPACE DEMAND AT TIME OF RAYBURN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

At the time the Rayburn Building was authorized and was under construction, there was quite a demand for parking space because we eliminated one of the large outdoor parking areas over there in order to start our construction. The late Speaker Rayburn had me go down into the Southwest and look around to see whether any of those blocks that the Redevelopment Land Agency had cleared could be used for parking by the legislative branch. I found out, through informal discussion, that effort would be made to see if some arrangements might be worked out. The Speaker had me conduct an informal study among the people who were clamoring for parking space. I asked them this question: If parking space could be provided just three blocks away from the House office buildings, what would be their reaction to using such parking space in the event we were to provide bus service from such parking space to the various office buildings and back again? Out of the first 100 contacted, only 3 of them said they would be willing to use that arrangement so we quit right there.

Senator MONRONEY. Just 3 out of the 100?

Mr. STEWART. Just 3 out of the 100 said they would ride a bus from the parking lot.

RESERVATION OF CAPITOL PLAZA FOR VISITOR PARKING

Senator MONRONEY. We have a very serious problem and I believe in furnishing as much parking space as we can for our employees. It is not an automatic situation where everybody working on Capitol Hill has his own private parking. Parking is a privilege and not a right and I do feel very strongly and I believe the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin will agree with me that we have to open up some parking space on a revolving basis for our visitors who come here from thousands of miles away. They are hopelessly denied the right to see their Capitol because they have to leave their car perhaps at the motel or at the hotel garage and take a taxicab or a limousine to come up on Capitol Hill to see their Capitol, and I think this Capitol Plaza that we have out in front should be cleared if possible of permanent parking rights and the space for visitors parking be created there. I don't know of any other capitol in the country that does not provide for some visitor parking.

PARKING COST

Senator PROXMIRE. I am inclined to sympathize with the notion that you clear the area and permit tourists to park there, but I am deeply concerned with the costs that have been discussed on the floor sometimes by Senator Douglas, the cost of underground parking and other parking and he has compared the cost per parking place and it seems to me whereas it is $2,000 or $3,000 in Grant Park in Chicago, the estimates here are many times that and the overall burden on the general taxpayer for building additional parking facilities——

Senator MONRONEY. I mean that you are creating these facilities now. As you do it, pick up the parking rights that people undoubtedly have in the Capitol Plaza and round up the reserved spaces that you can around here and utilize them. In other words, let's not make this extra parking for another echelon of Government employees out here.

Cars come in and park all day long and four or five tourists could very well be accommodated during the day.

Senator PROXMIRE. One possibility would be to put in parking meters.

SURFACE PARKING JURISDICTION

Mr. STEWART. Senator, when I spoke, I spoke as one who has no charge or supervision over any of the surface parking.

Senator MONRONEY. Aren't you glad?

Mr. STEWART. They are under the two Sergeants at Arms.

Senator MONRONEY. We have inserted in the record Mr. Tydings' letter, which is a very fine letter, calling attention to the need for adequate space for people to park when they come here. I know it is embarrassing to me and I am sure it is to Senator Proxmire and others who have our constituents say they would like to come to Capitol Hill but they never can find a place within six or seven blocks in which to park.

SCREENING PARKING AREAS WITH FOLIAGE

We have other land available. Have you ever explored landscaping the exterior? I think you have some trees around some of this parking. Can you have your landscape gardner plant a shield so that the cars can be screened from the general view by a screen of foliage?

Mr. STEWART. The only open parking space I can recall on the Senate side is east of the Senate Office Building——

Senator MONRONEY. Northeast.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, of the Senate Office Building. We have trees on the perimeter of that square.

Senator MONRONEY. I think the trees are fine, but I think a shield of foliage around the exterior would help to improve it.

Mr. PINCUS. The parking lots in back of the New Senate Office Building on C and 2d Streets NE. were completely hedged in 2 years ago. On the House side, the paving in the parking lots abut the sidewalks, leaving no area for plant material except the street trees.

Senator MONRONEY. I think all the landscaping around the area could be done for beautification of the Capitol and maybe without exorbitant expense create underground parking because we know how expensive that is from past experience.

I have no further questions at this time.

We will recess the committee until 2 p.m. Monday.

Thank you very much, Mr. Stewart, and your aids for being here.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The committee will stand in recess until 2 p.m. Monday.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., Friday, June 18, 1965, a recess was taken until Monday, June 21, 1965, at 2 p.m.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1965

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

The subcommitte met at 2 p.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Chairman Hayden, Proxmire, Yarborough, Saltonstall, and Young.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

STATEMENTS OF MAX A. NEUWIRTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR; GERARD J. WILKER, SUPERVISORY ACCOUNTANT; B. FRANKLIN HERR, SUPERVISORY ACCOUNTANT; DAVID D. CAHALEN, SUPERVISORY ACCOUNTANT, CIVIL ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING DIVISION; AND OWEN A. KANE, LEGISLATIVE ATTORNEY, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Senator MONRONEY. The committee will be in order.

This afternoon we have witnesses from the General Accounting Office who will testify with respect to the estimate submitted by the Government Printing Office for their building.

Senator Proxmire requested the appearance of these witnesses. So, Senator, you may proceed with your line of questioning.

Is there a statement that you have prepared that you would like to start with?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. I would like to introduce our group here. My name is Max Neuwirth, Assistant Director, General Acounting Office. With me is Mr. Gerard Wilker, supervisory accountant; B. Franklin Herr, supervisory accountant; David Cahalen, supervisory accountant; all of General Acounting Office. We have no statement.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Proxmire, you wanted to interrogate them?

1962 AUTHORIZATION FOR SITE ACQUISITION AND ANNEX CONSTRUCTION

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, I did. I am very grateful for your inviting the General Accounting Office, Mr. Chairman.

Gentlemen, in 1962 Congress authorized an appropriation of $6,450,000 for acquisition of site and construction of the annex to the Printing Office. This was to construct a four-story and basement addition to the Government Printing Office. Public Printer Blattenberger referred to, and I quote, "A report from the Comptroller General of the United States based on the study made by the staff of the General Accounting Office."

Are you familiar with that?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. No, sir.

Mr. HERR. Yes, I am.

THE 1965 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator PROXMIRE. My question in relation to that is, Did the staff of the General Accounting Office make a similar or separate study in connection with the present request for approximately $50 million for a new Government Printing Office?

Mr. HERR. We did not make a similar study.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does this study differ?

Mr. HERR. The first study related to moving materials in a warehouse. I am not too familiar with the details of the study but I do know that we made a study on the movement of materials at that time.

THE 1965 LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION HEARINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. I have a reference from the Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1965, page 391. Let me quote it and see if this helps at all:

In July of 1956 the Joint Committee on Printing directed the Public Printer to make a study of the possibility of expanding the North Capitol Street warehouse sufficient to take care of the Government Printing Office paper storage needs.

The Public Printer had a comprehensive study made which disclosed it would be more economical to build a warehouse for storage of paper near the present building complex.

In November of 1957 this study was submitted to the Comptroller General for review in order to determine the accuracy of the computations as well as conclusions reached.

In January 1958 the Comptroller General reported favorably concerning our space needs, the accuracy of our computation, and the improved services to the Government as the result of the proposed expansion.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDIES

That I take it referred to the 1962 appropriation authorization and that was apparently a more comprehensive study.

Mr. HERR. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Was that a study that considered the proposal without accepting any of the facts that had been submitted to the Printer? Did you make your own individual study?

Mr. HERR. We checked the study, prepared by the Government Printing Office. We did not make a separate study.

Senator PROXMIRE. How did that study differ from the one that was made on the 1965 appropriation?

Mr. HERR. We did not go into the detail because of the time limitation.

Senator PROXMIRE. This in 1965 you did not; the latest one you did not?

Mr. HERR. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, I am a little confused because the initial one was for a much smaller amount of money. It was an annex, not a brandnew building. This involved $6 million, not $50 million. There was the same approval by the Printer in both cases. So it would seem to me you would make as comprehensive a study for the second as for the first but you simply were not requested to make it; is that correct?

Mr. HERR. That is correct.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Senator, we are not fully familiar with the prior study. Frankly, we thought we were going to testify on the work done in connection with the 1965 appropriation.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that. I wanted to come to that. Because you had made a study before I wanted to put this in perspective.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. I see.

REQUEST TO GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE RE PROPOSED NEW BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. Now what were you requested to do in connection with the 1965 appropriation?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. In connection with the 1965 appropriation we were requested——

Senator PROXMIRE. Last year was the year we made the appropriation.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. We were requested to review the calculations and information furnished by the Public Printer on potential savings in connection with the proposed new building. We confined ourselves to the information furnished by the Public Printer supplemented by interviews with agency personnel and prepared the letter to the chairman, Joint Committee on Printing under date of June 11, 1964. We limited our review primarily to the information that the Public Printer had at the time.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is the letter dated June 11, 1964, in which you say in the first paragraph:

In response to your request, we have reviewed certain information made available to us by the Government Printing Office to support its contention made before your committee that, if appropriately designed new quarters are built for the Printing Office, its operating expense would be reduced by approximately $3 million a year and the space it presently occupies would have a rental value to the General Services Administration of approximately $1.5 million a year.

(The letter referred to follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 1, 1964.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing,
Congress of the United States.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request, we have reviewed certain information made available to us by the Government Printing Office to support its contention made before your committee that, if appropriately designed new quarters are built for the Printing Office, its operating expenses would be reduced by approximately $3 million a year and the space it presently occupies would have a rental value to the General Services Administration of approximately $1.5 million a year.

We were informed that definite building plans had not yet been prepared for a new Government Printing Office Building. Under these circumstances, the estimating of prospective production expenses is necessarily speculative and to the extent that various persons are involved in preparing the total estimate the

component estimates would be influenced by different ideas as to what facilities and arrangements are desirable. Whether the different views are compatible for final planning has not been determined.

In general, the comparison that indicated a potential difference of $2,984,000 between annual operating costs in the quarters currently occupied and annual operating costs if such operations were carried on in the prospective quarters, gave principal consideration to the increased efficiency and coordination that would be expected if the various activities were carried on in quarters designed especially with this objective in mind. Of special importance would be the advantage of production in a single-level structure rather than in the present multistory structure. The use of elevators for moving materials and products is expected to be largely avoided. Also, the expectation is that the proposed quarters will be surrounded with a protective fence thus limiting entrance to the plant and making possible a considerable reduction in the present guard force.

All the major operating costs of the Printing Office seem to have been considered in preparing the estimate of potential savings, and on the basis of our review of the principal parts of the estimate, we are generally satisfied that the estimates were prepared with care within the limits of information presently available.

The following brief summary indicates the basis of the principal parts of the savings anticipated:

Reduction of labor costs by handling materials in production areas on 1 level instead of on several levels. A reduction of 47 percent of present costs is contemplated	$582,000
Reduction in employee costs required for production in prospective quarters compared with costs in quarters presently occupied. Reduction enabled by improved consolidation and coordination of work	900,000
Reduction of labor costs and other expenses related to handling and managing paper and materials in storage areas	656,000
Reduction in number of elevators and elevator operators and reduction of maintenance and other elevator and conveyor expenses	353,000
Reduction of guards and cleaning personnel and reduced expenses of Superintendent of Document's operations	345,000
Subtotal	2,836,000
Miscellaneous other identified reductions	148,000
Total estimated reduction in operating costs	2,984,000

The rental value of $1.5 million on the space presently occupied by the Government Printing Office is predicated on there being 107,209 square feet suitable for office space, 594,933 square feet for industrial space, and 322,874 square feet for storage space. The annual rental rates of these space areas, as is (before renovation costs), were stated by the General Services Administration to be $3, $1.50, and $1 a square foot, respectively, for a total rental value of $1,537,000. We checked the approximate accuracy of the space areas and the classifications of space, and we received the assurance of a responsible General Services Administration official that the rental rates provided are reasonably conservative under present-day conditions.

The costs of renovating the Government Printing Office building for purposes of the new uses have not been determined.

We trust that the information herein will serve your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

STUDY UNDERTAKING

Senator PROXMIRE. When you say this does this mean that in reviewing the information made available to you, do you appraise the validity of the figures or do you simply check the calculations to see if they add up? What does this review constitute?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. It includes discussing the figures with various officials of the Government Printing Office who were responsible for

the preparation of these figures, reviewing to the extent that we could, in a relatively short time, some of the records that were available to us and of course checking calculations, space computations, and unit costs available. Mr. Cahalen and Mr. Herr worked on this assignment, and can answer any questions on it.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say on the bottom of page 436 in the hearings—

> All the major operating costs of the Printing Office seemed to have been considered in preparing the estimate of potential savings and on the basis of our review of the principal cost of the estimate we are generally satisfied the estimates were prepared with care within the limits of information presently available.

INTEREST ON FUNDS GOVERNMENT WILL BORROW FOR CONSTRUCTION

Now let me ask, I know that this is the way you normally proceed and I am not questioning at all the validity or the capability of the people who did this. But I am concerned about the fact that in this particular calculation, as in many, interest is omitted. Now the fact is that the Federal Government is going to have to go out and borrow $50 million. Is that right or wrong?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. If it is going to appropriate that amount the Government will have to pay 4 percent for that. That is roughly the amount that the money costs now.

Why was that not included as a cost?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Senator, we limited ourselves with the information that was furnished us by the Public Printer, and we confined ourselves to operating costs of the buildings; operating costs as incurred in the present Government Printing Office building with the projected operating costs in the new buildings.

Since interest is not considered in the present operating cost of the Government Printing Office we limited ourselves to the information made available to us by the Public Printer.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, but you say, as I read your letter, all the major operating cost—I see, operating cost. You consider this not to be an operating cost. You gentlemen are experts in finance as well as in many other things. Would you in your best judgment feel that it is appropriate and proper for the Congress in assessing the cost of this kind of operation to take into consideration the fact that it is going to be necessary to borrow $50 million to build this? We are in debt now $320 billion. Is there any other way that we can build this without borrowing money and paying interest on it?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. For the Government as a whole, certainly interest is a factor to be considered, although again we were limiting this primarily to current operating cost and anticipated savings in operating costs in the new Government Printing Office building.

COMPUTATION OF PRESENT BUILDING RENTAL AS SAVINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me get at this another way: If this present building were to be sold for a substantial amount then it seems to me we could simply compute interest on the net figure. But it is not and the rental income on the old building is considered to be one of the savings. Isn't that true, the new rental income we are going to get?

Therefore, since the Government is going to have to procure a new asset, why it is not logical for us to consider as part of the cost the cost of interest which, as I calculated on a diminishing balance basis, would be $1 million a year?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. In fairness, you would also have to consider some amount of interest on the current buildings as well. After all it took Government money to build them, too. Some of these buildings are not too old.

Senator PROXMIRE. When we built it we should have. But my argument is that what you are doing—if you were selling the new building, as I said, and procuring part of the cost of the new building from the old building, then you could compute your interest on the net. But you are holding on to the old building and you are computing the rental returns you are getting by leasing out space in the old building as part of your income.

Therefore, in fairness it would seem to me that there is a financial cost involved here. Not only would any busines have to consider it but I think the Government would have too.

DEPRECIATION FACTOR

Mr. NEUWIRTH. We received the projected savings in operating costs as requested. Depreciation was not considered on either the old or new buildings. If you are going to take all cost factors certainly depreciation is a factor to be considered.

Senator PROXMIRE. I can understand why the argument for depreciation would have less validity if you did compute interest. But if you don't compute interest it seems to me that your depreciation argument is very, very strong indeed.

INCLUSION OF INTEREST IN DAM CONSTRUCTION COST

When we appropriate money for building a dam we do consider the interest cost as part of the cost along with the other costs in computing the cost of that dam operation, isn't that correct?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. I would say yes.

Senaor PROXMIRE. When we compute our benefit-cost ratio the interest cost involved is very, very important, whether it is 2.5 or 3.1, as it is roughly, it makes a big difference.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. So in this kind of operation it would seem to me that the interest cost would be a significant figure. But you were asked for the operating cost, that is all you were asked to respond to, that is what you did.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. That is correct.

ONLY OPERATING COSTS OF OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS CONSIDERED

Senator PROXMIRE. As far as you are concerned, you would have no position on whether interest should be included or not. Am I fair or is that accurate or not?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. As an office policy interest is considered as a cost to the Government overall. If someone asked for the total cost of a building we would have to consider interest on that investment as a

cost. However, in this case we were comparing the current operating costs in the old buildings with projected operating costs.

Senator PROXMIRE. The question that faces the Congress is: Shall we build the building or not? If we do build the building there are certain economies involved but there are also certain costs. If we do build the building we certainly are going to have to go somewhere to get this additional $50 million. If we get that money we have to pay for it. Therefore, it seems to me from an overall standpoint you should consider it.

I think I have explored this point sufficiently. Let me proceed.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE CAPABILITY

If the General Accounting Office had been requested to make the kind of study in 1965 that was made for the annex, would you have done so? Would you have felt qualified to do so? Would you have proceeded to do it?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. I did not quite get that question.

Senator PROXMIRE. As I established in my conversation with Mr. Herr a little earlier, there was a different kind of study, as I understand it, a more comprehensive study made in connection with the 1962 appropriation.

My question is: Would a similar study have been conducted by your office now if it had been requested or would there have been technical reasons or other reasons why you could not have made that study now?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. If it means going into the construction type of equipment, and so forth, I seriously doubt whether we would be in a position to, if that is what you mean. On the other hand, comparison of costs, projected costs, we probably could.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not going to explore this deeply because maybe one question can indicate how far you can go. The printing industry has made a charge that a building that could do this Government printing business could be constructed for a good deal less money, maybe $25 million or $30 million. Could that kind of contention be determined by you?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You could not?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why not? Why could you not discuss this with the printing people and find out what kind of additional cost the Government would have that the industry does not have and make allowance for it? You are not equipped to do that?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Again, if it means getting into types of machinery, certain types of construction, I think unless we got some technical help I seriously doubt that we would be in a position to come up with a proper answer.

COMPUTATION OF ELEVATOR RENOVATION COST AS SAVING

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask you a technical question in connection with this.

As I understand it, one of the savings that is provided in the printer's estimate which you seem to approve is the renovation of the elevators. Do you recall that figure?

I think that is in the 1965, the latest study that is referred to in this letter of June 1964, renovation of elevators. This would not have to be done if you moved. Is that correct?

Mr. CAHALEN. What is the question?

Senator PROXMIRE. The question is, Was the saving from not having to expend money on renovation of elevators if you move, include as a savings if you proceeded to build a new plant?

Mr. CAHALEN. Yes; it is in this $353,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. How did you consider that in view of the fact that if GPO abandoned the old plant they are going to have to renovate the elevators if another tenant is going to occupy the building and use it?

Mr. CAHALEN. That was not an established fact. The reason for renovating elevators was because of the heavy industrial use of the Government Printing Office.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would these elevators in their present form be usable for other purposes?

Mr. CAHALEN. They possibly could be.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you have alternative purposes for which these elevators in their present form could be used?

Mr. CAHALEN. For passengers.

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, the question is that for most purposes these elevators would not be satisfactory, for an office building or purposes of that sort, although they may be all right for a printing establishment. But for any modern use they would have to be renovated. Certainly for most commercial purposes you would have to spend quite a bit of money. At any rate, you did not go into that particular detail as far as justifying the amount of rental you get per square foot?

Mr. CAHALEN. No.

REVISED STATUTES, SECTION 3709, AND NEGOTIATED CONTRACTING PROCEDURE

Senator PROXMIRE. Now let me proceed on an entirely different part of this. I understand that under 3709 of the Revised Statutes it is essential that at least three bids be taken before a contract is let. How are exceptions made in the case of negotiated contracts? I understand this would be a negotiated contract. Do you have any information on that?

Mr. CAHALEN. No.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. We don't have any information on that. I am sorry.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you know before a negotiated contract is awarded it is customary to examine the capability and capacity of others to accomplish the task?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. It is; yes.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask you this: In the testimony before the committee on June 15 the statement was made by the General Services Administration that a contract in the amount of $2.5 million

had been negotiated and was awaiting signature. This contract has been negotiated with Charles T. Main Co., which is a company that stated to the committee the study of the feasibility of remaining at the present location was not necessary.

Now this is not on the record but I am asking this question to find out if the General Accounting Office knows whether a contract has been negotiated with Charles T. Main Co.

Mr. CAHALEN. No.

Senator PROXMIRE. This should have been phrased as a question and not as a statement of fact because I am trying to explore the matter and find out if it is true.

You don't know what category this would fall into as far as negotiations are concerned or the necessity for requiring three bids to be taken?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. We have not looked into this, sir.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE COMPETENCY

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask you if you feel that you would be in a stronger position to give us an evaluation of whether the Government is wise in spending this money if you could make a more comprehensive investigation than you have made.

What you did apparently was to check the operating costs, talk with the people in the Printing Office who are the experts, and satisfy yourselves that they were, as far as could be made certain, competent, honest appraisals. But you did not include financial cost such as interest and you did not go into the negotiation angle of it; is that correct?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Yes; that is so.

Senator PROXMIRE. You could have gone a little further. You could not go all the way, apparently, to answer the question that I asked earlier on whether or not spending $50 million on this kind of building was wise or not.

You say you are not competent to do that?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. There is really not enough information available at this stage.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now before the Congress spends $50 million should we not get that information and make it available? If that information is not available I am wondering how wise we are to proceed with this immense expenditure.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Generally speaking, I would say that this is a matter of congressional policy. As you know, the General Accounting Office is very happy to do whatever a congressional committee wants to us to do. Most of our work, however, is on a postaudit basis, after a contract has been let and expenditures made. We can make an evaluation of management operations through review of records, documentation, and interviews with agency officials and establish whether the intent of the Congress has been carried out and whether the funds were spent efficiently and economically. We are not in a position to do this in a situation of this type. I believe this is a matter of congressional policy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator yield for a question?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed.

BUILDING REPORT BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Most respectfully I think the answer to your question would be, if you believe that this question is going to come up again another year if we didn't grant it this year it would be perfectly proper to put in our report or in the form of a separate resolution or part of the bill that the General Services Administration give a report on this subject before the next session. The General Services Administration is the department that does the building and it would have a better method of assessing the cost than the General Accounting Office in my opinion.

Senator MONRONEY. Would it not also be a fact, Senator Saltonstall, that if we abandon the job of the General Accounting Office doing auditing and coming up with specific figures and putting them into the business of estimating we are going to lose a lot of the character of the General Accounting Office?

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would be my feeling.

Senator PROXMIRE. I did not get that, I am sorry.

Senator MONRONEY. That if we abandon the hard rule of coming up with exact, audited expenditures and put them in the business of estimating we will be doing a disservice to their general role in Government. I think what the Senator has said that the building agency of Government is the General Services Administration.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes. I am not making any case for that. I want to determine precisely what this letter meant that they wrote in June 1964, try to put it in the proper perspective so that I can evaluate the information and determine how much weight we can give to it. I think these gentlemen have been helpful.

Senator MONRONEY. To get them to go back and substitute for the General Services Administration in estimating cost would lead to a trend that we want on military installations and almost every kind of new building, like the Patent Office Building and a lot of others.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do I understand, Senator Saltonstall, and you, Mr. Chairman, to say that we want this but the way to get it is to have the GAO do it?

BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN

Senator MONRONEY. To write it into the bill if you want to postpone action this year and for them to come up with a doublecheck as to the cost per square foot. Today we don't know how many square feet will be used by the Printing Section, how much in the warehouse or stock storage, how much in the document storage, and how much in the Superintendent of Documents' office and the shipping rooms that they propose as part of this. I think you would have to have your square footage broken down before anybody could give you very accurate estimation of the per-unit cost out of a four-unit building.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITY

Senator SALTONSTALL. If the Senator will yield, on the bottom of page 2 you see the GAO says that:

Costs of renovating the Government Printing Office building for purpose of the new use have not been determined.

That again in my opinion is the responsibility of the General Services Administration. So that they could estimate the accuracy of the costs of building the new building and putting in the machinery, et cetera, and they could also give an estimate as to the cost of renovating the old building. That is right up the alley of the GSA.

ESTIMATED COST OF MOVING EQUIPMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask you gentlemen from GAO when you considered this $3 million cost for moving the equipment did you have any basis for appraising the validity of that estimate? You consider that was one of the elements of cost, as I understand it.

Mr. CAHALEN. No. We were strictly reviewing the operating cost.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that there is a big powerplant in the Government Printing Office so that if the electricity goes off in Washington they can continue to print Government documents. I imagine that could not be moved, you would have to build a new powerplant at the new site if you had the same kind of service. And to move this equipment, of course, $3 million is a whale of a lot of money. There is a terrific amount of equipment which is very, very costly but you did not consider that at all, only the operating cost.

Mr. CAHALEN. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. That again I think would be in the General Services moving costs rather than in the operating costs which they figured.

LIMITED SCOPE OF REQUEST ON GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Mr. KANE. Mr. Chairman, the request that we received for the review was of a very limited scope so we don't want you to think that we are trying to evade giving any answers.

Senator PROXMIRE. No. I am not being critical at all of you gentlemen. I have the highest regard for you. Certainly nothing I said should be regarded as criticism. I want to see what is meant. You have been completely honest. When I was hot and heavy on interest it was not because I thought you were not responsive to the request made of you but I wanted to see what the policy was and you justified it very well.

BUILDING COST, INCLUDING INTEREST, AMORTIZATION

Here again I think it would be up to us with perhaps the help of the General Services Administration because if you are counting $1.5 million for income, it is either not to take credit for the $1.5 million to charge yourself for the interest rate for the new building because you can't have interest free on both buildings.

Senator HAYDEN. In that regard, Mr. Chairman, how long would it take to amortize the cost of the building if interest at 4 percent is calculated on the Government investment? The way you worked out your figures how long would it take?

Mr. NEUWIRTH. What figure was that again, sir?

Senator HAYDEN. If 4 percent interest was charged, how long would it take to amortize the building, add that to the cost?

Senator PROXMIRE. This would be an additional cost as I calculate it of about $1 million a year. That is 4 percent on a diminishing bal-

ance of a $50 million total $25 mililon average balance. The chairman said you could put that in the record if you want to.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Yes.

(The information requested follows:)

General Services Administration has computed the interest cost on the proposed new building at 4¼ percent to be $11,647,000. Inclusion of this amount would bring the total estimated cost of the proposed new plant to about $58,935,000. Based on GPO's estimated savings of $4,521,000 annually by acquiring the new building it would take about 13 years to amortize this cost.

INTEREST ON ALL DEFICIT APPROPRIATIONS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I don't think you can pick out certain selected items of the Government cost and say we have to figure the cost of that, what interest will be, and not figure the cost on a big missile we build, not figure the cost on the silos we are building for missiles and now abandoning, not figure the cost of interest on all the military construction.

I don't see why one item of Government construction should have the interest charged in and amortized and all the others ignored.

ASSERTION OF PAYMENT THROUGH SAVINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. The answer is that the claim has been made that this building will pay for itself. You are putting all the costs and all the savings down together. Now nobody claims that a battleship or missile or anything like that will begin to pay for itself. This particular building they say will pay for itself.

This particular building they say will pay for itself in 10 years. Maybe with the interest charge it will pay for itself in a longer period of time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think the Government Printing Office is necessary. I don't think it has to pay for itself to have one.

Senator PROXMIRE. That may well be correct. What I am saying is that if you are determining how to expend your money for a printing office one of the things you consider is the cost of the money you have to borrow to build it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If you are considering that, yes.

Senator MONRONEY. The point I made earlier is that you cannot have it both ways. You can't take credit for $1.5 million income from an investment that you are abandoning and then not pay something for the interest charge on the new quarters.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I see the point.

Senator MONRONEY. One or the other has to be dropped out of the formula. Do you not agree to that?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I was absent in the earlier part of the testimony here. I did not hear that point. Yes, if you are going to claim credit, yes. I assumed in this amortization that there was being considered what it would cost if the Government went out and rented a printing office like that, let some private interest build it and rent it.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any further questions?

NEGOTIATED CONTRACT

Senator PROXMIRE. No. I just assume maybe the appropriate agency can find out about this negotiated angle.

Senator MONRONEY. This would be General Services. In the event it is not put in the bill, we decide to postpone it, if that should be the decision of the committee, then we should ask the General Services I think for their report because it would be much more valuable as to the anticipatory cost of the construction and moving and things of that kind.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

I do think it is proper to have the overhead cost such as labor cost come from the General Accounting Office because they are the only ones that have access to that type of figure, the intimate operations of the Government Printing Office. So we have those.

Now we can get the building costs I think and that estimate quite properly and should have it from the General Services Administration.

If there are no further questions, we thank you gentlemen very much for coming up here and giving us the advantage of your studies.

Mr. NEUWIRTH. Thank you.

OFFICE OF THE SERGENT AT ARMS

TELEPHONE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE U.S. SENATE

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. We would like to go over the matter of the telephone which has been under discussion informally last year and this year and we would like to have Mr. Cheatham explain what could be done to help out on the telephone setup.

Mr. CHEATHAM. I am William S. Cheatham, and I am Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, you wish me to present the long-distance material as completely as possible for the record, since little, if any, of last year's discussion went on the record.

Senator MONRONEY. That is correct. We had a proposal last year of the new telephone system, dialing from Washington to your State on the Government-leased line and what do you call it——

Mr. CHEATHAM. The Federal telecommunications service. That term includes more than telephone but we are only talking about long-distance telephones.

Senator MONRONEY. It is an expansion, in other words, the Government buys the WATS service from the telephone company.

Mr. CHEATHAM. More than that, the General Services Administration employs many cables from the telephone company which are leased completely and exclusively for the Government and, in addition, General Services also employs the WATS or wide area telephone service to extend the service to areas beyond the reach of those cables. The combination of the two was what General Services originally offered the Senate over a year ago.

LETTER OF ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator of General Services wrote Mr. Duke on May 19, 1964, on his own initiative without any request from Capitol Hill and proposed to furnish the Senate an almost unlimited telephone service through the FTS. He wrote an identical letter to the House. This Federal telecommunications system supplemented by WATS was offered on a 24-hour basis from the Capital buildings.

(The letter referred to follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1964.

Hon. JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUKE: The Federal Telecommunications System was initially implemented in 1963 to serve the civil agencies of Government. The system provides service to 42 cities. The system was designed to provide improved and extensive communications services to the civil agencies through the utilization of the latest technological developments of the art. It has proven to be most successful not only in handling the day-to-day traffic of the agencies but in providing an emergency capability not previously available. Considerable economies were realized through the centralized and coordinated procurement of services and facilities.

The second phase of the system will be inaugurated on July 6, 1964, and will interconnect some 355 cities. FTS service outgoing from Washington, D.C., will be available to all points in the 48 continuous States on a 24-hour-day, 7-day-week basis.

Relative to the participation of the Members of the Senate in the new system, it is proposed that service be provided to all Members at a cost equal to 75 percent of the existing expenditure for long-distance service. The flat rate so determined will apply for a period of at least 1 year. The existing costs to be used in determining expenditures will include credit card calls and collect calls. There will be no cost involved in terms of added equipment costs.

In order to provide 24-hour coverage for Members when not in Washington, D.C., credit cards will be retained for their use when in travel status or when at their State offices. When such State offices are located in any FTS city, the Member will be able to use the system except after normal working hours when it will be necessary for him to use his credit card.

Since the new service is provided at a flat rate, consideration should be given to the elimination of person-to-person calling.

In summary, GSA proposes to provide for all Senate needs for long-distance service to the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. The FTS service, as proposed, will meet all your needs as well as commercial service and at the same time will afford a considerable saving.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD L. BOUTIN, *Administrator.*

UNLIMITED LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. This is a year old.

Mr. CHEATHAM. It is a year old. In this letter he refers to the availability of 355 cities to which we could have this completely unlimited long-distance service at a flat cost of 75 percent of what we were then

paying the telephone company for the Senate's average monthly long-distance bill.

Before the committee met last year to consider this offer GSA increased the 355 cities to almost any place in the continental United States. Their offer did not include any service to Hawaii and Alaska.

GSA representatives informally promised to extend the period over 2 years instead of 1 year during which the Senate would be charged only 75 percent of its current C. & P. long-distance bill.

Now when we presented Mr. Boutin's communication, and other details that we received in oral conferences, to this committee, you gentlemen felt that we ought to have some means of controlling this through an accountability record. If there were not some system of control, it would run unreasonably wild and the General Services would either come back to the Sergeant at Arms and say at the end of the second year we must raise you fivefold or tenfold because we could not anticipate such wide use, or that General Services would appear before its own Subcommittee on Appropriations and ask for extra money.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT, 1965

So this committee in its report accompanying the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1965, on page 4, set forth the following, which I will submit for the record.

Senator MONRONEY. Go ahead and read it.

Mr. CHEATHAM (reading):

> The Sergeant at Arms presented information to the committee with respect to the unlimited use of leased long-distance telephone lines of the General Services Administration being made available to the Senate. The General Services Administration greatly expanded its Federal Telecommunications System on July 1, 1964. This information came to the attention of the committee very recently, affording insufficient time to make a careful study of its many details. The committee believes that the proposal should be examined thoroughly and recommends that the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate make a thorough study into the possibility of these leased lines being made available for the use of Senators.
>
> It is also recommended that the Committee on Rules and Administration make a study with respect to telephone costs in the offices of the Senators in their home States. It has been reported that the amount available for this purpose is entirely insufficient.

May I hand this to the reporter for his convenience?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

LETTER OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. CHEATHAM. Shortly after the committee's report was filed Mr. Duke wrote Administrator Boutin on September 11, 1964, and enclosed a letter dated July 21, 1964, to Senator Hayden, chairman of this full committee, which contained an attachment with details. In Mr. Duke's letter to Mr. Boutin dated September 11, 1964, he asked Mr. Boutin to verify in writing all details which Mr. Duke had submitted to the committee; part of which had been furnished only orally by the General Services Administration. I have a few copies of that for the committee.

(The letters referred to follow:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., September 11, 1964.

MR. BERNARD L. BOUTIN,
Administrator, General Services Administration,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BOUTIN: In your letter to me of May 19, 1964, you invited the Senate to take advantage of a substantial savings through the use of the Federal Telecommunications System for official long distance telephone service in lieu of the regular commercial lines currently being used.

Subsequent to your initial proposal a number of details have been developed in meetings and conferences between members of our respective staffs. For instance, your representatives have orally agreed that the annual charge to the Senate would not be increased for at least 2 years instead of 1 as set forth in your letter. Through these conferences your staff members have become aware of several rather unique problems that exist in connection with the legislative branch which are not prevalent in the average executive agency.

Attached is a copy of my presentation to the Senate Committee on Appropriations dated July 21, 1964, which reduced to writing the final understanding reached between members of your staff and mine.

In its report accompanying the legislative appropriation bill, 1965, the Committee on Appropriations indicated it lacked time to carefully study the many details involved and recommended that the Committee on Rules and Administration make such a study. Pursuant to that recommendation the latter committee has requested me to supply it with complete and detailed facts about the operation of FTS to enable it to decide whether or not it will be practical for the legislative branch to use FTS.

I will appreciate it if you will give me a letter confirming my presentation to the Committee on Appropriations which contains a number of commitments from your organization that were made only orally. It will be helpful if you can state specifically that the initial rate basis will continue throughout the first 2 years.

There has been expressed some concern that the volume of legislative branch telephone business would far exceed what you anticipate, if there is no record made of calls, and that you would be forced to increase your charge markedly at the beginning of the third year. Accordingly, I hope you can affirm the tentative promise of your representatives to furnish the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate monthly listings of all calls made by or on behalf of the Vice President, each Senator and each committee, and listings of all calls on other extensions. Such records would assure the committee of some means of controlling unreasonable use of the system.

To avoid unauthorized use of FTS from many of our telephone extensions, it is desirable to prevent persons using those lines from reaching your board by merely dialing the digit eight. Is it possible to eliminate the eighth level on such lines and not affect the ninth so calls may be made over those telephones to the local metropolitan area?

It will be advisable for me to inform the committee definitely how many months will be required to effectuate an efficient transition to FTS after you have been formally notified of acceptance on behalf of the Senate should the decision be favorable.

And and all other information which might be helpful to the Committee on Rules and Administration will be appreciated by me.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. DUKE, *Sergeant at Arms.*

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., July 21, 1964.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to present for the consideration of your committee, in connection with the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1965, a proposal to change the existing system now available to Senators and the

Vice President for making official long-distance or toll telephone calls. The adoption of the proposal would afford at the outset virtually unlimited use of long-distance telephone service and, at the same time, result in a savings to the Senate of approximately $100,000 per annum for the next 2 fiscal years. In addition, committees would no longer be required to pay for their official long-distance calls from committee funds as their calls would come within the GSA offer without any extra charge.

The General Services Administration has very recently expanded its Federal Telecommunications System affording telephone communications at a greatly reduced rate to virtually any point in the continental United States including Alaska. Hawaii has not been placed on the network because the tariff is considered impractical.

The Administrator of General Services has formally invited the Senate and House Members to utilize the GSA facilities along with executive agencies.

Although the two Houses of Congress are authorized generally to acquire supplies and services from the GSA, this particular service is not available on a practical basis unless a change is made in existing statutory language.

Attached is a memorandum which I have prepared for the assistance of your committee. Included in it is the necessary suggested language which will make the proposed service available to the Senate and yet retain all existing law pertaining to toll charges as a safety measure should any complications arise in making the substitution.

The Committee on Rules and Administration would be asked by your committee to direct that no use be made of the present commercial system during the trial period of the GSA network. The existing provisions must also be preserved to continue commercial long distance for the Hawaii Senators until that State is included in the Government system. A third reason for not repealing the existing law is that at least 3 months will be required to complete the installation and connections after the General Services' offer can be accepted, which would make it mandatory to use present commercial lines in the meantime.

Several Senators have been using the more limited GSA service as a part of their present long-distance allowances. Under the current Senate system they will no longer be able to use it because GSA is unable to time and make tickets for billing purposes as required under existing law. However, General Services will furnish the Sergeant at Arms monthly a list of calls made over each Senate telephone extension to provide a means of surveying the volume of use by the Vice President, each Senator, and each Senate committee.

There will be no charge to the Senate for the equipment to be added to the Capitol telephone exchange in connection with the use of the proposed long-distance facilities, nor will there be any terminal liability for its removal should it not serve as anticipated.

I understand the GSA offer is being looked upon with considerable favor on the House side. Should either House precede the other by any substantial period of time some administrative problems will arise because the Capitol telephone switchboard serves both Houses as a joint operation. With this in mind I recommend that the committee consider inserting in this bill language to provide the Federal telecommunications system for the House as well as for the Senate. The House conferees could then make adjustments in the language pertaining to the House as may be desired to coincide with their present unit system.

In connection with current incoming long-distance calls over FTS from Government agencies to Senators, GSA wishes to improve the service at no cost to the Senate by eliminating the manual handling of calls through the local GSA board. This will require the addition of equipment on the Capitol switchboard and should be installed simultaneously with the equipment necessary to make the extended FTS available to Congress.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. DUKE, *Sergeant at Arms.*

DETAILS OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL TO FURNISH THE VICE PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES UNLIMITED LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE OVER ITS NETWORK TO ALL CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INCLUDING ALASKA, ON A FIXED ANNUAL CHARGE

TYPES OF TELEPHONE CALLS

1. From any Senator's office to any Government agency in any State except Hawaii by through-dialing.

2. From any Senator's office to any point in any State except Hawaii by through-dialing the Government operator in the State during business hours at the State end; and after such hours by dialing the Washington GSA board to place the call.

3. From any place in the Washington metropolitan area to any point in any State except Hawaii by dialing the Washington GSA board and placing the call.

4. From any telephone in any State already connected to the Government board located in that State to any point in any other State, including Washington, D.C., except Hawaii.

5. From any private line in any State except Hawaii to any point in any other State, including Washington, D.C., by dialing a code number to reach either the Government network operator in the State or wide-area telecommunications system (WATS) operator in the State from which the call is made.

6. GSA credit cards will be issued through the Sergeant at Arms to each Senator for unique situations that will not come within the above-stated five categories. Such credit cards will be usable the same as the present A.T. & T. commercial cards carried by Senators, but the rates under the GSA card will be greatly reduced.

7. Collect calls may be received by Senators under the categories (1) through (5) set forth above.

All calls will be station to station whether they originate or terminate at Government establishments or private commercial lines. If the desired person is not available word may be left for him to return the Senator's call through the system on a collect-to-GSA basis.

It is impossible for GSA operators to monitor or listen to any conversation. After she completes the call she is mechanically cut out of the curcuit.

CHARGES AND ALLOWANCES

The Vice President, Senators, and committees when using FTS for official business will have unlimited service as to numbers of calls and minutes, etc., whether calling distant Federal agencies or constituents, etc. There will be no overages charged personally.

SAVINGS TO THE SENATE

GSA has agreed to charge the Senate a specific flat fee covering all types of telephone service referred to above. This fee wil remain the same for fiscal years 1965 and 1966 and in each of those years the Senate will save approximately $100,000 over its last annual long-distance commercial bill. Extra equipment necessary to be added to the Capitol switchboard will be paid for by GSA.

CONTROL FACTORS

Monthly the Sergeant at Arms will be furnished by GSA a listing, without time, of all calls made from each Senate extension or from homes. Other calls that originate beyond the Washington metropolitan area going off the FTS will also be listed. These facts would afford the Sergeant at Arms an opportunity to control and prevent any continued unreasonable large volume of use by any one Senator or committee through regulations furnished him by the Rules Committee. GSA assures the Sergeant at Arms that its system will stand an especially load from the legislative branch without necessitating GSA adding more equipment to accommodate the increase. At present GSA feels it would need to increase the fixed charge to the Senate after the 2-year guaranteed period only if telephone rates are permitted to be increased.

LANGUAGE PROPOSED TO BE INSERTED BY THE COMMITTEE IN THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1965 TO PROVIDE THE FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FOR THE SENATE

Effective July 1, 1964, the contingent fund of the Senate shall be available for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for use of any facilities under its jurisdiction for official long-distance telephone calls by or on behalf of Senators or the President of the Senate when such facilities are used, in acccordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, in lieu of regular commercial communications systems. Except as may otherwise be provided by such rules and regulations, the provisions relating to long-distance telephone calls under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 46c, 46d), shall not be applicable to calls with respect to which reimbursement is authorized to be made pursuant to this paragraph.

SYSTEM ADEQUACY

Mr. CHEATHAM. As time went on after September 11, 1964, we inquired occasionally over the telephone of the General Services people and they kept informing Mr. Duke that the telephone company was undergoing a broad survey and would soon give GSA a report. Before the end of 1964 GSA representatives admitted that they made the offer, appearing in Mr. Boutin's original letter of last May 1964, somewhat prematurely. Not only could they not give us an accountability listing, that is, a list of calls made by each office but they found that their network system lacked the capacity to accommodate unlimited congressional business without the system breaking down.

Senator MONRONEY. This is what we feared when we had the offer in the first place.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Duke had entertained apprehension. A year ago when he presented Mr. Boutin's offer to you, he asked you to leave in effect the present system for long distance which this committee created some years ago until the General Services Administration system had been given a thorough trial. That would afford insurance and Senators could switch back to the regular commercial system if the General Services Administration system did not work.

Early this year Senator Jordan asked us to make a presentation to his committee. We informed him as I have just informed you, that General Services had never been able to respond to Mr. Duke's letter of September 11, 1964. Without favorable answers to the questions in that letter, there was no information to supply the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FEBRUARY 1965 LETTER OF ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Finally, on February 5, 1965, Mr. Knott, who succeeded Mr. Boutin, replied to Mr. Duke. However, his letter is not responsive to the questions that we asked. We forwarded that to Senator Jordan.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., February 9, 1965.

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of February 1, 1965, in which you explained the discussion among members of your committee advocating changes in senatorial allotments for long-distance telephone calls and as to the possibility of utilizing the Federal Telecommunications System.

On September 11, 1964, I wrote the Administrator of General Services advising that your committee would undoubtedly wish to survey the feasibility of accepting his offer to make FTS available. A copy of that letter is attached.

Yesterday I received a letter from the Acting Administrator dated February 5, 1965, a copy of which I am also enclosing. This first response to my September letter is the outcome of a meeting stimulated recently by members of my staff with Mr. Robert Conrad, Commissioner of Transportation and Communications.

If and when I receive something practical from GSA I will notify you accordingly.

With kind personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

Hon. JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUKE: This letter refers to your correspondence of September 11, 1964, concerning the possible provision of Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) service to the U.S. Senate, about which there have been several discussions between our respective staffs both preceding and following your letter.

As discussed in your office on February 2, 1965, we are not yet in a position to provide a final answer to your letter. There is mutual recognition on the part of our respective staffs of the diverse operational and administrative communications requirements of the U.S. Senate and a further recognition of the need for a detailed and comprehensive study of the present and projected long-distance-telephone traffic. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. is presently preparing such a study and developing in connection therewith a proposal for our consideration.

We have been advised by the telephone company that we may expect the study and the proposal on or about February 15, 1965. Within 2 weeks after the receipt of the proposal, we will be in a position to discuss this proposed FTS service with your office in more detail.

We hope that the necessary delay in fully responding to your letter has caused no undue inconvenience and will result in bringing this matter to an early and satisfactory conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

MAY 1965 LETTER OF ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CHEATHAM. We had subsequent oral conferences with these gentlemen and were still advised that the telephone company was still making studies but that they had not come up with anything that would be practical.

On May 20, 1965, Mr. Duke received another letter from Mr. Knott in which he says the further study of the telephone company as received by the General Services Administration about the middle of March does not in our judgment meet the requirements that you have

outlined as to administrative control, grade of service, handling of credit calls, and the handling of collect and leave-word calls.

May that go into the record, too, sir?

(The letter referred to follows:)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1965.

Hon. JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUKE: This is with further reference to the possible provision of Federal Telecommunications System service to the U.S. Senate, about which we have previously corresponded and members of our respective staffs have discussed on several occasions.

In our letter to you of February 5, 1965, we advised that the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. was preparing a detailed and comprehensive study of the present and projected long-distance traffic and developing in connection therewith for our consideration a proposal covering the provision of FTS service to the Senate.

This study was received by us about the middle of March and we have completed our analysis of it. In our judgment, the proposal is deficient in meeting the requirements in such areas as:

1. Administrative control;
2. Grade of service;
3. Handling of credit card calls; and
4. Handling of collect and leave-word calls.

Under the circumstances and in view of our mutual recognition of the desire to provide Members of the U.S. Senate the best telephone service available, we believe it necessary to study the matter further. Additional proposals have been requested from the C. & P. Telephone Co. to insure that such service can and will be provided.

We will advise you further as soon as possible and hope that you will not be seriously inconvenienced by this unavoidable delay.

Sincerely yours,

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.

LETTER OF CHAIRMAN, SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. CHEATHAM. Shortly after the receipt of the latter letter, Senator Jordan as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, directed a letter to Administrator Knott asking that General Services endeavor to try to submit something concrete to the Sergeant at Arms in order that he might advise the Committee on Rules and Administration. This is Senator Jordan's letter.

(The letter referred to follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
June 1, 1965.

Hon. LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Acting Administrator, General Services Administration,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention of Transportation and Communications Service.)

DEAR MR. KNOTT: The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, approximately 1 year ago, initiated a study of the application of the Federal Telecommunications System for the U.S. Senate. Pursuant to the committee's direction, the Senate Sergeant at Arms has been in communication with the General Services Administration in an attempt to obtain information on which he could predicate a recommendation to the committee.

I have recently reviewed your letter of May 20, 1965, addressed to the Senate Sergeant at Arms in which it is indicated that further studies are necessary before any satisfactory proposal for application of the Federal Telecommunications System to the U.S. Senate can be accomplished. There have been considerable inquiries of me by Members of the Senate concerning long-distance telephone accommodations and as the chairman of the responsible committee

involved, I am increasingly concerned about the progress in that connection. Accordingly, I am writing to express the hope that every effort will be exerted to complete the necessary further studies at the earliest possible date.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

B. EVERETT JORDAN, *Chairman.*

APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE INQUIRY NOTICE

Mr. CHEATHAM. Shortly after June 1, 1965, the date of Senator Jordan's letter, we were advised that this committee hoped to look into this further during the consideration of the current bill——

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is our committee?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Your committee, and that there were rumors or information being received by different members of the committee through various sources that Members of the House were utilizing this system from their Capitol offices and that some Members, of both the Senate and House, were having the system available to them in their State offices.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ADDITIONAL TIME REQUIREMENT

The second week in June we invited the General Services Administration to meet with us and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Conrad, and his assistants came to see us again. They advised that it will take still another year before GSA will have its system sufficiently large to reasonably meet the needs of Congress. They do think at that time they will be able to give us some method of control. The trouble is that every time we say you gentlemen insist on the Senate having a listing of how many calls each Senator's office and each committee makes per month, General Services Administration representatives say if we do that then we need such a large number of operators to write these chits every time you make a telephone call that it makes the cost go up substantially.

CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. LONG-DISTANCE OPERATOR

Senator MONRONEY. Why cannot you use the telephone operators here at the Capitol for that purpose?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Right now, Senator, we don't use those. The Capitol operators cannot handle all long-distance and local work. The C. & P. furnishes those operators for long-distance calls. When "8" is dialed to call long distance, one of a group of telephone company operators answers.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION OFFER OF SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. You can meter your wiring system. You can meter the calls if you want to on your long-distance calls.

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Can't it be run into their metering system?

Mr. CHEATHAM. They told us that would not be practical on the Federal Telecommunications System, as the cost would offset the savings. Two weeks ago when General Services Administration told us they could not serve Congres on Federal Telecommunications System for at least another year, General Services Administration offered us WATS, the wide area telephone service. We ask them——

Senator MONRONEY. Who is offering this system? Is this the telephone company?

Mr. CHEATHAM. I am speaking of General Services Administration, at this meeting we had in June. General Services said they would like to offer you WATS. We asked if it were not true that the Senate may obtain directly from the telephone company the WATS service just as cheap as it could obtain it through General Services Administration and they admitted that that was true.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I interrupting you at an important place?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Well, go right ahead, Senator. This is all right.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

Senator SALTONSTALL. My question is this: Whose responsibility is it? Can this committee put the system into effect where the Rules Committee has been working on it and has not reached a satisfactory solution?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Senator, the General Services Administration has never given us anything further than we gave you last summer so the Rules Committee has not been given even a look at anything concrete.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can we approve this service without the Rules Committee authority? Isn't it the responsibility of the Rules Committee?

Mr. CHEATHAM. It could be a responsibility of theirs. On the other hand, everything pertaining to the long-distance telephone calls has heretofore been handled in the appropriations bills by your committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Regardless of any authority from the Rules Committee?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is because of the new system that General Services Administration had that we referred it to the Rules Committee for investigation and a study of its adequacy.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They have not come back with any answer?

Senator MONRONEY. They are still in debate on arrangement.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The Rules Commitee has not had anything supplied to them by the Sergeant at Arms because he has not had anything from General Services Administration other than what we gave you gentlemen a year ago.

After General Services admitted that they could not give the Senate WATS any cheaper than we could get it from the telephone company——

Senator MONRONEY. What does WATS cost?

CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. OFFER OF WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SENATE

Mr. CHEATHAM. I have some sheets to hand you, gentlemen. The telephone company made this offer directly. The presentation of the telephone company dated June 11, 1963, including a table, is based on the use of the WATS system only by the Senate. They were asked to exclude the House for this purpose.

(The letter and table referred to follow:)

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1965.

Mr. JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUKE: In accordance with your request of June 8, we have attached the following wide area telephone service (WATS) plans for the U.S. Senate with their respective costs.

This service would be available 24 hours a day 7 days a week; however, plans 1, 2, or 3 will enable users to place 1,000, 2,000, or 750 long-distance calls during a normal working day to 48 of the 50 States. Calls to Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, Mexico and all overseas points will have to be placed with C. & P. operators over regular central office lines as is the present method.

We would like to meet with you at your earliest convenience to discuss these plans.

If you have any questions, please call me on 392–8616.

Cordially,

RICHARD L. LESTER, JR.,
Accounts Manager.

Senate wide area telephone service

Item	Unit cost	Plan 1, 1,000 calls per day				Plan 2, 2,000 calls per day				Plan 3, 750 calls per day			
		Number	Recurring monthly	Nonrecurring	Termination liability	Number	Recurring monthly	Nonrecurring	Termination liability	Number	Recurring monthly	Nonrecurring	Termination liability
Wide area telephone service lines:													
Area 1	$500.00	7	$3,500.00	$70.00	----------	11	$5,500.00	$110.00	----------	6	$3,000.00	$60	----------
Area 2	800.00	7	5,600.00	70.00	----------	12	9,600.00	120.00	----------	6	4,800.00	60	----------
Area 3	1,100.00	10	11,000.00	100.00	----------	16	17,600.00	160.00	----------	8	8,800.00	80	----------
Area 4	1,500.00	8	12,000.00	80.00	----------	13	19,500.00	130.00	----------	7	10,500.00	70	----------
Area 5	1,850.00	4	7,400.00	40.00	----------	6	11,100.00	60.00	----------	4	7,400.00	40	----------
Area 6	2,250.00	6	13,500.00	60.00	----------	9	20,250.00	90.00	----------	5	11,250.00	50	----------
Automatic route selection	15.00	42	630.00	----------	----------	67	1,005.00	----------	----------	36	540.00	----------	----------
Access lines	15.25	42	640.50	220.50	----------	66	1,006.50	346.50	----------	36	549.00	189	----------
2J selector switches	2.75	50	137.50	----------	$8,250	70	192.50	----------	$11,550	50	137.50	----------	$8,250
Total	----------	----------	54,408.00	640.50	8,250	----------	85,754.00	1,016.50	11,550	----------	46,976.50	549	8,250

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CONVERSION OF PRESENT TELELPHONE SWITCHBOARD

Mr. CHEATHAM. The telephone company states that for a small installation charge they can change the Capitol telephone switchboard, which is a joint switchboard, so that only certain Senate telephones may reach the WATS system. Until the House desires to employ the WATS system, no telephone on the House could reach these WATS lines by dial.

In other words, this is a comparative example: Today you dial "8" to make the regular commercial telephone call against your allowance of minutes and numbers of calls or against your $1,800 allowance. Of course you can place it through the operator manually as well as dialing "8."

For WATS the telephone company would have you dial "89" to go directly into the telephone company's WATS system.

All telephones on the Senate side, except those in each Senator's office, committees, and maybe in the cloakroom and a few other special places would be fixed so that they could not reach the WATS system. Elevator and police desk telephones and many others could not get into the WATS system.

USE OF WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE BY INDIVIDUAL SENATORS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to deceive you or any member of this committee. Now I use this service and we have been using it for over a year.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. May I explain that, sir?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have said my say. I don't want to go any further about it. It was arranged by the GSA for us.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We do it by calling Boston and getting it tied in up there. It save a lot of money.

Senator MONRONEY. This is all charged against your 160 calls, though?

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is charged against our calls, but it is cheaper. We get more calls.

Mr. CHEATHAM. There are 15 Senators who have requested this arrangement. Some of them use it but little. A few of them use it each month and some maybe every month or two.

SAVINGS UNDER WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE

Senator SALTONSTALL. We use it whenever we get the line. Now, when we can't get the line we have to do it the more expensive way.

Mr. CHEATHAM. The regular commercial way?

Senator SALTONSTALL. When we do get the line it saves us. We get more calls for our money.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Against your number of calls which are 160 a month, in the aggregate of 800 minutes, it does not save you anything. But against your $1,800 allowance per annum of which you may use $1,200 in the first 6 months, it does save you something. Of course it saves the Government regardless of which of your allowances it may be charged against.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't want to say anything more but I did not want to deceive the chairman.

SERVICE LIMITATION

Senator MONRONEY. You told us about it last year when you stated how satisfactory it was. But you could call only Boston as I understand.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We can call Boston but through Boston if we can get the line we can get the service. I think it proves very satisfactory.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is not limited to Boston. He could use it anywhere GSA goes.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is of no value to you but it is less expensive to the Government.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It saves the Government and also, as I understand it, it allows us more calls for the amount of money allowed because it is cheaper.

Mr. CHEATHAM. On the $1,800 allowance it helps the Senator but not on the calls in minutes allowance. While we are on that maybe the committee would like me to explain the system from your local State offices before I go back to the C. & P. Telephone Co.'s WATS proposal.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I did not want to interfere in any way but I did not want to deceive anybody.

Senator MONRONEY. We all know that the telephone system is leaving many members in the red. We would like to see how we can reduce the cost to the Government as well as the cost to ourselves.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am through, Mr. Chairman. I have confessed.

Senator MONRONEY. You told us all that last year.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Duke's purpose was to give you all the information available to him.

Senator YOUNG. That is a terrible confession from the Senator from Massachusetts, saving some money.

TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR STATE OFFICES

Mr. CHEATHAM. As to Senators' State offices, if the State office is located either in a Federal building or in a building to which a federally operated switchboard goes into, you have available unlimited GSA-FTS service for a fee as follows:

PER-INSTRUMENT CHARGE

You pay GSA $12 per month for each instrument that you have in your office. That does not mean each line but each instrument. If you have one line on the GSA board in your local office and you have five instruments on as many desks——

Senator YOUNG. Do you mean outlets?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Ordinary extensions. Then you pay 5 times 12 even though you only have the 1 line per month.

During ordinary business hours that the GSA switchboard is in operation in your local home State Federal building you may call all over the United States as many times a day and as many times

a week or month as you wish to with no more charge for long-distance service. Of course you can pay that out of the expenses that you are allowed for your office if you have any left over or you can pay it out of your private pocket.

Senator YOUNG. Can these calls be listened to by anyone else?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir; they cannot be monitored by GSA operators. If they have to help you get the call, as soon as your call is completed, as GSA explained it to us orally, their operator is automatically cut out and they can't listen if they want to.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But the GSA has only so many lines, we will say, to the Federal building in Boston. If those lines are being used by somebody else, you can't use this service until that line is free; is that not right?

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is right, sir. In other words, in your Boston office you are in a Federal building, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Then you may be competing with the Veterans' Administration there, the courts, the post office, the Internal Revenue, and many others housed in the same building. You and they keep dialing until you don't get a busy signal and then you can go anywhere in the United States for the charge of $12 per month per instrument.

UNLIMITED DESTINATION CALLS

Senator PROXMIRE. You mean to any Federal building in the United States?

Mr. CHEATHAM. More than that. You can go almost anywhere in the continent covered by FTS.

In other words, Senator Proxmire, if you are in a Federal building in Wisconsin and pay the GSA the $12 per month charge you might call any of your constituents anywhere in Wisconsin within the FTS range or you might decide you want to call Senator Hayden out in Phoenix at his hotel and it would all be included in that $12 per instrument per month. However, as Senator Saltonstall says, if you have a lot of competition going out of your Federal building switchboard in your home State you might have to keep dialing a while until you get a vacant line.

USE OF NIGHT LINES

Now if you can arrange, and it can be done in some of the Federal buildings, for you to have a night line on their switchboard you may call Washington any time of the night on that office switchboard and you won't have much competition because these other Federal agencies housed in the same office building you are in are normally not at work at night whereas Senators frequently are. That is a possibility for this committee to consider and review.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is your recommendations? We have been through this several years, Mr. Cheatham. What is your recommendation, that this committee should do?

Mr. CHEATHAM. I haven't explained the WATS system, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought that was what you were explaining.

HOOKUP WITH FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir; this is GSA to your home States. If you are not in a Federal building or close to one, FTS is not available. Senator Young is a hardship case, as they don't have a Federal building in his home city. GSA reports it can't afford to pay mile after mile of line to go distances to pick up a Senator who is not already on the Federal switchboard.

There is a case that I know of where the two Senators have their offices in the same city. One is in a Federal building and the other is not. So the one in the Federal building can make all these GSA calls for $12 a month per instrument and the other Senator cannot do it. GSA has informed us that if the other Senator wants to pay about $12 a month per quarter mile to have a line run over to his office that is not in the Federal building, they will put him on the FTS system. So there will be some home State hardship cases whether Senators want to pay for this personally or even if appropriations are made for it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. May I ask a question here?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

SERVICE PROVIDED FOR HOUSE MEMBERS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have my office in the U.S. courthouse in Austin, a GSA building. Also the Congressman from that district, J. Pickle's office is there. Last fall I found they had some kind of phone service where people would come to see me and then say, "I will go down to Congressman Pickle's. I can talk to Washington to any Government office."

I inquired about it and GSA told me I could not have it. It was a campaign year and I did not have time to stand around and fight over it. He has had it for months and I haven't. Does the House have service that I can't get?

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Brooks testified the other day. He said he had a service that he could call anywhere in his district.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They let him call anywhere in the United States so long as it is a Government office. He can call FHA in Seattle, the Coast Guard in Boston. So long as it is a Government office he can call anywhere in the United States.

Mr. CHEATHAM. May I answer?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes; I would like to know what the situation is.

TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR INDIVIDUAL CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS

Mr. CHEATHAM. In the second week of June 1965, which the other members heard, we had the Deputy Commissioner of Federal Telecommunications Service from GSA at another meeting to try to bring us right up to date before presenting this matter to you. They said they have about 83 Members of the House who now utilize FTS in their State offices. They have about 25 Members of the Senate who now utilize FTS in their State offices. The only thing you have to do is pay $12 per month per instrument for the service.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does the Senator pay that out of his pocket?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am paying $99 per month right now for three instruments in my home office out of my pocket.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Is that on the GSA board?

Senator YARBOROUGH. No.

Senator MONRONEY. That is just local service?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes. I keep a phone on there. I don't go through the GSA board because I can't have the people phone and be told that the Senator cannot be found. It is bad politically.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Since you are in the same building with that switchboard they will give you that service if you want it.

Senator MONRONEY. They will charge you for it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They told me I couldn't get it. They will also give you local service and charge you for it but you will have to pay that out of your pocket.

Senator, I am talking of this service all over the United States to Government agencies.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is the $12 per month per instrument that you would need to pay.

WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE

Senator YOUNG. There is another WATS service that one of the Congressmen from my State has. He has a WATS line on which he can call all over the State. Is this on his own line?

Senator MONRONEY. There is a WATS service that we can buy personally, as I understand it. Then there is this Federal telephone service which is augmented by WATS service brokered through the General Services Administration.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator YARBOROUGH. For $12 a month I can have that service between Austin and my Washington office?

Senator PROXMIRE. For Senator Yarborough that would be $36.

Senator MONRONEY. We don't use General Services, neither does Senator Yarborough, because the service is too bad and it is closed all day Saturday.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is closed Saturday, Sunday, and nights.

USE OF NIGHT LINE

Mr. CHEATHAM. The GSA men told us they can hook up a night line on your Federal office switchboard in the State. In other words, their General Services operator in your building can hook up one phone so that it will stay connected all Saturday and all Sunday and all evenings.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I don't know what I pay between my Austin office and here. A big part of my long distance is from the State office.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Of course, your State office, if you make that available some way either out of your pocket or if the committee wants to appropriate money to cover it, could call you here as often as every hour on the hour if they can get a line out of that GSA switchboard.

PLAN 3

Senator MONRONEY. What does it cost us to buy the WATS service from Chesapeake & Potomac now? How much a month? You have three different plans, apparently.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. On the right-hand side of the table, plan 3 is figured to provide some more calls than our average daily telephone long-distance calls today under the present systems.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this figured for the whole Congress?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir; just for the Senate.

Senator MONRONEY. For the hundred Members of the Senate?

Mr. CHEATHAM. And committees and the Vice President.

Senator MONRONEY. Which column are you reading?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Plan 3 on the right-hand side. It covers nearly a third of the page.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be 7½ calls a day; is that right?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. That would cost $46,976.50 per month. There is no way to monitor those calls by listening in. Nor will there be available any means of listing who makes how many calls.

CHARGE AND CALL LIMITATIONS

Senator MONRONEY. This seems like a tremendous difference in the cost of that much per month. That would be $469.76 per Senator's telephone if we buy it through the Chesapeake & Potomac. If we buy it through GSA we get it for $12. Is that correct?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir. You see, C. & P. WATS is going out of Washington only. The $12 a month applies only to FTS out of the State office.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought we were talking about going out of Washington on the General Services.

Mr. CHEATHAM. We deviated because Senator Saltonstall brought up this other problem of the General Services Administration from your home State.

Senator MONRONEY. But he calls from here to his home State, too.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. All Senators may use that if they wish but it is charged against the present allotment of each and does not give many more calls each month, as Senator Saltonstall told us last year.

SIMPLE STATEMENT OF TWO OR THREE PLANS REQUESTED

Senator MONRONEY. We are just going around in a circle. Forget about the past, all that has been done and write out a report for us so that we won't have to spend 2 hours trying to get this into digest form. If necessary, we will get somebody from General Services Administration down here who can give it to us in capsule form. It is so fuzzy, I can't understand it.

Mr. CHEATHAM. You see, Senator, I have tried to cover all of the angles for you to better help you choose.

Senator MONRONEY. I think you have.

Mr. CHEATHAM. If I may give you a little bit more here. There is no way to control WATS. That gets you right back to where you were last year on the FTS of General Services Administration.

Senator MONRONEY. But all this for correspondence you have submitted says that they don't know how to charge us for this. Yet you say we can buy it from them today for $12. Is that correct?

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is from your home office only.

Senator MONRONEY. I understood you to say you could call from your office to Boston.

Mr. CHEATHAM. You can do that if you have it charged to your present allotment.

Senator MONRONEY. That is what I am talking about. Or you can increase the present allotment.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes. Mr. Duke does not have anything to recommend. He just wanted to present all the various facilities.

Senator MONRONEY. I think what you need to do is to sit down with Mr. Scott and figure out two or three alternative plans and what they are going to cost us and try to keep it simple so that we can understand and decide. I think from what you have said what we need to do is to keep our present allocation and allow us to charge $12 a month out of our cash figure and in that way we will have the benefits of both systems until they can shape this thing up a little bit better.

Mr. CHEATHAM. May I go off the record 1 second?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

WIDE AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE PLANS

Mr. CHEATHAM. If the Senate takes any of the three C. & P. WATS plans the volume of calls and cost would be: Plan 1, 2,000 calls per day at $85,000 per month; plan 2, 1,000 calls per day at $54,000 per month; and plan 3 at $46,000 per month over and above the present monthly long-distance bill.

As long as you could get a line you can call all day long and all night long from Washington to anywhere in the country on this WATS system, except to Hawaii and Alaska.

Senator MONRONEY. You would have to have plan 1 or 2 to do that because this would cut us down to seven calls a day on plan No. 3.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Duke would recommend that if you take any of these three plans you keep your present system too for the time being to insure a good level of service.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Is this only to Government numbers or calling anybody?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Calling anybody.

Senator MONRONEY. Wherever there is a Government line running to that area?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir, you may call anybody on any private phone on WATS.

Senator MONRONEY. This you are submitting here, the Senate WATS, is to deal straight with the Chesapeake & Potomac?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. There are three plans, one for 750 calls a day, one for 1,000, and one for 2,000 for the whole 100 Members of the Senate.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes.

SERVICE BILLINGS

Senator MONRONEY. It would all be billed to the Senate?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would be over and above the $38,000 monthly average that we are now paying?

Mr. CHEATMAN. It would, sir, because since there is no way to control this WATS, in other words, some Senators might try to make 50 calls a day——

Senator SALTONSTALL. The $38,000, Mr. Cheatham, would come down to what? If we put in the 2,000 calls for the 85,000 wouldn't necessarily this $38,000 come down?

Mr. CHEATHAM. We would hope that. For instance, if every Senator would try to go through WATS first and then if he were in a real big rush and he could not wait until he could get a free line then he would fall back on and use one of his present two types of allowances. We think those allowances would come down considerably but we don't think you should cut them down until it is tested if you should adopt one of the WATS plans.

Senator MONRONEY. Let me ask you a question here that I think is important. Does your telephone girl have to hang on to that line until she gets a party?

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You give the number you are calling and they will ring it back; is that correct?

INABILITY TO RECEIVE COLLECT CALLS

Mr. CHEATHAM. Maybe I was not quite clear. There are no call-backs and no credit calls on this. In other words, you telephone station to station or your girl does, and says let me speak to Mr. X, out in my home State and Mr. X is out. All you can do is leave word that you called. You cannot leave word for him to call you back collect on this WATS system as you can now on your present system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. He would have to call back on the $38,000 allowance.

Senator MONRONEY. He would have to call back to his own money.

SIMPLE STATEMENT OF TWO OR THREE PLANS

I think we should have you and Mr. Scott go over it and I will be glad to sit in or have someone from my office sit in to try to work out two or three simple plans and get it done in one, two, three order so that we won't be quite so confused on it. I can understand how we have gone back into the history of this thing but let us bring it up to date on what we can buy today, (*a*) the General Services plan, (*b*) the WATS plan charged to the Senate, and (*c*) a combination of the two.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Fine, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, what it will amount to is that we will have our present system which costs $38,000 and then we would in addition have the WATS system as a possibility or the GSA system, or a combination of all three.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one question, Mr. Chairman? Have we in your opinion the authority—or I will ask this question of Mr. Scott, have we the authority to go ahead without a Rules Committee approval?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir. This committee always had had jurisdiction with respect to telephone calls.

TIME LIMITATION ON SUGGESTION OF PLANS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then I think, Mr. Chairman, your suggestion is an excellent one. Ought we not put a time limit on that?

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to see it reported back by the end of the week because I want to mark this bill up.

Mr. CHEATHAM. You would like it before the markup?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Fine. We will make those recommendations. You see, Mr. Duke felt that you might not want him to make a recommendation but since you do——

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to have you, Mr. Scott, and maybe someone from my office and I will participate if I have time.

POLICE PATROLLING OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GROUNDS

I call your attention on page 14, lines 12 and 13, of the House bill language where it has included under Capitol Police, which is designed to authorize Capitol Police to patrol the grounds of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Cheatham, do you have any comment to make on this language?

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir. Mr. Duke recommends that this language be deleted from the bill for the following reasons:

(1) It does not accomplish what was intended;

(2) Any attempt to function under it would be done without specific legal authority in Capitol Police and the Capitol Police Board;

(3) Even if it did not create a flaw in the law, administration of it under two heads would result in conflict, confusion and inefficiency; and

(4) The evening police at the Capitol are too few and more are now being requested by each House for their own needs respectively and does not include any manpower to be used elsewhere.

The House had a request from the Librarian of Congress to provide funds to the Library for two Metropolitan Police canine corpsmen for its grounds. They only have about 8 acres over there. We only have five on our 118 acres. The House denied the money for the Library to reimburse the Metropolitan Police and get those canine corpsmen. Instead, it inserted the language that you have just referred to, Mr. Chairman. Now here is what the House put in their report which I hope the chairman will make a part of the record.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What page is that on?

REQUEST SUPPORT

Senator MONRONEY. Page 17; $20,000 requested for two man-dog teams to patrol the grounds of the Library buildings.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to pull down our other patrol but I think they need that. I live a block away. That is open until 10 o'clock at night. People come down there. Unless they have a show going on at 9 or 9:30 the women would not feel safe walking around there. This is open to tourists. There ought to be protection for them.

POLICE PATROLLING OF CAPITOL GROUNDS DURING TOURIST SEASON

Senator MONRONEY. We are going to protect tourists in another section of the bill which will give us augmentation of the Metropolitan Police if I have anything to say about this. I am anxious that the additional police we put on to patrol grounds of the Capitol when it is kept open at night. It will be done as far as the Senate is concerned with the Metropolitan Police. How many men do we figure on putting on?

Mr. CHEATHAM. The committee has not decided. We asked for 21 Capitol men. You asked me to submit to you some figures on Metropolitan policemen which I have here.

Senator MONRONEY. I am definitely against patronage police on duty on the Capitol Grounds at night because pickpockets and yokers can tell a Capitol policeman instantly and not seem to be very much afraid of that kind of patrol. But they also know the minute the Metropolitan Police go on the job that the jig is up.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Put this money in for the Metropolitan Police. Put some professionals in there.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Mr. Duke is very happy about your suggestion, Mr. Chairman, to have metropolitan men for keeping the building open instead of additional Capitol Police. However, as to this Library situation there are some legal questions that I must point out to you.

PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST

Senator MONRONEY. We are only talking about 6 months from Easter to Labor Day. I think you figure it on an annual basis. If we have Metropolitan Police it is much better than worrying about patronage police. We will have them for 12 months a year and probably it is not necessary to have them that length of time.

Mr. CHEATHAM. I just gave you the full figure.

Senator MONRONEY. For reimbursement to the District of Columbia instead of being $246,000 it will be about $133,000 for the 6 months?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I am inclined to think that is an expense that we should consider and if we have that many additional privates I think that we will have, at least for the period of from Easter to Labor Day we will have at least that properly patroled.

POLICE PATROLLING OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GROUNDS

We might then figure on a couple of extra men for the Library grounds.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They have things going on during the winter months, Mr. Chairman. It is not only the tourist thing. It is at night and people go there.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUND STATUTE

Mr. CHEATHAM. I do not speak on the policy of using Capitol Police at the Library but on the legality of it? I am not saying that you cannot put in proper language to cover their use but the language the House put in does not mean a thing.

(Supplementary information appears on p. 433.)

SUBSTITUTION OF "METROPOLITAN" FOR "CAPITOL" IN HOUSE REPORT LANGUAGE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why is not the thing for us to do, for Mr. Scott and Mr. Cheatham to get together to strike out on page 14 everything from line 5 to line 13 and rewrite it with Metropolitan Police.

Mr. CHEATHAM. That is striking a little too much, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. You strike out what is necessary.

Mr. CHEATHAM. What the House added is all we need to strike out.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, we put on, instead of the 21 new Capitol Police we put on 14 Metropolitan Police on a 7-day week and 1 sergeant, is that correct?

Mr. CHEATHAM. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. Would that be sufficient for the House and Senate?

HOUSE POLICEMAN FOR CAPITOL EVENING OPENING

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir; the House is putting on 20 new Capitol Policemen on their own to care for keeping the Capitol open until 10 o'clock. We hope, as you say, you will use less Metropolitan Police for that.

Senator MONRONEY. You can use Capitol Police inside where there is no danger of crime and helping with the parking and you can use the metropolitan policeman outdoors.

OPENING AND POLICING OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS AT NIGHT

Senator YARBOROUGH. I hope we put a few Senate ones on so that we can get one door open to one of these Senate office buildings on the Constitution Street side at night.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Senator Yarborough, I talked your problem over with Mr. Duke. He told me to tell the committee that if the superintendent of the building, Mr. Caraway, would let us know what door is to be kept open on the Constitution Avenue side all night, Mr. Duke will have a police officer on it all night.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I don't want him to close any other door.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Those two on the north will remain open as far as the Sergeant at Arms is concerned.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Many a time I have had to walk around in the rain on the far side and lose about 15 minutes at night.

POLICE PATROLLING OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GROUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. You come up with whether we need two or three to police these additional grounds over there. I am sorry we don't have any canine corps available at the present time.

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, sir. If we send any of our five canines to the Library the protection for the Capitol Grounds will be diminished. There are 118 acres of unimproved Capitol Grounds protected by 5 canines.

Senator MONRONEY. This is not too much space that they have over there to police.

Mr. CHEATHAM. No, just a few acres. Now if we send Capitol policemen over there, as the law now stands and Capitol policemen apprehend somebody on the Library grounds you could not possibly convict him because a Capitol policeman has no authority in the Library grounds.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We are suggesting Metropolitan Police.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Fine. Mr. Duke says if the Capitol Police force under the Capitol Police Board is going to police the Library grounds, then the Library grounds should be made part of the Capitol Grounds and he and the Sergeant at Arms of the House, Johnson, should have the full and undivided responsibility.

Senator MONRONEY. You can use the Metropolitan Police. The Metropolitan Police have a right to make arrests on the Capitol Grounds. We are extending this Metropolitan Police to the Library and they have the right to make arrests on the Library grounds. So I don't know where there is any conflict.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would be in favor of covering the Library of Congress and the outside. I would follow your suggestion in having Mr. Cheatham and Mr. Scott work out the language so that we can do it.

Senator MONRONEY. Right. Thank you very much.

Mr. CHEATHAM. May we consider having a little bit extra metropolitan manpower?

Senator MONRONEY. That is what we are talking about.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Over and above the 15 for the Senate.

Senator MONRONEY. Three for the Library grounds, two or three. I don't know which we will finally agree on because it is not very much area.

Mr. CHEATHAM. No. That is why I was amazed they wanted two canine corpsmen for just a little bit of area.

Senator MONRONEY. Well, you always ask for plenty.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. CHEATHAM. I have two or three things, you don't need to hear them, in regard to Mr. Stewart's testimony of a week ago that Mr. Duke wanted me to correct on the record. Do you mind if I dictate them to the stenographer?

Senator MONRONEY. We would like to hear them.

Mr. CHEATHAM. All right.

NIGHT OPENING OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

One of them was Senator Yarborough's problem. If Caraway will tell us which door or two doors he wants open on Constitution we will have policemen there.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If he will get just one of these buildings. The First and Constitution is the busiest corner. More people could

get access with less money by opening one door at First and Constitution, either old or new.

Senator MONRONEY. For how long?

Senator YARBOROUGH. All night, like the others.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Because if it is not open all night, Senator Yarborough might stay until midnight or he might stay until 3 o'clock.

Senator MONRONEY. I was wondering about the traffic until 6. I wondered what traffic is on any of the doors.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would say one door on this west side. I am in the old building but I can come into the new building just as easily. I don't ask that it be put in my building.

I suggest the new building for this reason. There is an automatic elevator in the new building. There is no automatic elevator in the old building. If somebody comes in the old and wants to go into the new, he has to walk downstairs. Here there is automatic elevator service. I would suggest the new simply because there is an automatic elevator and it makes the policemen there more usable to everybody.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We are all ready to adjourn. He was going to dictate something in the record.

Mr. CHEATHAM. There were two or three items that took place.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could we go off the record for a moment?

(Discussion off the record.)

CHARWOMEN ASSIGNMENT

Mr. CHEATHAM. At the hearing on Tuesday, June 16, the Architect of the Capitol testified that his janitors clean all of the Senate side of the Capitol except the Senate wing. Mr. Duke would like to correct this mistaken impression and have the record show that the janitors of the Sergeant at Arms clean everything in the Senate side of the Capitol, both the old building and the Senate wing. The Architect's men clean only the rotunda and crypt directly in the middle of the building.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES

Senator PROXMIRE. Before we consider this item, Mr. Chairman, may I present the Joint Economic Committee's appropriations request for the forthcoming fiscal year?

Seantor MONRONEY. This is an addition, I believe, that was put in by the House. How much?

Senator PROXMIRE. The amount put in is $360,000. The addition is $95,000. This is for the Joint Economic Committee. I have a statement on behalf of Congressman Patman, who is chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. This comes on line 20?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; it is line 35.

Senator PROXMIRE. Unfortunately Congressman Patman could not be here at this time and was anxious to have it presented.

He has asked me to act in his stead in presenting the Joint Economic Committee's appropriation request for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Happily, this request reflects the wishes of the entire committee without dissent, majority or minority.

While it represents an expansion over last year, it is important to note that the fiscal year 1965 level is just where it was 10 years ago with the exception of salary increases required by law, so that the committee staff has been hard pressed in trying to keep up with the greatly expanded duties of the committee.

In the intervening years, the economic issues before the committee and the Congress have become much broader, more complex, and more varied. Whereas 10 years ago the committee was able to function with four subcommittees, it is now necessary to activate seven.

Subcommittee on Economic Progress

To give you a few examples of the work to be undertaken by the subcommittees in the coming fiscal year, the Subcommittee on Economic Progress will undertake a study of automation and the economic aspects of the Great Society programs, particularly the war against poverty. Obviously, these programs have profound implications for our economy and there is a great dearth of knowledge on the subject.

It might be added that limited funds did not permit us to activate this important subcommittee in recent years.

Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy

Another subcommittee which will be more active in the coming year is the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, which hopes to make a broad review of Federal fiscal policy, including its interrelations with the policies of State and local governments.

In addition, it will examine the rapid growth of pensions, and the development and expansion of social security, in respect to their effects on the economy.

Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relations

For a number of years, Senator Sparkman's Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relations has been doing an excellent job of acquainting the Congress of economic developments in the nations to the south. In the coming year, we will want to watch closely the progress of regional and Western Hemisphere trade arrangements now going on and the development of financial institutions and channels for capital accumulation within the Latin American nations. Both have obvious importance for American policy.

Another project that should be undertaken is a review of the Soviet economy, which assumes particular importance with the termination, this year, of the current 7-year plan. In the past, the committee has made several analyses of Russian economic matters, and each has been regarded as a very valuable contribution to knowledge and extremely useful to the U.S. Government, particularly the State Department and the CIA. They are widely sought by foreign officials and scholars as a leading source of information on the Soviet Union.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND PAYMENTS

The international balance of payments, of course, is a continuing source of major concern. Recently, there is a great deal of interest in new international monetary mechanisms, a subject which our International Exchange and Payments Subcommittee intends to investigate in the coming year.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS

The Subcommittee on Economic Statistics, which I have the privilege of chairing, will continue its review of Federal statistical programs in the interest of assuring that they are accurate, timely, meet the needs of public and private decisionmaking, and are collected with a minimum of duplication and burden.

Currently, this subcommittee is emphasizing balance-of-payments statistics, which involve some very important questions of measurement, of vital concern to policymaking.

In addition, we are working on the question of the periodic inventory of the Nation's wealth, a line of endeavor that has been stimulated by a Ford Foundation grant. At the present time, consideration is being given to the possibility of expanding the collection of wealth data by the Federal statistical agencies.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL PROCUREMENT AND REGULATION

Our Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation has made a great contribution to efficiency and economy in defense purchasing. This is an activity which has, and will continue to have, enormous consequences for the economy. This subcommittee will also continue its investigation of discrimination in ocean shipping rates and its adverse effects on American exports.

FISCAL YEAR 1966 INCREASES

A breakdown of the additional $100,000 requested for the fiscal year 1966 follows:

W.A.E. AND CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

Sum of $20,000 will be available for w.a.e. and contract employees. This we find to be the most economical method of obtaining highly specialized skills needed on a short-term basis.

Senator MONRONEY. Are these consultants?

Senator PROXMIRE. These are economists by and large that come in to do work from universities and elsewhere on a specific project. The subcommittee may work 3 weeks, 6 months. They may work some days in the week. This system seems to be more economical.

Senator MONRONEY. Limited to how much per day?

Senator PROXMIRE. I wish I could tell you. We will get that in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

Senate rules provide that the rate may not exceed $63.73 per day.

STAFF ECONOMISTS

Senator PROXMIRE. The sum of $41,000 will provide for two economists of senior grade to be added to the staff.

Senator MONRONEY. How many economists will that make then?

Senator PROXMIRE. That would make six. When Mr. Stark comes I will give you that without any question. I am quite sure they have four at the present time. It means a continuing staff of professional economists. In recent years they have been spread mighty thin.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT AND STATISTICIAN

We also need $17,000 for a research assistant and a statistician on a full-time basis.

Senator MONRONEY. That is two jobs or one job? You say research and statistics.

I don't know whether it is combined in one or not.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is two jobs. We need these people in order to permit senior staff members to devote themselves more fully to substantive work.

Senator MONRONEY. How many researchers do they have at the present?

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Stark will have that information.

Senator MONRONEY. He will work up a table for us?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, and he will answer any questions you may have.

(The table appears on p. 422.)

Senator MONRONEY. It is on page 632 of the House. This is what we want here.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have four economists, that is correct. We will have six when this is added. There is a total of 16 on the present staff. There will be a total of 21 when new personnel are added. The research assistant at $9,540, the statistician at $8,165. It adds up to $17,600.

Senator MONRONEY. You go from 16 to 21, is that correct, and payroll from $227,663 to $292,586?

Senator PROXMIRE. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. You double your "when actually employed" reimbursable loans, I guess that means, "when actually employed temporarily and contract employees plus agency contributions to payrolls."

HEARINGS AND TRAVEL

Senator PROXMIRE. The big item of increase is $22,000 more estimated for necessary committee travel, witnesses and reporting of hearings because there will be many more hearings. Most of that is in the hearings item.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you pay witnesses?

Senator PROXMIRE. Occasionally.

Senator MONRONEY. Did the House allow this item?

Senator PROXMIRE. The House allowed this item in total; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, you have five new permament employees plus approximately $20,000 for temporary help coming in. Then you increase your expenses for more hearings by $9,000, almost $10,000, and your traveling by about $4,000. Is that correct, in round figures?

Senator PROXMIRE. That is correct, yes. This table is a very helpful table.

Senator MONRONEY. This exceeds all joint committees—excepting the Committee on Joint Internal Revenue Taxation, in cost to the Congress, does it not; $390,000—and this will come to $365,510.

WHEN ACTUALLY EMPLOYED PER DIEM RATE

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me say one thing very briefly. The when actually employed rate as I understand it is not to exceed $63.73 per day. The other is in answer to the point you raised that this exceeds the cost of other committees with the exception of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue; is that correct?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir.

COMMITTEE AND STAFF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. I have served on this Joint Economic Committee almost since I have been in the Congress. I think it is an extremely helpful committee to the Congress because what it does is something that the Congress needs more vitally now perhaps than ever before. That is an expert focus on what is going on in the economy that cuts across committee lines, the Finance Committee, the Banking Committee, Appropriations Committee, Labor and Education Committee, the various Public Works Committees, and so forth.

This committee, I think, does it extremely well. I think the membership on the committee is good. Also, we have a great advantage in having people of the caliber of Paul Douglas, Wright Patman, and others at the head of it. It has a competent staff which can give us an insight into the economic effect of what we are doing that we could not have otherwise. So I think this is a very, very valuable committee.

UTILIZATION OF COMMITTEE STUDIES

Senator MONRONEY. How is the material used? I know they do a lot of studies and they prepare documents. But I fail to feel the impact of the wealth of economic views coming into the stream of the congressional utilization.

Senator PROXMIRE. We do have a problem of getting into the congressional stream.

Senator MONRONEY. The members, I think, who are all skilled economists use the material in their speeches. I have heard the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin use a great deal of that. But I fail to see anything coming into my office that my research people have found very usable.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, the major work that we have every year is to appraise, evaluate, and comment on the Economic Report of the

President and the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. You know the 1946 Employment Act requires the President to make this report annually. He makes it. The Council of Economic Advisers make theirs. We hold hearings. Our hearings last for 6 weeks or more. I think that this particular function of the committee is just invaluable because it gives a congressional opinion on the validity or invalidity of what the President is asking, with minority reports, majority reports, and so forth. I think this is true of all nonstanding committees. It is hard to show any concrete and specific result because we can't introduce legislation.

Senator MONRONEY. My point was, Does the financial reporting media, Wall Street Journal, Forbes, U.S. News & World Report, and the other economic publcations, do they go to this as a source of data?

Does this research—this tabulation and commentary on the Economic Report of the President—does it find its way into the usable current publications or does it go into the eddies or backwash or libraries?

Senator PROXMIRE. You know the very, very complicated problems we have; for example, with the balance of payments. When we can sit down and have hearings that proceed over a period of a couple of weeks on this and the press does give excellent coverage, we do have the top people appearing on it, and we don't have to focus it on one particular specific item of legislation. We can vigorously and deeply explore the balance-of-payments problem. When we can do that it seems to me that we can get a comprehensive knowledge by the Congress that we otherwise would not have.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. KNOWLES, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, JOINT ECONOMICS COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION OF STAFF MEMBERS

Senator PROXMIRE. Gentlemen, to refresh your recollection, this is John Stark and Jim Knowles, both from the Joint Economic Committee. Jim is the Executive Director, the top staff man on the Joint Economic Committee.

Senator Monroney has been saying that he is wondering about the work of the Joint Economic Committee, which he points out is the second most expensive joint committee of the Congress, only exceeded by the Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, how the work of this committee gets into the congressional process and how it is utilized and how they get their money's worth from it.

I have been doing my best to try to answer him.

Senator MONRONEY. Doing a very good job, incidentally.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think we can use a brief statement from you if it is all right with the chairman, because these are the top men on the committee.

WIDE CIRCULATION OF HEARINGS; UNIVERSITY OPINION BASIS

Mr. KNOWLES. There are two ways, really. First, the hearings and reports are circulated, circulated widely in Congress and outside. Over a period of time they come back to you not merely directly but

indirectly because they form the basis of opinion from universities and elsewhere of witnesses that come back here, if I may say so.

Congressional Membership Acquaintance With and Use of Hearings and Reports

But more than that, members of this committee are members of other committees such as this one, for example, and the members learn from our own hearings and reports and carry this message to other committees.

Then as far as we can find out, and this is a little indirectly, the reports on hearings are used by members considering issues that involve economics. They call up and ask for information that is used from this committee's reports and records as their background for studying issues that do come up before the Congress: taxation, for example, monetary policy, automation, unemployment, the balance of payments, almost every issue has been investigated by the committee and background material collected and prepared and made available to these other committees.

Balance-of-Payments Statistics

Senator Proxmire. Let me just give two quick examples because they are freshest in my mind. They do not by any means represent the most important recent contributions of the Joint Economic Committee.

We have just held hearings on the crucial changes in the balance-of-payments statistics that have been proposed by Mr. Bernstein and his expert Committee that has been working for 2 years now in considering changes our Government should make in presenting our balance of payments.

There is an immensely important policy decision involved. If we side with Mr. Bernstein then it means that the balance-of-payments statistics last year, for example, instead of being $3 billion deficit would show only a $1½ billion deficit. This will have profound effects on congressional policies of all kinds but it requires the most careful, honest, accurate, and balanced kind of hearings. We have had Republicans and Democrats in attendance here. We have had very comprehensive hearings. We have had top economists in the country, some of whom agree, some disagree. The administration may have one position but you see if the administration decides Bernstein is right without having congressional public hearings, without having both parties involved, that decision by the administration is far more suspect.

Economic Statistics Expansion

The other recent hearings which my Statistics Subcommittee held were for the purpose of considering greatly expanding our economic statistics by conducting a census of the Nation's wealth, our capital stock, to determine our kind of return on our wealth, how much we are earning on it. This will give a much better picture of how the American economy is working than we have ever had before.

To determine whether to spend several million dollars on it or not should take public hearings by some kind of public body. The feeling is that the Joint Economic Committee is the best body to do this. The alternative is administration expenditure without congressional knowledge, approval, or contribution of our know-how.

TESTIMONY OF CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it true that the committee has refused to hear Mr. Martin?

Senator PROXMIRE. Refused to hear Mr. Martin?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes; on this subject.

Senator PROXMIRE. On this subject?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes; on the balance of payments and the present status of the economy, and so on.

Mr. KNOWLES. This is under consideration with the chairman of the committee. The chairman said he is considering this. We have a very heavy schedule already of hearings.

As you know, the congressional schedule is heavy. The chairman is considering now whether this can be—what is asked for is not quite the hearing on the balance of payments, incidentally, it is on the matter of the economic outlook.

The chairman is considering this and a number of other requests.

Senator MONRONEY. I am frankly amazed to be spending even what we are spending and to have a man who is in charge of probably the most effective economic mechanism that we have and to find that you are just considering whether you are going to let him appear. In other words, if this is such an exclusive association of scholars that the chairman will not let the head of the Federal Reserve System testify, then I am going to be pretty hard to be persuaded on this kind of appropriation.

In fact, I would be hard to be persuaded on giving you very much of what you are now getting.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would agree with that. Mr. Martin has appeared before our committee many, many times. I don't believe anybody has appeared as much as Mr. Martin has.

Senator MONRONEY. And should.

Senator PROXMIRE. And should appear, that is right. Some of the questions to Mr. Martin have been hostile, as they should be, and some friendly. He has appeared often and always acquitted himself very well. The last time he appeared, which was March of this year, he said, "I expect that if the interest rates are increased you will have me up here," and Mr. Patman said, "You bet your life you will be up here."

I don't think there is any hesitation on the part of the committee.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP ROTATION

Senator MONRONEY. Does this go back and forth, the chairmanship of the committee?

Senator PROXMIRE. That is right.

Mr. KNOWLES. Alternate congresses. January 1967 it will come back to the Senate.

Senator MONRONEY. One for each 2 years?

Mr. KNOWLES. For each 2 years, as a rule.

Senator MONRONEY. It goes to the senior member of the joint committee?

Senator PROXMIRE. Senior Member of the House and senior Member of the Senate.

REQUEST BY MINORITY MEMBERS FOR HEARING OF NUMBER OF WITNESSES

Senator MONRONEY. There will be no disposition to keep the head of the Federal Reserve from testifying?

Mr. KNOWLES. We have not refused him a hearing. He has made no request. This is a request from the minority of the committee, Senator Javits and Congressman Tom Curtis, for a hearing not merely at which Mr. Martin will be heard but a number of other people on a broader subject. It is much broader than this. They asked that he be invited among others and based this on his speech.

The chairman is considering this much wider request. If Mr. Martin wanted to appear this would be another matter. We have had him up, practically speaking, I think he has been up virtually every year I have been here and that is since 1950. I don't know of a year since he was appointed that he has not been up before the Joint Economic Committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. He should come after his recent statement.

Mr. KNOWLES. I don't know. The decision is still before the chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it is a decision that ought to be made very quickly. I would say that Mr. Martin's statement and his feelings on that subject represent the most important economic question before us today.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would agree.

Senator SALTONSTALL. He is in a position of great responsibility. His views are very important, whether he is right or wrong.

Senator MONRONEY. I would not ask the committee necessarily to follow Mr. Martin on this but for the public information I have, this is a sounding board that would defeat itself if it is going only to be a chosen few that will be invited to appear.

Senator PROXMIRE. I can say there has been every effort to get people who disagree with the committee to appear and who have as broad a spectrum of views as possible and can express their views as vigorously and vehemently as possible. I think the hearings have been very well balanced.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Yarborough, do you have any question?

HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARING

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes. The justification appearing in the hearings before the House says:

> It is now necessary to activate seven committees as compared to four in 1950. In the committee's judgment, we can no longer postpone a modest addition to our

continuing operations in order to keep up with basic committee responsibilities.

In addition to permitting some limited expansion of the committee's continuing programs, the budget would also make it possible for our Subcommittee on Economic Progress to undertake a much needed study of economic factors in the antipoverty program, including the effects of automation on unemployment. No funds have been available for this subcommittee for the past several years. It is our considered judgment that the responsibilities now before this subcommittee should no longer be deferred. There is, of course tremendous need for this program. But there is much that needs to be known about the way that the various measures in the President's program affect the economy. Programs for retraining, health, and education involve investments that not only eliminate chronic dependency costs but involve positive contributions to productivity.

What they say is that they want this money for the antipoverty program, for retraining, for education and health. This is a labor and public welfare committee responsibility. Senator Joe Clark has had the most able hearings on manpower and retraining—over the years.

He has had the leading industrial statisticians of America's labor leaders, economists and manpower people from leading universities year after year before his subcommittee.

RELATION OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GREAT SOCIETY LEGISLATION TO ECONOMIC POLICIES

Senator PROXMIRE. I agree with you a hundred percent. You have done a marvelous job in that committee. It has been the busiest committee in the Congress and it has been responsible for so much of the legislation of the Great Society. Let me say the point of our study is entirely different. The point of the joint economic study is to assess and determine the economic impact now that this legislation has been passed and to relate it to our overall economic policies.

The Great Society program relates to taxation, to monetary policy, to wage and price policy. After all, if you are going to have a poverty program to try to eliminate poverty, we should understand how it affects monetary policy which determines the level of interest rates which in turn determines how much it costs the people to buy homes and cars. This is the job of the Joint Economic Committee to focus expert economic understanding on the broad, complex interrelated elements of our economy.

You make a terrific case for the fact that Clark, Morse, and you and others on the committee have done a fine job of holding hearings but the Joint Economic Committee's purpose is to study the economic impact. This modifies and affects what we are going to do in the future on taxes and monetary policy.

Senator YARBOROUGH. As it affects automation and manpower employment, Joe Clark has devoted years to it.

Senator PROXMIRE. It might be a good idea to have Senator Clark come in and appear. It would be very helpful.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, most respectfully the issue before us is this appropriation. We have the question of telephone service yet to be heard.

I would most respectfully hope we can get on this item as soon as we can.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts because the low telephone allowance is choking me to death.

Senator MONRONEY. The economic impact is getting rough.

Do you have any further questions, Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have none.

Senator MONRONEY. We thank you very much, gentlemen, for your information.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, gentlemen. There may have been some questions raised by the chairman which have not been answered.

Senator MONRONEY. Mainly it is in this table. I ask unanimous consent that this table with the correction of the typographical error be printed at this point in the record.

(The table referred to follows:)

Joint Economic Committee

	Fiscal 1964 actual		Fiscal 1965 estimate		Fiscal 1966 estimate	
Appropriation or estimate		$235,000		[1] $265,000		[2] $365,510
	Number as of June 30	Total salary	Number as of Feb. 28	Salary	Number	Salary
Executive director	1	$18,779	1	$22,808	1	$22,808
Deputy director			1	21,805	1	21,805
Economists	4	62,150	4	73,511	6	114,690
Minority economists	1	14,485	1	17,019	1	17,019
Financial clerk	1	12,905	1	14,905	1	14,905
Administrative clerk	1	12,454	1	14,259	1	14,259
Assistant to executive director	1	9,596	1	10,796	1	10,796
Executive secretary	1	8,556	1	9,540	1	9,540
Publications	1	8,556	1	9,540	1	9,540
Research assistant					1	9,540
Statistician	1	7,386			1	8,165
Secretaries	4	28,114	4	33,480	5	39,519
Total loans	16	182,981	16	227,663	21	292,586
Reimbursable loans, when actually employed, temporary and contract employees, plus agency contributions to payroll		15,628		19,297		41,000
Total salaries		198,609		246,960		333,586
Expenses for hearings		5,847		12,240		21,924
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses		3,782		5,800		10,000
Total		208,283		265,000		364,510

[1] Includes $30,000 in supplemental appropriation bill to cover pay raises.
[2] Includes $100,000 in addition to the $265,510 estimated in President's budget.

JUSTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

The Joint Economic Committee is requesting $365,510 for fiscal year 1966. This sum is $100,000 more than authorized for the current year. However, it is to be noted that the 1965 level of $265,000 is the same as that of 10 years ago, except for salary increases required by law. In the intervening years the economic issues before the committee have become much broader, more complex, and more varied. It is now necessary to activate seven subcommittees as compared with four in 1950. In the committee's judgment, we can no longer postpone a modest addition to our continuing operations in order to keep up with basic committee responsibilities.

In addition to permitting some limited expansion of the committee's continuing programs, the budget would also make it possible for our Subcommittee on Economic Progress to undertake a much needed study of economic factors in the antipoverty program, including the effects of automation on unemployment. No funds have been available for this subcommittee for the past several years. It is our considered judgment that the responsibilities now before this subcommittee should no longer be deferred. There is, of course, tremendous need for this program. But there is much that needs to be known about the way that the various measures in the President's program affect the economy. Programs for retraining, health, and education involve investments that not only eliminate chronic dependency costs but involve positive contributions to productivity. Moreover, there are basic questions about alternative methods of financing regional recovery and development, and the availability of financial resources that should be studied.

It is also intended to reactivate the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy after a period of several years when it was inactive. This subcommittee, too, faces very important subjects for review which, in our opinion, should no longer be postponed. In the next year it will undertake a broad review of Federal fiscal policy, as well as its relation to the policies of State and local governments. In addition, it plans to examine the rapid growth of pensions and the development and expansion of social security in respect to the manner and extent of their effect on the economy.

Another line of inquiry will involve the relationship of U.S. trade arrangements with the developing countries of Latin America, examining, among other issues, the progress of regional trade integration movements now going on in Latin America and the general question of whether regional preferences can be made compatible with the traditional policy of nondiscriminatory treatment of international trade. This subcommittee also expects to inquire into the internal, domestic financial institutions and channels for domestic capital accumulation within the Latin American countries.

This year, the committee is updating its economic indicators on the performance of the Soviet economy and will continue its efforts to keep the Congress advised on important economic developments in the Communist world. The committee's study of the dimensions of the Soviet economy has proved extremely useful to our representatives abroad as well as to the Congress. The Russian 7-year economic plans is in its final year. This makes the occasion timely for an updating of our earlier assessment of the Russian economy.

The balance of payments, of course, continues to be a major economic issue in the Nation, and the committee will follow developments closely, particularly the control measures adopted by our Government and the voluntary restraints now in effect. A related development—the attempt to develop mechanisms for improving liquidity and faciltating international payments—will also have to be reviewed and analyzed.

The Subcommittee on Economic Statistics will continue its surveillance of Federal statistical programs in the interest of assuring that statistics are accurate, timely, provide the coverage needed for public and private decisionmaking, and are collected with a minimum of duplication, waste, and reporting burden on the public. The subcommittee will place emphasis on the subject of balance of payments statistics which, of course, are among our most important at the present time. It is also planning to investigate and evaluate the results of a study on the feasibility of periodic inventories of the Nation's wealth, recently conducted under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. Among the subcommittee's objectives is the determination of whether or not there is necessity for expanding the wealth data collected by Federal statistical agencies and the evaluation of the importance of so doing at this time. Likewise, the subcommittee is keeping close watch on the progress by public and private agencies in carrying out this committee's earlier recommendation to study the feasibility of collecting data on job vacancies on a regular basis, just as we now collect data on unemployment. No other statistics' program of comparable size and importance has been pushed forward as rapidly in recent years, and attention by the subcommittee is very much warranted.

We feel it essential also to continue at recent levels, at least, the activities of our Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation, particularly the surveillance of progress in the Defense and other departments of Government in improving organization and procedures for Government procurement and supply

management. In the past, these activities have contributed to the enormous increases in efficiency which have been reducing defense outlays.

A breakdown of the additional $100,000 requested for fiscal year 1966 represents what we consider to be minimum amounts needed for carrying out the program of the Joint Economic Committee. We have allocated $20,000 of the increase for w.a.e. and contract employees. Another $41,000 would permit us to add two economists of senior grade to the staff. We have learned that while contract employees are necessary to provide needed specialized knowledge, it is also important to have permanent staff economists to plan the studies, coordinate the information submitted by w.a.e. and contract employees and put results in the form useful to the committee and the Congress. To strengthen the staff and to assist all the subcommittees, we need the services of a research assistant and a statistician on a full-time basis. Lack of these research aides has seriously hampered operations in recent years, reducing the output and efficiency of senior staff members. These two additions to the staff would add about $17,000 to the committee's budget. We estimate that committee travel, witnesses' fees and travel, and reporting of the hearings will cost approximately $22,000 additional.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will stand in recess.

Mr. CHEATHAM. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., Monday, June 21, 1965, the subcommittee completed its hearings.)

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

(The following material was received by the committee, June 22, 1965:)

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1965.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: On behalf of the American Library Association, I am submitting a statement on the position of the organization with regard to a number of items in the legislative appropriations bill, especially the depository library program and the distribution of non-Government Printing Office publications to depository libraries.

May I request that this statement be made a part of the record of the hearings currently being held by your committee?

Sincerely yours,

GERMAINE KRETTEK, *Director.*

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY GERMAINE KRETTEK, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association appreciates the opportunity to submit this statement to support strongly the principle of distributing non-GPO publications to depository libraries and aso to urge in the Superintendent of Documents 1966 appropriation a sum adequate to perform this urgently needed service. In addition, we request that the 1966 appropriation be sufficient to take care of the libraries which have been added under the authorization of the Depository Library Act of 1962.

The American Library Association is a professional, nonprofit organization of over 27,000 members, librarians, and interested citizens, striving to see that libraries serve the scientist, the businessman, the educator, and other groups whose interests and endeavors are vital to the progress of the Nation. We have consistently endorsed improved depository laws in the interest of the public.

The American Library Association has studied the 1966 Report of the House Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 442 on H.R. 8775) and recognizes the caution urged: "The committee thinks its advisable for the Superintendent to proceed, as he is doing in moderation in the newly authorized business of supplying non-GPO printed publications to depository libraries." From the testi-

mony presented by the Superintendent to the House committee, we observe that it is the non-GPO printed Bureau of Mines and the Census Bureau publications which are being tried out in this new Depository Library Act of 1962 which also increases the potential number of libraries eligible to become depositories.

The American Library Association realizes the desirability of care and experience in proceeding on this new authorization but it maintains, however, that this matter of making available non-GPO publications is an urgent one and the objectives must not be lost sight of. It is not primarily the libraries themselves which benefit by having access to the valuable facts contained in these documents, but rather the research man, the technologist, the industrialist, the educator, and the practitioner of government and similar professions who needs and must use them. Unless the results of Government research and other significant activities are distributed, even though they are published outside the GPO, to the persons vitally concerned, there is a clear loss of essential information and growth of knowledge to a key segment of the population.

In order to gain an insight into the real nature of this non-GPO published material, the Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents of the American Library Association had an extensive survey conducted. The result of it was that some 209 different U.S. Government agencies reported approximately 1,500 such publications with imprints around 1963 and 1964. This number does not include any documents classified for national security, or marked by the agency "for official use only." The collection of titles appears as "U.S. Government Publications: a Partial List of Non-GPO Imprints," 1964, which was sent to each member of this committee and was also made available to Members of the Congress.

An examination of the publications included show a wealth of information on almost the whole range of knowledge and human activity, highly valuable and pertinent to many who are working on programs vital to the progress of the Nation.

For example, there are—

U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Upswing in Rural America," 1963, 31 pages.

U.S. National Bureau of Standards, "Safe Handling of Radioactive Materials Handbook 92," 1964.

U.S. Air Force Academy Reflections on Space: "Its Implications for Domestic and International Affairs," 1964, 345 pages.

U.S. Office of Education, "Dropouts: Selected References," 1963, 23 pages.

U.S. NASA, "Detector-Analyzer for Studying Interplanetary Plasma," 1964, NASA TN D–2111.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Pesticide-Wildlife Studies," 1963, Circular 199.

The American Library Association in previous testimony has also called the attention of the Congress to the great value to many key persons of many of the documents issued by the Congress itself, as for example: "Hearings on Antitrust and Monopoly," used again and again by professional groups, students, and others. These committee prints are not distributed to depository libraries but must be requested individually.

The American Library Association is grateful to the Congress for enacting the Depository Library Act of 1962, because this legislation is making possible the addition of important depository libraries to the list of eligible agencies. There is now a more equitable designation and a better geographical location of the institutions. According to the Superintendent of Documents' figures, instead of the 595 when the law was passed in 1962, a total of 823 are now on the list, with 109 being added in fiscal year 1963, 68 in fiscal year 1964, and 51 to date in fiscal year 1965.

Public Law 87–579 also carried the authorization for the Superintendent of Documents to start the distribution of non-GPO printed materials with their vast store of data not otherwise available.

It should be mentioned also that the Congress within recent years, realizing the essentiality of all types of libraries to the progress of the Nation, has passed considerable significant legislation affecting them. Among the measures enacted have been the Library Services Act of 1956 which became the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The Depository Library Act of 1962 has thus come at a particularly appropriate time to enable libraries to perform their needed services to the people.

In all of these highly valued activities made possible by the Congress, we should like to reiterate that libraries themselves are not the ultimate beneficiary, but rather the people concerned with having available treasures of information and knowledge.

On the matter of U.S. Government documents, we thoroughly approve of the beginning efforts of the Superintendent of Documents to supply highly useful materials printed outside the GPO to depository libraries. We urge an adequate appropriation in fiscal 1966 and the ensuing years to enable the Superintendent of Documents to supply an increasing number of non-GPO publications as well as regularly printed Government materials to existing and newly designated depository libraries. We think this is necessary so that the job can be done properly for the people of the United States.

While presenting a statement on the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1966, we recommend also that the Library of Congress request for an increase of $737,500 to support the operation of Public Law 480 for book procurement centers be restored. This amount was disallowed by the House. These funds would permit the expansion of ongoing activities in five countries currently involved in this significant program and the extension to several new countries.

We are of the opinion that the program is a much-needed one. We think that it allows research libraries vital resources which they do not now have. It would make it possible for scientists and scholars in the United States to know more about certain foreign areas, information on which is seriously lacking at present. the unused U.S.-owned local currencies in certain countries give the Federal Government an opportunity to share with research institutions the cost of this vital program at reasonable expense.

The American Library Association endorses the requests of the Government Printing Office for appropriations for the depository library program and the recommendations of the Library of Congress for funds for fiscal 1966, including an expanded Public Law 480 program. We urge your favorable consideration of these items.

(The information requested on pages 289 and 303 follow:)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING

PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.,
June 21, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: Thank you for the courtesies extended to members of the printing industry during the hearings before your committee on June 17, 1965. There was an indication that clarifying information might be desired on certain parts of the discussion. For that reason we present you with the following items:

(1) *Scope of current printing study by Congressional Joint Committee on Printing.*—Attached is a copy of the Congressional Record announcement of the Joint Committee on Printing study. Upon receiving this notice, our association offered to the joint committee the services of printing engineers and others should the committee desire to take advantage of this resource. In the course of making this offer to the Committee we were able to determine that the study is designed to include a review of all Federal Government printing needs, some of which are now channeled through the central Government Printing Office here in Washington.

From the information we have, it is apparent that the findings of this study will have a direct bearing on the entire subject of how much Government printing will be done in Washington, D.C., which in turn will determine the amount of Government printing facilities and Government paper storage and distribution channels that will be needed in the Washington area in the future.

(2) *Comparable efficiency of low-level versus multistory printing plants.*—A question was raised as to whether or not the fact that the U.S. Government Printing Office operates in a multistory building is a major contributing factor to the labor cost of 66 cents out of each dollar, as reported by the Public Printer in his testimony on June 15. The question was raised as to whether the industry

cost ranging from 32 to 45 cents (depending upon the inclusion of sales, administrative, and other personnel) could be attributed to the industry operating low-level printing plants.

From a technical standpoint it is clearly recognized in the industry that there are distinct advantages of low-level printing plants where the total square-foot capacity is not excessive. There likewise is a clear recognition of the desirability of continuing to operate multistory buildings particularly where the operation represents substantial square footage. In an effort to develop facts relating to two multistory printing plants, the following is presented:

Company A: This company, doing an annual volume of business in all plants of $131 million, has a total personnel cost of 30.8 cents per dollar. This company's home office is located in a multistory building of 2,198,577 square feet. In this building the space occupied for functions comparable to the Superintendent of Documents is 200,000 square feet, as compared with the present space in the Government Printing Office occupied by the Superintendent of Documents which was understand to be 156,000. This printing company has approximately 460,000 square feet for storage. We understand the comparable figure for the Government Printing Office is now 380,000.

With 2 million square feet in a multistory building, and with somewhat comparable distribution and warehousing space occupancy, the total industry personnel cost of 30.8 as compared with 66 cents for the Government Printing Office, would certainly indicate that the difference is not because a multistory building cannot be efficiently used.

Company B: In another examination of a multistory operation in a different section of the country, a company with an annual sales volume of over $16 million occupying 200,000 square feet in a multistory building, had a total labor cost—including all personnel—of 44 cents.

We are in a position to furnish additional illustrations, but we believe the above two companies substantiate our contention that multistory buildings per se are not the cause of inefficient or unduly costly operations.

Company B in 1958 had a detailed engineering study made to determine if they should move from a multistory building to a low-level buliding. This resulted in a clear decision that they should continue to utilize their present building. Later, for expansion purposes, they built a low-level building in another section of the country, but they continued to use efficiently the multistory building.

In view of the major difference in labor cost to the taxpayer when Government produces its own printing as compared to published industry labor cost figures, it is possible that substantial savings might be realized if a considerable amount of the printing now produced in the Government Printing Office were done by private industry in accordance with Government schedules and requirements.

We would like to repeat an offer made to the Joint Committee on Printing by letter from the chairman of our board, Donald B. Thrush, dated March 27, 1965, in which the printing industry offered to make available a group of qualified top management people and industry engineers who would make a study and prepare recommendations on what would be most efficient and effective in terms of Government printing requirements in connection with the proposal now before your committee. Such a study would be done without cost to the Government. The committee would then have before it facts which could readily be checked or verified by Government representatives.

(3) *Problems created by rush handling of the proposal.*—Throughout this entire proposal as we have followed its course through various committees, Government departments and commissions, we find that generally there existed a request for action with inadequate time being allowed for study and review. This atmosphere of emergency and rush handling has resulted in numerous misunderstandings and inaccurate impressions which were not present in the 1956–61 proposals. It is difficult to identify a justifiable reason for this emergency-type handling of so important a request.

The most recent illustration is reflected by the circled paragraph in the attached excerpt from the Washington Post of June 18, 1965. Having read this item, a contact was made with the staff of the National Capital Planning Commission. As a result of this informal inquiry, we formed the personal opinion that members of the Commission, when they acted upon the request for allocation of land from the National Training School site, were under the impression they were doing so because the Joint Committee on Printing had specifically determined that immediate action on the subject was imperative. We likewise

gained the impression that members of the Commission may have had the understanding that the Bureau of the Budget had been involved in the clearance or review of the request.

It is our belief that the Commission action was taken in an atmosphere in which it was felt that the Government Printing Office was required to move from its present location and that members of the Commission were being requested to cooperate with the Congress by allocation of a portion of land.

We are certain that you have seen today's article (copy enclosed) in the Washington Post indicating that the Board of Commissioners may officially oppose the National Training School site. This, plus the fact that the National Training School site has not been approved by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, raises questions on both the site location and the ultimate cost of the proposed new building that leaves in an indefinite state conditions important to action on the proposal.

Again, we want to thank you for the generous time that you have allowed us in presenting our case to the committee.

Respectfully,

BERNARD J. TAYMANS, *President.*

[From the Congressional Record, Daily Digest, Washington, Mar. 5, 1965]

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, AND FEDERAL PRINTING PROGRAM

Joint Committee on Printing: On Thursday, March 4, committee held an executive organizational meeting where it considered routine business conducted during the period following the adjournment of the 88th Congress until the beginning of this session of Congress. Committee approved the following proposals: (1) That beginning on Monday, March 8, the date will appear on both odd and even pages of the Congressional Record, and (2) to study the devising of a format whereby the time and date of the next meeting of each House of Congress may be carried in a prominent place in the daily issue of the Congressional Record.

Also, committee announced that it had "authorized and directed its staff to make a study leading to the realinement of some elements of the Federal printing program. It was noted that the need for printing services by decentralized Government activities is constantly expanding, and in order to provide for these needs, broad coordination of the total Government printing effort is indicated. In consonance with this objective, consideration will be given to more extensive use of commercial printing facilities. Representatives of departments and agencies will be invited to cooperate with the Joint Committee on Printing staff and the Public Printer in the conduct of this study."

[Emphasis supplied.]

[From the Washington Post, June 18, 1965]

TRAINING SCHOOL SITE SUPPORTED FOR NEW PRINTING STRUCTURE

The National Capital Planning Commission has approved use of part of the National Training School grounds for the proposed new $46.6 million Government Printing Office.

Public Printer James L. Harrison disclosed the Commission's action when he went before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch this week to seek construction money for the GPO building. The subcommittee withheld decision on the request.

The Commission took the action in closed session June 10, withdrawing its previous approval of a GPO site in the Anacostia-Bolling area.

ESTIMATE CUT

The Anacostia-Bolling site also had been approved by the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, but the proposal ran into opposition from the House Armed Services Committee, which wants to reserve the site for the military.

Harrison said the GPO was able to cut its construction cost estimate by $3 million because of the site change.

A GPO spokesman, Robert Kling, said yesterday the new structure will contain 2 million square feet on 23 acres, but additional space for service roads, landscaping, and possible later expansion will bring the total requirement to about 75 acres.

The National Training School, when it moves to West Virginia, will leave a 326-acre site which has been proposed for various uses. These include a community and/or liberal arts college, a vocational school and a model community of mixed public and private housing.

NOT COMMITTED

Kling said the Printing Office use could be compatible with any or all of these other uses, because of the size of the site. He added that a Planning Commission staff member has referred to the envisioned community as "Print Town"—a place where GPO employees as well as others could live.

The Planning Commission approved GPO use of the "easterly portion" of the Training School grounds but did not commit itself to a specific location or number of acres, a Commission spokesman said. The Commission turned down an earlier GPO bid for the site because the printing agency had asked for a larger bite of the Training School land.

The spokesman said Harrison requested Commission action in executive session on June 10 so he could report the action to the Senate subcommittee this week without prior publicity.

Donald F. Bozarth, a Commission staff planner, said the action "by no means has shut the door on residential use" of the Training School site. A printing operation is "not an offensive neighbor," he said, but its nonresidential character nevertheless will have to be considered in overall planning for the Training School site.

Money for a new GPO building was deleted by the House because of committee objections to nonmilitary use of Anacostia-Bolling. Harrison hopes that with the revised site plan the money will be restored by the Senate.

Of the 900 acres at the former Anacostia-Bolling airfields, the District of Columbia has sought 500 acres, which the Defense Department said will become surplus to military needs, for an urban renewal project, including housing.

The House military construction bill, placing with Congress a veto over closing of military bases, says the whole Anacostia-Bolling complex "will be required for military purposes within the foreseeable future and should be retained by the Department of Defense for such use."

The Senate Armed Services Committee is expected to finish work on its version of the bill Monday.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, June 22, 1965]

COMMISSIONERS OPPOSE PLANNERS ON TRAINING SCHOOL GPO SITE

(By Willard Clopton)

The National Capital Planning Commission's approval of the National Training School site as the location of a new Government Printing Office plant was criticized by the District Commissioners yesterday.

Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner said it seemed "inappropriate to locate a large industrial plant of this kind on a site which ideally lends itself to integrated community development.

"One of the results of such a location is that the entire area takes on a commercial-industrial aspect, to the detriment of middle- and low-income housing, the lack of which is at the root of many of the District's problems," he declared.

Engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke said he had not studied the arguments in favor of putting the printing plant on the site, but was inclined to favor using the land for housing and community purposes.

Commissioner John B. Duncan said he would prefer to see the land used to help meet some of Washington's social needs. The three Commissioners were interviewed separately.

It is estimated that the proposed $46.6 million GPO plant would require about 75 of the school's 326 acres. The land, which lies along the northeastern edge of the city, is expected to be abandoned soon when a new Federal reformatory in West Virginia is completed.

The Planning Commission's action, taken at a closed meeting June 10, was by vote of nine to nothing, with one abstention.

Among those recorded as voting for the proposal was Assistant District Engineer Commissioner Victor O. Wilson, who was sitting in for Duke. Wilson was reported out of the city yesterday and could not be reached.

It was reported yesterday that a large industrial corporation has engaged a development consultant and architects to study the site's potential as the location for a new town, housing about 15,000.

Tobriner said this was "generally in line" with his thinking on what should be done with the land.

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., June 21, 1965]

TRAINING SCHOOL SITE SOUGHT FOR MODEL TOWN

A nationally known industrial corporation wants to develop a model community on the site of the National Training School.

This was revealed today by architect Thomas W. D. Wright, of the Washington firm of Brown & Wright.

The 362-acre site at the northeast edge of the District is to be vacated in the next few years when the penal school moves to new quarters in West Virginia, and a variety of uses have been proposed for the land.

Last week the National Capital Planning Commission approved the use of at least a quarter of the site for a new plant for the Government Printing Office—a use some planners have called incongruous with the site's hilly, wooded beauty.

DISCUSSED PRIVATELY

Wright said his firm has been suggesting privately to officials for some time that the site be used for a planned community. Later it brought development consultant William R. Ewald of Washington into its thinking, and Ewald has interested the industrial firm in the plan.

Wright said he could not disclose the identity of the corporation, but said it was as well known as other big companies that have become involved in similar projects elsewhere. These include Reynolds Metals, Alcoa, and United States Steel.

As envisaged, the community would offer housing to between 15,000 and 20,000 persons in all income ranges, and would accommodate a luxury hotel and restaurant and a community college.

COLLEGE SUGGESTED

The establishment of a community college has been one of the more prominently voiced suggestions for the site, and Wright said he was convinced that the location could accommodate it as well as the other elements he described.

COMPARISON OF BUILDING COSTS

PRINTING INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1965.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: At our hearing on June 17 I was requested to endeavor to develop for you a comparison of the cost in industry generally for a building that would produce an annual volume of printed products in the neighborhood of $64 million. I was to give due consideration to the differences that may exist in the proposed new Government Printing Office building in connection with a possible greater area for storage of paper, the existence of a Superintendent of Documents type distribution, and any other differences that might be obvious.

Perhaps the most helpful way of presenting the information to you is to be extremely conservative in terms of the industry picture and to allow—from a Government standpoint—the very maximum allowance for things that are peculiar to Government operations. On this basis we believe that the comparison

which we provide below is not realistic from the standpoint of the difference between industry experience and the proposed Government action, since the gap between the two is substantially greater than that shown.

	Square feet
The present proposal calls for about	2,100,000
In this space the proposal indicates that there will be allocated to—	
Superintendent of Documents and Distribution	310,000
Receiving and warehousing	440,000
Approximate total devoted to warehousing and distribution	750,000
Balance presumably to be devoted to the normal operations of a printing plant, offices, etc	1,350,000

The proposal for the new Government Printing Office calls for an expenditure of approximately $44 million for the 2,100,000 square feet. The cost figure here is exclusive of moving, preparation of plans, etc. On this basis the per square foot cost is: $21 per square foot.

Using this square foot cost against the entire 1,350,000 square feet, the estimated cost of the printing plant and related offices area is $28,300,000.

This presents a ratio of approximately 2 to 1.

It is obvious that the cost of the warehousing and distribution space will not be as high per square foot as the cost of space where heavy printing equipment is to be operated. It is likewise obvious that the figures here are not really comparable to industry since they do not include the value of the land and the value of the printing equipment. Both the land and the printing equipment are included in the industry's ratio of approximately 3 to 1, so it can be seen that taking even the most extreme position in favor of the Government there is a wide and serious difference between the amount of money that the Government is proposing to expend to produce $64 million in printing as compared to what the industry would spend in gross plant investment, i.e. land, printing equipment and building, to produce $64 million in printing.

It is noted that in one of the plant situations cited in the testimony to support the Government position, the cost was $15 per square foot as compared to the square foot cost for the proposed Government building of $21.

In our discussion, you inquired about the possibility that a majority of the 1,000 companies might be occupying low-level buildings. You suggested that this could be a contributing condition to the higher cost of labor when the Government produces its own printing. You will recall that there was approximately 100 percent difference between the labor cost in the 1,000 companies and the 66⅔-percent figure which Mr. Harrison stated was the Government's cost.

In an effort to answer your question, a random survey was made of 100 companies out of the 1,000. We found that approximately one-half of the companies occupy buildings of three or more stories. Out of the low-level plants there were only five that had more than 50,000 square feet. There were only two that had over 100,000 square feet, and there were none that had more than 150,000 square feet.

This supports the information which we previously presented, that is, there is a high degree of efficiency in a small low-level plant but the efficiency becomes questionable as the area devoted to production becomes larger and larger. We trust that the above information satisfies your request.

Respectfully,

DONALD E. SOMMER, *Technical Director.*

TABLE I.—*Comparison of central office work with outside purchases (based on billings)*

Fiscal year	Central office including paper used in printing and binding (1)	Outside purchases including paper furnished contractors used in printing and binding (2)	Percent of outside purchases (3)	Blank paper (no printing) (4)	Field Service including Departmental Service Office (5)	Total amount billed (6)
1940	$20,150,204		0			$20,150,204
1941	53,374,182	[1] $13,680,000	20.4	$2,572,389		28,593,639
1942				5,657,412		46,690,344
1943	34,200,575	36,888,429	51.9	6,748,183		77,837,187
1944	28,891,547	35,750,212	55.3	6,950,281		71,592,040
1945	31,783,919	39,123,742	55.2	6,401,837		77,309,498
1946	23,527,546	19,829,104	45.7	3,868,217		47,224,867
1947	25,282,170	17,537,886	41.0	4,855,460	$5,334,238	53,009,754
1948	32,763,327	14,378,064	30.5	5,639,949	2,307,059	55,088,399
1949	35,489,677	12,088,120	25.4	4,530,135	1,663,253	53,771,185
1950	38,411,357	15,142,374	28.3	3,578,926	1,867,766	59,000,423
1951	50,028,699	38,410,129	43.4	6,383,305	3,563,521	98,385,654
1952	53,057,767	30,116,561	36.2	5,183,009	4,164,815	92,522,152
1953	36,327,956	28,006,245	43.5	6,044,707	4,010,110	74,389,018
1954	42,873,310	20,815,025	32.7	4,581,950	3,010,251	71,280,536
1955	45,737,007	22,824,250	33.3	5,171,394	3,528,403	77,261,054
1956	46,750,931	24,887,898	34.7	7,216,194	3,598,862	82,453,885
1957	51,659,531	30,335,591	37.0	7,495,559	4,150,626	93,641,307
1958	44,503,517	31,706,638	41.6	6,985,881	3,970,150	87,166,186
1959	48,838,685	31,108,676	38.9	6,588,229	4,192,462	90,728,052

[1] Estimated.

TABLE II.—*Comparison of income from printing and binding operations of the central office with the income from printing and binding procured commercially (based on value of services performed)*

Fiscal year	Central office including paper used in printing and binding (1)	Commercially procured printing and binding including paper furnished contractors (2)	Percent of commerically procured printing and binding (3)	Blank payer and miscellaneous supplies and services (no printing) (4)	Field service including Departmental Service Office (5)	Other income (6)	Total income (7)
1960	$51,806,073	$35,609,678	40.7	$6,942,551	$4,639,176	$550,362	$99,547,849
1961	48,852,895	36,053,846	42.5	7,566,508	4,787,982	488,378	97,749,608
1962	56,113,462	49,169,502	46.7	9,856,333	5,507,897	669,749	121,316,940
1953	59,808,654	53,369,735	47.2	10,473,453	5,415,207	583,780	129,650,829
1964	64,519,823	54,355,008	45.7	10,432,691	6,067,589	683,127	136,058,233

(The following statement supplements information on p. 409:)

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM S. CHEATHAM, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

CAPITAL POLICE ON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GROUNDS

On page 14, lines 12 and 13, the House inserted into the bill the words "and on the Library of Congress grounds." That language was added in an attempt to authorize the Capitol Police Board to detail temporarily from time to time members of the Capitol Police to the Librarian for duty on the Library grounds.

The language added by the House should be stricken from the bill because, without more, Capitol Police officers would not have sufficient legal authority to patrol the Library grounds as it is not a part of the Capitol Grounds. The legal authority given the Capitol Police is contained in section 9 of Public Law 570, 79th Congress, which states in pertinent part, "The Capitol Police shall police the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds under the direction of the Capitol Police Board * * *." Another portion of that act, together with various amendments thereof, specifically define the areas and boundaries of the Capitol Grounds, but the Library grounds have not been included. The proposal to merely detail men to the Library would not vest them with the necessary jurisdictional authority.

Should a Capitol policeman while patrolling the Library grounds apprehend someone committing a crime, the arrest by him as a police officer could not be legally established in court. In a criminal proceeding the prosecution may not be maintained unless all legal technical elements are present and established. The elements of law leading to the arreast are subject to scrutiny of the court as closely as those pertaining to the commission of the crime itself.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate recommends, for reasons in addition to the legal gap created here, that either the Capitol Police Board should be given complete authority and responsibility over the Library grounds or the Board should not be in any way involved in such an area. A jurisdiction divided between two heads, the Librarian and the Capitol Police Board, would create a potential of conflict, confusion, and inefficiency in the administration of police responsibilities and functions.

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