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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

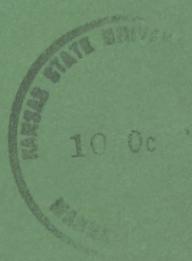
H.R. 15456

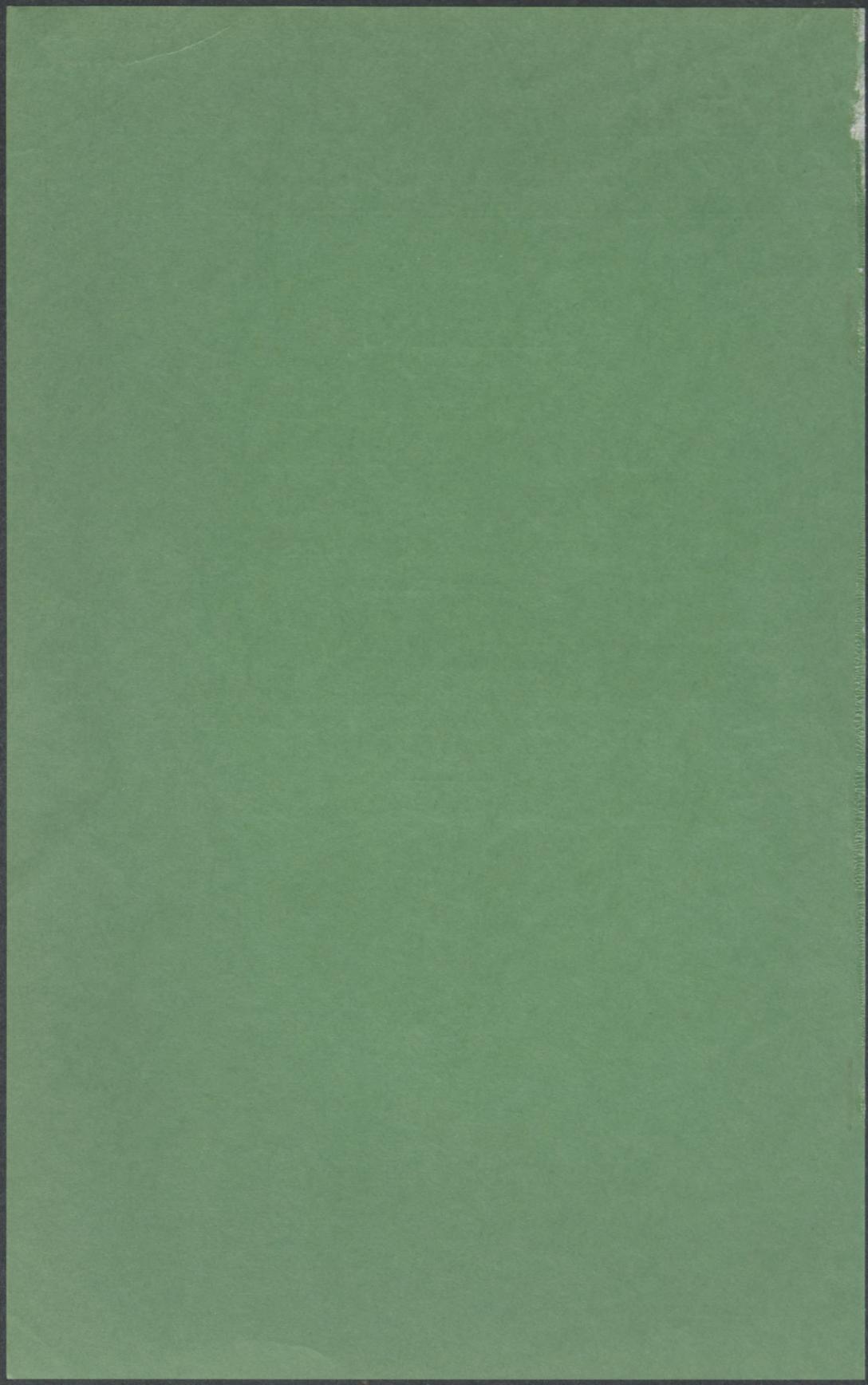
MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1966

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Proxmire, Yarborough, and Young

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN; WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; LEWIS C. COFFIN, LAW LIBRARIAN, ROBERT C. GOOCH, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT, PAUL L. BERRY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT; ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; LESTER C. JASON, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER; AND ROBERT S. BRAY, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

BUDGET REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

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

We welcome you to our committee, Mr. Lorenz, and we are happy to have the distinguished staff of the Library of Congress here to give us their needs for this coming year.

Mr. LORENZ. Mr. Mumford, as you know, is in the hospital.

Senator MONRONEY. I know he is not able to be here because of illness and we regret this.

Mr. LORENZ. This is the first hearings he will have missed in 12 years.

Senator MONRONEY. The total funds requested for the various activities of the Library of Congress amount to \$31,146,000, which is \$4,794,400 above the actual appropriations for fiscal year 1966. The House has allowed \$29,820,100, which is \$3,468,500 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year, but \$1,325,900 under the budget estimates.

JUSTIFICATIONS

At this point, I will insert into the record several summary tables from the justifications.
(The tables follow:)

TABLE I.—Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates

	1966 appropriation	Pay raise supplemental	1966 adjusted	1967 requested	Increase or decrease 1967 over 1966
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$11,738,000	\$256,700	\$11,994,700	\$14,342,000	\$2,347,300
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	2,021,000	51,500	2,072,500	2,266,000	193,500
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	2,524,000	62,200	2,586,200	3,017,000	430,800
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	4,035,000	65,300	4,100,300	4,564,000	463,700
Books for the general collections	780,000	-----	780,000	850,000	70,000
Books for the law library	125,000	-----	125,000	125,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	2,675,000	6,600	2,681,600	3,097,000	415,400
Salaries and expenses, 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	24,060,800	442,300	24,503,100	28,423,800	3,920,700
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)	1,844,900	3,600	1,848,500	2,722,200	873,700
Total	25,905,700	445,900	26,351,600	31,146,000	4,794,400

¹ Includes \$880,000 budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 431.

TABLE II.—Summary of budgeted positions, 1965, 1966, and 1967

Appropriation title	1965 total number	1966 total number	1967 total number
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	1,365	1,426	1,484
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	255	268	293
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	224	228	274
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	393	400	439
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	36	38	45
Salaries and expenses, 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	10	10	15
Native personnel	101	114	169
Total	2,400	2,500	2,735

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 1967

Increases	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Books for the general collections	Books for the blind	Special foreign currency program	Total
To maintain present level of staff and service in 1967:								
Ingrade increases, wage board increases, and reallocations (including personnel benefits).....	\$183,824	\$32,495	\$45,446	\$51,574		\$5,797		\$319,136
Annualization of pay increase (including personnel benefits).....	137,970	19,800	30,300	24,800		3,500		216,170
Provide for full financing of Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (including personnel benefits).....	162,200							162,200
Subtotal.....	483,994	52,095	75,746	76,374		9,297		697,506
To meet increased prices:								
Printing and binding, increased charges by Government Printing Office.....	4,700			22,000				26,700
Total to maintain present operating level.....	488,694	52,095	75,746	98,374		9,297		724,206
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrears:								
Salaries, new positions.....	(58) 370,890	(25) 131,191	(46) 306,790	(38) 191,303		(7) 34,402		1,084,576
Personnel benefits, new positions.....	28,244	10,214	23,294	15,023		2,701		79,446
Books and library materials.....					\$70,000			70,000
Commercial binding.....	69,000							69,000
Automation study.....	475,000							475,000
Printing of publications.....	10,000			159,000		13,000		182,000
Other contractual services.....						35,000		35,000
Supplies.....	9,000		10,000					19,000
Printing forms.....	6,000					1,500		7,500
Postage.....	5,000							5,000
Photoduplication.....	10,000		15,000					25,000
Local telephone service.....	5,000							5,000
Reimbursement to General Services Administration for rental of space.....	880,000							880,000
Books in braille.....						67,000		67,000
Sound reproductions.....						100,000		100,000
Talking book machines.....						200,000		200,000
Total to meet increased workload, etc.....	1,859,134	141,405	355,054	365,326	70,000	456,103		3,247,022
Total increases, annual appropriations.....	2,347,828	193,500	430,800	463,700	70,000	465,400		3,971,228

TABLE III.—Summary of increases and decreases requested, fiscal year 1967—Continued

Increases	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Books for the general collections	Books for the blind	Special foreign currency program	Total
Decreases:								
Sound reproductions.....						-\$50,000		-\$50,000
Accident compensation.....								-528
Net increases, annual appropriations.....	2,347,300	\$193,500	\$430,800	\$463,700	\$70,000	415,400		3,920,700
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program):								
Foreign currencies.....							\$798,000	1,798,000
U. S. dollars.....							73,700	73,700
Total increases, special foreign currency program.....							873,700	873,700
Net increases.....	2,347,300	193,500	430,800	463,700	70,000	415,400	873,700	4,794,400

¹ Native personnel.

NOTE.—Appropriations with no increase: Books for the Law Library, \$125,000; organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents, \$112,800; preservation of motion pictures, \$50,000.

Annual appropriations and authorized positions, 1939-67

Year	Library of Congress 1		Copyright Office 3		Legislative Reference 4		Card distribution 3		Books for the blind		Books for general col-lections	Books for Law Library
	Amount	Positions 2	Amount	Positions 2	Amount	Positions 2	Amount	Positions 2	Amount	Positions 2		
1939	\$1,666,800	698	\$305,400	136	\$131,500	39	\$365,000	82	\$275,000	4	\$149,500	\$70,000
1940	1,743,987	842	337,460	146	138,700	54	409,560	92	275,000	8	118,000	85,000
1941	2,040,618	782	352,840	150	154,580	60	444,290	117	325,000	8	148,000	85,000
1942	2,218,847	876	334,740	148	171,005	66	454,375	127	350,000	8	248,000	90,000
1943	2,089,262	972	337,920	155	187,440	68	434,090	129	370,000	8	173,000	90,000
1944	2,497,862	882	355,759	129	219,751	65	533,953	121	370,000	8	198,000	95,000
1945	2,542,200	912	368,000	131	213,000	62	531,605	114	500,000	8	198,000	85,000
1946	3,062,405	962	370,700	149	275,276	72	542,100	115	500,000	10	370,000	150,000
1947	3,545,060	995	626,925	192	569,100	131	791,482	129	500,000	16	370,000	125,000
1948	3,419,700	951	626,925	180	500,000	113	750,000	156	1,000,000	16	300,000	95,000
1949	3,820,271	964	781,800	211	541,500	117	897,375	149	979,400	17	300,000	95,000
1950	4,170,120	1,009	851,228	224	751,598	159	1,026,736	166	1,000,000	18	300,000	95,000
1951	4,355,180	1,014	929,500	239	790,000	151	1,172,600	173	1,000,000	20	270,000	85,500
1952	4,815,483	1,010	1,027,010	239	869,300	151	1,172,750	174	1,000,000	20	270,000	85,500
1953	4,880,812	1,011	1,052,909	239	869,300	151	1,235,107	179	1,000,000	20	270,000	85,500
1954	4,810,272	1,002	1,100,000	244	901,721	151	1,284,800	188	1,000,000	21	270,000	90,000
1955	4,815,636	971	1,123,900	238	897,300	144	1,349,100	190	1,000,000	21	280,000	90,000
1956	5,143,064	973	1,238,475	247	1,054,932	158	1,402,359	192	1,005,678	21	300,000	90,000
1957	5,310,593	1,007	1,287,547	256	1,067,387	158	1,487,100	204	1,067,481	24	300,000	90,000
1958	6,217,345	1,063	1,329,655	258	1,097,000	163	1,715,000	221	1,206,000	25	320,000	90,000
1959	6,748,300	1,091	1,397,256	236	1,139,000	171	1,878,635	223	1,367,900	25	320,000	90,000
1960	7,159,890	1,147	1,450,000	245	1,455,400	180	1,981,300	238	1,619,400	28	350,000	90,000
1961	8,122,800	1,172	1,588,800	247	1,780,200	208	2,172,700	265	1,723,200	29	400,000	90,000
1962	8,455,000	1,211	1,600,000	247	1,800,200	208	2,347,000	288	1,893,910	31	470,000	90,000
1963	10,074,380	1,253	1,673,560	247	1,960,820	215	2,754,370	319	1,893,910	31	570,000	110,000
1964	9,726,000	1,276	1,600,000	252	1,119,000	220	3,042,000	363	2,458,600	33	670,000	110,000
1965	11,001,800	1,365	1,914,200	255	2,412,800	224	3,810,100	393	2,458,600	36	780,000	125,000
1966	11,944,700	1,426	2,072,500	268	2,586,200	228	4,100,300	400	2,681,600	38	780,000	125,000
1967 (estimate)	14,342,000	1,484	2,265,000	293	3,017,000	274	4,564,000	439	3,097,000	45	850,000	125,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 6.

Annual appropriation and authorized positions, 1939-67—Continued

Year	Books for Supreme Court	Presidential papers		Preservation of motion pictures		Revision of Annotated Constitution		Special foreign currency program		Alaskan church records	Total	
		Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²		Amount	Positions ²
1939	88,000											959
1940												1,092
1941	10,000											3,107,707
1942	20,000											3,560,298
1943	20,000											3,886,967
1944	20,000											3,701,712
1945	20,000											4,290,325
1946	20,000											4,457,805
1947	20,000											5,445,481
1948	20,000											6,547,567
1949	24,000											6,711,625
1950	25,000											7,433,346
1951	22,500											8,219,682
1952	22,500											8,555,280
1953	22,500											9,253,543
1954	22,500											9,416,128
1955	25,000											9,459,293
1956	25,000											9,560,933
1957	27,500											10,260,508
1958	27,500											10,637,608
1959	30,000	106,800	15	60,000	2							12,172,500
1960	30,000	106,800	18	60,000	2							13,389,191
1961	35,000	112,800	17	60,000	2							14,302,790
1962	38,000	112,800	19	60,000	2	\$25,000		\$400,000	4			16,086,100
1963	(¹⁰)	112,800	19	60,000	1			679,900	4			17,193,700
1964		112,800	15	50,000	1			978,000	9	\$15,000		19,905,340
1965		112,800	15	50,000	1			1,541,500	10			20,488,800
1966		112,800	15	50,000	1			1,848,500	10			24,081,800
1967 (estimate)		112,890	15	50,000	1			2,722,200	15			31,146,000
												2,566

¹ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: "Salaries, Library proper"; "Salaries and expenses, Library buildings"; "Salaries and expenses, union catalogs"; "General printing and binding, miscellaneous expenses"; "Contingent expenses"; "Photoduplication expenses"; "Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board"; "Motion picture project"; "Security of the collections"; "Penalty mail"; "Sunday opening, Library proper"; "Sunday opening, Library buildings."

² Includes the full-time equivalent of part-time and temporary positions.

³ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: "Salaries, Copyright Office"; and "Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office."

⁴ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: "Salaries, Legislative Reference Service"; "Index to State legislation"; "Revision of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America."

⁵ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: "Salaries, distribution of catalog cards"; and "Printing, catalog cards."

⁶ Includes \$117,345 comparative transfer of 20 positions from Copyright Office.

⁷ Excludes \$117,345 comparative transfer of 20 positions to Library of Congress.

⁸ Includes \$880,000 budget amendment (H. Doc. No. 431).

⁹ Includes U.S. dollar support personnel only.

¹⁰ Transferred to judiciary branch.

¹¹ Includes supplemental request of \$445,900 for pay increase (Public Law 89-426).

HOUSE ALLOWANCE OF NET INCREASE OVER 1966 APPROPRIATION

Senator MONRONEY. We have as our first witness Mr. John G. Lorenz, the Deputy Librarian of Congress, accompanied by members of his staff.

We welcome you, Mr. Lorenz, and we ask that you proceed with your statement.

Mr. LORENZ. Thank you very much, sir.

As you know, the House of Representatives, through H.R. 15456, granted the Library of Congress an increase of \$3,468,500 over the 1966 level of appropriations.

In its report, the committee stated:

As noted on many similar occasions in years gone by, a first class library, responsive to the demands of users, either grows or stagnates; it cannot stand still and remain first class.

It is inevitable that its collections, the demands for services, and thus its volume of work will steadily mount.

We are pleased with this recognition by the House that the Library of Congress is a growing, dynamic institution, and I hope that the Senate will concur by granting these increases, and also I might add by restoring some of the decreases.

The House bill reduced the total of 149 positions requested under all appropriation heads (except for the special foreign currency program and for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions) to 124 positions, a reduction of 25 positions.

It specifically disallowed the items for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions project and also reduced by \$100,000 the \$685,000 requested for continuance of the Library's automation program.

It provided, I am very gratified to say, \$880,000 for the rental of space to relieve congestion and overcrowding until the Madison Building is completed; it provided \$109,700 for binding, printing, supplies, and other household expenses; and \$20,000 of the \$70,000 requested for books for the general collections.

The request for the Copyright Office was granted in full, a recognition by the House that, as a result of the copyright fee increase initiated late last year, applicants should have better and faster service. The books for the blind request was also granted in full, and the self-supporting Card Distribution Service request was reduced by only the \$28,000 needed to print the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.

Among the items not allowed by the House, are several which I believe merit further consideration by this committee.

MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS

First, under our main appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress," I urge the inclusion of \$478,000 to continue the production of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.

This involves 64 employees on the staff of the Library. This comprehensive index is the only publication of its kind in the United States. It lists and characterizes (in English) not only books but also articles in periodicals published in the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere in in the Russian language.

More than 300 libraries throughout this country cooperate by contributing for inclusion information about their holdings of Russian

materials. Thus, the index is a guide to the Nation's collections in this important area for research. The discontinuance of this valuable publication will result in there being no organized access to much of this material for American researchers; not only will the reference work of the Library of Congress be hampered, but there will be much duplication of effort and expense on the part of many university libraries and research institutions across the Nation.

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

The Library also needs the full appropriation of \$685,000 requested for our automation program. We have now reached a point in this program where we are engaged in developing the detailed system leading to the automation of our bibliographic operations.

The funds allowed will be sufficient to proceed in 1967 with the main contractual effort and with one of the special pilot projects which was initiated with foundation funds.

DEFERMENT OF STUDIES

However, without the \$100,000 cut by the House we will have to defer related essential work on such problems as filing rules for automated systems, computer programs for book catalogs, and machine-indexing techniques.

Unless these important special studies can be carried on simultaneously with the major effort, the date on which the overall system can become operational will be delayed for months.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE PERSONNEL

The House reduced from 46 to 23 the number of positions requested for "Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service." Because the demands upon this service have reached unprecedented levels, in number, scope, and depth of research requested, we urgently need added help, and we hope to be able to convince this committee to allow all 46 positions, which are, incidentally, part of a 2-year program to bring the Service to sufficient strength.

We are certain that, even should we be able to eliminate the unreasonable demands referred to in the House report, that this will not materially reduce the heavy legitimate and growing workload on the Service and all staff requested will be badly needed in 1967.

PRINTING OF MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS

The \$28,000 for the printing of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions in the "Distribution of catalog cards" appropriation was disallowed. These funds will be needed along with the appropriation for staff to produce the index.

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

Under "Collection and distribution of Library materials" (special foreign currency program), we had requested funds to initiate new programs in five countries which are in the excess-currency category.

The House allowed funds for Poland and Yugoslavia, and deleted

the other three. We are very gratified that Poland and Yugoslavia, which we requested previously, were allowed by the House this year.

We have restudied the situation in regard to the other countries requested in an attempt to cut our request to the minimum, and we would now like to request the appropriation in full for the Tunisia program (\$137,000 in U.S.-owned foreign currency and \$12,796 in U.S. dollars) and \$40,000 in foreign currency only for the Ceylon program.

We now propose operating a limited program in Ceylon from our base already existing in South India, eliminating the need for hard dollars and reducing the need for foreign currency. The program in Guinea, although valuable, is of less immediate importance, and is not now being requested.

ACQUISITION OF CURRENT WORLD EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Finally, under funds transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library of Congress is charged with acquiring, insofar as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship and with providing catalog information for these materials promptly by printed catalog cards and by other means.

The recent Supplemental Appropriation Act provided \$300,000 to start this program in fiscal year 1966 and the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967 contains \$3 million for the same purpose.

This program, as you know, is undertaken primarily for American research libraries, but all libraries, to the extent that they acquire foreign publications, would benefit from prompt centralized cataloging.

UNIFORM TREATMENT OF OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

To fulfill the requirements of this program, the Library will establish, on a selective basis, several overseas offices. In order to assure uniform treatment of Library of Congress overseas staff, the House committee was asked to transfer language already authorized under collection and distribution of library materials to the library-wide administrative provisions heading.

We also requested, under the latter heading, authority to provide allowances and other benefits to the extent authorized for other U.S. overseas employees. This was probably not explained fully enough to the House committee but we hope to do so before this committee.

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

MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Lorenz, for your statement and for the information that it contains.

This Russian accessions that you mentioned we have been handling in the Library of Congress for how many years?

Mr. WELSH. Since 1948, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It began in 1948?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

PRIOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND NATIONAL
SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Senator MONRONEY. As I understand it, you had Government clients who paid for a major portion of the cost of this and the Library of Congress assumed what percentage of the cost?

Mr. WELSH. In 1964, sir, we received about \$100,000 from direct appropriations. One of the other contributors provided \$361,000 and a second contributor \$168,000, about one-fifth, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The total cost is roughly a half million, isn't that right?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And give me those figures again. I mean the Government agencies that were interested, not by name.

Mr. WELSH. In 1965 Department of Defense, \$361,000.

Senator MONRONEY. \$361,000?

Mr. WELSH. Yes; and National Science Foundation \$168,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Those were the two sponsors?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

POLICY OF SUPPORTING INITIATION OF PROGRAMS

Senator MONRONEY. This started in 1948 and they have been supporting and maintaining this until the current year, and what is the reason for their dropout?

Mr. LORENZ. I understand it is the policy of the National Science Foundation not to continue to support this kind of effort on a permanent basis. They prefer to get something like this started and then have the operating agency take over the cost of this kind of project.

ATTITUDE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Senator MONRONEY. I cannot understand, though, Mr. Lorenz, if this is as valuable as many scholars say it is, and with growing needs for international information and indexing of the items that are published in Russia, why our educational institutions look the other way and say the Library of Congress should pay for this whole thing.

MARKET AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Personally, I think if it is worth having, it should be supported by other agencies. The Department of Defense, which has given substantial funds through the years, now says, "Well, we can acquire it commercially and we no longer need it because the information is available on the market." These things are not matters that I think we should duplicate. Is it because we have duplicate sources for this information.

Mr. LORENZ. No, sir.

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. Or that this is not the type of thing that there is any need for?

Mr. LORENZ. No, sir. We have a rather full statement here of the uniqueness of MIRA, what this index does that no other source of information does, and if you would like to enter this into the record I think it would be very instructive.

Senator MONRONEY. You might summarize it. It would be helpful to this discussion. This is one of the biggest items I think that was cut out of the bill, and it was budgeted.

Mr. LORENZ. In the first place, the other sources, even partial sources, are only in Russian and there is nothing else that can be read by those who do not know Russian.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION RUSSIAN TRANSLATORS

Senator MONRONEY. Are there other local or American sources? Lots of people understand the Russian language. I would presume these source materials are also available to a commercial operation.

Mr. LORENZ. But it would only be a few institutions that would have on their staff people with this language competence and most of the universities would not. They would have to obtain people.

Senator MONRONEY. I am not talking about the universities necessarily. I am talking about any national organization capable of furnishing this on a fee basis to the libraries of the country, the colleges, and to other places.

ABSENCE OF TRANSLATION AND ABSTRACTION SERVICES OUTSIDE SCIENTIFIC FIELD

Mrs. HAMER. I think that other organizations do cover the scientific angles better than, say, the social sciences such as political science, or the humanities. But this Monthly Index covers all fields of learning. Science is only one section of it. In this country, you do not find translation services for fields other than for some scientific areas, nor do you find abstracting services, by and large, other than for the scientific areas. The American scholar would be largely cut off from access to these materials in Russian unless he had this comprehensive index, in English, which guides him to what is available in the United States, not to what is available in Russia, as do these other publications to which the Department of Defense has referred. Those are national bibliographies of what is published in Russia and what presumably is available there, but they are not indexed.

WORLD PUBLICATIONS IN RUSSIAN AND AVAILABILITY IN UNITED STATES

MIRA covers material published in Russia and elsewhere in the Russian language that is available in this country, not only at the Library of Congress but also in 300 other American libraries. We list it centrally with the cooperation of these libraries. They furnish us with information, which is quite a contribution.

Senator MONRONEY. The 300 libraries furnish you with the information of the materials they have, is that correct?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir, and we provide the information about our own holdings and a subject index to the publication. Then any American scholar, whether he speaks Russian or not, can use this and can be guided to materials which he might find extremely useful for his research. Once he has located a Russian publication of interest to him, he can have it translated, but translations are not regularly and generally available, except for some scientific areas.

ACADEMIC COMMUNITY PURCHASE OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY It is amazing to me, though, as valuable as this must be, that the Library of Congress has to carry the full weight. Is there no income that is derived to help in the cost sharing at all?

Mrs. HAMER. That is right.

Mr. LORENZ. It covers support by the Library of Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. Have you made any effort to see if the academic community would help?

Mr. LORENZ. Of course, they do purchase this as a service. There are some 1,350 copies printed.

Senator MONRONEY. Mostly libraries?

SUBJECT INDEXING

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. In addition, there is no other service, no other source, that indexes this material by subject and, of course, this is the way that most scholars want to get at material.

They are interested in their particular subject field and this is the only index that provides a subject approach to this material. The only other alternative without the subject approach is a great duplication of time and effort on the part of many, many scholars throughout the country.

TRANSLATION OF JOURNAL TABLES OF CONTENT

Mrs. HAMER. And it also lists and translates the table of contents of many journals. As of course you know, current research in many fields is based to a very large extent on journal articles rather than on monographic material, which is not as timely. Thus, this aspect of the Monthly Index of the Russian Accessions is extremely important to American scholarship.

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. Sixty-four employees, is that correct?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the total?

Mr. LORENZ. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. And most of these are emigres, are they, or Slavic—

Mrs. HAMER. They know the Slavic languages. It would be impossible to assemble competent staffs at individual libraries to do this work. They just wouldn't be available.

Senator MONRONEY. What I can't understand, though, is with this need, and I think you say 3,000 libraries—

Mrs. HAMER. Three hundred.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought you said 3,000.

Mrs. HAMER. 1,350 copies are printed.

Senator MONRONEY. That use the service, why we can't have some participation such as we get out of the libraries in our standard cataloging.

Mr. LORENZ. They probably feel they are contributing quite a bit—the 300 that do send in the information about what they have acquired at their libraries. This is quite an undertaking, in staff time, for them as well.

We do believe the principal motivation on the part of the other agencies is to transfer the financial load to another agency so that they can

go on with the funding of other projects which they probably want to get started.

HIGHLY SPECIALIZED PROGRAM CLIENTELE

Senator MONRONEY. Of course, you would like to do that at the Library of Congress, too. You have to continue to fund them as the other cosponsors drop off.

Mr. WELSH. May I add a point?

There is probably one difference here in the clientele for this publication and some of the other publications that we produce. The clientele for the monthly index is a highly specialized group, whereas most of our publications are designed primarily for library use, use within libraries, and apply across the board.

It seems that the Library of Congress is possibly the only institution that has a charter to provide information on all subjects and all classes. The materials that are available in the Slavic field, in the Russian language, are of a highly specialized nature, like the chemical abstracts, physics abstracts, and biological abstracts.

No organization covers all the fields that are covered in this publication.

HOUSE TERMINATION OF PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. The House cut the entire fund out?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And terminated the program?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Last year they were ready to do that, as I recall, but then you had some help from the other cosponsoring agencies to continue 1 more year?

Mr. LORENZ. Only the Congress prevailed upon one of the sponsoring agencies to continue its support.

PARTIAL COVERAGE OF SCIENTIFIC FIELD BY COMMERCIAL INDEX SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. I am still uncertain, and I can't gather from your testimony, as to exactly what this provides that commercial index services of this country, for example, or perhaps in England and other countries as well, couldn't furnish?

Mrs. HAMER. They just don't cover the entire field, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You say they covered the scientific?

Mrs. HAMER. I said to some extent they cover science.

Senator MONRONEY. Which is the reason why perhaps the National Science Foundation felt it was beyond, I believe you said, their duty to continue to support any single educational project.

Mrs. HAMER. They dislike, I believe, to support anything on a more or less permanent basis. They prefer to support new research, to get things going, and then have someone else take them over.

DIEBOLD CO. EVALUATIVE STUDY OF PROGRAM

Mr. LORENZ. The National Science Foundation did support an evaluative study of this publication back in 1961. This survey, done by the Diebold Co., came up with very sound evidence that this was a valuable tool for American scholarship and research and it recom-

mended, in effect, its continuation on a permanent basis, but, of course, the survey didn't go into where the money should come from.

Senator MONRONEY. That is our problem.

SUBJECT INDEXING

Mrs. HAMER. Even if the abstracting and indexing services did cover materials in all fields, there would be no easy way of getting at the Russian materials per se. You would have to approach it purely from a subject point of view, and there are those in this country who are interested in the Russian output per se—let's say in physics. You might well find an article in Russian on physics abstracted by a physics abstracting service, but in the monthly index you find the record across the board of Russian materials available in American libraries.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions on this Russian accessions?

Senator PROXMIRE. Not at the moment.

Senator MONRONEY. It is about a \$500,000 item which the House has left out of the bill.

PROGRAM VALUE TO INDUSTRY

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, a few years ago, I visited the Esso Humble Oil Refinery at Baytown, Tex., on the Texas gulf coast, a very large, modern oil refinery, and the thing that impressed me the most and the only thing that I understood anything about was the library.

They were getting technical publications from all over the world in different languages and had their own translators there. They had scientists studying this development of petroleum and petroleum refining in different parts of the world, particularly in the Russian, French, and German languages.

They had about six. I don't remember which others. It seems to me Dutch and Japanese, but I remember French, German, and Russian.

Now, it seems to me that the industries of this country, large ones, that are competing in these fields, or want to know whether they are making discoveries, that order these publications would be greatly helped by a monthly index like this. I understand what you receive is indexed in just 1 month.

Mr. LORENZ. That is right. The index is issued monthly.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They turn to these periodicals, and you stress the fact that most of this material comes out in periodicals before it is ever reduced to monographic form?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. They get that by this subscription, not only of course the great field of scientific research in the public field, since the Federal Government spends more money on research than all the private sector and our educational institutions, but private industry I imagine would rely on this to see what publications were coming out.

Mrs. HAMER. You spoke of the oil industry having its own translators, Senator. Of course this is possible for a certain number of wealthy industries, but for the academic community this isn't possible.

Senator YARBOROUGH. No; it would have to be a very strong industry, in space, or petroleum, or some similar industry.

Mrs. HAMER. This publication is a real contribution to higher education, it seems to me.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And, of course, they have articles that they translate only in a very limited field.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. And I don't imagine they can subscribe to all those magazines and wait for articles. I just feel that this segment of industry that is having translations in one separate field would need this service. This is a vast service to industry as well as our scientific and educational community.

RATIFICATION OF MATERIAL AVAILABILITY AND ACQUISITION DIFFICULTY

Mrs. HAMER. It is also a notification to them that this material is available somewhere in the United States. Acquisition can be quite difficult.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You can just imagine the first thing their translators and their scientists get hold of is this monthly index to see what is new because they can't afford to subscribe to everything in Russia to find out what news is being published.

Mrs. HAMER. They probably couldn't get all the materials even if they tried to, because many of them are issued in very small editions.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is the central clearing house for the whole Nation.

U.S. DEPRIVATION BY PROGRAM TERMINATION

Mr. Chairman, I don't know about this conflict of who is going to fund it, the National Foundation or the Library of Congress, but I think we would be depriving ourselves greatly if we didn't keep up with what they are discovering.

Mr. WELSH. Senator, I have the list of subscribers, and there are a number of industrial laboratories on it. On the second page, for example, Chevron Research Corp., General Dynamics Corp., and so on. Industry is making use of this publication now.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thumbing through this index, I notice some publications here on space, and I notice one I believe is a monograph that has a list of all space vehicles launched from 1957 to 1965, 160-odd pages.

I just glance through it and see the value of knowing and finding where this material is.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Proxmire.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PRINTING COST THROUGH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask how many copies of this are printed?

Mr. WELSH. 1,349, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has this number been increasing, or has it been the same?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir; it has remained about the same for several years.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say that a number of industrial firms are among the subscribers?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there any possibility that there could be any charge for this, or is there a charge?

Mr. WELSH. There is charge of \$14 a year, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much?

Mr. WELSH. \$14 a year, the amount fixed by the Superintendent of Documents.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has there been any inquiry to determine whether or not this charge could be increased?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir; but it is the policy of the Superintendent of Documents to fix a price based upon their actual cost without attempting to reimburse—

Senator PROXMIRE. Actual cost of what?

Mr. WELSH. Of their printing.

NONREIMBURSEMENT OF COMPILATION COST

Senator PROXMIRE. No cost, of course, for the compiling?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. In your judgment is it out of the question to impose a charge which would defray any part of the cost of compilation and so forth?

Mr. WELSH. Based upon the number of copies printed; 1,349—

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not saying you cover the whole thing. You couldn't obviously.

How much?

Mr. WELSH. It would cost \$350.

Senator PROXMIRE. \$350 for each of these?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give me just a rough idea of how the 1,350 breaks down. Are most of them industrial firms, or are they mostly universities?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir, I can't because I did not look at it for that purpose. May I run through a few in the order that they are listed?

National Aerospace Administration, Redstone Arsenal, Redstone Scientific Center, University of Alabama, Aerojet-General Corp., Aerospace Corporation Library, Atomics International, a private individual, Chevron Research, General Dynamics, and so forth, Kaiser Aluminum, Chemstrand Corp., Life Institution, General Electric Co., Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Lockheed Missiles & Space Corp.

DIEBOLD CORP. EVALUATIVE STUDY OF PROGRAM

Senator PROXMIRE. Has there been any attempt to determine the extent to which this is used?

Mr. WELSH. Excuse me?

Senator PROXMIRE. How thoroughly is this used. With a \$14 charge, of course, it is something they might get whether they use it very much or not.

Mr. LORENZ. The study previously mentioned that was made by the Diebold Corp. in 1961 showed heavy use of this and urged its continuation. The study concluded that the Index was a real contribution to American scholarship and research.

PROGRAM COMPUTERIZATION

Senator PROXMIRE. Just one more question.

We have heard a lot in another committee, the Joint Economic Committee, of the use of computers in assembling data, making it

available, organizing it, and doing it very efficiently. Is there any prospect of this kind of thing being put in some kind of a computer data bank and made available with this with a big saving?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, but you would still need your software. You still need the staff to do the analysis of the material. You might increase the efficiency of the handling of the material, but the effort, and the time, and the staff work to analyze the documents still have to be present.

There is no magic to the computer in terms of analyzing material to get it into the machine. Once it is into the machine, then you might be able to increase your efficiency in terms of dissemination of the information.

ESSENTIAL VALUE OF PROGRAM COMPLETENESS

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there a possibility of reducing the cost by being more discriminating in the accessions that are made available? It sounds from this as if the main interest is in defense and in certain other fairly limited areas.

Now, that may be completely unfair.

Mr. WELSH. I was just reading the subscription list, sir. The publication is also sent out as a depository library item. And the Library of Congress get copies to use for exchange, so the list is much broader and more representative than the names that I was giving you.

Senator PROXMIRE. The reason I raise this question is because Senator Yarborough, and I am sure Senator Monroney is very sympathetic, too, and I feel certainly that we would like to do our best to save this, but if the House is pretty adamant it might be helpful to know whether or not some kind of compromise could be achieved.

Do you have to have the whole thing or nothing?

Mr. LORENZ. I asked this very same question of the staff and the response was that the principal value of this index is its completeness, the fact that it records everything that is available.

Mrs. HAMER. I know the American Council of Learned Societies is much concerned about its possible demise. The ACLS represents such organizations as the American Historical Association and the Modern Language Association. It represents humanistic research in the country, rather than scientific research. They can't afford to pay very much. They don't have as much money at their disposal as do the scientific interests.

PROGRAM VALUE TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Senator YARBOROUGH. Could you tell us in how many colleges in the United States is Russian taught?

Mrs. HAMER. I don't know, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How many institutions of higher learning teach Russian?

Mr. LORENZ. There are 2,000 institutions of higher education.

Senator YARBOROUGH. 2,100.

Mr. LORENZ. Just offhand I would say that probably about 500 teach Russian.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think that is a pretty good estimate. Part of the 2,100 are junior colleges.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It seems to me that they need this. Glancing through it I see this isn't limited to science alone—history, humanistic Estonia. I ran across that title.

Of course, we have statements on the floor all the time about Estonia, the history of Estonia—the libraries in Russia, and Estonia, and so forth.

It seems to me this is just invaluable just knowing where things are, knowing what can be found, and where it can be available to these teachers and these institutions. It is invaluable that we have this.

I know the people that are studying Russian history far surpass in number those who are studying the Russian language.

Mrs. HAMER. Or science.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Or science.

PROGRAM STAFF QUALIFICATION

Mr. LORENZ. And you can't underestimate the unique value of the staff that has been assembled at the Library of Congress to turn out this publication.

FEDERAL FUNDING OF PUBLIC AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I serve on the Education and the Library Committees and we have had a lot of Federal appropriations for colleges based upon the high cost of scientific magazines, the high cost of information like this. It is breaking them.

The schools can't keep up, and we have passed library act after library act in the last 6 years providing for Federal funds for public libraries, Federal funds for college libraries, because the thing that costs the libraries the most is this kind of work.

If a private business put this out the cost would be almost prohibitive. There is a large number of scientific abstract journals now where the subscription price to these college libraries is over \$100 a year, just for a scientific journal in a very limited field, and this is crippling research.

Some of the most valuable testimony we have had, year after year, is from the librarian at Oklahoma State University. The librarian is Dr. Low.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Dr. Low is one of the best informed men from the State university library field that we have heard. He has been very helpful to our education subcommittee on the terrific difficulty even first-rate land-grant colleges and State universities and privately endowed universities are having to keep abreast.

It seems to me that it would be of very great help to these institutions of higher learning to have this so that they could find in a few minutes what is available and save vast amounts of time in trying to find out what materials have been printed and whether or not they are available. With this they would know what had been printed and what they ought to research in specific fields.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. How do they get the selection of materials that they wish to research?

Mr. LORENZ. The interlibrary loan system in this country is very well developed, sir.

Mrs. HAMER. That is cooperative, nationwide service. We lend to other libraries and others lend to us.

Mr. LORENZ. We also photocopy these days. It makes it easier to transmit material.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You lend to individuals who write in as well?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

Mrs. HAMER. We lend to other libraries for the use of individuals.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You will send it to a person's hometown library.

Mrs. HAMER. That is right.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I borrowed material as a private practicing attorney. You would send it to my library in my hometown and I would go there and borrow it.

Mrs. HAMER. That is the way the Library of Congress supplements the local resources.

Mr. LORENZ. As you know, Senator, we are encouraging cooperation between libraries. It has been built into recent Federal legislation, as you know. This index represents the very ultimate of interlibrary cooperation because it encourages the transmittal of information and materials back and forth between libraries without unnecessary duplication and expense.

ORGANIZATIONAL LETTERS IN SUPPORT OF PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. I have received letters from the American Chemical Society, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Society of Federal Linguists all recommending that funds for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions be restored to the bill.

All of these are very strongly in favor of continuing this. The Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society states:

The Chemical Abstracts Service * * * strongly believes in the importance, especially to American scientists and engineers, of the continuation of this valuable Library of Congress function and its publication, the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions.

MIRA constitutes a unique effort to assemble and to disseminate to the people of the United States current information on advancements in the arts, humanities and sciences taking place in the Soviet Union.

The American Council of Learned Societies writes:

The Library of Congress houses the largest and most significant collection of Russian materials in the world outside of the Soviet Union, but its future acquisitions will be far less accessible and infinitely more difficult to use if there is no index to serve as a guide into the materials. It would be false economy, therefore, to deny support to MIRA.

And the letter from the Society of Federal Linguists says:

It was with great regret that we learned of the termination of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions of the Library of Congress because of deletion of funds from the legislative budget by the House of Representatives. However, in its recommendations, the House committee did leave the door open for consideration of whether the national value of the Index justifies the cost.

The monthly Index of Russian Accessions represents a uniquely valuable bibliographic tool relied upon by many researchers in the United States and, indeed, in the western world. According to the National Science Foundation, not more than five percent of U.S. scientists understand Russian. Therefore, at least ninety-five percent of U.S. Scientists who need information available in the U.S. in their subject fields do not have any other source of the existence of information published in the U.S.S.R. except MIRA.

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to include these plus other letters and several telegrams as part of the record.

(The letters and telegrams follow :)

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY,
CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE,
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,
Columbus, Ohio, June 9, 1966.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Senate Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We have recently learned that your Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations will soon be considering the Library of Congress' request for funds to support the continuation of its *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (MIRA)* project.

The Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society, strongly believes in the importance, especially to American scientists and engineers, of the continuation of this valuable Library of Congress function and its publication, the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

MIRA constitutes a unique effort to assemble and to disseminate to the people of the United States current information on advancements in the arts, humanities and sciences taking place in the Soviet Union.

At CAS we rely heavily on MIRA as a source of information about newly-published records of Soviet research projects in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering. A considerable part of our Soviet literature procurement program is based on the MIRA announcements that lead us to new Soviet publications. Last year, Soviet science and technology accounted for 20.7% of the new chemistry and chemical engineering information that we reported to American scientists through the media of our *Chemical Abstracts*. We believe that we report over 95% of the new chemistry and chemical engineering data published in the world, so you can see that Soviet work is an important part of the world total. The loss of MIRA as an information source will surely result in a significant loss of scientific information both to the scientists and engineers who use MIRA and to those who rely upon *Chemical Abstracts* to keep them aware of Soviet R&D results.

It is my sincere hope that your Subcommittee will be able to act favorably upon the Library of Congress' request for funds to continue the MIRA project. I realize that the subscriber list for MIRA is not impressive in number. However, the intensity of use reflected by the MIRA subscribers is most indicative of the importance of this publication to our nation.

Very truly yours,

DALE B. BAKER, Director.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES,
New York, N.Y., June 9, 1966.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,

Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I am writing about an item in the budget of the Library of Congress that is needed to maintain the existence of the "Monthly Index of Russian Accessions" (MIRA). This Index is a unique research tool for specialists of Soviet affairs, and I urge that your Committee give it favorable consideration.

The Library of Congress houses the largest and most significant collection of Russian materials in the world outside of the Soviet Union, but its future acquisitions will be far less accessible and infinitely more difficult to use if there is no index to serve as a guide into the materials. It would be false economy, therefore, to deny support to MIRA.

Moreover, at a time when the Congress is appropriating billions of dollars in support of education and the President and Congress are placing a special emphasis on international studies, it would appear to be eminently sensible to maintain intact this important instrument for studying Soviet affairs.

For over a quarter of a century the American Council of Learned Societies has been active in promoting the development of Soviet studies. Its Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, which has worked for years to enable this country to acquire a depth of understanding of the USSR, has already expressed its deep conviction about the importance of the "Monthly Index of Russian Accessions."

In addition, the Coordinating Committee of Slavic and East European Library Resources is on record in vigorous support of MIRA. This Committee is composed of representatives of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies and the Association of Research Libraries. Its primary function is to insure that libraries acquire and make available to government and academic specialists of Soviet affairs the raw materials of their profession. It is therefore in a position to know the importance of the Monthly Index and the extent to which it helps us to keep abreast of Soviet developments.

For these reasons I respectfully request, in the absence of the President of the American Council of Learned Societies, that your Committee act to preserve the "Monthly Index of Russian Accessions" when the Library of Congress budget comes before you.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON B. TURNER,
Vice President.

SOCIETY OF FEDERAL LINGUISTS,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1966.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Legislative Appropriations.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: It was with great regret that we learned of the termination of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions of the Library of Congress because of deletion of funds from the legislative budget by the House of Representatives. However, in its recommendations, the House committee did leave the door open for consideration of whether the national value of the Index justifies the cost.

The Monthly Index of Russian Accessions represents a uniquely valuable bibliographic tool relied upon by many researchers in the United States and, indeed, in the western world. According to the National Science Foundation, not more than five percent of U.S. scientists understand Russian. Therefore, at least ninety-five percent of U. S. scientists who need information available in the U.S. in their subject fields do not have any other source of the existence of information published in the U.S.S.R. except MIRA.

At the recent Special Libraries Association Convention in Minneapolis, many officials representing all types and locales of private, semiprivate, and Government research institutions, including Southern Methodist Research Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cincinnati Public Library, National Security Agency, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Department of Defense, John Crerar Library, and many others, testified without exception to their use of and need for MIRA. Everyone was dismayed at the idea that the Index might not be continued, using such terms as "incredible", "catastrophe", and "What can we do to stop it?"

Those employed in the preparation of this publication possess skills which are classified as desirable and rare in the U.S. information-processing community. But now, because of a budgetary reshuffle, the publication will cease, and a team of sixty-four persons will be dispersed, many undoubtedly assigned to tasks which will make little use of their valuable skills. We hear so much of manpower management in industry and Federal agencies. Are the MIRA employees transferred to other jobs? Are they appropriately placed? Did anyone even think of aiding them in finding new jobs?

The Society of Federal Linguists is very much perturbed by this state of affairs since it discourages people from going into Government work where language skills are a major requirement. We seem to rely on our political adversaries to supply us with scientific information rather than support S and T capabilities here in the United States. The use of PL 480 funds bought from the Treasury by National Science Foundation and then granted to government

institutions in Poland and Yugoslavia for making translations is a prime example of this practice which seems to us to be tantamount to placing our intelligence sources in the hands of unfriendly governments. Everyone talks about the importance of information processing and the growing contribution of applied linguistics, but we do not seem to be able to cope with our manpower.

We respectfully ask the Senate committee and yourself to give careful consideration to the restoration of the appropriation for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. Rather than discontinue the Index, the logical procedure would be to incorporate the publication into the Library of Congress, proper, because the work done there is used to great advantage in other divisions of the Library, including Descriptive Cataloging, Aerospace Technology Division, and other places. We hope that you will take steps to change obsolete ideas which are detrimental to the best interests of the United States!

Sincerely yours,

MURRAY L. HOWDER, *President.*

BLOOMINGTON, IND., *June 14, 1966.*

Senator MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate Office, Washington, D.C.:

Strongly urge that your committee provide support for the monthly index of Russian accessions prepared in the Library of Congress.

The index is an invaluable tool for students and researchers throughout the country and it would be an expensive tragedy to end its publication.

HERMAN B. WELLS.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *June 16, 1966.*

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

As a member of the coordinating committee for Slavic and East European library resources, I strongly urge that funds be reinstated in the Library of Congress budget for continuance of the monthly index of Russian accessions. The loss of this tool would handicap research in Slavic area studies.

DOROTHY KELLER,

Head, Acquisition Department, University of California Library.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *June 15, 1966.*

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

I urge most strongly that provision of the 1966-67 budget for the Library of Congress include funds for the monthly index of Russian accessions. The value of this index is beyond question as an aid to the Library of Congress in furthering Government research and is indispensable to scholars throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,

DOUGLAS W. BRYANT,
University Librarian, Harvard University.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
Princeton, N.J., June 10, 1966.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch,
United States, Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I am writing on behalf of the Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources, to urge that your Subcommittee preserve the item in the budget of the Library of Congress relating to the maintenance of the "Monthly Index of Russian Accession."

The Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources is composed of representatives of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies (of the American Council on Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Coun-

cil) and of the Association of Research Libraries. Since its establishment in 1959 this Committee has been giving thought to the development of research tools relating to Russia and the Soviet Union, and it regards the maintenance by the Library of Congress of the "Monthly Index of Russian Accessions" as a matter of highest importance.

The value of the "Monthly Index of Russian Accession" lies in the fact that it provides an indispensable guide to the large volume of Soviet published materials acquired by the Library of Congress. The Russian accessions of the Library of Congress are the largest in the world outside of the U.S.S.R., and the monthly Index comprises a key instrument of research that is widely used by our government and by scholars in universities.

In an era in which concern with Soviet institutions and interest in Russian culture continue to grow rapidly, it is a matter of greatest importance to the study of Soviet affairs that the Library of Congress be enabled to maintain the "Monthly Index of Russian Accessions." I therefore urge that provision for this index be preserved in the budget of the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

CYRIL E. BLACK,

Chairman, Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. Were there any further questions on this, Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No, no questions.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. No questions.

Senator MONRONEY. Before we conclude the discussion on the Russian accessions I would like to insert for the purpose of the record the main appropriation of the Library and its breakdown on salaries and expenses for which you requested \$14,342,000. This is an increase of \$2,347,300 over the 1966 appropriation.

I ask that pages 4 through 14 of the justification be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$11, 738, 000
Supplemental due to pay increase.....	256, 700
1966 adjusted.....	11, 994, 700
1967 estimate.....	¹ 14, 342, 000
Net increase.....	2, 347, 300

¹ Includes \$880,000 budget amendment as contained in H. Doc. 431.

Analysis for increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Accident compensation—Reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... -\$528

The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal year 1965 are less than that required for fiscal 1964.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs...	+\$183, 824
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases, reallocations, and wage board increases as follows:	
Step ingrade increases.....	\$93, 433
Reallocations.....	58, 018
Wage board increases.....	20, 920
Total salaries.....	172, 371
Personnel benefits.....	11, 453
Total.....	183, 824
To absorb this amount would mean that the equivalent of approximately 24 positions could not be filled.	
3. To provide for full-year cost for the pay raise enacted under Public Law 89-301.....	+137, 970
Pay increases for Government employees were granted effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after Oct. 1, 1965. The Library's first pay period began Oct. 11, 1965, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7.2 pay periods (July 1 through October 10 inclusive):	
Salaries.....	\$130, 810
Personnel benefits.....	7, 160
Total.....	137, 970
4. Automation study.....	+475, 000
Request is made to continue and expand the long-range development of a program to automate the central bibliographic control functions of the Library through the use of contractual services for system design, administered by a staff of specialists and supported by staff studies, and to complete an experimental machine-readable catalog project.	
5. Rental of space.....	+880, 000
Request is made for approximately 220,000 square feet of rental space at \$4 per square foot. This request results from the fact that each year approximately 44,000 square feet of space is needed to accommodate expansion of the Library's collections. The Library's third building will not be available for at least 5 years thereby making it imperative that the Library acquire this rental space to provide for the expansion of its collection over this period of time.	
6. Supplies, postage, and telephone.....	+19, 000
Increased costs, additional personnel, and expanded programs have created greater usage of these allocations. Request for additional funds is made as follows:	
Supplies.....	\$9, 000
Postage.....	5, 000
Telephone.....	5, 000
Total.....	19, 000

7. Printing and reproduction-----		+ \$90, 700																														
<p>Pay increase of the Government Printing Office, \$4,700: Bookbinders (men) at the Government Printing Office received a salary increase of 20 cents an hour in October 1965. Bindery women were granted an increase of 7 cents per hour in May 1965. The Government Printing Office estimates that these raises will result in an annual increase of approximately \$4,700 in binding costs to the Library.</p> <p>Binding, \$60,000: The growth of Library's collections and the increased use of Library materials makes it necessary to request funds for binding. It is estimated that \$60,000 will provide for binding of an additional 26,200 volumes.</p> <p>Publications, \$10,000: Request is made to increase the funds available for printing of publications for which no increase has been requested since 1954. Printing costs have risen since that time to such an extent that it is impossible to schedule the printing of necessary publications which are tools in the trade much less new bibliographic materials.</p> <p>Forms, \$6,000: Continued expansion of the acquisition and processing of library materials, of personnel, services, and operations of the Library creates greater use of printed forms. In addition increased prices due to pay increases at the Government Printing Office make it necessary to request this increase for printed forms.</p> <p>Photoduplication, \$10,000: The need for this increase is twofold. First, the Photoduplication Service increased its prices by 15 percent effective in October 1965, and secondly, the use of Xerox as a copying device continues to expand.</p>																																
8. Financing of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions-----		+162, 200																														
<p>In fiscal year 1966 one-third of the financing of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions project was provided by direct appropriation to the Library of Congress and two-thirds by transfer from the National Science Foundation. Request is made to provide full financing of this important project by direct appropriation.</p>																																
9. New positions required (58)-----		+399, 134																														
<p><i>Processing department (32).—To provide for increase in binding requirements:</i></p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 GS-5 and 2 GS-4-----</td> <td>\$14, 457</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to retirement-----</td> <td>940</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to health insurance-----</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group life insurance-----</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal-----</td> <td><u>15, 595</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>To provide financing for the Cyrillic bibliographic project:</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>26 positions-----</td> <td>207, 857</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to retirement-----</td> <td>13, 511</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to health insurance-----</td> <td>1, 300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group life insurance-----</td> <td>693</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal-----</td> <td><u>223, 361</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>To augment the staff applying class K (Law) to the legal collection in the Library:</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>2 GS-2-----</td> <td>7, 612</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to retirement-----</td> <td>495</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contribution to health insurance-----</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group life insurance-----</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal-----</td> <td><u>8, 233</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1 GS-5 and 2 GS-4-----	\$14, 457	Contribution to retirement-----	940	Contribution to health insurance-----	150	Group life insurance-----	48	Subtotal-----	<u>15, 595</u>	26 positions-----	207, 857	Contribution to retirement-----	13, 511	Contribution to health insurance-----	1, 300	Group life insurance-----	693	Subtotal-----	<u>223, 361</u>	2 GS-2-----	7, 612	Contribution to retirement-----	495	Contribution to health insurance-----	100	Group life insurance-----	26	Subtotal-----	<u>8, 233</u>
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9. New positions required—Continued

To provide additional clerical assistance:	
1 GS-4.....	\$4,639
Contribution to retirement.....	301
Contribution to health insurance.....	50
Group life insurance.....	15
Subtotal.....	<u>5,005</u>
Total, processing department.....	<u>252,194</u>

Reference department (19).—To provide for the continually growing acquisitions, reference, and bibliographic activities relating to the African countries:

1 GS-9, 1 GS-5, and 1 GS-4.....	17,306
Contribution to retirement.....	1,125
Contribution to health insurance.....	150
Group life insurance.....	58
Subtotal.....	<u>18,639</u>

To strengthen reference and circulation services:

1 GS-9, 1 GS-7, 3 GS-5, 1 GS-4, and 4 GS-3.....	50,481
Contribution to retirement.....	3,281
Contribution to health insurance.....	500
Group life insurance.....	168
Subtotal.....	<u>54,430</u>

To organize material for service to readers:

2 GS-9, 1 GS-6, and 3 GS-4.....	34,592
Contribution to retirement.....	2,248
Contribution to health insurance.....	300
Group life insurance.....	115
Subtotal.....	<u>37,255</u>

Total, Reference Department..... 110,324

Law library (3).—To provide assistance development, maintenance, and servicing of American-British law collections:

1 GS-9.....	7,488
Contribution to retirement.....	487
Contribution to health insurance.....	50
Group life insurance.....	25
Subtotal.....	<u>8,050</u>

To provide assistance in the preparation of records and briefs in the American-British Law Division:

1 GS-5.....	5,179
Contribution to retirement.....	337
Contribution to health insurance.....	50
Group life insurance.....	17
Subtotal.....	<u>5,583</u>

9. New positions required—Continued

To provide assistance in the application of Class K (Law) classification to the collections of the Law Library:

1 GS-4	\$4,639
Contribution to retirement	301
Contribution to health insurance	50
Group life insurance	16

Subtotal 5,006

Total, Law Library 18,639

Administrative Department (4).—To provide additional book cleaning and general labor in order to maintain cleanliness, relieve congestion, and improve service:

4 WC-3	16,640
Contribution to retirement	1,082
Contribution to health insurance	200
Group life insurance	55

Subtotal 17,977

Total increases +\$2,347,828

Net increase +2,347,300

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. Last year, Mr. Lorenz, you requested a total of 137 new positions and you were allowed 86 I believe.

This year you are requesting 235 new positions throughout the Library. That seems to be quite an acceleration in personnel requirements.

Would you please explain the reasons for this substantial increase in positions?

Mr. LORENZ. The demands upon the Library continue to accelerate, Senator, just as the demands upon all universities and colleges and research organizations continue to accelerate. I believe that our request for positions is only a response to the increasing demands which are being made upon all of the departments of the Library. This would include the Copyright Office and Catalog Card Distribution Service, as well as the Reference Department, the Processing Department, and the Legislative Reference Service.

Senator MONRONEY. I think the House allowed 155 new positions, did it not?

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. And cut out only the 64 jobs that were asked for to continue the monthly index of Russian accessions?

Mr. LORENZ. Plus 23 positions of the 46 requested for the Legislative Reference Service.

Senator MONRONEY. On these increases that you are asking for, the 235, I would like to put that table in the record at this point.

(The table follows:)

Summary of budgeted positions 1965, 1966, 1967, House allowance 1967, and employment May 22, 1966

Appropriation	1965	1966	1967	Increase, 1967 over 1966	House allowance	Employment as of May 22, 1966
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	1,365	1,426	1,484	58	30	1,418
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	255	268	293	25	25	267
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service	224	228	274	46	23	242
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	393	400	439	39	39	421
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind	36	38	45	7	7	44
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents	15	15	15			13
Preservation of motion pictures	1	1	1			1
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):						
U.S. personnel	10	10	15	5	2	9
Native personnel	101	114	169	55	29	114
Total	2,400	2,500	2,735	235	155	2,529

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

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Mrs. HAMER. A great many of those are for the distribution of catalog cards, Senator, and that is a self-supporting service.

Senator MONRONEY. Where do I find that?

That is in the fourth item in the table?

Mrs. HAMER. It is item 21.

Senator MONRONEY. You now have 400, is that correct? And you bring it up by 39?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. And the Legislative Reference Service goes up by 46?

Mr. LORENZ. The House allowed 23.

Senator MONRONEY. Out of the 46 requested. You have 242 aboard at the present time.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mrs. HAMER. We have also requested new positions for the Copyright Office.

Senator MONRONEY. That has picked up, has it not?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes; it has.

Senator MONRONEY. The service is better, I understand?

Mrs. HAMER. Mr. Kaminstein, would you like to comment?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We have been falling behind in the time it takes to process a claim because the number of applications has increased. The new fee bill, which the committee recommended last year, was enacted and came into effect at the end of November and although it added to our workload it also adds substantially to the money we turn over to the Treasury. With the additional positions the House allowed us we hope to be able to catch up and make the period the issuance of the certificates shorter than it is right now.

Senator MONRONEY. Is it self-sustaining now with the fee increase?
Mr. LORENZ. It is more than self-sustaining.

LIBRARY REVENUES

CARD CATALOG SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. You have in your statement probably the income from the money-making operations of the department. The card catalog system distribution is at least self-sustaining, is it not?

Mrs. HAMER. It returns more than 100 percent.

Mr. WELSH. The information is on page 137 of our justification, sir. We anticipate as of now that the return to the Treasury will be 123 percent of the appropriation during the current fiscal year.

Senator MONRONEY. What in dollars was income that you had in the last fiscal year?

Mr. WELSH. In fiscal year 1965 the income was \$4,354,637 and the obligations were \$3,784,935.

Senator MONRONEY. For a net of what?

Mr. LORENZ. This is a return of 115 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. Does that allow anything for general library overhead?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir, it does not; but the card division does provide services to the library.

Senator MONRONEY. This is on the cost of operations of that particular division I would presume.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I mean the difference between that and the income it brings in.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Senator MONRONEY. And the other money-making operation of the Library would be the Copyright Office. Is it on a net basis?

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What is it?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, the ratio of income to costs had been falling, but with the passage of the new fee bill we expect it to go up to something like 76 percent, and if you include the cost of the materials that are selected by the Library, and transferred to it, this goes up to 133 percent of the obligations for 1967.

Senator MONRONEY. You are on a net basis, is that correct?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. By nearly \$800,000, 133 percent. What is the personnel figure again on the Copyright Office? That is an increase of 25 and the House allowed that?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. LORENZ. I might say, Senator, of our total appropriation, about 25 percent is returned to the Treasury, including the income from the Card Distribution Service and the Copyright Office.

PERSONNEL AND MIRA JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to insert this summary of budgeted positions in the record at this point if I have not done so and also the information on the Russian accessions, the pages of the justifications.

(The justification follows:)

*To continue the monthly index of Russian accessions*¹

Cyrillic bibliographic project, monthly index of Russian accessions:	
26 new positions requested (financed by other sources in 1966)-----	\$223,361
23 positions financed by transfer from National Science Foundation in 1966 plus cost of pay raise (\$5,600)-----	162,200
Total direct financing requested in 1967-----	385,561

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 "1967 distribution of catalog cards" appropriation.

Direct appropriations to the Library of Congress are also allocated to the support of this project.

Financial support for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions (MIRA)* has come from several sources since its inception in 1948. It is now proposed that the total support for this publication be provided by the Library of Congress. This would add 49 positions to those [15] already in the direct appropriation to the Library.

During the past two years, this project has been supported by direct appropriation to the Library of Congress and by funds transferred by the National Science Foundation at the direction of Congress, and the remainder of the work required to produce *MIRA* has been a byproduct resulting from utilization of other work undertaken by the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project on a transfer fund basis. Discontinuance of this other work beginning with fiscal 1967 has resulted in a review of total requirements if the Library is henceforth to produce *MIRA* entirely under its own auspices.

New positions requested (now being supported from other sources)

1 GS-14-5, chief cyrillic bibliographic project-----	\$16,703
5 GS-9-8, subject cataloger translators at \$9,256-----	46,280
1 GS-9-7, subject cataloger translator-----	9,006
1 GS-9-6, subject cataloger translator-----	8,757
1 GS-9-5, subject cataloger translator-----	8,486
6 GS-9-4, subject cataloger translators at \$8,237-----	49,422
2 GS-9-2, subject cataloger translators at \$7,738-----	15,476
1 GS-9-1, European exchange specialist (exchange and gift division)---	7,488
1 GS-7-8, subject cataloger translator-----	7,717
1 GS-7-1, subject cataloger translator-----	6,261
1 GS-6-4, administrative secretary-----	6,282
1 GS-6-1, cataloger-----	5,699
1 GS-6-1, library assistant--searcher-----	5,699
1 GS-5-1, proofreader-----	5,179
1 GS-4-4, clerk-typist-----	5,117
1 GS-3-2, filer arranger-----	4,285
Total-----	207,857
Personnel benefits-----	15,504
Positions (26)-----	223,361

The value of this publication to scholars and other researchers has frequently been cited. It records the Russian language materials which the Library of Congress and more than 300 other libraries throughout the country receive, and it serves as both a research and a bibliographic tool. It is used extensively by Library of Congress staff as well as by specialists elsewhere in the country. An independent "consumer use" study of *MIRA* was financed by the National Science Foundation in 1961. The Diebold Group, Inc., which did the study, issued a report at the end of 1962 showing that at that time there were approximately 4,000 individual users of *MIRA*, including some 2,400 users in the physical sciences. The survey further found that 63.5 percent of the users would be critically

affected in their work if *MIRA* no longer existed. The Summary Chapter of the Diebold Group report concluded (page II-5) :

This study has accomplished its purpose of substantially enlarging the data base available to the Government in arriving at a decision regarding the future of *MIRA*. The body of opinion developed in this study discloses numerous important benefits from the use of *MIRA*, and many claims of serious adverse effects should the publication be discontinued. The results of the study point toward the continuation of *MIRA*. The benefits from the use of *MIRA* cannot, however, be assigned dollar values and weighed against the cost of the publication.

MIRA averages 416 pages a month. The monthly printing run is 1,349 copies. These are distributed approximately as follows: 329 copies distributed to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents; 600 copies printed for sale by the Government Printing Office (there are 334 subscribers of record, some of whom purchase multiple copies); 420 copies are provided for Library of Congress use, and of this number 20 are distributed to reference and research specialists within the Library as service copies or are added to the Library's collections, 41 are distributed directly to other U.S. Government agencies for their use, and the remainder are used for exchange purposes with other libraries.

The National Science Foundation has consistently urged the Library of Congress to seek direct funding of *MIRA*, on the grounds that about one-third of the contents of *MIRA* relate to subject fields outside the mission of that agency, and on the grounds that the National Science Foundation does not generally undertake to fund endeavors of this kind on a continuing basis.

The value of this publication is such that its termination would necessarily result either in widespread requirements to build up additional research staffs or in the loss of current and comprehensive subject analysis of Russian publications in scientific, technical, political, and other fields. In view of the unique character of this publication, full direct support for its continuance is requested.

Financing of monthly index of Russian accessions project

Fiscal year	Department of Defense	National Science Foundation	Atomic Energy Commission	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
1952	\$112,000.00			
1953	314,698.00			
1954	274,036.11			
1955	213,754.00			
1956	251,063.00			
1957	297,695.00			
1958	352,475.69			
1959	405,605.00			
1960	363,599.00	\$66,000	\$10,000	\$25,000
1961	395,270.15	66,000	10,000	25,000
1962	423,802.41	66,000		
1963	349,876.86	199,100		
1964	348,759.56	258,000		
1965	361,446.42	168,000		
1966	370,400.00	174,600		

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. With respect to automation, the House allowed you \$585,000 of the \$685,000 you requested for the continuing development of the proposed automation system for the Library. I will ask that pages 79 through 86 be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

Summary

	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Increase
Contractual services for systems design	\$160,000	\$450,000	\$290,000
Conduct studies by library staff	50,000	135,000	85,000
Machine-readable catalog pilot project		100,000	100,000
Total	210,000	685,000	475,000

BACKGROUND

In 1963 with foundation funds supplied by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., a survey team consisting of seven distinguished experts in various aspects of the application of computer technology to information problems completed a study of the possibilities of automation in the Library of Congress. Its report, *Automation and the Library of Congress*, was published by the Government Printing Office in January 1964.

The report concluded that automation of certain major portions of the basic bibliographic processes of the Library was both desirable and feasible. This conclusion was hailed with enthusiasm by many individuals, professional associations, and institutions in the library and research world, who agreed that the Library of Congress should through automation serve as a mass electronic store of library bibliographical information, furnish a standard for American libraries in utilizing computer techniques, and become the focal point for the development of a network of libraries offering automated research services.

The survey team recognized the vastness of the problem of applying automated techniques to the Library of Congress and also recognized the difficulty in estimating costs. It suggested that at least \$750,000 would be required for obtaining a system design and specification and that from \$50 to \$70 million would be required for implementing the design. Library of Congress specialists also recognize that such costs can represent only rough estimates, inasmuch as we are still several years away from achieving an operational system.

Since the publication of the survey report in 1964, the Library, under the direction of its Information Systems Office, has proceeded in an orderly and gradual manner, analyzing the Library's bibliographic tasks and operations and consulting with research libraries throughout the country at each step. Accomplishments to date are:

1. A comprehensive survey and systems analysis was started.
2. The preliminary version of a standard format for a machine-readable bibliographic record, corresponding to the present library catalog card, was developed.
3. A computer-controlled book and card printing process was developed in cooperation with the Government Printing Office.
4. Several library operations have been programmed and tested under automated conditions.
5. The development of procedures for a pilot test, and a feasibility study for a proposed new subscription service for supplying to other libraries catalog data in machine-readable form is under way with added foundation support.
6. The first steps toward awarding of a contract with a consulting firm for the first three stages of a seven-stage plan to automate the Library's central bibliographical control functions were taken.

Proposed automation activities in fiscal year 1967

1. Contractual services with consulting firms to continue the Library of Congress system development, which constitutes the Library's central bibliographic effort-----	\$450,000
2. Studies by the Library staff in support of the contractual efforts; administration of contractual services and the entire automation effort; and furnishing information on library automation to U.S. libraries-----	135,000
3. Pilot project to furnish machine-readable catalog data on tape to other libraries, based on work done under a foundation grant in fiscal year 1966-----	100,000
Total-----	685,000

A more detailed description of the program for fiscal year 1967 follows:

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES FOR SYSTEMS DESIGN, \$290,000

By the end of the fiscal year 1966, the systems analysis of the present Library of Congress operations will have been completed and summarized, resulting in a cohesive statement of system requirements. In addition, work on the functional design of the proposed automated basis for future operations will have begun. This functional design provides the basis for the preparation of systems specifications which can eventually be submitted to prospective equipment contractors. Such specifications will describe in engineering terms, such elements as storage capacity, data transmission lines between key points, control paths, capabilities in numbers of several types of consoles, requirements for interrogation and response, estimates of retrieval needs for both real-time and batched services, and display requirements. In addition, the major data studies, file organization, indexing techniques, and other software requirements will be accomplished under this project.

A number of alternate automated approaches to input, display, and retrieval are also planned. The survey in 1964 suggested that use of display consoles on-line to a computer would be the only satisfactory solution to bibliographic automation. This approach is still considered fundamental to automating a library. The system envisaged will require the use of the display consoles, multiple simultaneous operations, and communication facilities for interrogation of the Library's computer files from remote terminals.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM AND STUDIES BY LIBRARY STAFF, \$85,000

The Information Systems Office consists of a staff of five appropriated positions. To obtain flexibility in an area which is essentially research and development. It is proposed to continue the practice of adding additional staff on a temporary basis as needed. This staff will administer the contractual services and the entire automation effort and will also furnish library automation information needed by U.S. libraries.

A number of smaller engineering and data studies, which support the main effort to be performed by contracts, will be undertaken in-house by the Library staff. Most of these studies will relate to special problems which require close cooperation with the professional staff of the Library of Congress, to cooperation with other libraries of the country, to peripheral library operations closely related to the Library's main bibliographical effort, and to various other problems raised but not completely solved by contractual staffs.

MACHINE-READABLE CATALOG PILOT PROJECT, \$100,000

Following the completion of the development of procedures necessary for the pilot project, supported by foundation funds, the Library of Congress proposes to make catalog data on machine-readable tape available to 16 selected libraries in various parts of the country on an experimental basis. Each of the selected libraries has agreed to report on: (1) actual use of the Library of Congress tape in a local library, (2) timeliness of receipt and cost, and (3) suitability of standardized format for production of output listings and other products needed by the local libraries. The Library of Congress will benefit in the following ways: (1) gain experience in manipulating cataloging data, (2) evaluate cost of incorporating additional bibliographic elements in the catalog record, (3) test the

feasibility of the distribution medium, magnetic tapes), and (4) evaluate suitability of the proposed standardized format.

This pilot project is being greeted with enthusiasm in the library community. Libraries all over the country have hesitated to undertake automation programs until they see what the Library of Congress will do. Without such leadership they are reluctant to invest large sums of money for conversion of files which might then be incompatible with the Library of Congress. Centralization of the preparation of machine-readable catalog records is essential to national library progress.

The projected development of a scheme for centralized cataloging for the research libraries of the country as contemplated under Title II, Part C, of the Higher Education Act (Public Law 89-329) gives further impetus to the need for making the Library of Congress the center for automated cataloging.

Data processing programs for this project now being produced under contract with foundation funds are scheduled for completion in September 1966, after which this \$100,000 will be used for implementation of the distribution to the cooperating libraries. Funds for equipment rental and a small addition of staff on a temporary basis are included.

MACHINE-READABLE CATALOGING PROJECT

Senator MONRONEY. You mentioned the continuation of the development of the automation system, but didn't explain it. As I recall, \$210,000 was appropriated last year for planning studies and development of procedures. And from justifications, I understand that you are already underway in the awarding of a contract with a consulting firm for the first three stages of a seven-stage plan to automate certain functions.

Would you please explain just what this involves, and what is proposed in fiscal year 1967 with the funds requested?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir. The Library of Congress is well on its way in the automation field now. Our preliminary planning stage is over, and we are really forging ahead in this area. We have made great progress under foundation funds this year in developing a program for machine-readable catalog copy. We call this program MARC, and we are now working on a pilot project with 16 libraries to distribute catalog information in machine-readable form. As soon as we test out this project with the 16 libraries and, as they say, debug the project, we hope to offer this service to all of the libraries in the country that wish to subscribe to it. Part of the funds requested is to continue this project after the foundation funds have been well utilized.

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

A large amount of the money requested would go for the funding of the major system-development portion of our automation program. We have negotiated a contract—I believe, very successfully—with a corporation to do the first three phases of this project, which will take us right up to the system specifications in terms of the actual description of the equipment.

PERIPHERAL STUDIES

Now, as this corporation provides information to us, there will be peripheral areas that will require study by our staff, and also possibly some small contractual studies that will contribute to the major effort. Part of the funds that we are asking for would make possible these peripheral studies to the major effort, so that there will be the least possible delay in getting this project off the ground and really into operation.

I believe that that covers generally, Senator, the major need for this full \$685,000.

Senator MONRONEY. This is information retrieval on the cataloging of new library material, is that correct?

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct. That is where we are starting.

Mrs. HAMER. When we say "peripheral" studies, we don't mean marginal ones. They are really an essential part of the automation effort. They simply represent sections that can be broken off and studied separately.

Senator MONRONEY. But this would be only the catalog information?

Mrs. HAMER. Part of the automation of our central bibliographic record.

INFORMATION COMPUTERIZATION FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any program for computer information retrieval on various other items, for instance, not references to available materials, but the information itself?

Mr. LORENZ. That is the next step, Senator. We hope that within some of the departments of the Library, particularly the Legislative Reference Service, we can begin doing feasibility studies in this area within the next fiscal year. The Legislative Reference Service has added to its staff a specialist in the area of information storage and retrieval, and we believe that he is very well qualified to begin doing the feasibility study within Legislative Reference. Then as soon as we have this established on a sound basis we would come back to this committee for funds to move this service along with all deliberate speed.

PROGRAM COST ESTIMATE

Senator MONRONEY. What is your estimate as to the total cost of the automated system for the Library?

Mr. LORENZ. We still believe that the King report, "Automation and the Library of Congress," which was published early in 1964, is the best ball-park estimate of what this is going to cost the Library and the Nation eventually. We have no information that would revise this estimate substantially. We still feel, in terms of a national effort, that this will be a very efficient and effective way to move ahead in the area of automation to serve the Nation's libraries and their users.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, what that estimate is?

Mr. LORENZ. Fifty to seventy-five million to put the full bibliographic file of the Library of Congress into machine-readable form and to make this information available electronically to all of the libraries in the Nation.

Senator MONRONEY. And this would supplant the present card files in libraries that were subscribers to this service. Is that correct?

Mr. LORENZ. In time that would be correct, sir. The system would provide quick and easy access for any library in the Nation that wanted to get on-line with the Library on Congress to receive this information.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would be a capital investment of \$50 to \$75 million, and then there would be a saving? I realize that the service is very substantial and perhaps in the absence of saving would still be an excellent investment.

Mr. LORENZ. I understand in terms of total national effort, Senator, that it would be a national saving. If you charge it all against one institution, it may not be a saving for that individual institution; but in terms of a national service, it probably would end up being a saving.

CONTINUATION OF CARD SERVICE AND SERVICE INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. The chairman said that it would supplement certain cataloging and so forth. Would there be a saving there?

Mr. LORENZ. The problem in automation is that everyone isn't going to be moving ahead at the same rate of speed. There are some university and college libraries that have systems that are already sophisticated enough so that they will be able to communicate with the Library of Congress as soon as we are ready. But there are other libraries, smaller libraries, that may not be able to gear up quite as rapidly as others, and for those libraries I would say that the card service may be needed for some time.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is going to happen is that you are going to do an enormous amount of additional work that you didn't do before. You are going to provide service to libraries all over the country that you never serviced before.

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. This will be done without a great deal of additional manpower, because you have the computer service instead? The same way as the Internal Revenue Service, which is doing an infinitely greater amount of work than they did 20 or 30 years ago, has had to hire far more people, but in relationship to the work done they are doing about four times as much work per person. Do you feel that this will be true here, too?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, I would say that the total amount of communication of bibliographic information will certainly increase because of its easy availability, and also because of the speed of response possible with the computer equipment. How you put a price tag on speedier response is something that is a little difficult to measure.

SERVICE FLEXIBILITY

Mrs. HAMER. Once the data is on tape, we, as well as other libraries, can manipulate it in many different ways. This will be a great advantage to libraries and researchers throughout the country.

Mr. LORENZ. We will be able to print out, for example, bibliographies on demand on almost any subject, broad or narrow, without any additional labor going into it.

INFORMATION COMPUTERIZATION

Senator PROXMIRE. This is still the Library of Congress, so that a Member of Congress would be able to secure a great deal more intensive research on a particular problem that he might have, because of this kind of automated operation, I presume.

Mr. LORENZ. Now you are talking about the second step. The first step will be to get quicker and better bibliographic references to the information required. The second step will be to get the actual information itself more rapidly. And that is something that we would

hope the Legislative Reference Service would lead the way in. Congress should benefit greatly from the automation program.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would that be included in the \$75 million you mentioned?

Mr. LORENZ. No; that is for the automation of the central bibliographic record.

Senator PROXMIRE. You get the information so you can retrieve it and add another \$75 million or more?

Mr. LORENZ. We don't know what that would cost. It is doubtful that the equipment yet exists to do the second part of the job. We feel that the Library of Congress is moving ahead at just about the right time and that the equipment is coming along at about the rate of speed that we are progressing. We believe that by 1972, which is our target date for the automation of our bibliographic record, we will have equipment which is sophisticated enough for that so that we can exactly coordinate the software effort and the hardware effort.

Senator MONRONEY. How long before you start putting the information on machines? Five years? You probably would never complete the job because you would have new materials coming in all the time.

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. But how many years would it take to put the information that the Library now has on computers?

Mr. LORENZ. Our target date for the completion of the job is 1972.

Senator MONRONEY. That is on the bibliographies?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

INADEQUATE SOPHISTICATION OF EQUIPMENT

Senator MONRONEY. I am talking about a total information retrieval system. That would go on forever, would it not?

Mr. LORENZ. That is very difficult to predict because we think that the hardware is not now available to do this job.

Mrs. HAMER. The King survey that Mr. Lorenz mentioned concluded that the hardware simply didn't exist at this time to permit information storage and retrieval per se at the Library of Congress, because, with our enormous collections, our problem is quite different from automating a small homogeneous file. We have materials in every language and on every subject, and we must have random access to that material. We don't know, for example, what questions Member of Congress may have tomorrow. We certainly don't know what they are going to have 5 years from now.

Mr. LORENZ. Of course, this is not to say that there are not many other efforts going on in this Nation to achieve this same result. Actually, the Federal Government is making grants in the millions of dollars to universities and other institutions to do experimentation and research in this area also.

Therefore, we feel that the request of the Library of Congress, which really must be the center of this effort, is quite modest by comparison. And we feel we are proceeding in a logical, careful, studied fashion so that we make the best use of the Federal dollar.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

Senator PROXMIRE. I hesitate to delay you, but I would like to know is there anybody who is working on this problem of getting the information that can be available to Members of Congress so that we would be able to take advantage of this in the foreseeable future so that we could have research in depth in some of these areas.

It seems to me there would be an enormous contribution to the national improvement and efficiency of our Government's operation.

Mr. LORENZ. We agree, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. If we knew more precisely what we were talking about and if we could have this kind of thing done in a prompt and comprehensive manner it would be really tremendously advantageous.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes; as I said before, we now have a specialist on the staff of the Legislative Reference Service who is beginning to go into a study of this very need, and we hope that this study is going to lead us to the kind of service that you want.

Mr. JAYSON. Let me explain that the specialist that Mr. Lorenz is talking about within the Legislative Reference Service will not be able to accomplish the broad objective that you are suggesting, which is information retrieval right across the board.

LRS, representing Congress in a sense, is an ultimate user of all information, and the subject range, as you know, is as broad as the Encyclopaedia Britannica, so we have no expectation or hope of accomplishing or even looking into it that broadly in the immediate future.

What we are planning to do is to put this information specialist to work on this problem part time, because the rest of his time must be used in answering inquiries from Congress with reference to computers; but part of his time will be used in examining our own operation in its relationship to Congress with the view toward feasibility of computers in that connection.

This may mean, for example, that our bill digest, which each of your offices gets, might perhaps be put on computers. Or if your particular specialty or particular field of interest as a Member is agriculture, or whatever it may be, we might be able to feed you through computers a lot of current acquisitions coming into the Library in your particular interest. So it is a rather small study which we hope will ultimately be tied in with the Library's major projects, but it will not be a full information retrieval program. That will be in the future.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How long will it be before you can put this data into a computer, press a button, and come out with a congressional speech?

Senator PROXMIRE. Long after we are gone, I hope.

Senator YARBOROUGH. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any further questions on this item?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

RENTAL OF ADDITIONAL SPACE

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting \$880,000 for additional rental space for some 220,000 square feet of additional space.

Will you give an accounting of the various locations now occupied by the various operations of the Library. Do you still use the storage facilities at Bengies, Md., for example?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, we do.

Senator MONRONEY. Where else and for what purpose are you renting additional space?

Mr. LORENZ. We have space in the Navy Yard Annex, of course, in addition to our present two buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. What do you have there?

Mr. LORENZ. The Card Distribution Service.

Senator MONRONEY. Anything else there?

Mr. LORENZ. No, sir.

Mrs. HAMER. We have a few film vaults at Suitland, Md., for nitrate films. This material is unstable and cannot be stored in the main buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. Are those the only three outside locations?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir. Bengies is a very minor storage installation.

Senator MONRONEY. This \$800,000 worth of additional space will be located where?

Mr. LORENZ. We would like to have it just as close to the Library of Congress as possible. Actually we do have a line on a location which would be ideal for our purposes. Whether or not this will materialize we cannot be sure at this point.

Senator MONRONEY. This would increase your space by what percent?

Mr. GOOCH. We are presently occupying about 1,500,000 square feet of space in the two library buildings, so that the 220,000 square feet would be a relatively minor increase, about 15 percent, which, however, we hope would take care of the next 5 to 7 years of growth until the Madison Building has been constructed. We estimate the present crowding in the two buildings to be the equivalent of 366,000 square feet.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have something else on this?

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir; only that we have space needs of about 44,000 square feet a year. That is our estimated growth factor.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that because of your inventory of books largely?

Mrs. HAMER. It is for books, staff, and service areas.

Mr. LORENZ. I would say, Senator, that if there is any one item in this budget which is more urgently needed than any other item, it is this rental space item.

Senator MONRONEY. That was granted by the House?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, it was, sir.

MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Senator MONRONEY. In connection with additional space needs what is the status of the Madison Memorial Library? Did you say 7 years off?

Mr. LORENZ. Well, 5 years was the original estimate and that was 1 year ago, so we are approaching 6 years from the original estimate.

Senator MONRONEY. We appropriated \$500,000 in the supplemental bill of 1966 that was for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates, I believe.

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct.

NONAPPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT

Senator MONRONEY. Who is designing the building?

Mr. LORENZ. I don't believe a public announcement of the architect has yet been made.

Senator MONRONEY. This is to be an outside architect, not the Architect of the Capitol?

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct, sir, and I understand the authorization indicates that the Architect of the Capitol is to confer with committees of Congress and the American Institute of Architects on the construction of this building.

Senator MONRONEY. No general type of design has been discussed?

Mr. LORENZ. No, Mr. Chairman. Conformity with the buildings on Capitol Hill was the only requirement.

Senator MONRONEY. Which takes in a lot of styles from the Rayburn Building to the Supreme Court to your magnificent Victorian structure of the Library's main building.

I don't suppose you could or would try and duplicate in this day and age the beautiful artistry of the Victorian era, that of the old Library Building?

Mr. LORENZ. Our objective is to help the architect design the most efficient, the most effective, the most functional library that has ever been constructed.

Senator MONRONEY. Does it have to be so functional it looks like a glass box?

Mr. LORENZ. Only functional on the inside.

Senator MONRONEY. Meaning marble sides?

Mr. LORENZ. This building will be located between an Italian Renaissance and a Roman Classical building and so it is quite a challenge to any architect to devise something which is in conformity.

UNDERGROUND SPACE

Senator MONRONEY. Do the plans call for garage space?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, I believe five levels can be constructed below ground in this location.

Senator MONRONEY. For book storage?

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct, but we hope to build into this building the most modern communication and electronic devices so that we can communicate rapidly with our principal users, which are the Congress and the Federal establishment.

Senator MONRONEY. Aside from stack rooms would there be anything else below ground?

Mr. LORENZ. I believe below ground would be principally stacks.

Senator MONRONEY. What are you going to do for parking?

Mr. LORENZ. Our preliminary plans envision some garage space. We have very little parking space at present.

SURPLUS DUPLICATES PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. What do you do with the older and unused books or materials that you have?

Mrs. HAMER. Materials not needed for the collections are used for exchange and we also dispose of them, as you know, through the surplus duplicates program.

Senator MONRONEY. This allows Members of Congress to send out books that you know you no longer need?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The staffs of congressional offices or representatives of educational institutions may select these materials for the use of college and other libraries in your States or districts.

DESIGN RESPONSIBILITY

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask a question at that point, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did you say the Architect of the Capitol will consult with the association of architects?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. American—

Mr. LORENZ. Institute of Architects—AIA.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then would this determine the style and so forth of the building, or would it be something that would be determined by the architect who is a private architect who is hired?

Mr. LORENZ. I presume that after consultation with the AIA the final responsibility for the design would be that of the architect selected by the Architect of the Capitol and the committees concerned.

Senator PROXMIRE. So that this wouldn't be determined on the basis of a compromise conference or anything or that sort? The architect would have some leeway, some discretion, in determining—

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir. That is my understanding.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is good.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. I have a justification for the Copyright Office, "Salary and expenses," and I ask that pages 93 through 99 be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$2, 021, 000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	51, 500
	<hr/>
1966 adjusted.....	2, 072, 500
1967 estimate.....	2, 266, 000
	<hr/>
Net increase.....	193, 500

Analysis of increases and decreases

INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs---	\$32,495
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:	
Step ingrade increases-----	\$17,424
Reallocations-----	13,076
Total salaries-----	30,500
Personnel benefits-----	1,995
Total-----	32,495
2. To provide for full-year cost for the pay raise enacted under Public Law 89-301-----	19,600
Pay increases for Government employees were granted effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after Oct. 1, 1965. The Library's first pay period began Oct. 11, 1965, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7.2 pay periods (July 1 through October 10 inclusive).	
Salaries-----	\$18,345
Personnel benefits-----	1,255
Total-----	19,600
3. New positions (25)-----	141,405
To provide for increased workload and reduce arrearages of the Copyright Office:	
8 GS-7; 6 GS-5; 9 GS-4; and 2 GS-3-----	\$131,191
Contribution to retirement-----	8,527
Contribution to health insurance-----	1,250
Group life insurance-----	437
Total new positions-----	141,405
Total increase-----	193,500

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Copyright Office is responsible for:

Administering the copyright law.

Examining and registering claims to copyright.

Recording assignments and related documents.

Furnishing copyright data and general information to the public.

Fully indexing all registrations and printing catalogs of copyright entries.

Studying the existing law in order to make recommendations for its revision to the Congress.

Copyright operations result in cash receipts which are forwarded to the "general receipts" account of the Treasury Department. When the value of materials selected by the Library of Congress and transferred to its permanent collections is added to the cash receipts, these operations produce income which exceeds expenditures, as shown in the following table:

Income: Fiscal 1965
 Fees applied..... \$1,208,014

Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress:

	Items received	Items selected	Average price	
Books.....	150,962	68,218	\$7.65	521,868
Periodicals.....	158,187	164,289	.58	95,287
Motion picture reels.....	7,290	2,882	125.00	360,250
Music, scores, etc.....	102,547	25,081	4.35	109,102
Maps.....	6,523	5,937	7.50	44,527
Prints, etc.....	40,934	592	6.50	3,848
Subtotal, estimated value of materials.....	466,443	236,999		1,134,882

Total income..... 2,342,896
 Obligations:
 Salaries..... 1,719,000
 Other obligations..... 195,200
 Total obligations..... 1,914,200

Ratio of total income to obligations, 122 percent.
 Ratio of fees applied to obligations, 63 percent.

Notes in connection with above table:

Based on the 1965 average price of books: Publishers' Weekly, January 17, 1966, page 69.

Motion pictures are usually rented, not sold. Average price stated is the cost of reproducing a reel of black and white film and not related to the value of the particular film. Much of the film deposited is color film where the reproduction cost is fifty percent higher.

The Library selects about twelve percent of the total films deposited. Number of reels varies 2 to 12 reels or higher. The average price stated here has been based on a low figure of 4 reels per motion picture; television films where the reels are shorter were counted as one or two reels.

Periodicals based upon Serial Division's estimate.

Music based upon Music Division's estimate.

The following table compares income and obligations for the fiscal years 1962 to 1967:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Income:						
Fees applied.....	\$1,043,587	\$1,077,747	\$1,133,546	\$1,208,014	\$1,462,516	\$1,717,018
Estimated value of materials selected by the Library.....	550,672	584,756	854,273	1,134,882	1,229,981	1,291,480
Total.....	1,624,259	1,662,503	1,987,819	2,342,896	2,692,497	3,008,498
Obligations:						
Salaries.....	1,396,187	1,476,021	1,584,925	1,719,000	1,860,200	2,030,000
Other obligations.....	198,021	196,802	193,075	195,200	212,300	230,000
Total.....	1,594,208	1,672,823	1,778,000	1,914,200	2,072,500	2,260,000
Ratio of total income to obligations (percent).....	102	99	112	122	130	133
Ratio of fees applied to obligations (percent).....	65	64	64	63	71	76

NOTE.—Public Law 89-297, effective Nov. 26, 1965, provided for the increase of most copyright fees. The increase is reflected in the 1966 and 1967 estimated "Fees applied."

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. I note that you are requesting 25 new positions at an additional cost of \$141,405 to provide for what you term the increased workload and to reduce arrearages. The House has allowed the full request. You are asking for eight GS-7's, six GS-5's, nine GS-4's, and two GS-3's.

What are these personnel categories and why is it necessary for so many additional employees this year when, as I recall, you were allowed 13 new positions last year to deal with the increased workload?

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to have the register of copyrights, Mr. Kaminstein, respond to that question, Senator.

SALARY AND WORKLOAD INCREASES

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, our workload in terms of number of applications has been going up steadily over a period of several years, something like 25 percent, whereas the staff has increased only 8 percent.

We had hoped to ask for additional employees during the past years, but both the House and the Senate felt that the fees should be increased before the full complement was made available.

New fees became effective last November and, in addition to the added workload caused by the rise in applications, we have had to absorb a good deal of extra work because of the fee increase itself. As a result, certificates are now issuing after a period of about 6 to 8 weeks, whereas at one time we had the period down to about 2 weeks.

We would like to work toward the goal of a currency period of 2 weeks. The only way of doing that is to add more staff.

Senator MONRONEY. And this is strictly for the increases in the personnel needed because of additional workload and on account of increased salary costs?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right. They are all, as you can see, fairly low graded employees, none higher than GS-7.

EFFECT ON RECEIPTS-OBLIGATIONS RATIO OF FEE INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. The table on page 99 showing a comparison of receipts and obligations seems to indicate the copyright fees which went into effect last November are making a sizable difference in the ratio of fees applied to obligations, which jumped from 63 percent in fiscal year 1965 to an estimated 76 percent in fiscal year 1967.

FEE ADEQUACY

Would you care to comment on the adequacy of these fees at the present time?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think they are adequate, Mr. Chairman. We expected a drop of about 15 percent in the total registrations with the increase in fees. That had been the prior experience.

Actually, thus far in the 5 months since the fees went into effect, the drop has been much lower than that. I think we are actually, for the entire year, probably only about 1 percent behind the prior year, whereas the increase in actual moneys coming in has jumped 19 percent. We would expect and we would hope to better that 76 percent ratio in actual money coming in; and if the fees are combined with the materials selected by the Library, the ratio would probably go above 133 percent.

Senator MONRONEY. The amount of cash receipts has jumped, as you say, in 1965. How much was that increase over 1964?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. In cash income our 1965 receipts were 6 percent higher than 1964, but in the ratio of cash income to obligations, 1965 actually represented a decrease of 1 percent, the figure at the bottom of that page.

Senator MONRONEY. I see.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

We now come to the Legislative Reference Service and I ask that pages 115 to 118 of the justifications be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$2, 524, 000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	62, 200
1966 adjusted.....	2, 586, 200
1967 estimate.....	3, 017, 000
Net increase.....	430, 800

Analysis of increases and decreases

INCREASES

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs---- \$45, 446
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Step ingrade increases.....	\$21, 047
Reallocations.....	21, 651
Total salaries.....	42, 698
Personnel benefits.....	2, 748
Total.....	45, 446

2. To provide for full-year cost for the pay raise enacted under Public Law 89-301..... \$30, 300

Pay increases for Government employees were granted effective on the 1st day of the 1st pay period beginning after Oct. 1, 1965. The Library's 1st pay period began Oct. 11, 1965, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7.2 pay periods (July 1 through Oct. 10, inclusive).

Salaries.....	\$28, 677
Personnel benefits.....	1, 623
Total.....	30, 300

3. Photoduplication..... 15, 000

The use of photoduplication and copying processes as a rapid and economical method of providing answers to inquiries has increased and is expected to continue to increase commensurate with workload. Also, photoduplication prices were increased 15 percent in October 1965, thereby necessitating this request.

4. Supplies..... 10, 000

The use of expendable research materials to answer quickly, and effectively many thousands of inquiries has made it necessary to expand our acquisition of these materials to be able to meet the demand.

Also with the increase in workload and personnel, it is necessary to request funds for office supplies to adequately provide for normal office operations.

5. New positions (46)-----	330,054
To meet an increase in workload resulting from a growth in volume of inquiries and of broader and more complex range of subject matter.	
1 GS-13; 2 GS-12; 7 GS-11; 8 GS-9; 3 GS-8; 1 GS-7; 7 GS-5; 9 GS-4; 1 GS-3; and 1 GS-2-----	306,790
Contribution to retirement-----	19,941
Contribution to health insurance-----	2,300
Group life insurance-----	1,023
Total, new positions-----	330,054
Total increase-----	430,800

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting 46 new positions for the Legislative Reference Service and I understand will be asking for another 31 new positions in fiscal 1968 for a total of 77 in the 2-year period.

The House allowed 23 positions in lieu of the 46 that you ask.

Would you please explain the need for such a large increase in staff for this Service?

WORKLOAD INCREASE

Mr. JAYSON. Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement with this in mind.

I would like to start by saying that the needs of LRS are really determined by the needs and the wants of the Congress. I think our workload in terms of both volume and complexity is probably a reflection of what is going on in a good many Members' offices.

In recent years the work of the Congress and the workload of the individual Members of the committees have increased enormously, and this has had a direct and a parallel effect on the work of the Service.

During the past calendar year the demands on the Service for assistance broke alltime records. Let me just mention a few statistics. During the past calendar year we cleared over 113,000 inquiries. That was an increase of some 20,000, or 22 percent over the previous calendar year. Member inquiries, which are the most substantial to us, were up 34 percent. Constituent inquiries were up some 13 percent. Our written responses to inquiries: that is, reports, memorandums, draft statements, and the like, which also are a very reliable measure of our workload, went up 32 percent.

I don't want to dwell on statistics, but the increase in workload was so substantial that I think it would be a real mistake to ignore the statistics.

These statistics explain, and I think they confirm, the hectic, the very critical condition that we find ourselves in.

Why are Members turning to us for more research, reference, and consultative assistance? I am not sure, but I would say that there have been at least two developments in recent times that account for much of it.

INCREASED COMPLEX AND TECHNICAL NATIONAL AND PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

The first is the fact that Congress has had to deal with a wider and wider range of national and public policy issues and programs, so many of which have become increasingly complex and technical.

Today a Member has to take a stand on more and more issues covering a broader range of subject matter than ever before and he has to be prepared to defend that stand at home or perhaps risk defeat at the polls. The public spotlight is brighter than it has ever been, what with quick communication, the extended coverage of newspapers, radio, and television, and what with private organizations keeping a box score on the voting record of every Member and then broadcasting it very extensively later.

This means a Member has to be more knowledgeable and more informed than ever before on the public issues right across the board so that his decision with respect to them will be sound and acceptable to those to whom he is responsible.

Now, as you know, Members can turn to LRS for information and assistance in this regard, for research, for background work, for reports, for help in defining the issues, in examining their scope, and their implications, in analyzing proposed solutions, in pointing up the weaknesses and strengths of those solutions, in seeking out the alternatives, and so on.

The second development I think is that a Member today is much more deeply and directly involved with the problems of his constituency. He has to make more appearances on radio and television and discussion panels.

INCREASED CONSTITUENCY DEMANDS

He has more constituents visiting him and corresponding with him about his legislative activity, both on the Hill and at home. Constituents turn to him for help, for information, some of which deals with legislative and governmental matters, and some of which doesn't.

This, too, has increased the Member's workload and, in turn, leads to increased demands on LRS for assistance, for gathering raw material for inclusion in speeches, for preparing outlines and drafts of speeches, for cataloging Federal grant and aid programs available to local governments or to businessmen or to students, for explaining the meaning and impact of bills, and for digging up information on new subjects, and so on.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that Members turn to us for assistance in almost every aspect of their official responsibilities.

BACKLOG CONSTANCY AND SUPERFICIAL SERVICE

During the past year we were just swamped with inquiries. Every division is fighting arrearages. In fact, the backlog is no longer occasional. It is a constant condition we are faced with.

The exceptional increase in the workload in the last calendar year comes on top of the fact that during 17 of the last 19 years since enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the number of congressional inquiries handled by the Service has exceeded that of

the prior year. During that time the increase in our workload has far outpaced the increase in staff.

In fiscal year 1950, for example, we handled something like 41,000 inquiries. During the present fiscal year we will have handled something between 115,000 and 120,000 inquiries, almost triple the amount of 1950.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many again?

Mr. JAYSON. This year between 115,000 and 120,000, depending on what the final count is for June. That is almost triple that of 1950, yet at the same time our staff has only gone up by one-half times.

In order to keep up with the work we have had to substitute and send books and material when research reports were needed by the Members. Often we could only provide superficial assistance when research in depth was required, because we simply didn't have the time or the manpower to handle the request adequately.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT

Inquiries are backed up almost everywhere in the Service. Too frequently throughout the year there was a sacrifice of quality in order to meet the demands of quantity. These facts, plus the very intensive self-appraisal that the Service went through in preparing a large number of reports about its operations at the request of the staff of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, of which Mr. Monroney is cochairman, led us to the conclusion that if the Service is going to continue to provide the different types of assistance that it now offers to Members and committees of Congress, and if it is to maintain the high level of quality and the timely performance that the Congress really needs, then we need a minimum staff of 300 budgeted positions, compared to the 223 we now have. I want to emphasize that we regard this as a minimum.

TWO-YEAR PROGRAM

We are asking your approval to undertake a 2-year program to bring our staff up to strength. We are requesting 46 positions now with the intention of asking for the remainder next year.

We have two immediate objectives. The first is to establish a new division, which can concentrate on constituent and quick reference work, and the second is to strengthen our subject divisions in order to enable them to meet the current workload. I put one footnote to this and that is that we propose to use the savings that result from any delay in recruiting for these requested positions to employ temporaries to provide relief on an immediate basis.

MEMBER AND CONSTITUENT REQUEST STATISTICS

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to put into the record from the charts, tables I-III showing the number of inquiries cleared for the years 1964 and 1965 on the part of the Members and on the part of constituents, requests for both years and the percentage of increase.

(The tables follow:)

TABLE I.—*Inquiries cleared, January–December 1964 and 1965*

Month	1964		1965		Percent + or -, 1965 over 1964		Total inquiries, percent + or -, 1965 over 1964
	Member	Constituent	Member	Constituent	Member	Constituent	
January.....	4,014	4,916	3,625	4,426	-10	-10	-10
February.....	3,972	6,042	4,604	6,629	+16	+10	+12
March.....	4,291	8,007	5,774	9,013	+35	+13	+20
April.....	4,197	6,945	4,741	7,431	+13	+7	+9
May.....	3,514	3,960	4,308	4,267	+30	+8	+18
June.....	3,576	2,139	4,893	2,557	+37	+20	+30
July.....	3,165	1,721	5,014	2,161	+58	+26	+47
August.....	3,103	2,103	5,138	2,527	+63	+20	+47
September.....	3,134	3,025	4,283	4,259	+34	+41	+37
October.....	2,877	5,155	4,311	5,573	+50	+8	+23
November.....	1,908	4,539	3,365	6,489	+76	+43	+53
December.....	2,236	4,538	3,346	4,894	+50	+8	+22
Total.....	39,847	53,090	53,402	60,226	+34	+13	+22

Table II provides a breakdown of the types of responses employed by the Service in answering inquiries in calendar 1965 compared to 1964. Particularly significant with reference to substantive workload is the number of inquiries requiring written responses: in 1965 the total number of written responses was up 32% over 1964.

TABLE II.—*Types of responses, January–December 1964 and 1965*

	January– December 1964	January– December 1965	Percent + of -, 1965 over 1964
Source of inquiries:			
Member and committee.....	39,847	53,402	+34
Constituent.....	53,090	60,226	+13
Total.....	92,937	113,628	+22
Types of responses:			
Reports and memorandums.....	6,274	8,265	+32
Draft statements.....	1,890	2,620	+39
Letters.....	1,248	1,373	+10
Translations.....	2,258	3,175	+41
Maps, charts, and graphs.....	54	43	-20
Total written.....	11,724	15,476	+32
Material (previously prepared LRS reports, Xerox and photocopies, and other selected loan and expendable materials).....	64,286	77,058	+20
Telephone and in person.....	16,927	21,094	+25
Grand total.....	92,937	113,628	+22

Table III shows the total number of Congressional inquiries cleared by the Service from fiscal 1950 through 1967 (estimated), the number of budgeted positions in the Service each year, and the annual percentage of increase in positions and in volume of inquiries over the 1950 base figure.

TABLE III.—*Increased workload compared to increased staff*

Fiscal year	Inquiries	Positions	Percentage increase over 1950 base figure		Inquiries per position
			Inquiries	Positions	
1950	41,602	151	-----	-----	276
1951	43,549	151	+5	0	288
1952	51,076	151	+23	0	338
1953	49,463	151	+19	0	328
1954	51,588	151	+24	0	342
1955	56,666	144	+36	-5	394
1956	59,425	158	+43	+5	376
1957	60,443	158	+45	+5	383
1958	67,843	163	+63	+8	416
1959	76,857	171	+85	+13	449
1960	81,000	180	+95	+19	450
1961	84,195	¹ 208	+102	+38	405
1962	99,430	¹ 208	+139	+38	478
1963	105,152	¹ 215	+153	+42	489
1964	² 97,444	¹ 220	+134	+46	443
1965	² 99,832	¹ 224	+140	+48	446
1966 (estimated)	120,000	¹ 228	+188	+51	526
1967 (estimated)	130,000	³ 274	+213	+82	474

¹ Includes temporary funds equivalent to 5 positions.

² Not fully comparable with earlier totals because of change in recording procedures accompanying shift to automatic data processing method of statistical tabulation.

³ Includes 46 positions requested in 1967 budget.

MAGNITUDE OF REQUESTS BY CONSTITUENTS AND SMALL NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Senator MONRONEY. This shows that the Library is still used, although not to as great an extent, for answering constituent requests more than it is for answering Members' or committee staff requests, which is something that concerns both the House and the Senate.

Facts from the hearings that we have had in the joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, undoubtedly led to the insertion of the language in the House Committee Report on the Library, on page 12 in which Chairman Andrews and the staff concluded:

A problem of some dimensions—admittedly one not easy to get at—is that a handful of Members of Congress impose on the Service and tie up an inordinate amount of talent that would otherwise be available for the general needs. If this could be avoided, it would be of considerable help.

CALENDAR YEAR COMPARISONS

In the Committee on the Organization of Congress we have been greatly concerned over this. Your mention of the new division is important. Do we understand it correctly that this staff is to gather material readily available for nongraduate or nonmaster or doctorate personnel, to take care of these rather lower level requests that are made by Members of Congress, to answer constituent mail.

Mr. JAYSON. Let me mention, first, that the first two tables that you are putting into the record, Mr. Chairman, actually compare calendar year 1965 with 1964, rather than the fiscal years.

Senator MONRONEY. The total there, however, shows that the Members' requests were 39,847 in calendar year 1964 compared with constituent requests of 53,090 in calendar year 1964. In 1965 the number of Member requests jumped to 53,402, and the constituent requests jumped not nearly so great an extent to 60,226.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This shows a greater use on the part of Members and the committees with the increase being 34 percent in the Members' and only 13 percent increase in constituent mail.

RESEARCH TIME COMPARISONS

Mr. JAYSON. And let me mention that the total numbers don't tell the whole story. The constituent inquiries, I think, during fiscal year 1965 amounted to some 19 percent of our total research time. The committee and Member inquiries accounted for the rest.

That 19 percent of our total research time, which was devoted to constituent inquiries, is research time at the lowest level of our research employees, so that whereas the numbers are high on constituent inquiries, the amount of time, and consequently money, that we devote to constituent inquiries is very low on an individual basis.

Additionally, contrary to the popular belief, we don't do any extended research for constituents. We have some streamlined procedures in LRS which are designed to enable us to answer most constituent inquiries within 15 minutes, simply by digging out a pamphlet or reprint of an article or some other very easily available expendable material.

I have a chart here which breaks down the amount of time that we spent answering different inquiries during fiscal year 1965 for Members, for committees, for constituents, and then totals. Actually we submitted this to the House Appropriations Committee. If you examine the amount of time that we spent for constituents, you will find that 92 percent of the constituent inquiries were taken care of by an expenditure of under 1 hour each; 6.8 percent involved 1 to 4 hours, and then a very small fraction of the total was for inquiries that involve more.

VARIATIONS IN RESEARCH FOR CONSTITUENTS

You have to break down constituents, of course, between the school student, the college student, the businessman, the housewife, the attorney general of a State, the Governor of a State, the university professor, and the like all up and down the board.

Of course, we have to employ discretion in the use of our time, just as a Member would want us to in answering these different types of constituents.

RESEARCH AND MATERIALS FURNISHED TO MEMBERS

Senator MONRONEY. We found in the hearings on the Organization of Congress a good deal of dissatisfaction with the level of research and the materials furnished to Members. In fact, there were very serious discussions in the committee to divorce control of the Legislative Reference Service from the Library of Congress, and setting it up separately, rather than as a branch of the Library.

It is claimed that the LRS has not spent enough time in liaison with the committees of Congress to furnish the data and basic materials that is desired by our committees for hearings or for verification of testimony and collateral material. Committee studies are required on many new governmental plans and there is an absence of any work of any magnitude in compiling data and statistics regarding many of the programs undergoing rapid expansion, such as education, medical service, and things of that kind.

In fact, it has been recommended that the name of the Legislative Reference Service be changed to Legislative Research Service.

MEMBER COMPLAINTS

Have you had complaints from Members as to the quality of the research?

Mr. JAYSON. We have had some complaints and I would like to answer your question in two ways.

First, in a general way. The workload during the past 5 years has been so enormous that we simply haven't been able to do the job that we could or should be doing. In 1961 we had something like 84,000 inquiries. Today we are handling, as I said before, something over 115,000.

The staff has been increased very little during that period. Our people simply are swamped. They simply don't have the time under the urgent and short deadline demands of the Members to turn out the research in depth, and that is the reason why we are asking to build up our staff to a minimum of 300. Insofar as backstopping by the Library itself is concerned, when we have turned to them and where they could, they have been willing to help.

Let me turn to a second point.

RESEARCH FOR COMMITTEES

You mentioned help for the committees. I wonder if I can show you a case study in this. I want to show you what happens when an issue gets stove hot and the impact of it on the rest of the staff, on the rest of the division itself.

Take the civil rights issue this year as an illustration. You may recall that in December of last year and early in January there were reports coming from the administration that there could be anticipated a provision about jury trials in the new civil rights bill.

JURY SELECTION PROCEDURES

With that in mind, we contacted the House Judiciary Committee and had discussions with the committee staff, both the majority side and the minority side. They asked us to present a full picture of jury-selection procedures, what the whole situation was, both Federal and State.

At their request we undertook to do a State-by-State analysis of jury-selection provisions right across the board. The first thing we had to do was to see what the legal provisions were on the Federal side and, understand, this was under a great rush. We prepared a report compiling a very extensive set of materials, including the provisions of the United States Code, various articles, and analyses of the Federal jury-selection procedures.

Then we went through the States, 50 States, we went through their codes, pulled out all of the jury-selection laws, checked to see what laws had been amended, checked to see what comments on them had been made, checked to see what court decisions had been rendered with reference to these provisions, and ended up with this large group of mimeographed materials I have here—mimeographed because it was to be used by many members of the committee.

It is probably the most comprehensive report as to jury-selection procedures in the country that exists. After that was done, the

President's message came down and included a fair-housing clause and the emphasis turned from jury trials to fair housing.

STATE FAIR-HOUSING LAWS

We were then asked to prepare a summary of all State fair-housing laws and again it was in a great rush.

Senator MONRONEY. That wasn't House Judiciary.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes; for the House Judiciary Committee. Fortunately we found that the Housing and Home Finance Agency had prepared a basic memo on it. We took that and rechecked everything it had.

We then had to look for amendments to those laws. We found that there were some 23 States that had fair-housing laws. We examined them. We summarized them. We checked court decisions with reference to them and we ended up with these memorandums summarizing all of the State laws with reference to fair housing.

ANALYZATION OF MAJOR JURY SELECTION AND FAIR HOUSING BILLS

Next we prepared a section-by-section analysis of all of the major bills on the subject of jury selection and fair housing, that is, the administration bills and five others. Previous to this we were preparing memos with regard to constitutionality of a Federal jury-selection bill. Now we started to turn to the question of constitutionality of the fair-housing proposal.

We ended up with a memorandum which has just been issued on the power of Congress to prohibit racial discrimination in the sale or occupancy of houses, which has been used by both sides of the issue because it is, at least we hope it is, objective and thorough.

After that we prepared a brief summary for the layman of the basic provisions of the fair-housing provisions and the civil rights bills.

Then we were asked to prepare a comparison of the Federal bills on fair housing with those of States on the subject. As I say, there were some 23 States. So we began making comparisons with each of the 23 State laws, and that is still in preparation.

Now, this is just one topic. We tied up 5 attorneys on this one subject out of a staff of maybe 15 who are available for general research. We built up overtime. We had problems with typing, we brought typists in to work in the evenings, we brought them in on weekends, and this hectic pace has been going on since January right up to the present time.

ELECTION LAW GUIDEBOOK

In the meantime, we were doing all the rest of our work. For example, we were getting out an election law guidebook, an extensive document, which has been used regularly by all Members. I can't explain to you or really get across how hectic it is, the rush situation that we have there, and the numbness of the staff, the tiredness of the staff from getting assignments like this and, at the same time, having other urgent inquiries sent to them, getting telephone calls, getting calls to come over for conferences because another issue is getting hot.

We had the same thing with reapportionment. We had the same thing for a while with the prayer decision and the proposed amend-

ment regarding prayer reading in schools. This is just part of the story.

REQUEST ON REAPPORTIONMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. You did have this kind of a request on reapportionment?

Mr. JAYSON. We had more than that.

Senator PROXMIRE. From the Senate Judiciary Committee?

Mr. JAYSON. It was done for a variety of members and there was so much interest in it that we just kept, and still are keeping, the problem up to date with reports covering developments and court decisions in all of the States.

Our memorandum on that issue piled twice as high as this one I have just shown you, following each bill that was introduced, following the court decisions, summarizing them, and the like.

This situation I have described is only what went on in the American Law Division. Our other divisions can tell a similiar story.

Senator PROXMIRE. I wonder who inquired, because on one side Paul Douglas, and Joe Tydings, and I did practically all the work on the floor. We led the fight, gave almost all the speeches on the floor. There was some other presentation of the committee, of course, on the affirmative side.

For the proponents of the Dirksen amendment, I suppose there was a demand for work there.

MEMORANDUM SUMMARIZING SIGNIFICANT REPORTS

Mr. JAYSON. There was a great deal on both sides and our memorandums were used on both sides. The criticism about our not being available to do more work for committees certainly is true. We can't do as much as we want, because we just don't have the time or the manpower, but I do recall that a very extensive memorandum was submitted to the staff of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, summarizing the significant reports that we had done for committees of both Houses during the past 5 years. That report ran to some 90 single-spaced, typed pages and it involved reports that took at least 1 week or more to do.

We have been doing as much as we possibly can. We should be doing more. We simply can't do it at the present time with our present resources.

Senator MONRONEY. When you receive requests like you did from the Judiciary Committee of the House, where it obviously is going to tie up several members of the staff for a period of weeks, do you have any way to recruiting additional people? Such work doesn't take scholars. It takes more or less ordinary research to write the various States, the sources of information, for the information, and do you have any system of people on call that you could ask for supplementary help to be directed by one of your senior researchers?

Mr. JAYSON. No, we have no means in that regard.

PROVISION IN REORGANIZATION ACT

Senator MONRONEY. We are providing for that in the Reorganization Act, that you can call on outside help, or outside experts, even that of those who have special knowledge.

Mr. JAYSON. This would be of great assistance to us.

Mr. LORENZ. You mean there would be appropriations to cover this cost?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir. This extra help would be billed to the committees; in other words, to let them share the cost, and then they would be a little more careful, perhaps, in their requests.

Senator PROXMIRE. There ought to be some way in which the committees could be charged for this kind of thing. It is a fine service, necessary and desirable. The House committee is certainly justified in doing it, but they ought to somehow bear the cost.

Mr. JAYSON. You start with one request for memorandums that may take 3 weeks or a month and, as the issue gets hotter, as the bill changes or as new developments occur, you find you have to do research in all these other aspects. Many of these things snowball after a small beginning.

Senator Monroney asked whether we go outside the Service. The Science Policy Research Division has informally consulted experts on the outside on occasion, but not on a consultative fee basis.

INQUIRIES FOR CONSTITUENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. May I just ask, supposing you cut off constituents entirely and knocked off this 19 percent? Would that help?

Mr. JAYSON. It wouldn't be very significant. We hope that this new division that we are going to set up will help.

Senator PROXMIRE. I don't know how you can stop on constituents. It seems to me if I just turned over all my constituents, especially if I let them know that any time they wanted any research done of any kind, I can get it done for them by just going to the Library of Congress—

Mr. JAYSON. We wouldn't do extensive research unless you said this was a Member inquiry, and that is occasionally where we maybe taken, but normally, if it is a constituent inquiry, we will only provide a readily available, expendable handout or, if we don't have it, we will go out and photocopy (with permission) an article from a magazine or an article from an encyclopedia.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you find most of the inquiries come from a relatively limited number of members' constituents?

Mr. JAYSON. No; on the contrary, it is right across the board.

Senator PROXMIRE. Most Senators and most Congressmen have asked for constituent material?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, but bear in mind the Legislative Reference Service only handles a very small fraction of the total constituent mail that Congress receives.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am sure of that.

Mr. JAYSON. They turn much of it over to the executive departments. I have a tabulation with some figures here that may help you.

BREAKDOWN OF CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES

If you look at table III at the bottom of this tabulation where we break down constituent inquiries, you will find that the average number per Member; that is, House and Senate combined, in fiscal year

1965 was 104. The average number per Senator was 203, and the median per Senator was 140.

Senator PROXMIRE. What line is this?

Mr. JAYSON. This is table III of this tabulation I have handed you.

Senator PROXMIRE. I see. OK.

Mr. JAYSON. You see, the average number per Senator in fiscal 1965, which is the column of the right, is 203, and the median per Senator is 140.

COMPUTERIZED BREAKDOWN

In connection with the statement by the House committee about inordinate use of the Service by some Members, we have a computerized breakdown of the use by every Member. Obviously there are certain confidential features that are involved. But we made a computation of the total use by all Members in terms of the total number of inquiries that each submitted to us.

We then took the 10 highest in each House, and, if I may come over and show you what I am talking about—

Senator PROXMIRE. You are talking about constituent inquiries?

Mr. JAYSON. I am talking about both. There is a breakdown of Member and constituent inquiries in the computerized tabulation. But in the first listing I show you here—ignore this right column, which is a coded identification only—in the left column of the Senate listing are the total number of inquiries asked by each Member.

Senator MONRONEY. Starting with the high?

Mr. JAYSON. Starting with a high, going down to a low, and on the House side there is also a listing starting with a high and going to a low.

Every Member uses the LRS at one time or another. We have a computerized breakdown of use by every Member. This sample computerized page of a Member's use of LRS shows the nature of our response to the inquiry, whether it was a report or a memorandum, or a draft statement, or a translation, and so on.

OUTLINES FOR SPEECHES

Senator MONRONEY. What do draft statements mean? Speeches?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, or outlines for speeches. We have three categories. One is short statements, like a nationality day, eulogy, or congratulatory message; the second is a statement used for legislative matters, such as a statement made before a committee or on the House or the Senate floor; and the third covers all other statements of a substantial nature. These other code numbers represent responses which are translations, graphic materials, letters, that is, where we respond by letter. These other numbers show where we respond by previously prepared LRS reports, also where we respond with general materials like pamphlets, books, reports, and so forth. Finally, there are code numbers for consultations, telephone calls, and photocopies.

What I have been trying to say is that if you take the 10 with the highest total in each House, and with the exception of 1 Member who for unusual reasons is exceptional—

Senator MONRONEY. Present company excepted.

NUMBERS OF INQUIRY

Mr. JAYSON. I mean by reason of the demands made upon him. If you look to see what the greatest use is you will find that the large number of inquiries really does not amount to a large amount of work. They relate to responses by materials, or they relate to constituent inquiries.

All or most are within this first-time category, first- or second-time category, of requiring only 15 minutes to respond or up to 1 hour to respond. These I am pointing to on this page are the constituent inquiries, 15 minutes to respond, or up to 1 hour to respond.

If you go through the top 10 you will find this same concentration of short response time throughout.

Senator MONRONEY. Of constituent inquiries?

Mr. JAYSON. That is where the larger numbers are.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, numbers of inquiry, but the time lapse is not as great.

Mr. JAYSON. What do we conclude from this? We conclude from this the fact that the number of times that they use LRS is not a true measure of inordinate use or of excessive use. If you struck out constituent inquiries entirely, it wouldn't amount to very much.

MAIN WORKLOAD

Our real workload is on the Member side.

Senator MONRONEY. That is where it should be.

Mr. JAYSON. Or on the committee side. But we just don't have the time to do the depth of research that we want.

Senator MONRONEY. You show, for example, in table 2 for this 1965 calendar year out of the total of 113,000 requests that your total written requests, that is, specialized answers, to Members is 15,467, and that the previously prepared material by LRS in reports or photocopies was 77,000 in 1958.

I presume most of those from these figures you have just shown us were such as constituent requests that could be handled in the 15-minute time period.

Mr. JAYSON. That is right, sir.

BURDEN OF RESEARCH

Senator MONRONEY. So your actual burden of your research work is still on preparing and getting the new material, reports, and draft statements, translations, et cetera, of the 15,476 requests.

Mr. JAYSON. That is right.

Mrs. HAMER. Many times we have to furnish material when we really should furnish individual assistance.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, where we simply don't have the time to do research.

Senator MONRONEY. But you distinguish between that. I have become disgusted many times with the LRS, although I helped to sponsor it originally, after getting a package of mimeographed papers and four or five books with bookmarks stuck in them.

Mr. JAYSON. And the reason for that is that our people have just been so jammed up with backlogs that often they haven't had the time

to meet a particular Member's request except in that way if they are to get it out within the deadline.

I am sure, certainly I would hope, that you have also had some experience where we have helped you with research in depth.

Senator MONRONEY. That is true, but at other times it comes through and you think, well, this is something that you have sent an office boy to pick up. You are sending reference books or mimeographed material so old and so general that any Member would be ashamed to use it in any floor presentation.

BUILDUP OF STAFF

Mr. JAYSON. This is the reason why we want to build our staff up to where we can do a good job.

Senator MONRONEY. I think Congress wants to build your staff up, too, and we want to be sure we are building a staff up for the heavy duties of Congress rather than frivolous items.

Incidentally, one of the peculiar mysteries, and I don't think it obtains any longer, was that the books we used to get from the Legislative Reference Service all came over wrapped in the daily racing form.

Senator PROXMIRE. Wrapped in the daily racing form?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. JAYSON. I would say this came from the loan division.

Senator MONRONEY. I just wondered where all this research was going.

WORK OF SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

Mr. JAYSON. Let me mention, Senator, again, about our work for committees and the like. The Science Policy Research Division, which was just organized about a year and a half ago, during a 12-month period up to April handled 940 Members' inquiries from 48 different Senators, 120 different Congressmen, 16 subcommittees, plus constituent inquiries.

It rendered direct assistance with 12 different committee hearings. It had almost 300 personal consultations with Members and their staff and prepared several very major studies that have been published as House and Senate documents and have had direct impact on the laws.

This is within a very brief period and by one division.

The latest paper that they have prepared is this committee document entitled "Policy Planning for Aeronautic Research and Development." They also prepared reports about the National Science Foundation, and studies on weather research and the like, so we do find our staff doing a great deal for committees, but not as much they would like.

CONTINUING WORKLOAD WHEN CONGRESS IS NOT IN SESSION

Senator MONRONEY. You show here month by month the continuing workload in the months that Congress is obviously out of session. Does that mean that Members are writing from their home States to get research information that they do not find available there, or from their Washington offices?

Mr. JAYSON. This comes both ways. Their staffs are here. The committees are still here and the inquiries pour in. This was a remarkable set of monthly figures during this past calendar year.

I might also mention that we expect an even greater impact next year, what with the authorization for 435 new staff people that has been added to the House staff very recently.

Senator PROXMIRE. You find as the staffs increase that your work increases?

Mr. JAYSON. Directly, because these staff people have assignments. They have to do research and they turn to us for help also, and very legitimately.

Senator PROXMIRE. So if we increased the staff of the Judiciary Committee to handle this kind of thing, instead of having them take over this kind of inquiry on housing legislation they are more likely than ever to turn to you?

IMPACT OF INTERNS

Mr. JAYSON. Not necessarily, but we do implement their staff and we act on the assumption that the better informed the member or the committee is, in the long run the better legislative decision they are going to make. We do find that, when you bring in let us say a thousand interns on the Hill such as we are having this summer, it will have an enormous impact on us, because they come to us for guidance. They come to us for materials and they are working on projects for the members that the member couldn't otherwise have done if he didn't have the manpower in his office implemented by what the Library of Congress can do.

Senator PROXMIRE. Except that it is one thing for an intern or a staff member to come to a library for material. It is something else to request a study of some kind be done or that this kind of work be done that the Judiciary Committee requested that you do.

It seems to me a great deal of that could have been done by members of the staff of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JAYSON. But they were involved in other things in taking care of other aspects of the problems that they had. Of course, we are never in a position to question an office or a committee when they ask us for help. We can't just say, "Well, do it yourself."

Our very reason for being is to give the assistance.

BREAKDOWN OF COMMITTEE AND MEMBER REQUESTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a breakdown of the requests between the committees and the members in terms of hours as well as—

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, the chart I showed you before.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that in here?

Mr. JAYSON. No. Here is a copy.

During the calendar year 1965, when we had a total of 53,000-plus member and committee inquiries, of that, 45,000 were member inquiries and 8,000 were committee inquiries.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do committee inquiries tend to take longer?

Mr. JAYSON. Generally, yes. Some of these studies involve a great deal of time.

Senator MONRONEY. Would you like that put in here?

Senator PROXMIRE. I think it would be helpful.

SUBMISSION OF TABLES AND SUMMARY

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to put tables 1, 2, and 3, and also the breakdown or summary of those and also the breakdown of in-

quiries answered in fiscal year 1965 from members, committees, constituents, and total.

(The documents follow:)

INQUIRIES—AVERAGES AND MEDIANS

TABLE 1.—*Member and constituent inquiries combined*

	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964 ¹	Fiscal 1965
Average number per Member (House and Senate combined).....	149	153	174
Median number per Member.....	92	109	124
Average number per Senator.....	306	313	343
Median number per Senator.....	209	229	275
Average number per Representative.....	113	118	136
Median number per Representative.....	84	93	111

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 2.—*Member inquiries*

	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964 ¹	Fiscal 1965
Average number per Member (House and Senate combined).....	49	76	70
Median number per Member.....	34	42	51
Average number per Senator.....	96	119	140
Median number per Senator.....	79	93	108
Average number per Representative.....	38	47	55
Median number per Representative.....	29	35	43

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 3.—*Constituents inquiries*

	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964 ¹	Fiscal 1965
Average number per Member (House and Senate combined).....	99	96	104
Median number per Member.....	57	56	68
Average number per Senator.....	210	194	203
Median number per Senator.....	130	114	140
Average number per Representative.....	74	71	81
Median number per Representative.....	51	50	60

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.

Breakdown of inquiries answered, fiscal 1965 by time category and source of inquiry

Research and reference time category	Member				Committee				Estimated percent of all research and reference time
	Number of member inquiries	Percent of member inquiries	Estimated percent of member research and reference time	Estimated percent of all research and reference time	Number of committee inquiries	Percent of committee inquiries	Percent of all inquiries	Estimated percent of committee research and reference time	
0 to ¼ hour	15,945	42.3	2.0	1.3	3,086	45.8	3.1	1.8	0.3
¼ to 1 hour	11,399	30.2	7.1	4.7	1,856	27.5	1.9	5.2	0.8
1 to 4 hours	6,875	18.3	6.9	13.0	1,218	18.1	1.2	15.9	2.3
5 to 16 hours	2,419	6.4	19.6	16.8	346	5.1	.3	16.5	2.4
17 to 40 hours	796	2.1	22.0	14.6	136	2.0	.1	17.1	2.5
41 hours, up	252	.7	24.0	15.9	100	1.5	.1	43.5	6.3
Total	37,686	100.0	100.0	66.3	6,742	100.0	6.7	100.0	14.6

Research and reference time category	Constituent			Totals		
	Number of constituent inquiries	Percent of constituent inquiries	Estimated percent of constituent research and reference time	Total	Percent of all inquiries	Estimated percent of all research and reference time
0 to ¼ hour	39,501	71.3	17.4	58,532	58.7	4.9
¼ to 1 hour	11,739	21.2	25.3	24,994	25.1	10.3
1 to 4 hours	3,749	6.8	37.2	11,842	11.9	22.4
5 to 16 hours	356	.6	.3	3,121	3.0	21.7
17 to 40 hours	53	.1	5.1	985	.9	18.1
41 hours, up	6	0	2.0	358	.4	22.6
Total	55,404	100.0	100.0	99,832	100.0	100.0

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for an increase of 46 positions I believe, is that not correct?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Since fiscal 1960 the staff increased a total of 48 over the years, and for the year 1966 you have a total of 228 positions.

Now you are asking in 1 year for 46 additional. This is because of the increasing workload and the complexity of the research that you are asked to develop?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. As to the 228 positions, actually we have 223 budgeted positions plus a \$25,000 temporary fund for 5 employees.

Senator MONRONEY. But you have been unable to fill?

Mr. JAYSON. No; we fill them. We make fine use of that temporary fund, but when that was set up, the committee thought it would provide help that was the equivalent of five positions. Times have changed. Wages have gone up and that money doesn't stretch as far as it used to, but between 1961 and the present time, once you take out eight people that were given to us for our new Science Policy Research Division, the other increases in our staff have been mostly at the clerical level rather than the professional level.

In our justification we point out that between 1961 and 1964 we had 12 new positions. Ten of these were at the clerical and reference-assistance level. But there has been no substantial increase since 1961.

SPACE PROBLEM

Senator MONRONEY. Did you have any space shortage to accommodate these additional people?

Mr. JAYSON. The Librarian of Congress has turned over to us part of the exhibit area in the main building. This was an agonizing decision for him but we will be there on a temporary basis until the new building is constructed.

Senator MONRONEY. That will be a long time, 5 or 6 years.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, but the question of space is an important one and the needs of the Congress are also important. This additional space, we hope, will ease the situation a bit.

Mr. LORENZ. In summary, we can house the staff, Senator, that will be provided.

Senator MONRONEY. All right, sir.

This is all on the Legislative Reference Service.

We thank you for the completeness of this testimony. It is something we needed to get.

REQUEST FOR SUPER GRADES

What recommendations would you make for the improvement other than the personnel you need? I think you have a request in another bill before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee for some super grades.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. Our senior specialists at the present time are grade 17 and by statute are not included within the super grade quota.

Our highest professional level is grade 15. We can't promote a man after he has grade 15, even though he may be working above the level of 15 but somewhat short of a senior-specialist level, without going to the Civil Service Commission and getting their approval.

This is a rather cumbersome and difficult procedure. We have requested the staff of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress to consider an amendment of our statute to give us more freedom in that regard.

Mrs. HAMER. We hope that the joint committee will so recommend, Mr. Chairman. The current House bill on super grades only allows us a very few extra positions for the Library of Congress as a whole. I think that under it we could not possibly take care of the needs of the Legislative Reference Service and those of the rest of the Library of Congress, too.

The committee's report states that the bill gives the Library an increase of 13 supergrade positions, and we are very grateful for this allocation. However, we have 5 positions that have already been evaluated as super grades by the Civil Service Commission but there are no slots available for them, so these 5 would come out of the 13 if the bill becomes law.

Senator MONRONEY. I thank you very much.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Regarding the distribution of catalog cards, which is a self-supporting operation of the Library, you are requesting 39 positions for this activity.

Please explain what job categories are involved and why you need these additional positions.

Mr. WELSH. The detail on that begins on page 133. Twenty-eight are related directly to the card distribution service, the sale of catalog cards and technical publications.

Senator MONRONEY. This is on what page?

Mr. WELSH. Beginning on page 133, sir. The remainder of the staff, or 11, are related to the publication of these catalogs, which I have exhibited over here which represent a return to the Treasury in excess of the total amount appropriated for the card service.

We estimated when we prepared the justification that our returns would be in the neighborhood of \$4,700,000. It now appears that we will be turning in over \$5 million or 125 percent of the appropriation. The workload has increased significantly; as of this very moment we are averaging about a 13-percent increase over the last fiscal year.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to have printed in the record pages 130 to 135 of the justifications and also pages 137 and 138 dealing with the activities of the distribution of catalog cards.

(The justification follows:)

Year	Returns to the Treasury from sale of cards and publications	Obligations	Percentage of receipts to costs	Total cards sold
1956	\$1,280,172	\$1,400,188	91	24,692,621
1957	1,441,000	1,486,656	97	26,953,659
1958	1,558,762	1,713,003	91	28,351,083
1959	1,936,010	1,878,526	103	30,093,915
1960	2,171,284	1,979,841	110	32,057,488
1961	2,409,650	2,168,492	111	35,678,496
1962	2,792,099	2,342,235	119	42,386,314
1963	2,959,770	2,678,609	110	46,022,022
1964	3,679,781	2,991,789	123	52,505,637
1965	4,354,637	3,784,935	115	61,489,201
1966 (estimated)	4,700,000	4,096,100	115	67,000,000

¹ This includes pending supplemental request for pay raise of \$61,000.

These cards are sold annually to over 17,000 subscribers throughout the 50 States and several foreign countries.

Table of work increases

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Regular orders received	7,848,489	8,691,898	9,619,284	10,553,745	11,640,027
Percent increase over previous year		10.7	10.7	9.7	10.3
Percent increase over 1961		10.7	22.6	34.5	49.1
Gross card sales	\$2,039,674	\$2,150,371	\$2,455,058	\$3,117,322	\$3,703,566
Percent increase over previous year		5.4	14.2	27.4	18.8
Percent increase over 1961		5.4	20.4	52.8	86.5
Total gross sales (cards and publications)	\$2,563,088	\$2,696,257	\$3,167,266	\$3,899,048	\$4,664,815
Percent increase over previous year		5.2	17.5	23.1	19.6
Percent increase over 1961		5.2	23.6	52.1	82.0
Total obligations	\$2,168,492	\$2,342,235	\$2,678,609	\$2,991,789	\$3,784,935
Deposit in the Treasury	\$2,409,650	\$2,792,099	\$2,959,770	\$3,679,781	\$4,354,637
Percent recovered	111	119	110	123	115

1966 regular bill	\$4,035,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	65,300
1966 adjusted	4,100,300
1967 estimate	4,564,000
Net increase	463,700

Analysis of increases and decreases

INCREASE

1. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs	\$51,574
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:	
Step ingrade increases	\$25,119
Reallocations	23,058
Total salaries	48,177
Personnel benefits	3,397
Total	51,574

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

INCREASE—Continued

Law 89-301.....		\$24,800
2. To provide for full year cost for the pay raise enacted under Public Pay increases for Government employees were granted effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after October 1, 1965. The Library's first pay period began October 11, 1965, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. The increase is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7.2 pay periods (July 1 through Oct. 10 inclusive).		
Salaries.....	\$23,276	
Personnel benefits.....	1,524	
Total.....	24,800	
3. Printing.....		181,000
Pay increase of the Government Printing Office.....	\$22,200	
Printers at the Government Printing Office were granted an 18 cents an hour pay increase in May 1965. Pressmen were granted 13 cents an hour increase in August 1965. Card re- producers were given 16 cents an hour increase in September 1965 and laborers 10 cents an hour in May 1965. These pay increases along with increases in production and materials costs are estimated by the Government Printing Office to increase the cost to the Library by \$22,000 in card printing bills.		
Printing catalog cards.....	\$78,000	
Based on current and projected sales, an increase of 8 million catalog cards at a cost of \$78,000 is necessary to keep up with the needs of subscribers.		
<i>Increases: (continued)</i>		
Printing of publications.....	\$81,000	
The monthly, cumulative and annual volumes of the National Union Catalog and the L. C. Catalog: Books-Subjects continue to increase in size requiring additional volumes. Also, the Register of Additional Locations, a cumulative, and the National Register of Microform Masters, an annual, are new publications and are to be printed as an adjunct to the National Union Catalog. In addition, \$18,000 is included to provide direct appropriation of \$28,000 to cover the printing cost of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. The \$18,000 has been previously provided by transfer from the Na- tional Science Foundation.		
4. New positions (39).....	\$206,326	
To meet increase in workload resulting from increased sales of catalog cards and technical publications. (28)		
1 GS-7; 3 GS-6; 1 GS-5; 15 GS-4; 5 GS-3; 3 GS-2..	\$130,235	
Contribution to retirement.....	8,465	
Contribution to health insurance.....	1,400	
Group life insurance.....	434	
		140,534
To provide staff to maintain the currency and completeness of the National Union Catalog and to produce the Register of Additional Locations. (9)		
1 GS-11; 2 GS-7; 3 GS-5; and 3 GS-3.....	\$49,441	
Contribution to retirement.....	3,214	
Contribution to health insurance.....	450	
Group life insurance.....	165	
		53,270
To produce the National Register of Microform Masters (2)		
1 GS-9 and 1 GS-3.....	\$11,627	
Contribution to retirement.....	756	
Contribution to health insurance.....	100	
Group life insurance.....	39	
		12,522
Total new positions.....		206,326
Total increases.....		463,700

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTION, BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

Senator MONRONEY. The justifications, pages 149 to 157, for books for the general collections and books for the law library, will be included at this point in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill	-----	\$780, 000
1967 estimates	-----	850, 000
Net increase	-----	70, 000

Analysis of increases and decreases

1. General increase----- \$70, 000

This request will enable the Library of Congress to continue its effort to acquire materials in all areas and subjects of current interest; to provide for price increases of books and materials; to fill gaps in the collections as ascertained by acquisition surveys, and to obtain increased materials from newly developed countries.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Library's general collections, which must be selectively representative and current in order to meet the needs of the Congress and other Federal agencies, and the general research community. The Government must have available full information concerning the physical, social, political, and economic conditions of all countries, as well as the most up-to-date coverage in the field of science and technology. The Library's acquisitions program involves the world-wide procurement of those current and non-current publications essential to meet this need. Although additional materials come to the Library through copyright deposit, transfer from Federal agencies, gift, and domestic and international exchange, it is the material acquired through this appropriation that augments these other sources of library material in a most important way, enabling the Library to provide essential information at the time when it is most critically needed.

The Library of Congress acquisitions policy is based on the concept of attempting to obtain important materials currently as they are published. There are several reasons for this: to have the most up-to-date research information available for the Congress and other Government agencies; to obtain materials which are often printed in limited quantities and in distant areas before such materials go out of print and become unavailable; and to avoid as much as possible the considerably higher costs involved in purchasing retroactively reference materials that have been missed. Regardless of the excellence of an acquisitions program, some essential materials are not learned of during the period they are currently available. This is primarily true in countries that lack either an adequate announcement system for their publications or a well-organized book dealer system that might have served to inform the Library of these materials at an earlier date. A need for increased book funds also results from increased publication output in new subject areas, such as space exploration, automation, electronic miniaturization, earth sciences, etc., the growth in importance of specialized research work, and, of course, the fundamental need to complete long established collections in those areas where our acquisitions policy is one of comprehensive coverage.

To enable the Library to fulfill its mission of acquiring materials in all areas and subjects of current interest, to meet continuing increases in prices, to fill gaps in the collections discovered as a result of acquisition surveys and to obtain increased materials generated by newly developed countries an increase of \$70,000 is requested in this appropriation.

Fiscal 1966 funds for books for the general collections are being expended at an accelerated rate. The requested increase will maintain the established purchase acquisition programs of the Library at a level essential to the continuation of its present services.

Two factors materially affect the ability of the Library to maintain at its present level its programs for the purchase of current library materials needed to support existing reference and research requirements. One is the increase in titles published as a result of the world-wide information explosion. The second is the continuing rise in prices.

Since fiscal 1962 these elements have increased as shown below:

Price increases and pieces acquired as reflected in Library of Congress purchases

Current materials	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964	Fiscal 1965	Percent difference from fiscal year 1962
Books, average price per piece.....	\$2.77	\$3.17	\$3.62	\$3.84	+38.6
Number of pieces.....	48,422	49,170	50,428	54,329	+12.1
Serials and periodicals, average price per piece.....	\$0.45	\$0.46	\$0.55	\$0.51	+13.3
Number of pieces.....	337,049	363,967	357,999	376,203	+11.6
Microfilm rolls, average price per roll.....	\$7.55	\$7.75	\$6.42	\$8.78	+16.2
Number of rolls.....	4,336	4,575	9,310	6,418	+48.0
All receipts, average price per piece.....	\$0.81	\$0.87	\$1.04	\$1.04	+28.3
Number of pieces (includes maps, prints, etc., as well as categories listed above)....	413,484	455,907	439,912	457,320	+10.6

The table below provides figures and averages from all countries. Analysis of purchases and prices in some of the major book-producing countries is even more indicative of the problem facing the Library in maintaining its intake of needed current materials.

Current materials by major area	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963	Fiscal 1964	Fiscal 1965	Percent difference from fiscal year 1962
BOOKS					
United States:					
Average price per piece.....	\$6.27	\$7.11	\$7.64	\$8.15	+14.6
Number of pieces.....	4,604	5,839	7,025	6,240	+35.5
England:					
Average price per piece.....	\$3.83	\$4.07	\$4.24	\$4.90	+27.9
Number of pieces.....	2,314	3,229	3,065	3,627	+56.7
West Germany:					
Average price per piece.....	\$5.36	\$5.26	\$5.70	\$5.52	+3.0
Number of pieces.....	3,438	2,976	3,821	5,085	+47.9
East Germany:					
Average price per piece.....	\$1.65	\$2.98	\$3.80	\$3.99	+141.8
Number of pieces.....	2,482	2,030	1,228	1,394	-43.8
France:					
Average price per piece.....	\$5.43	\$5.54	\$6.46	\$5.92	+9.0
Number of pieces.....	1,531	1,631	1,578	2,300	+50.2
Italy:					
Average price per piece.....	\$4.39	5.74	\$5.39	\$7.68	+74.9
Number of pieces.....	1,798	640	904	1,235	-31.3
Japan:					
Average price per piece.....	\$2.39	\$2.75	\$3.07	\$3.32	+38.9
Number of pieces.....	2,862	3,166	3,118	4,104	+43.3
U.S.S.R.:					
Average price per piece.....	\$0.96	\$1.12	\$1.29	\$1.30	+35.5
Number of pieces.....	16,234	13,558	12,872	12,513	-22.9

Thus, although the rate of increase is uneven in various specific countries, the overall impact of world-wide increased production and rising prices is evident.

A sampling of invoices paid in FY 1966 provides the following specific examples of recent price increases:

Title	1964	1965	Percent increases
Academie des Sciences Comptes Rendus (France)	\$142.83	\$179.52	25.6
Applied Science and Technology Index (United States)	507.00	604.00	19.1
Biological and Agricultural Index (United States)	408.00	791.00	93.8
Chemical Abstracts (United States)	1,000.00	1,200.00	20.0
Chemisches Zentralblatt (Germany)	324.00	540.00	66.6
El Tiempo (Colombia)	19.00	37.00	94.7
Electrochimica Acta (England)	40.00	75.00	87.5
Geodesy (United States)	20.00	35.00	75.0
Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (United States)	25.00	45.00	80.0
Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer (England)	20.00	40.00	100.0
Polymer Science, U.S.S.R. (England)	60.00	140.00	133.3
Standard & Poor, Corporation Records (United States)	348.00	384.00	10.3
Toronto City Director (Canada)	152.46	189.01	24.0

1966 regular bill	\$125,000
1967 estimates	125,000
Net increase	0

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Law Library the largest and most comprehensive collection of law books ever assembled. This fund is 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 67 percent of the appropriation is necessary to purchase foreign law materials. The Congress, the State Department, other 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 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 and Sub-Saharan 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 Division 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.

No increase is requested in this appropriation for fiscal 1967.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator MONRONEY. Would you please explain briefly how the additional \$70,000 you are requesting will be utilized for books for the general collections?

I understand the House has allowed only \$20,000 additional.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. We are not appealing this item, Senator. We feel that the House gave us good guidance on this in terms of allowing

us the \$20,000, but asking us to evaluate this program in conjunction with the title 2(c) program under the Higher Education Act and to report back to the Congress next year.

We feel that this is a reasonable and proper way to proceed in terms of our total acquisition program at this time.

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any danger that you will not be able to fill in the gaps?

TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; there is this danger. It is impossible to predict at this time whether this will be the case. The \$70,000, at the time of the budget preparation, represented our best estimate, but at the time we made that request we did not have any funding for title 2(c).

We now have \$300,000 for fiscal year 1966 and the House just passed an appropriation of \$3 million for fiscal year 1967.

Senator MONRONEY. This comes about in this appropriation bill?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir. It is money appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for transfer to the Library of Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. How much do you receive by transfer?

Mr. WELSH. \$300,000 in fiscal 1966 and the House passed \$3 million for 1967.

Senator MONRONEY. For this particular program?

ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING PROGRAM

Mr. LORENZ. The title 2(c) program is both an acquisition and a cataloging program. Only a portion of the \$300,000 and the \$3 million would be for book acquisition.

Mrs. HAMER. The title 2(c) program is mainly for centralized cataloging.

Mr. WELSH. The acquisition was incidental. Title 2(c) is to speed up the cataloging and make the catalog copy available promptly to the American research library community.

Senator MONRONEY. So far as your acquisition is concerned, \$20,000 will suffice for the present fiscal year.

Mr. WELSH. We are certainly going to try to live within that, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is a rollcall. I am going to have to be excused until I answer it.

We will stand in recess.

(A brief recess was taken.)

BOOK FOR THE BLIND

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will resume its hearing. I am inserting pages 158 to 164 of the justification for books for the blind in the record and note that you are requesting an additional \$414,700 over the 1966 appropriation. I understand the House allowed the full request. Will you proceed to justify this request?

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$2, 675, 000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	6, 600
1966 adjusted.....	2, 681, 600
1967 estimates.....	3, 097, 000
Net increase.....	415, 400

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Sound reproductions (standard tape)..... —\$50, 000
 Further development in the tape cassette program enables the Division to reduce the amount provided for titles furnished on standard tape for playing on the reader's own commercial tape player.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs... 5, 797
 Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:
 Step ingrade increases..... \$2, 788
 Reallocations 2, 306
 Total salaries..... 5, 094
 Personnel benefits..... 703
 Total 5, 797
3. To provide for full year cost for the pay raise enacted under Public Law 89-301..... 3, 500
 Pay increases for Government employees were granted effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after October 1, 1965. The Library's first pay period began October 11, 1965, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This increase is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7.2 pay periods (July 1 through October 10, inclusive).
 Salaries \$3, 302
 Personnel benefits..... 198
 Total 3, 500
4. Printing and reproduction..... 14, 500
 Printing forms..... \$1, 500
 The need for printed forms has increased with the volume of providing literary materials to blind readers.
 Printing publications..... \$13, 000
 Increased demands for tape catalogs, braille training manuals, and other publications has prevented the revision of the catalogs of books for juvenile readers and brochure. Books for the Blind. The request for \$13,000 will permit us to revise and print these important documents.
5. Other contractual services (publication contracts)..... 35, 000
 This increase will permit the issuance of more copies of catalogs and a greater number and variety of specialized book lists. In addition, this increase will permit the printing of cumulative catalogs of Talking Book Topics and Braille Book Review which have not been issued for 2 years.
6. Supplies..... 2, 500
 The increase in the blind program has created the need for additional funds for office supplies.

7. Books in braille-----		\$67,000
This increase is requested to improve braille services as follows:		
1. \$7,000 will be used to provide an additional magazine nationally known and of general interest to braille readers. At present, 10 such magazines are provided.		
2. Approximately 15,000 fiber mailing containers for braille books at a cost of \$35,000 would be acquired and distributed to the 28 braille circulating libraries.		
3. Because of the perfection of the Thermoform (plastic-duplicating) process items of specialized interest such as music and science can be reproduced in braille. \$25,000 is requested for this purpose to produce approximately 2,500 volumes which will be placed in the larger regional libraries thereby making these unique titles available to a larger number of blind readers.		
8. Sound reproductions-----		100,000
An increase of \$50,000 is requested to produce additional book titles on discs (records) for the talking book readers. At present about 400 book titles are available in multiple copies which would be increased to 425 with this increase. In addition, requests from blind readers have emphasized the need for a periodical in the field of science and another for young adults. At present 11 magazines are provided for talking book readers. An increase of \$25,000 will make it possible to provide these additional two periodicals.		
The tape-cassette program is being provided on a limited basis in fiscal 1966. However, due to the response to demonstrations of the cartridge player the program will be expanded in fiscal 1967 and an increase of \$25,000 is requested.		
9. Talking book machines-----		200,000
An increase of \$100,000 is requested to permit the procurement of 2,000 cassette machines (total cost approximately \$200,000) so that the tape-cassette program can be expanded to reach additional serious readers of specialized works. Also, \$100,000 is requested to provide sufficient funds to acquire 12,500 talking-book machines in an effort to meet the needs of new readers and replace some older machines many of which will be 10 years old.		
10. New positions (7)-----		37,103
To provide additional positions for the increased workload of the national program as well as the regional program.		
1 GS-9; 2 GS-5 and 4 GS-3-----	\$34,402	
Contribution to retirement-----	2,236	
Contribution to health insurance-----	350	
Group life insurance-----	115	
	<hr/>	
Total, new positions-----	37,103	
Total increases-----		<hr/> 465,400
		<hr/>
Net increases-----		415,400

REASON FOR INCREASE

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to have Mr. Bray respond to this.

Mr. BRAY. The increase, Senator, is primarily for additional books in braille and a few more books this year in the form of talking books. Less than 10 percent of the increase is for an additional seven positions. The description of personnel requirements begins on page 174. The use of the service, which is rendered through the 32 cooperating libraries, has increase nationally.

For the first time over 100,000 blind people use this service. That still, however, represents only about 25 percent of the estimated blind

people in the Nation. We find it necessary to request positions to coordinate the increasing number of volunteers who provide books in braille, braille binding, books on tape, and services in excess of the books that we provide. A bibliographic assistant is needed to prepare lists and additional catalogs in response to requests from blind people and an increasing number of people in special education—the teachers of the visually handicapped, for example, who have found stimulus in recent Federal programs in education and turn to us more and more for bibliographic assistant in the education of handicapped persons of all ages.

There are two other positions of a clerical nature to assist our professional staff in answering the mail.

Senator MONRONEY. GS-5?

Mr. BRAY. GS-3, sir. A GS-3 receiving clerk for the purpose of receiving and shipping, and an additional professional person in the regional library here, which also, incidentally, is a national library in terms of lending hand-copied braille and books on magnetic tape. A GS-3 circulation assistance is also needed, and a library filer, to bring up to date the union catalog of volunteer-produced material, thereby preventing duplicative efforts on the part of volunteers throughout the country.

REQUEST FOR SOUND REPRODUCTIONS STANDARD TAPE

I believe that describes the need for the increase in terms of book materials and personnel, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. You have a \$50,000 request on the sound reproductions standard tape. Will you explain? Would this be a diminution of service?

Mr. BRAY. This would not be a diminution of service, but reflects additional growth in the service of the specialized tape: tape in tape cassettes.

Senator MONRONEY. What is a cassette?

Mr. BRAY. A "cassette" is a taped book enclosed in a little plastic box.

Senator MONRONEY. Spins it without threading?

Mr. BRAY. That's right. Here is one. The book is in there with no loose ends, and the cassette fits on a playback which we have developed.

Senator MONRONEY. The blind can operate that themselves?

Mr. BRAY. That is correct, sir. So with an increase in this kind of tape, we can deemphasize a little on the open reel tape, where the tape flaps around and inconveniences the blind reader.

Senator MONRONEY. But as an overall part of the program, you are increasing that by about \$400,000, is that right?

Mr. BRAY. That is right, sir.

FUNDS FOR NEW MATERIAL

Senator MONRONEY. What portion of the total estimate of \$3,097,000 will go for new material?

Mr. BRAY. Our appropriation, Mr. Chairman, annually includes 90 percent for book materials. These are books in talking-book form and braille, and related materials such as the talking-book machines—phonographs to play the books—and the catalogs to describe what is

available through the libraries. Of the increase of \$414,700, the entire sum is for materials except for \$37,103.

Senator MONRONEY. What page do I find that on?

Mr. BRAY. Page 163. The new positions, in other words, require less than 10 percent of the money value of the increase, which is about what the total appropriation involves from year to year.

BREAKDOWN ON EXPENDITURES

We made a pie chart of our expenditures for fiscal year 1965 which the chairman may find of interest. The same proportions prevail in 1966 and for the 1967 request.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, more than half of your total appropriation, 50.1 percent, goes for the recorded books?

Mr. BRAY. When you add the recorded books and the recorders to play them you get about 70 percent of our appropriation.

Senator MONRONEY. The 17.9 percent is for recorders.

Mr. BRAY. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. Shown in the diagram.

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And only 10.2 percent is in braille.

Mr. BRAY. No; it is a little more than that.

Senator MONRONEY. For 1965 you show 10.2 percent.

Mr. BRAY. In fiscal 1965 the talking book expenditures totaled \$800,000, and the braille expenditures totaled \$190,000, at a ratio of about 1 to 4. Among readers using the collection nationally, the following proportion prevails: for every braille reader there are 5 to 6 talking book readers.

Senator MONRONEY. 3.8 percent for publications. Is that regular printed publications?

Mr. BRAY. That is correct. It is for catalogs. We send to each braille reader and each talking book reader, at his home, a little bi-monthly announcement magazine which tells him what has arrived in his library. These go directly to the blind person to apprise him of what is available.

SUPPLY OF RECORDED BOOKS AND MATERIAL

Senator MONRONEY. How is your supply of recorded books and material meeting your demand? Do you have a waiting period or waiting list of blind persons that are unable to be supplied?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman. This, however, is as much a function of the system as it is an "arrearage," because the blind person cannot visit his library; he has to send in a request list. You will notice the order form at the back of that magazine enables you to order 20, 30, or 40 books. However, you only receive two or three or four of those at a time, so in a sense the ones you are still waiting for are an arrearage. Over the years Congress has enabled us to increase our book stock as we go along.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you need any increase at the present time, or is it sufficient for the present demand?

Mr. BRAY. I believe our present request is sufficient.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. The only other increase that will be necessary will be the increase in personnel?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The positions you ask for in this.

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it is a very, very wonderful program and would hope that we are funding it at a level sufficient to help all who have need for this very excellent material. I have had friends who have received this, very wonderful people who had gone blind in later years, and I know what it meant to them to have this opportunity to hear the fine books read to them. You feel that the present level of funding is sufficient to carry forward the tasks that you have?

CURRENT REQUEST ADEQUATE

Mr. BRAY. I believe our current request is adequate for this coming year. I might yield to Mr. Lorenz if he wishes to comment further.

Senator MONRONEY. The decrease of \$50,000 which you show in the old tape is being offset by the increase of \$25,000 in the new type of cartridge?

Mr. BRAY. By the new type and by coordinating the program of taping by volunteer readers throughout the States to provide these on request.

Senator MONRONEY. An increase of \$50,000 in the cassette.

Mr. BRAY. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. There is an increase of \$50,000 requested to produce additional book titles for the talking book readers. That's disks, is it not?

Mr. BRAY. An increase of \$100,000 for the disks, Mr. Chairman, page 162.

Senator MONRONEY. That is an increase of \$50,000 on page 162; \$50,000, and \$25,000 on the cassettes.

Mr. BRAY. Oh, yes; that is right. I beg your pardon.

Senator MONRONEY. An increase of \$100,000 is requested for 2,000 cassette machines and new positions \$37,000.

We thank you very much for your appearance and for the very great service that you perform.

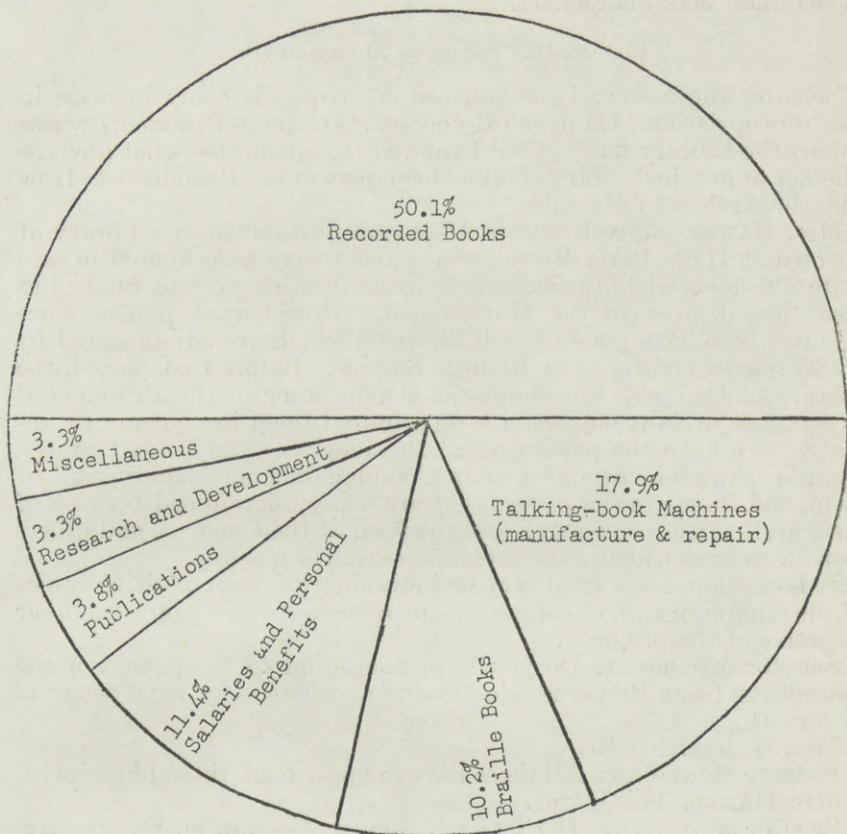
Mr. BRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DIAGRAM ON EXPENDITURES

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to include in the record the pie diagram.

(The diagram follows:)

BOOKS-FOR-THE-BLIND PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1965, TOTAL APPROPRIATION, \$2,446,000



ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Senator MONRONEY. We will place in the record pages 180 and 181 of the justifications relating to the organizing and microfilming of the papers of the Presidents.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$112, 800
1967 estimates.....	112, 800
Net increase.....	0

GENERAL STATEMENT

For fiscal year 1967, \$112,800 is requested, the same amount requested for fiscal year 1966. This amount is required to continue a staff of 15, which will concentrate on indexing, to provide master negative microfilms and positive service copies of the material arranged and indexed, to publish indexes by photo-offset in editions of 1,000 copies each, and for incidental expenses.

Of the 23 Presidents whose papers the Library has, all work on 17 Presidents (Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Coolidge) comprising 612,434 manuscripts will be completed by the end of fiscal year 1966.

During fiscal year 1967 work will proceed on the remaining 6 Presidential collections (Jefferson, Polk, Garfield, T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson) comprising

1,551,163 manuscripts. Of these partially completed collections 324,435 pieces have been completely processed, leaving some 1,226,728 pieces partially processed and on which work will continue.

LIBRARY HAS PAPERS OF 23 PRESIDENTS

Senator MONRONEY. I see you are not requesting any increase in this appropriation. On page 181 you say: "Of the 23 Presidents whose papers the Library has." Could you tell the committee what governs whether or not the Library obtains the papers of the Presidents? How does the Archives fit in this?

Mrs. HAMER. Since Franklin D. Roosevelt established a library of his own at Hyde Park, Presidential papers have been housed in separate Presidential libraries, which are built with private funds and then turned over to the Government. Presidential papers since F.D.R.'s time have gone to such libraries, which are administered by the National Archives and Records Service. Before that period, the Library of Congress was the national repository of the Presidential papers, not by law, but because we acquired them in one way or another. We have the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States, from Washington through Calvin Coolidge, but not including all of them, and these are the papers that are being microfilmed because of their high value for research and the wish of the Congress and others to make them as widely available for research as possible.

It is possible for any library or individual to order positive copies of the microfilm and, of course, this provides a security copy—another objective of the program.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have microfilms of the papers of the Presidents from President Roosevelt on, where they have separate libraries?

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. All those have to go through those libraries?

Mrs. HAMER. This is true.

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any security backup on those? Are they being microfilmed?

Mrs. HAMER. Not that I am aware of. They are so voluminous, Senator, for the modern period that it would cost a tremendous amount of money to arrange and index them, which is a necessary preliminary to microfilming. This would be quite an undertaking, and they should be secure because the present libraries are located outside of large cities.

Mr. LORENZ. Since they are under the administration of the Archives, we can be sure that the papers are being very carefully handled in those locations.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, indeed. They are very well cared for.

INDEXING

Senator MONRONEY. And you are still continuing the indexing of these older ones; is that correct?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir; that is part of the preliminary work before they are microfilmed, and it is the most important part, of course, because if you microfilm papers without putting them in proper order and without indexing them, you won't know what you have. You

may have a copy of them, but it is not going to do anybody much good because it would be very difficult to locate items on the film.

Senator MONRONEY. As time goes on will we have a complete compilation of all Presidential papers?

Mrs. HAMER. It is entirely possible, in time.

Senator MONRONEY. But you say it costs too much.

Mrs. HAMER. I think it would cost a great deal, but it might prove advisable.

Senator MONRONEY. Aren't those already organized, those in these libraries?

Mrs. HAMER. Probably not definitely, any more than the ones we have. They are organized so that they can be used, of course, but the arrangement would undoubtedly have to be perfected before filming. I think the Franklin D. Roosevelt papers amounted to something like 11½ million items and Truman's to 5½ million items, something like that. It would be quite a job to index them.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

Mr. LORENZ. Again with improvement in communication between libraries, Senator, we would hope that any scholar working here in Washington, for example, might be able to obtain what he needs from the other presidential libraries through rapid means of communication. This may be a more efficient way of approaching the problem rather than trying to duplicate every one in Washington, but I would agree that we should continue to watch this problem and to see that the needs of scholars in this area are being satisfied.

Mrs. HAMER. Certainly the Harry S. Truman Library has some microfilms of other presidential papers. Mr. Truman is very much interested in this program. He testified in behalf of it when the bill was before Congress.

Of course, important parts of the presidential records are being made available through letterpress publication—the Adams papers and the Jefferson papers, for example, and in recent years the Office of the Federal Register of the National Archives and Records Service has been currently publishing the public papers of the Presidents.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much on that.

PRESERVATION OF EARLY AMERICAN MOTION PICTURES

The next item is the preservation of motion pictures, salaries and expenses, and you are requesting \$50,000, the same as last year.

For the purpose of completing the record, I request that pages 182 through 184 of the justification be inserted.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill.....	\$50,000
1967 estimates.....	50,000
Net increase.....	0

TO CONTINUE THE PRESERVATION PROGRAM FOR MOTION PICTURES

Since fiscal year 1959, a separate appropriation has been made yearly to convert to safety base film paper prints and perishable nitrate film in the Library's collections. The Library's entire collection of nitrate film, because of its hazardous nature, is housed in temperature-controlled film vaults located at Suitland, Maryland. In addition, nitrate film has a rapid deterioration rate. The collec-

tion is now estimated at some 25,700,000 feet of 35mm. film which should be preserved. Priority categories established are: (1) U.S. copyright selections and other U.S. films received through gift or transfer, (2) foreign documentaries and newsreels, and (3) foreign features and shorts.

With the \$50,000 requested for fiscal year 1967, the same amount requested for fiscal year 1966, we expect to preserve at an accelerated rate 2,200,000 feet of 35mm. film through direct purchase of acetate prints of archival quality whenever available at a low cost per foot, or by encouraging copyright owners to give us safety film copies of their motion pictures, as well as by laboratory conversion. Testing the deterioration rates of the nitrate film by an artificial aging test will precede the selection of film for preservation. The sum requested will provide for the necessary clerical assistance to do the testing, prepare film for the laboratory, and maintain appropriate records, as well as for laboratory filming or purchase of safety film copies.

CONDITION OF HISTORIC FILMS

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any comment to make further supporting your request?

I understand the House allowed the full amount.

Mr. LORENZ. Mr. Chairman, we feel this program is moving along at a good pace and that we will be doing well with the amount requested.

Senator MONRONEY. What condition are these historic films in?

Mrs. HAMER. They are in varying conditions, Senator. What we do is to test them and to film those that are deteriorating most rapidly and are in danger of being lost. This is the basis for our selection.

Senator MONRONEY. You have backup film on them, do you?

Mrs. HAMER. We make a duplicate negative of them on safety film. You see, this is a nitrate film collection, and the nitrate film is very unstable.

Senator MONRONEY. You are storing them, you said, out of town and in the library you are keeping the new type film?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir.

AGE OF FILMS

Senator MONRONEY. How far back do these go?

Mrs. HAMER. Films in the motion picture collection go back to the very earliest days of motion pictures.

Senator MONRONEY. Woodrow Wilson?

Mrs. HAMER. Earlier than that, sir; the first motion picture was copyrighted in 1894, and we have that in the Library, along with about 3,000 of the estimated 6,000 early motion pictures made before 1912, when it became possible to copyright motion pictures as such. The earliest motion pictures were deposited as paper prints. They form a unique collection. However, we are not talking about it now, because the conversion of that collection has been completed, but we are moving ahead now to clear up the nitrate film.

Senator MONRONEY. This is after the copyright?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, this is after it was possible to copyright films.

USE OF FILMS

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any sales for the copies of these for historical films or part of educational documentaries?

Mrs. HAMER. They are used a great deal, particularly by television. If you see documentaries about the American past you will see a great many of our motion pictures incorporated.

Senator MONRONEY. You sell them copies?

Mrs. HAMER. We have an arrangement whereby they pay for the conversion of an equivalent amount of footage and it amounts to a sale, but it enables us to get more of the nitrate film converted.

Senator MONRONEY. Is it filmed?

Mrs. HAMER. I think they transfer money, don't they, Dr. Basler?

REVOLVING FUND

Mr. BASLER. We charge them now and obtain equivalent footage for our collections. If they want \$150 worth copied, they pay an additional \$150 into a revolving fund which enables us to copy an equivalent amount ourselves.

Senator MONRONEY. But you copy this, then, from where?

Mrs. HAMER. From our own collection, but something that we want to preserve.

Senator MONRONEY. You are not able to add to the stock of the old pictures that you have, I presume.

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir. They just don't exist in large numbers. We probably have the most complete collection of early U.S. motion pictures in existence.

RECORDING OF HISTORIC SONGS AND BALLADS

Senator MONRONEY. I haven't seen in here any appropriation—it may be later on—but under what account do the recordings of the old traditional historic songs and ballads of the country come?

Mr. BASLER. We have no appropriated money for that. All that we have ever done on that has been on foundation grants, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Foundation grants. You have a collection of those, do you not, that have been recorded throughout every section of the country?

Mr. BASLER. Yes. We have the most extensive collection in the world of that kind of material.

Senator MONRONEY. This has all been done on grants from outside donors?

Mr. BASLER. Well, a great many years ago Congress made some appropriated money available, but in recent years we have not had any appropriations for this.

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

Senator MONRONEY. For collection and distribution of library materials—special foreign currency program—you are requesting \$2,722,200, an increase of \$873,700. You are also requesting a further extension of the expansion of the program into additional countries. I ask that the justification be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 regular bill	\$1,844,900
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	3,600
1966 adjusted	1,848,500
1967 estimates	2,722,200
Net increase	+873,700

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

EXISTING PROGRAMS

1. Burma : No increase except in hard dollars.
2. India : An increase of \$167,000 is requested to allow for local pay increases, a 5-percent postal increase, a 10-percent increase in the cost of books and supplies, some additional local travel, and it is proposed to bind serial publications before shipping.
3. Indonesia : No increase except in hard dollars.
4. Israel : No increase except in hard dollars.
5. Nepal : An increase of \$1,000 is requested for salaries of local staff to aid in the initial processing of publications acquired.
6. Pakistan : An increase of \$34,000 is requested to cover the rising costs of publications, pay increases for local staff, and to permit operation of this program at an improved level.
7. United Arab Republic : An increase of \$18,000 is requested to permit a moderate increase in acquisitions of Middle Eastern publications and of cataloging these materials.

NEW PROGRAMS REQUESTED

1. Ceylon : Request is made for \$70,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.
2. Guinea : Request is made for \$94,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.
3. Poland : Request is made for \$139,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.
4. Tunisia : Request is made for \$137,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.
5. Yugoslavia : Request is made for \$138,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.

NOTE.—In each of the new program requests above, it is necessary to find suitable quarters including utility services, supplies and equipment, hire local staff, purchase books and library materials, ship these materials to the Library of Congress and other research libraries, and perform local travel in connection with the procurement of library materials.

U.S. dollars : An increase of \$75,700 is requested in U.S. dollars. Included are salaries and incidental expenses for five new directors for the new programs requested for 9 months. The balance of the request is for in-grade increases, pay raise costs, and home leave.

GENERAL STATEMENT

With appropriations granted last year pursuant to Section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (included in Public Law 85-931, approved September 6, 1958), the Library of Congress continued projects for the acquisition of materials in India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, and Israel. A new program, financed with Indian rupees, was established in Nepal, and a branch office was opened in South India. Negotiations with the Burmese Government regarding the establishment of a project there remain incomplete. In each of the countries where programs are in operation, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States are being used to employ local staff, to rent office space, to purchase books and other library materials, and to ship the materials acquired directly to the Library of Congress and other research libraries in the United States. Comprehensive sets of current publications including vernacular language materials are sent from these countries to research libraries of institutions conducting related area studies programs. It was possible to expand the program in Israel considerably, thanks to additional funds granted last year. Six new full-set participants were added, and an English-language program was initiated similar to those previously established in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. The House has allowed \$2,048,000 in payment of Treasury-owned foreign currencies and \$180,000 in U.S. dollars for

a total of \$2,228,000 for this program. However, the House denied the request to extend the program into Tunisia, Guinea, Ceylon, while permitting the operation to start in Poland and Yugoslavia, expanding the ongoing programs in other countries. We would be pleased to hear your comments on the House action and what appeal, if any, you care to make.

Mr. LORENZ. Mr. Welsh.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Mr. WELSH. Sir, we would like to ask for the restoration of funds for the Tunisian program. We feel this is a very important area of the world and that we have an excellent possibility of getting some valuable materials, not only for the Library of Congress but for other research libraries as well. We are not asking for the full amount for Ceylon. After study following the House action, we believe that it may be possible to operate the program in Ceylon from our recently established office in Bangalore in south India. With some local staff in Ceylon, some moneys for buying publications there, and with the Public Law 480 director in Bangalore, we will be able to acquire Ceylonese publications.

We have also the House deletion of the program in Burma and we are not asking for restoration of that.

Senator MONRONEY. You are not asking for—

Mr. LORENZ. Guinea.

Mr. WELSH. No, sir; we are not.

Senator MONRONEY. Or Burma?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. But India you are?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; and partial restoration in Ceylon and full restoration for Tunisia.

1966 FUNDS AVAILABLE

Senator MONRONEY. In 1966 you had \$1,844,900. Is this in the local currency?

Mr. WELSH. Nearly all of it is in the local currency, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How much? \$154,500 in hard dollars would be required to carry this whole thing. The remaining part would be \$1,694,000 in local currency?

U.S. DOLLARS NEEDED IN 1967

Mr. LORENZ. That is the amount available in 1966, Mr. Chairman. The amount originally requested for 1967 was \$230,200 U.S. dollars.

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for a restoration—

Mr. LORENZ. We are now asking for only \$192,796, Mr. Chairman. These are hard U.S. dollars.

Senator MONRONEY. U.S. dollar restoration. That is about \$13,796 restoration, is that correct?

Mr. LORENZ. \$12,796 restoration.

Senator MONRONEY. You said that brings you up to—

Mr. LORENZ. \$192,796.

Senator MONRONEY. They have authorized two programs which the Senate put in several times and they were cut out; namely, Poland and Yugoslavia. The House denied you funds to extend the program further. It hadn't been operating at all in Tunisia?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

IMPORTANCE OF TUNISIA AND CEYLON

Senator MONRONEY. Guinea and Ceylon?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the need for going into these countries? We haven't been in them.

Mr. WELSH. No, sir, but there are a number of publications available in all of these areas. We think that the areas of Tunisia and Ceylon are particularly important at this time. We feel that the Library of Congress collections and the collections of the American Research Community will benefit by having these materials brought into this country from those areas.

Mr. LORENZ. And these are excess currency countries. We can use those funds.

DOLLAR REQUIREMENT

Senator MONRONEY. What is the dollar requirement to carry on the program?

Mr. WELSH. For this year, sir?

Senator MONRONEY. No; for these extensions for Tunisia, Guinea, and Ceylon.

Mr. WELSH. The total we are requesting is \$50,900 for fiscal 1967.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for all, though, isn't it?

Mr. WELSH. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. No; you are asking for it—

AMOUNT NEEDED FOR TUNISIA AND CEYLON PROGRAMS

Mr. LORENZ. To add Tunisia and Ceylon would be additional \$12,796 in hard dollars.

Senator MONRONEY. That is what I was trying to get, to bring the total of the dollar requirement to \$192,000.

Mr. LORENZ. That is correct.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM LIBRARIES

Senator MONRONEY. Do you receive any money back from libraries you furnish this material to?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; we do. On page 191 of the justification it shows that miscellaneous receipts deposited in the Treasury in 1965 amounted to \$31,150 and in fiscal 1966 the amount will be increased to at least \$34,700. The amount now is \$35,200. In fiscal year 1967 we estimate \$46,700.

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for this collection and distribution of library materials this amount and this comes back in U.S. dollars?

Mr. WELSH. This amount does, sir. For example, the amount of hard dollars that we would request in fiscal 1967 would be offset by \$46,700 deposited in the Treasury.

LETTER REQUESTING RESTORATION OF HOUSE CUTS

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. I have a letter from the Librarian requesting the restoration of amounts that were cut by the House and I will ask that this letter be incorporated at this place in the record.

(The letter follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1966.

MR. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: In accordance with instructions from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, we hereby respectfully submit our requests for restoration of items deleted from the Library of Congress estimates by action of H.R. 15456, covering appropriations to the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1967.

The Library of Congress is pleased with the increase of \$3,468,500 granted over the 1966 level and hopes that the Senate will concur. Through these increases, the Library of Congress will be able to continue and strengthen its services. However, there are several items which the House did not allow which we hope the Senate will give sympathetic consideration to restoring:

1. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Restoration requested, \$578,000: A. \$478,000, representing all funds required under this heading for the continued production of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, which for several years has been jointly financed by two other agencies together with the Library.

B. \$100,000, representing the reduction from \$685,000 to \$585,000, to continue and enlarge the multi-year planning and design of a system of automation for certain library operations.

2. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Restoration requested, \$165,000, representing 23 new positions, which are one-half of the 46 positions originally requested.

3. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Restoration requested, \$28,000, which represents the cost of printing the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions. This request is contingent on favorable action on I.A. above.

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

Restoration requested, \$189,796: A. \$137,000 in foreign currency and \$12,796 in U.S. Dollars which represent the cost of initiating a new program in Tunisia.

B. \$40,000 in foreign currency (no U.S. Dollars requested), which represents the cost of instituting a partial program in Ceylon to be administered from the existing post in India.

Page 23 of the Bill, lines 16 to 18, would read as follows: "* * * \$2,417,796, of which \$2,225,000 shall be available for payment in foreign currencies * * *."

5. AUTHORITY TO EQUALIZE CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS POSTS AND EMPLOYEES ABROAD

Through language provided in a previous year and additional language provided in H.R. 15456, the Library will be able to furnish health services and motor vehicles, where needed, for its overseas posts under the Special Foreign Currency Program. We request that these provisions be transferred from the Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) appropriation and placed under Administrative Provisions, in order that these benefits can be made available for posts established under Title II C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as well as under the Special Foreign Currency Program.

In addition to transferring these provisions to make them operative for all Library employees, we are asking for a new provision which will provide certain benefits for Library employees stationed abroad and will provide equity with other Federal employees in similar situations.

The recommended insertion under "Administrative Provisions" embodying both the transferred provisions and the new provision would then read (following line 19, page 24 of H.R. 15456) :

"Funds available to the Library of Congress may be expended to reimburse the Department of State for medical services rendered to employees of the Library of Congress stationed abroad; and for purchase of hire of passenger motor vehicles. Further, payments shall be authorized of allowances and other benefits to employees stationed abroad to the same extent as authorized from time to time for members of the Foreign Service of the United States of comparable grade, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Librarian of Congress."

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGE

Senator MONRONEY. I have no further questions of those from the Library of Congress. I understand Miss Germaine Krettek, associate executive director, American Library Association, is here.

Mr. LORENZ. We do have one more piece of business to add, Senator. It is important for us in administering the title II program under the Higher Education Act to have some change in language so that the employees who will be located overseas will have the same benefits as those employees now under the Public Law 480 program, plus some additional benefits for all our American overseas staff. This is just a matter of simple justice and a change in location of the language in the statute.

We have a statement of justification here for such benefit.

Senator MONRONEY. I think you better read that because I am not familiar with it.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. This justification is to allow Library of Congress employees located overseas to receive the same benefits as other employees working for the U.S. Government, and we do have the change in language statement here that we would like to have included in the bill, and the location of this language. Would you like me to read this, Senator?

Senator MONRONEY. I think I have a copy of the language here.

Mr. LORENZ. It is quite short. It would be under Administrative Provisions:

Funds available to the Library of Congress may be expended to reimburse the Department of State for medical services rendered to employees of the Library of Congress stationed abroad; and for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles. Further, payments shall be authorized of allowances and other benefits to employees stationed abroad to the same extent as authorized from time to time for members of the Foreign Service of the United States of comparable grade, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Librarian of Congress.

I will put this in the record.

(The language follows:)

To be incorporated under "Administrative Provisions" on page 24, of H.R. 15456, following line 19:

Funds available to the Library of Congress may be expended to reimburse the Department of State for medical services rendered to employees of the

Library of Congress stationed abroad; and for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles. Further, payments shall be authorized of allowances and other benefits to employees stationed abroad to the same extent as authorized from time to time for members of the Foreign Service of the United States of comparable grade, subject to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Librarian of Congress.

To be deleted under "Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)" on page 23 and 24, of H.R. 15456, lines 20-21 on page 23 and lines 1 and 2 on page 24:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be available to reimburse the Department of State for medical services rendered to employees of the Library of Congress stationed abroad; and for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles.

NUMBER BENEFITED BY LANGUAGE

Senator MONRONEY. How many people do you anticipate for that?

Mr. WELSH. If our request were granted there would be a total of 12 Americans under the Public Law 480 program and 12 under the title II program who would be the primary beneficiaries of this language.

Senator MONRONEY. This would not affect the foreign personnel?

Mr. LORENZ. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It is only those working under the dollar components?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And this amendment would take care of the additional Americans that would be employed in Yugoslavia and Poland?

Mr. LORENZ. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. The Library of Congress would be the one making the decision on the purchase of passenger automobiles?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir. The Library of Congress would continue to make rules and regulations to apply to this provision.

EMPLOYEES IN PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. Would you put in the record or give to us, if you have it, the number of such employees working in this program at the present time?

Mr. WELSH. There are nine, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is all—

Mr. LORENZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF MISS GERMAINE KRETTEK, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SUPPORT OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROGRAM

Senator MONRONEY. Miss Krettek, you have a statement you would like to make?

Miss KRETTEK. I would like to have permission to file a statement, Senator, in support of a number of items in the pending legislative appropriations bill. There are several items in the Library of Congress appropriation that we are particularly concerned with—the application of Yugoslavia, Poland, and Tunisia to the Public Law 480 program, the index of Russian accessions, and several other items

that are of major concern to the libraries of this country, and, of course, we are always concerned with the Library repository program. We would like to make comments about that if we may file a statement.

STATEMENT BY BENJAMIN E. POWELL, DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES, DUKE UNIVERSITY,
NORTH CAROLINA

Senator MONRONEY. You may file a statement that will be included at this point in the record.

Miss KRETTEK. Thank you.

(The statement follows:)

Speaking as a university librarian who has long been actively interested in the distribution of United States Government publications to the libraries of this country, I wish to support the budget request of the Superintendent of Documents for funds for fiscal year 1967, to finance the depository library program which is under his administration (H.R. 15456).

As a past president of the American Library Association and a Member of Council (the governing body of the organization), I wish also to speak for my 30,000 fellow members of the American Library Association as to the importance of this program and the need for adequate funding. This program is of real concern to the public—the users of the libraries—whose interests we librarians represent, and it is on the public policy aspects of the subject that I wish to testify.

The Government Depository Libraries Program, for which provision is made in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act now under consideration, is a very good example of Federal legislation which assists both public libraries and college and university libraries, and which requires intelligent planning and administration by the libraries if it is to be used to maximum advantage. Having the Federal Government ship quantities of documents is merely the beginning. The library itself must make them available for public use—a simple enough sounding process! But any practicing librarian understands the many problems involved in it.

The policy of distributing public documents to designated depositories is of long standing. Over the years necessary modifications in the system have been made. The most recent important legislation is the Depository Library Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-579).

That this Act was essential is being demonstrated, four years later, by the progress achieved under the Act and by the continued support of those most concerned in its success.

Under the present law, there is established a class of libraries in which certain Government publications are deposited for the use of the public. The Superintendent of Documents in the Government Printing Office is the administrative agency. The theoretical total number of authorized depository libraries is 1,340. The actual number at present is 856 and it is estimated that 40 more will be added in fiscal year 1967. The law specifies in detail the method of designating libraries as depositories. Fifty State libraries are included; 870 more are to be designated by Members of the House of Representatives and 200 by Senators; 135 depository libraries are in the executive and independent agencies in Washington; 69 land-grant colleges are included; and the remainder are various designated libraries. A new class of regional depositories was created by the Act of 1962.

One very important provision of this Act increased the scope of Government documents to be distributed (formerly only those produced by the Government Printing Office were distributed) by adding Federal publications printed for the departments and agencies in their own departmental and field plants, referred to as non-GPO publications.

During the preceding and current fiscal years, the Superintendent of Documents has begun implementation of this provision of the 1962 Act. He began with the publications of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of the Interior. I can testify that these non-GPO publications which have been distributed during the past year have been of inestimable value to university and college departments such as economics, marine biology, political science, sociology and history. The Department of Labor publications that are to be added this year will also strengthen the teaching and research resources available to faculty and students and to the public in general.

In the Federal Government there are 11 major departments, more than 30 independent agencies, and numerous boards and commissions. If all these prove to be as productive as Interior and the Census and as cooperative in supplying non-GPO publications, the number of pieces received by each regional depository might be doubled. The Government Printing Office and the regional and other depository libraries recognize the problems which will result from this increase. Nevertheless, librarians and their professional association, the American Library Association, join in hoping that the Superintendent of Documents will be able to proceed as rapidly as is possible to include the highly important and greatly needed non-GPO publications of all departments of the Government. Now that a beginning has been made and procedures for their distribution have been worked out, it may be assumed that the program can be extended at a more rapid pace.

The appropriation act under consideration by this Committee includes additional amounts to cover the increases in costs of implementing the new depository library program during fiscal year 1967. Assuming that 40 new libraries will be designated, \$53,045 is added to cover additional costs; and \$1,420 is added for distribution of new non-GPO materials—totaling \$54,465 for the new items in the program. Considering what will be purchased for this sum, it looks like a very wise expenditure of funds. Actually, this amount does not represent an increase in service of just \$54,000, but an increase of service to the public of more than double this amount because of necessary expenditures by the depository libraries themselves to house, classify and make the documents readily available for use. This is a partnership between the Federal Government and libraries in the best sense of the word.

In the future, we may assume that there will be similar additions. How many more depository libraries will be designated, and how many new GPO and non-GPO publications will be distributed? That would be difficult to predict, although the Public Printer or the Superintendent of Documents undoubtedly could furnish estimates. It is, however, reasonable to predict, on the basis of the requests for fiscal 1967, that relatively small expenditures would result. Congress is not, in this case, establishing a policy which will produce mushrooming costs in the future. On this subject, I have a mere suggestion, but it might be of some value. The Advisory Committee to the Public Printer, recommended in Senate Report 1587 (June 13, 1962) and appointed in 1964, is a group of eminent citizens, experienced in the area of public policy for libraries, and they would be a most suitable agency to give some consideration to the future of this program. I am certain, however, that I wish to give unqualified approval to extension of the program of designating depository libraries and to furnishing to them, as rapidly as possible, all suitable Government publications. This basic policy, established in 1962, likewise is supported by the American Library Association with its 30,000 members.

To my knowledge, no one has offered any objection nor can I imagine what objection could be made. That there are problems involved in the implementation of the policy is not surprising. The Superintendent of Documents, the State library agencies, the professional organizations of librarians, and members of the public will have to cooperate, as they have done in the past, to make a workable system. It does not seem necessary to concern the Congress with this problem unless it assumes aspects which involve the policy itself. I cannot see, at this time, that it will be impossible, or even overly difficult, to continue the implementation of the act of 1962 along the present lines of its development.

I wish to comment briefly also upon several relatively new items in the budget of the *Library of Congress* that have wide implications for libraries.

The American Library Association was pleased to see that the House of Representatives voted for an increase in appropriations for the Library of Congress. It was especially gratifying that \$880,000 was authorized for the rental of space. The Library of Congress is overcrowded now and it will apparently be at least 5 years, by the most optimistic estimate, before the Madison Building, which has been authorized, could be completed. Meanwhile, unless additional space is made available, the Library's services to other libraries and the public may be seriously hampered. The Association, therefore, urges Senate approval of the item for the rental of space.

The Association was glad that funds were also granted in the House for meeting the ever increasing demands upon the catalog-card distribution service. With the growth of libraries throughout the nation, more and more cards

are ordered for local use. This service is self-supporting, so additional appropriations for it are all returned to the U. S. Treasury.

Added support for the Books-for-the-Blind Program, which reaches into every State in the Union, was also noted with gratification.

ALA is concerned about the \$100,000 cut made by the House in the Library's request for funds for its automation program. This program to automate the Library's bibliographic record is of vital importance to libraries throughout the country, because libraries—large and small, public and university—depend upon that bibliographic record. It is central to their services. It is the largest and most complicated record of its kind in the world. The automation of it is, therefore, both difficult and costly. It seems to the library community that the Library of Congress has been very modest in its requests for funds for this activity, and we would regret very much to have this effort, which is being carefully planned and carried out in frequent consultation with other librarians, crippled by lack of funds. We, therefore, urge the restoration of the \$100,000 cut because we believe the Library of Congress automation effort is in the national interest. New technology is expected in the years immediately ahead to bring about a revolution in library operations. The entire country looks to the Library of Congress for leadership in the application of this new technology to library operations and to its use eventually as the basis for linking together all of the great research libraries of the country. It is highly important, therefore, that funds be made available for continuing the study now being carried on in the Library of Congress of the possible uses of automation in its operations.

ALA also regretted that the House of Representatives did not vote funds for the continuation of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. This index, which covers all fields of learning—the humanities as well as the sciences and social sciences—is the only comprehensive index to Russian publications available to U.S. college and university libraries, faculties and students, and the research community at large. It indexes articles in periodicals as well as books, and it translates titles for the benefit of those who do not read Russian but who need to have information about what is being published in the USSR and elsewhere in the Russian language and, especially, where in this country a particular publication may be found, for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is a union list. More than 300 other libraries throughout the country report their holdings to the Library of Congress for listing. It is an invaluable resource for all who are interested in scientific and scholarly activities of the Soviet Union. It is highly important that this avenue remain open to researchers and students in this country and that this index, which is said to be "the most complete record of documentation outside the Iron Curtain countries published anywhere in the world," be adequately funded and continued. *MIRA* may seem costly, but it is a comprehensive list, issued monthly, and it involves some translating as well as indexing, editing, and publishing, work which other libraries are not equipped to do. Thus, the \$478,000 for this publication seems to the American Library Association to be money well spent in making known publications, and information about their contents, in an area of vital interest to this country. It is the hope of the American Library Association that funds for the *Index* will be restored by the Senate.

The Association was pleased to see that the House of Representatives, following requests made for the last two or three years, permitted the Library of Congress to extend the Special Foreign Currency (P.L. 480) Program to Poland and Yugoslavia, two nations that publish much valuable material needed by American libraries. We urge the Senate to go along with this extension and with the modest expansion of the program in other countries in which it is already operating. We also hope that the Senate will favorably consider any requests for restoration of funds that the Library of Congress may make for extending the program into other countries, such as Tunisia, for we feel that no better use could be made of U.S.-owned foreign currencies than for this book procurement program, which uses very few hard dollars and has strengthened greatly the research and teaching program of our universities.

In my own institution, for example, where India and Pakistan are subjects of broad programs of study, dependence upon materials received through P.L. 480 has been so complete that without them the program would have suffered greatly. The million or more items brought into the country each year through this channel constitute indispensable resources for the nation as a whole, as well as for the institutions participating in the program. In areas of the world where national bibliographies and organized book trade do not exist, procurement of printed materials is virtually impossible without Federal assistance in the form

of funds and staff to assemble and distribute the material. P.L. 480 has opened up vast new areas and all institutions whose programs profit from it will agree that the funds that are being utilized for this purpose could not be used more effectively by the Government for any other purpose. The American Library Association strongly favors expansion of the P.L. 480 Program next year to include Poland and Yugoslavia and as soon as possible to include other countries of the world.

May I thank the Subcommittee for the privilege of offering this statement on the various requests for appropriations which I have discussed. The American Library Association, on whose behalf I speak, hopes for their favorable consideration by your Members.

CORRESPONDENCE URGING RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator MONRONEY. I have received several communications urging restoration of funds for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, automation, rental space, and extension of Public Law 480 program. I ask that these letters be incorporated at this place in the record.

(Additional correspondence appears on p. 226. The letters follow:)

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
6205 New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: Lodge 1826 of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO) urges your consideration in giving your support for the reallocation of funds in the Legislative Budget for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* (MIRA). This index is considered a valuable bibliographic tool by many researchers throughout the United States and the rest of the Western World. Private and government institutions have testified to their use of and need for MIRA.

The employees charged with the preparation of this publication are experienced, skilled and rare. Lodge 1826, of A.F.G.E. is concerned, not only with the great financial loss to the individuals engaged in this project, but also with the tremendous loss to the numerous users of the Index as well as the expense incurred by the Federal Government in training and assembling these individuals, only to have them discharged at this time. It indeed, would enhance the Federal Government's position not to terminate this project involving trained specialists whose invaluable services may well be needed in the near future. The group of 64 employees whose jobs will be terminated by the lack of funds, no doubt, will be scattered throughout the United States in an effort to obtain jobs in their fields. In many cases, they will be unable to secure jobs which will fully utilize their linguistic and bibliographic talents. What a waste of manpower, knowledge and training!

With this in mind, we implore you to use what ever influence you may have at your disposal to obtain reconsideration for the reallocation of funds to continue the publication of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. UNDERDUE,
*President, Lodge 1826, American Federation of Government Employees
(AFL-CIO).*

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION,
New York, N.Y., June 17, 1966.

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
*Senator, from Oklahoma, Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee of the Senate
Appropriations Committee.*

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: The Special Libraries Association is an association of more than 6,300 professional librarians and information scientists who serve research in private business and in government institutions throughout the United States in science and technology, industry, business, education, and many other fields.

We are particularly concerned at this time to note that the House-approved appropriations for the Library of Congress for Fiscal 1967 has omitted any funds for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. Discontinuance of this publica-

tion will completely eliminate a uniquely useful key to research activities in the Soviet Union. This *Index* is the only comprehensive listing of Russian publications (books, journals, and journal articles) which are available in the United States. It makes Soviet information in the U.S. available more quickly than most of the special subject indexes. It contains information available nowhere else: contents, a listing of journal articles, translation of Russian titles into English, plus its annual index of authors. These facets have made it possible for government and private special libraries alike to avoid duplication within their collections and to effect economies in the handling of their Soviet materials. If the information now provided by this *Index* is no longer available, it will be necessary to search elsewhere for this material—thus increasing the costs and decreasing the efficiency of our services to the country's research programs.

Services provided by the Library of Congress are of particular value and importance to Special Libraries. We are pleased to see the backing of so many of these services in the present appropriations bill. We also hope that the cut in the Library's request for funds for automation and for extension of the PL 480 program can be restored in full.

Sincerely yours,

F. E. MCKENNA, *President.*

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. I have no further questions. We thank you very much for your appearance here. We regret that the Librarian is ill, but you all made a very fine substitute for him in this appearance before the subcommittee.

Mr. LORENZ. Thank you

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, in this room.

(Whereupon, at 5:07 p.m., Thursday, June 16, 1966, the hearings were recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, June 17, 1966.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1966

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Monroney, Proxmire, and Yarborough; also present, Senator Williams of Delaware.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY D. MEROLD, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER; HARRY J. HUMPHREY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER; AND EARL M. CRAGG, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

BUDGET REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. The Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations will resume its hearings. We are glad to welcome our distinguished Public Printer, Mr. James Harrison, here as our first witness.

We will now consider the budget requests for the Government Printing Office, for which a total of \$47,655,900 is requested, with the House allowing \$42,655,900.

SUBMISSION OF TABLES FOR RECORD

Before you proceed with your statement, I am asking that several tables be placed in the record, since this information is pertinent to the testimony to be presented and of importance in completing the record.

(The tables follow:)

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1965 billed through Jan. 31, 1966, estimated outstanding fiscal year 1965 obligations as of Jan. 31, 1966, and total estimated requirements for fiscal years 1965, 1966, and 1967, estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1965, and total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1967

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1965			Estimated expenditures, 1966	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1967		
	Expenditures billed through Jan. 31, 1966 (1)	Outstanding obligations as of Jan. 31, 1966 (2)	Estimated expenditures (3)		Estimated expenditures, 1967 (5)	Estimated deficiency, 1965 (6)	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1967 (7)
1. Congressional Record.....	\$2,482,368	\$515,000	\$2,997,368	\$3,120,000	\$350,000	\$3,650,000	
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	2,688,733	686,008	3,374,741	2,500,000	460,000	2,930,000	
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	1,984,014	6,650	1,990,664	1,650,000	450,000	2,465,000	
4. Publications for international exchange.....	140,191	7,126	147,317	160,000	165,000	165,000	
5. Franked envelopes and document franks.....	443,050	443,050	443,050	355,000	75,000	515,000	
6. House and Senate Committee and Business Calendars.....	829,860	829,860	829,860	815,000	130,000	980,000	
7. Bills, resolutions and amendments.....	1,665,666	6,135	1,671,801	1,350,000	430,000	1,990,000	
8. Committee reports.....	669,602	1,080	670,682	690,000	700,000	675,000	
9. Documents.....	673,435	115,850	789,285	600,000	360,000	1,060,000	
10. Hearings.....	3,818,003	233,616	4,051,619	3,800,000	485,000	4,885,000	
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Organization Manual and Public Papers of the Presidents.....	1,164,460	18,000	1,182,460	1,075,000	290,000	1,685,000	
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	350,953	18,200	351,153	385,000	---	1,500,000	
Total.....	16,910,335	1,589,665	218,500,000	316,500,000	3,000,000	21,500,000	

¹ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is included in this figure.

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 expenditure for fiscal year 1965. In addition to the \$15,500,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1965 obligations, there is a \$3,000,000 deficit which is included

in the fiscal year 1967 estimated requirements.

³ \$20,500,000 appropriated (Public Law 89-90, 89th Cong.) to cover \$600,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963, \$3,400,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1964, and \$16,500,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1966.

Average cost per unit of printing and binding chargeable to the congressional appropriation

	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1	1967 1
1. Congressional Record.....	Per page.....	\$81.98	\$95.05	\$97.60	\$104.19	\$103.73	\$98.00	\$104.00	\$110.00
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	do.....	19.82	15.93	19.94	23.89	26.83	23.08	25.00	26.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	Per 1,000.....	23.81	25.66	22.19	23.37	30.25	25.16	27.50	31.00
4. Publications for international exchange.....	Per copy.....	.096	.115	.137	.144	.132	.092	.135	.14
5. Franked envelopes.....	Per 1,000.....	4.26	4.28	4.34	4.45	3.95	3.85	4.50	4.15
6. Document franks.....	do.....	3.09	3.56	3.45	4.14	3.88	4.93	4.00	5.00
7. Committee and business calendars.....	Per page.....	9.16	11.65	9.78	13.20	11.56	15.63	12.50	17.00
8. Bills, resolutions and amendments.....	do.....	10.09	8.77	11.06	10.02	13.15	11.47	13.50	13.00
9. Committee reports.....	do.....	16.65	17.18	19.32	22.86	23.08	25.66	23.00	27.00
10. Documents.....	do.....	20.61	16.85	26.78	17.03	31.73	22.53	24.00	28.00
11. Hearings.....	do.....	15.31	14.01	17.40	20.15	19.90	19.41	19.00	22.00
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Government Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents). Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.	do.....	45.24	46.79	49.92	54.02	55.81	53.89	56.00	58.00
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.	do.....	11.72	11.83	11.97	11.87	9.21	11.08	12.00	12.50

1 Estimated. 2 Not including U.S. Code.

Total income, including all fieldwork

Fiscal year :	Amount
1954	\$74,482,987.40
1955	78,493,955.51
1956	86,852,359.15
1957	88,745,435.16
1958	89,684,998.00
1959	93,047,066.07
1960	99,547,839.95
1961	97,749,609.00
1962	121,316,943.48
1963	129,650,829.38
1964	136,058,238.16
1965	137,473,221.11
1966 (7 months)	95,790,367.00

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	-7,660,000	134,260,000
1965	134,260,000	6,549,000	-4,980,000	135,829,000
1966 (estimated)	138,351,000	8,535,000	-7,166,000	139,720,000
1967 (estimated)	141,092,000	8,214,000	-6,054,000	143,252,000

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	51,129,601.39	3,277,964.88	54,407,566.27
1966 (7 months)	39,039,247.52	2,345,460.47	41,384,707.99

REVOLVING FUND

Senator MONRONEY. Are you appealing the House reduction, which seems to be in the neighborhood of about \$5 million?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What was that amount cut from?

Mr. HARRISON. That was cut from the request for an increase in our working capital fund.

Senator MONRONEY. The budget estimate for the revolving fund was \$20 million, the House allowance was \$15 million; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You had \$15 million last year?

Mr. HARRISON. No, we didn't, Mr. Chairman. We have not had an increase in our working capital fund since 1963.

Senator MONRONEY. It has been \$15 million?

Mr. HARRISON. It was \$10 million then.

Senator MONRONEY. What the House allowed would make it \$15 million?

Mr. HARRISON. What they allowed this year, yes.

PERIODIC REPORTS ON PRINTING BILLINGS

Senator MONRONEY. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill last year concurred in the recommendations in the House and Senate reports on the bill and directed the Public Printer to report periodically on the costs of billings for work completed for Congress. In the Senate debate on July 12 last year, I inserted into the Congressional Record a table which was to be used as a model giving the proposed breakdown of congressional charges.

The House report this year has pointed out that the format agreed to by the conferees last year has not been followed and, furthermore, that the reports have been made to the Joint Committee on Printing rather than to the ordering office or committee.

The House report points out that these reports are apt to be of less than full value unless they go frequently to those who created the obligation.

What do you plan to do in this regard, Mr. Harrison, in the new fiscal year?

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING DIRECTIONS

Mr. HARRISON. We stand ready, Mr. Chairman, to do what we are directed to do. Last year when we compiled the original report which contained a great many what appeared to be insignificant costs at great expense to the Office, we consulted the Joint Committee on Printing. At the hearing last year, the joint committee was brought into this. They directed us by letter dated November 2, 1965, which appeared in the House hearings, to include in this report five major items: calendars, hearings, committee prints, printing authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, and printing authorized by simple and concurrent resolutions, and directed we send them three copies of the report.

We have been doing that since the report started. We stand ready to change this procedure as we might be directed to do.

Senator MONRONEY. Does the committee have a copy of that report?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. The only portion of that report, furnished to the Committee on Appropriations, relates to printing for the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator MONRONEY. It does not include the entire congressional costs?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. HARRISON. We have supplied three copies of all these reports which included all costs incurred under these five categories to the Joint Committee on Printing. I assume that they have been making this distribution.

CUMULATIVE NATURE OF REPORTS

Senator MONRONEY. Suppose you go ahead with your prepared statement. Let me have this report to see how it is broken down.

Mr. HARRISON. You will find that each of the monthly reports now recap the total year's operations, so that at the end of this report there will be listed the total cost up to that date.

Senator MONRONEY. I didn't understand.

Mr. HARRISON. In the report that you have, each page shows the billings for the printing ordered by the respective committees for the five categories that are in the joint committee letter. At the end of this, there is a recap which brings the summary of the fiscal year cost up to the month that the report was issued. That accumulates everything that has occurred from July 1 up to the month that the report covers.

Senator MONRONEY. This seems to be pretty poorly organized from the standpoint of totals. Referring to the last two pages which you mentioned as being a summary, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. I think it is the second report that you have there, just under that one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. It is in the last two pages, you say?

Mr. HARRISON. The last three pages, Mr. Chairman, in that report.

Senator MONRONEY. July 1965 through April 1966, is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. That is the cumulative cost. We make it each month, and we accumulate it each month for the fiscal year. Until we get May's report run, we won't be able to accumulate up through May, and then through June.

Senator MONRONEY. You may go ahead with your statement.

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am pleased to appear before you and to discuss with you the operations of the Government Printing Office.

As you know, the function of the Government Printing Office is to produce the printing and binding requirements of the Congress and the governmental agencies under the regulatory guidance of the Joint Committee on Printing.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Before the establishment of the Government Printing Office in 1861, all Government printing was, of necessity, produced in private plants. The results were far from satisfactory. Delivery of work was both slow and uncertain. The proceedings and debates of the Congress, now produced nightly in the Congressional Record in editions up to several hundred pages, was consistently late and, at one time, was several years behind schedule. The Congress—its patience exhausted by the uncertain and unsatisfactory service rendered by private printers—established the Government Printing Office.

HIGH STANDARDS AND RUSH PRINTING REQUIREMENT

Today, we are proud of our accomplishments. Our chief concern is the Congress, whose printing and binding needs are wholly provided by our Office. We also produce a sizable amount of printing for the

various Government departments. Most of this printing falls in a classified, or rush, category. In order to maintain production control and thereby obtain compliance with delivery schedules, this type of work is produced in the Government Printing Office. Delinquencies and substandard quality cannot be tolerated on this work—nor can they be remedied by assessing damages against contractors.

PORTION OF PRINTING PURCHASED COMMERCIALLY

To produce this congressional and critical departmental work, and to maintain a high percentage of on-time deliveries, it is necessary that the Government Printing Office have a sufficient number of trained employees and appropriate equipment available around the clock. We carefully analyze every job we receive—over 900 per working day—to determine if it must be produced in our plant or whether it can be procured commercially. About a fourth of these jobs are bought from commercial printers. But, what is more revealing, the dollar volume represented by this commercially procured work amounts to about half of our annual volume.

1965 WORKLOAD

As the most prompt and reliable supplier of printing and binding to the Congress and the Government agencies, the Government Printing Office is, necessarily, a large and complex organization. More than 245,000 orders for printing and binding were processed during the last fiscal year. We produced 920 million publications of all kinds, including 8 million copies of the Congressional Record and 4.3 million copies of the Federal Register.

For fiscal year 1965, our largest customer was Army, with orders valued at \$21 million; the Congress, with orders valued at \$18 million, was next; the value of our total business was \$137,500,000. The first 10 months of this fiscal year, compared to a similar period last year, indicates a dollar growth of about 25 percent. An average of 18 carloads of paper was required each day to produce last year's work. Also used were 3 million cartons and 193 million envelopes.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES IN GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

There are technological changes taking place in the graphic arts industry today, and the Government Printing Office intends not only to keep abreast of change and improvements in techniques, but to take the lead in order to meet the needs of the Government. By following this course we believe that we will be able to continuously improve our printing and binding service to the Congress and the Federal Establishment.

COST ESTIMATION DIFFICULTY

In spite of our great care in estimating the cost of the printing and binding needs of the Congress, it is virtually impossible to arrive at results which will be wholly accurate. One reason for this is the fact that we submit our estimates for congressional printing and binding to the Bureau of the Budget in September preceding the fiscal year which begins July 1. This means that we are attempting to predict the cost of work of unknown volume to be produced during a period 9

to 21 months in the future. Our records show that on an average only 65 percent of the work ordered in a fiscal year is completed at the close of a fiscal year. Some of the remaining 35 percent will not be completed until several years after the fiscal year in which the work was ordered. An example of this is the hearing on interagency coordination in drug research. This hearing was ordered in fiscal year 1963 and, consequently, is chargeable to the appropriation for that year. Last year we delivered part 6 on this hearing, and we understand that additional copy is still being prepared. This means that work on this one job will probably not be completed until more than 4 years after estimates were made. We try to anticipate, to the best of our ability, possible increases in wages and cost of materials in our estimates, but the results are often only approximations of the final costs.

DIFFICULTY OF ESTIMATING CONGRESSIONAL ORDER VOLUME

Another problem we face is that of forecasting the volume of work that will be ordered by the Congress. This volume depends principally on how long the Congress is in session and therefore is difficult to estimate. For example, elections occur in fiscal year 1967 and normally we would expect the Congress to adjourn earlier than in a nonelection year. However, due to unsettled world conditions no one can predict with certainty how long the present session will last. Should the session last longer than usual, it could increase the volume of work considerably above our estimates.

ESTIMATION OF DEFICIT REQUESTS

The problems of estimating deficit appropriations are not as great as are the preparation of estimates for the original appropriation. All orders have been received and our electronic data processing equipment can give us the costs to date of unfinished work. However, even at this stage there are a number of unfinished orders which present uncertainties of additional costs, such as those associated with changes in work already set in type and of added new material.

EXPRESSION BY SENATOR YARBOROUGH OF HIS INTEREST IN HEARINGS

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt just a moment. I regret I am going to be forced to leave. I had hoped to be here particularly to hear the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chief of Police. I know the Police have problems, and Mr. Brenkworth and the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator MONRONEY. He will be here this afternoon.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have learned my plane leaves from Dulles instead of from National, as I had hoped. I will have to leave an hour earlier. I regret I will miss this, but I will be interested in this. I will read the record of you gentlemen and also the records of the others. This is our own branch of the Government here, you might say, and I regret very much I am being forced to miss it. But I had necessary engagements and this earlier plane departure is forcing me away. I will study this carefully, particularly the legislative, our own branch.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you, Senator.

MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE REPORTS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE PRINTING COSTS

Mr. HARRISON. We are presently preparing monthly and cumulative itemized listings of printing costs for work ordered by the various committees of the Congress, as we were requested to do at last year's hearings. These reports are forwarded to the Joint Committee on Printing for distribution to the committees of Congress.

DEFERMENT OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND SITE ACQUISITION REQUEST

Because the National Capital Planning Commission on April 7, 1966, rescinded its action approving the relocation of the Government Printing Office on the National Training School for Boys tract, questions bearing on National Capital Planning Commission's approval of a site are again unsettled. Therefore, I respectfully request that the committee not consider at this time the acquisition of site and construction of buildings portion of Government Printing Office's budget. This request should in no way be construed as implying that the Government Printing Office's need to relocate is any less acute, but I must agree that the present uncertainties concerning this proposal must be resolved before your committee can act.

REVOLVING FUND

A large increase in the volume of work at the Government Printing Office has made it extremely difficult to operate within the limitations of our present working capital. The Congress, on December 31, 1963, authorized a \$10 million increase in our working capital funds, but since that time our need for capital has increased materially.

JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT

We have prepared a detailed statement to justify our request for \$20 million to finance the increase in our assets. This statement shows a need for an additional cash requirement of about \$24.5 million. We expect to finance \$4.5 million from our operations leaving \$20 million which was the amount requested from the House. The House reduced this amount to \$15 million which will suffice for the immediate future but should the upward trend continue we will need additional capital to finance our operations.

(The statement follows:)

Additional working capital requirement

The estimated volume of business for fiscal year 1966 is \$171,397,000. This is approximately 25% greater than the volume of \$137,473,000 for fiscal year 1965. It is our opinion that this trend will continue through fiscal year 1968 and beyond.

Because of this volume increase, it is necessary that the Government Printing Office revolving fund will require additional working capital in order to (a) finance an actual and projected increase in the volume of business, and (b) replenish existing cash reserves to meet current operating expenses.

Balances of accounts receivable, finished work, work-in-process, and inventories of paper and supplies have increased \$12,389,000 or 26% during the period December 31, 1963 to March 31, 1966. Approximately \$16 million is required to finance the increase in these accounts at the present rate of growth.

The current rate of cash disbursements during fiscal year 1966 shows that our daily cash requirement is \$640,000. Past experience indicates that the minimum cash balance for operating purposes is at least a twelve day supply

or \$7,680,000. On March 31, 1966 our cash balance was \$3,718,000. An additional \$4 million is required to bring cash reserves up to an operating minimum.

In addition to our increased investment in the build-up of accounts receivable, finished work, work-in-process, and inventories of paper and other supplies required by the greater volume of business, the market price of paper, our most needed raw material, has been steadily increasing. For example, the cost of paper increased 16.6% during the period of February 1, 1965 to February 1, 1966, following an increase of 5.3% in the previous 12-month period. As approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, we have ordered for delivery in the near future two high-speed photocomposing systems which will enable us to improve printing services to the Congress and our customer agencies. These systems will cost approximately \$2.2 million. During the period December 31, 1963 through March 31, 1966, we have expended \$2,880,000 for new machinery and equipment. It will require up to 10 years to recover this cost.

The Government Printing Office incurs the initial financial burden for Congressional and departmental printing by paying for the labor, employee benefits, paper, and other supplies and services required to complete their orders before we collect through our billing processes. While this work is in process, we must have adequate cash reserves to meet our own obligations. Otherwise, the Office would be subject to criticism and embarrassment, and would lose the advantage of term discounts. There have been occasions when we have had to slow down payments to our creditors in order to meet more pressing operating expenses such as payrolls and income tax withholding payments. We have been forced to temporarily use cash receipts from the Documents Division sales program to pay printing and binding bills. These advances recently amounted to more than \$5 million. This money must be paid back, since by law it must eventually be returned to the Treasury.

The following table summarizes the basis for the additional working capital requirement:

	Account balances as at Mar. 31, 1966	Estimated rate of growth	Additional cash requirement
		<i>Percent</i>	
Work in process.....	\$27,075,000	26	\$7,040,000
Finished work.....	9,781,000	26	2,543,000
Accounts receivable.....	11,852,000	26	3,082,000
Paper and envelopes.....	8,956,000	26	2,329,000
Materials and supplies.....	2,017,000	26	524,000
Subtotal.....			15,518,000
Operating cash deficit required to meet minimum 12-day supply balance (\$7,680,000 less \$3,718,000 on hand Mar. 31, 1966).....			3,962,000
2 high-speed photocomposing systems.....			2,186,000
New machinery and equipment.....			2,880,000
Total.....			24,546,000

NOTE.—The estimated rate of growth is based upon the continuation of growth experienced during the current fiscal year. Should this rate accelerate, the need for additional financing would become extremely critical.

Based on the information in the above table we have estimated that the Government Printing Office will require a minimum additional working capital in the amount of \$20,000,000 to finance our operations through the fiscal year 1967.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. HARRISON. We have prepared justifications for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1967. I will be pleased to submit them for the record, or, if you prefer, I will read them item by item.

Senator MONRONEY. Where are the justifications? Those have been placed in the record, have they not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is fine print you use. Sometimes it is a little hard to read.

Mr. HARRISON. Certainly it gets harder as we get older.

Senator MONRONEY. Particularly when you set in agate type in the Congressional Record some of these long forms that have to be published. It makes it very difficult reading.

Mr. HARRISON. You might be interested to know that we are in the process of trying several new ideas to improve the readability of the record.

Senator MONRONEY. The cost of the Congressional Record for the coming year, is that the estimate, \$21.5 million?

Mr. HARRISON. Not for the Congressional Record, no. That is the first item in this chart. The estimate is \$3.3 million for fiscal year 1967.

Senator MONRONEY. You have a deficiency of \$3 million, is that right?

Mr. HARRISON. In 1965.

Senator MONRONEY. The total expenditures for 1967 will be \$3.3 million for the Congressional Record, and \$2,470,000 for miscellaneous publications?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be those used on the Hill?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, congressional publications.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the total of that?

Mr. HARRISON. This item includes matters such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations, United States Code and supplements, and publications not carrying document or report number, such as laws, treaties, committee prints, and similar publications.

Senator MONRONEY. How does that differ from line 3 "Printing and binding," which is down \$2,015,000?

Mr. HARRISON. That includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, notices, tags, labels, payrolls, blank books, stenographic note books, tablets, wall calendars, miscellaneous forms, and binding for both Houses.

Senator MONRONEY. Printed hearings run \$4.4 million?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; that is the biggest item.

Senator MONRONEY. The bills, resolutions, and amendments run \$1,560,000; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is where you get the bulk of your cost, I take it. The House and Senate committee and business calendars run \$850,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. That is not the wall calendars, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. I know. That is the calendar of business showing the table of bills and summary of action thereon. Is that not correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. In the Federal Register, U.S. Government Organizational Manual, and Public Papers of the Presidents run \$1,425,000.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

IMPROVED BREAKDOWN OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE PRINTING COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. Can you furnish a better breakdown on the expenditures than we have in this big book, for the committee?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't quite understand what you mean, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MONRONEY. In carrying out our request for itemization, those last two pages—

Mr. HARRISON. The last three pages are the summary from the beginning of the year. That is the calendars, hearings, committee prints, and printing authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, and printing authorized by simple and concurrent resolutions. The small items, such as letterheads and envelope orders have been eliminated.

Senator MONRONEY. Would you be able from this—I think you have the material all here—to compile from your records and meet the breakdown which we asked for in the Congressional Record, Senate side, on July 12, 1965?

Mr. HARRISON. A few of the minor items have been omitted, such as envelopes, letterheads, orders of that sort. There are about 10,000 orders a year for letterheads and envelopes, which runs into a massive job to run through our computers. It can be done. We estimated it would cost an additional \$15,000 to do it on our computers. The bulk of the cost of printing is in this report with these few minor everyday housekeeping items omitted, such as letterheads and envelopes.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this provided to the House and has the House had an opportunity to go over it?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION BY AND CONFERENCE WITH STAFF

Senator MONRONEY. We will have the staff go over this material you have and see how nearly it comes to meeting the criterion we have laid down.

(Clerk's note: The total in the report submitted by the Public Printer for the 10-month period July 1, 1965, to April 30, 1966, is in the amount of \$3,120,389. The total billings to Congress for this same period are in excess of \$10 million. The appropriation for congressional printing for the full fiscal year 1966 is in the amount of \$16,500,000.)

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. We will be very glad to sit down with your staff, the Joint Committee staff and the House staff and work out something that will be acceptable. It was our understanding that this was acceptable.

Senator MONRONEY. I don't recall getting any breakdowns as to the use of printing by the committees on which I serve. But the staff will work that out.

Senator Proxmire, do you have any questions?

COMMERCIALLY PURCHASED PRINTING COST INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

You say on page 2:

We carefully analyze every job we receive to determine if it must be produced in our plant or whether it can be procured commercially. About a fourth of these jobs are bought from commercial printers. But, what is more revealing, the dollar volume represented by this commercially procured work amounts to about half our annual volume.

Can you give me what the trend has been in this respect? Whether this represents an increase or decrease?

Mr. HARRISON. It represents an increase.

Senator PROXMIRE. How big an increase?

Mr. HARRISON. The year before I took office, the percentage of commercially procured printing was 40.7 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is dollar volume?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. In 1961, it was 42.5; 1962, 46.7; 1963, was 47.2 percent of the total we supplied our customers that we bought commercially; 1964 and 1965 ran nearly 46 percent. So far this year, it is 49.2 percent.

GREATER EFFORT TO PURCHASE COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Senator PROXMIRE. How do you explain the improvement? I would consider it an improvement, at least the change in which you are procuring this commercially. Because you are getting better cooperation from the agencies, and more leadtime, and jobs are bigger, and they are more suitable to commercial printing?

Mr. HARRISON. No, we are working harder at buying from commercial companies. It has been my policy since I have been Public Printer to buy all printing that we could from commercial printers. I know this is the policy of the administration, and it has been my policy since I first went into Government printing. We need the commercial printer to help us round out the requirements of Government. We know that. We are, however, as I have stated many times over the country, finding it more and more difficult to find printers responsive to our invitations.

COMPLAINTS OF COMMERCIAL PRINTERS

Senator PROXMIRE. I have talked with some of these printers. As you know, I used to be a printer, myself. They raise two points. They say—in the first place, they have a term with which I am not familiar, because I did not operate on this kind of basis for bidding on Federal work—"call contracts," which they say would make it more feasible for them to do Government work if they could have it done on this basis. Then they say, in the second place, that the specifications are not often as adequate as they feel would be desirable.

Mr. HARRISON. I am surprised to hear that.

Senator PROXMIRE. The third reason they give is, the failure of GPO to solicit from a sufficiently broad number of the right people, talking to the right man, somehow. I am not this morning prepared to support these particular complaints, but I think it would be very helpful if you could give me your own view on these points.

Mr. HARRISON. We will be very glad to do that.

(The information follows:)

CALL CONTRACTS

In reference to the first point concerning "call contracts" we have established many such general contracts and at present have 21 that are Governmentwide. These contracts cover standard products which are used by most of the Government departments. In addition we have approximately 250 contracts made in various areas of the country to meet the needs and for the use of specific agencies. We have encouraged the agencies to consider programing their requirements in

order to be adaptable to these contracts. We are always on the alert for printing and binding which lends itself to developing term contracts. Many of these are on a multiple award basis and are usually set up in areas best suited to meet the needs of the ordering agencies. These contracts simplify the contractors bidding for this work as they are only required to quote prices once a year for each contract regardless of the number of orders they accept during the contract period.

SPECIFICATION ADEQUACY

In reference to the second point raised we believe that our specifications are very thorough and give the prospective bidders a good description of the job on which we are inviting bids. We have received few complaints and have on many occasions been complimented on the adequacy of our specifications. Our inspectors when making plant visitations receive many compliments in this regard.

EXPANSE OF BID INVITATIONS

In reference to the third point, we believe we obtain as broad coverage as possible from the suppliers available to us. The firms to which invitations are mailed are selected from the bidders list file which has been established and developed from returned questionnaire forms. The questionnaire includes the name and address of the firm; and information relative to the type, number, and size of equipment available for production purposes; the net worth of the firm; floor space; number of employees; classes of work on which invitations are desired; etc.

We now have approximately 2,000 printing firms on our bid list located in 46 states. In order to afford equal opportunity to all qualified suppliers recorded in our bidders list file, a system of rotation is employed and used whenever practicable. The average number of firms invited to bid on a job is 25. Sometimes it may include as many as 200 firms.

Zones or areas may be established for the placement of contracts when such action will facilitate deliveries or otherwise benefit the Government.

Our inspectors when making plant visitations are on the alert for facilities which might be available to us, and call on these firms to enlist their participation.

VOLUME AND COST COMPARISON OF GPO AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

Senator PROXMIRE. Could you give it to me on this call-contract thing?

Mr. HARRISON. I don't understand this word "call-contract," Senator. We are now bidding printing from 2,006 printers in 46 States.

Senator PROXMIRE. 2,006 different printers?

Mr. HARRISON. Different printers in 1965; 46 States are represented.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have the total?

Mr. HARRISON. This is fiscal year 1965. The total volume is \$54 million. That was about 60,000 jobs done by commercial printers.

Senator PROXMIRE. If the percentage is bigger, the total dollar volume must be very much bigger.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. This points up the fact that the large jobs that a man can make money on are being done commercially. We did, in our plant the same year, 185,000 jobs that reach a volume of only \$64 million, which was only \$10 million more than the 60,000 jobs. This brings the average value of the job we bought from the commercial printers just around \$900 to \$1,000. The ones we did in our plant were around a \$300 average. You take the big jobs we do, such as the Record and the Federal Register, and the Airman's Guide, which we have to do on a crash basis, and the average runs down to around \$200. These are the types of jobs that some folks would have us attempt to buy. The delivery dates are so impossible that at times we don't have time even to telephone the commercial plants before it is time to deliver the work.

AGENCY PRINTING LEADTIME

Senator PROXMIRE. What can we do or you do to try to improve those? Do you feel the agencies are sufficiently informed of the necessity to provide as long a leadtime as possible? As you say, these delivery dates do make it impossible for the commercial printer to do it. I would like to know what we can do about that.

Mr. HARRISON. I don't know, unless you can give us bigger jobs.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you think it is always justified, in most cases justified, or predominantly justified?

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, that is the determination that the head of the agency has to reach. Is this necessary to carry out the public business?

Senator PROXMIRE. Are they aware of the desirability?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. Most agencies have Government Printing Office trained officials that we have transferred over to them to help them with their printing. They plead with officials to give more time. There has been a slight improvement over the last 20 years, but the type of government we are living with today sometimes just makes the longer leadtimes impossible.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. SCHMIDT, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

APPROPRIATION FOR PLANNING AND SITE SELECTION OF GPO BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me just ask one other thing, that is, with relationship to the proposed new Government Printing Office. The Congress appropriated some \$2,340,000; is that right?

Mr. HARRISON. Two and a half million dollars for planning and site selection.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much of that has been expended?

Mr. HARRISON. We have Mr. Schmidt, who is the Deputy Commissioner of GSA Public Buildings Service. He has been handling this money.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to know.

Mr. HARRISON. This is Mr. William A. Schmidt.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Through the 15th of June, the actual expenditures against the \$2.5 million totaled \$161,834.

PREDESIGN STUDIES AND SITE SELECTION

Senator PROXMIRE. What was that expended for?

Mr. SCHMIDT. For predesign studies and site selection.

Senator PROXMIRE. Who received the money?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Most of that was to the Charles T. Main Co., of Boston, with whom we have a contract.

Senator PROXMIRE. Both of these sites have been apparently rejected. Will this expenditure be of any value? Will the work be of any value?

Mr. SCHMIDT. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. In what respect?

Mr. SCHMIDT. For further site studies and final design of the plant. Most of this work can be used even though these two sites have not been, neither has been approved.

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER—Resumed

INTERNAL OPERATIONS REVIEW

Senator PROXMIRE. Will it be used if you don't build a new GPO, in anyway? Could it be adapted to your present operation in any way?

Mr. HARRISON. There will be some advantages gained, because they have spent some time in reviewing our internal operations in order to fit them in a new operation. So there will be some advantage.

TRAINING SCHOOL SITE STATUS AND CONSIDERATION FOR CONTINUED OPERATION IN PRESENT LOCATION

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't anticipate any further expenditure, absent a decision to go ahead with a particular site?

Mr. HARRISON. We have just about reached a point that we must have a site now in order to continue any planning at all.

I might say to you that of the two sites you mentioned, the last site—the training school site—is still legally ours to build on. The only thing we don't have is the authority of the Planning Commission, but the site has been excessed, GSA has assigned it to us, the 85 acres. The Joint Committee on Printing has approved it, and because of the great amount of effort by some members, the Planning Commission reversed their approval earlier this year. So, we only lack the Planning Commission's approval for the use of this site.

Senator PROXMIRE. At any rate, the only other comment I have is that I was very much impressed by the testimony of the printing people. I know it was controversial, but I was impressed by their argument that the present GPO operation can be efficient and is efficient, and the multistory building does not preclude the efficient operation. I would hope that you would keep an open mind on it and consider the possibility of continuing where you are now.

UNECONOMICAL EXPENDITURE OF REVENUES

Mr. HARRISON. Senator, my mind has always been open. If the printing industry thinks that an operation which is using \$3.5 to \$4 million unnecessarily in handling materials vertically is an efficient operation, they don't preach that to their own members. Only to Government do they preach that.

Senator PROXMIRE. They have efficient plants operating now that are operating vertically.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, but they are departmentalized. They are not job plants, like we are. They have selection. We don't select our jobs. We do everything we are told by our customers. We are a captive plant. We are a big job shop. We are handling materials vertically at a cost to the taxpayers of \$3.5 to \$4 million a year that should not be charged against them. There is nothing I can do about it. If we try to modernize the present building, we are only going to add insult to injury. We would spend a great deal of money modernizing the building where the materials handling cost will still be prevalent. This is our problem.

SAVINGS QUESTIONED

Senator PROXMIRE. I don't want to take your time or time of the committee to go into that right now, except that this whole issue did seem to be controversial. Even if the cost is \$3.5 million, which is a lot of money, the cost of the building is \$47 million. Even amortizing that over a period of time with the interest that is necessary, I question whether there is a saving.

Mr. HARRISON. This \$3.5 million also is worth something. The interest of amortizing a building does add additional cost, but so does the money we are spending unnecessarily.

Senator PROXMIRE. My failure to respond does not mean that I concur in the \$3.5 million.

Mr. HARRISON. No, I didn't think you would, sir. Let me extend to you a real honest invitation to come down to our plant and spend a few hours with me.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have been there. I have not had a chance to go through it.

Mr. HARRISON. You would not possibly believe what we have to put up with in attempting to supply our customers with the necessary printing. No commercial plant I know could possibly live under these kinds of conditions. I would love to have you come down at your convenience and spend some time with me and let me show you this. We have nothing to hide.

WASHINGTON, D.C., HIGH CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator PROXMIRE. I just have such a built-in strong resistance to building another building in this town. Every time we build one, it seems to cost such a fantastic amount of money. Whether it is this New Senate Office Building or Rayburn Building. Any building we build seems to cost more than entire cities cost to construct. This is the reason why I am trying to do all I can to develop all the information on this that is possible. I would like to take a look at the Printing Office.

Mr. HARRISON. You let me know when it is convenient to you, and I will arrange my time to fit yours.

Senator PROXMIRE. Very good. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LETTER OF SHANE MACCARTHY, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, PRINTING INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to introduce at this point in the record a letter from Mr. Shane MacCarthy, Director of Government Affairs, of the Printing Industry of America, Inc:

(The letter follows:)

JUNE 9, 1966.

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, United States Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: The Printing Industry of America appreciates your cooperation in granting permission to appear before the Legislative Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee to testify against the proposal to abandon the present GPO plant and to build a new Government Printing Office.

Since we have been informed officially that the subject will not be considered during the forthcoming hearings of the Senate Legislative Subcommittee, the Printing Industry of America withdraws its request for permission to testify and respectfully submits the attached "Position Paper" for insertion in the record.

The printing industry repeats its conviction that the question of "site," while basic to the request for construction monies, is of secondary importance to the merits of the case. As mentioned in the Position Paper, we consider the proposal to construct a new GPO building as a completely unnecessary expenditure of approximately \$50 million of the taxpayers' money.

Very respectfully,

SHANE MACCARTHY,
Director, Government Affairs.

POSITION PAPER

BACKGROUND

Increased Congressional printing needs

The growth of federal agencies, placing an increased onus on the National Congress, has enlarged the need for printing by the G.P.O. It is specious reasoning, however, to apply the same ratio of printing growth to Congressional needs and the printing needs of our vastly increasing population. Furthermore, the enlarged Congressional printing needs and material-handling problems do not justify abandoning the present plant and building a new G.P.O.

Carefully studied solution reached in 1961

In 1956 the Joint Committee on Printing authorized a comprehensive study of the Government Printing Office methods and facilities. From this came many recommendations—the principal one to construct a warehouse adjacent to the present building. After Public Printer Harrison took office in 1961, he endorsed the proposed warehouse, stating that it "will further increase our ability to serve the Government * * * would eliminate the double handling of stock * * * and would save more than \$274,654 per year." (From Statement of Public Printer before the House Public Works Subcommittee, Thursday, August 10, 1961.)

New plan ignores previous conclusions

Shortly thereafter, on the basis of only a "preliminary survey," (Words of Public Printer, p. 149, Legislative Branch Appropriations—Senate 1965), the same public official recommended that the present Government Printing Office building be abandoned and a new one constructed. This proposal has never been thoroughly debated on its merits by the J.C.P. as a new "printing plant" (Para. 34, J.C.P. Regulations). The J.C.P. is identified as "The Board of Directors" of the Government Printing Office. (United States Government Operations Manual.)

Status of the project

Under the Public Buildings Act of 1959, which established the official steps for obtaining approval to construct new general purpose federal buildings, the Public Printer obtained legislative approval for his proposal from the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate. To-date, the House and Senate have not approved construction funds for the new building. The present budget contains an item (approximately 47 million dollars) for construction of the proposed new G.P.O. The last two sessions of Congress have denied the request for funds to construct the building.

Current study of Federal printing

In March 1965, the J.C.P. authorized a study of all printing being done for and by the Federal Departments and Agencies, including the G.P.O. The findings of this study have not yet been published.

PIA'S POSITION

The position of the Printing Industries of America* on the proposal to build a new Government Printing Office is summarized as follows:

1. The work of Congress requires printing on a day-by-day basis; the printing industry, therefore, recognizes the need for a central Federal plant to do the basic printing required by Congress.

*Printing Industries of America is the largest national trade Association of the commercial printing industry, representing more than 6,000 members using all printing processes and employing hundreds of thousands of employees.

2. After serving these basic Congressional needs, the Public Printer should strive to contract out all other Government printing to the private sector, except sufficient "filler" work to promote efficiency.

Special Note.—The experience of World War II proves that, besides responding to the normal printing needs of the Federal Government, the commercial printing industry can gear its methods of production to meet daily Federal emergency printing jobs, regardless of size. The industry welcomes the opportunity to work with the Public Printer in establishing a system to accomplish this objective.

3. Since much of the printing presently done at the Government Printing Office is distributed nationally, the Public Printer should formulate and maintain a system to utilize the substantial unused capacity now existing in private commercial plants throughout the country.

4. The "savings" claimed by the Public Printer are both incomplete and inaccurate. No complete comparative cost statement has been presented to justify a new G.P.O. Such a statement should include total costs of personnel, materials, supplies, utility services, maintenance and repairs, insurance premiums, federal taxes, depreciation, interest and many indirect costs. Every independent estimate, taking in all these factors, shows convincingly that printing done by G.P.O. is more expensive than that done outside Government.

5. Technological advances in present printing methods and machinery make possible more production in less space today. The electronic composing system, scheduled to be installed in the G.P.O. this year (1966) will, in the words of the Public Printer himself, make "Time available to do additional work 40%." Commenting further on this installation the Public Printer said: "The reduction in bulk will produce important savings in areas other than printing * * *. Less floor space will be required to store printed material in warehouses and distribution centers. There will be less material to handle and move."

It is appropriate to repeat here the offer of the printing industry to help the Public Printer streamline his present operations.

6. A request for a new G.P.O. building of "2,185,000" sq. ft. to replace "1,628,000" sq. ft. (from Space Comparison Table, page 193, Legislative Branch Appropriations—Senate 1966) with provision for " * * * possible future expansion of 50 percent * * *." (Words of Public Printer, page 424, Legislative Branch Appropriations—House 1966), strongly suggests that the G.P.O. will produce in-house far beyond the volume of its present printing—at the expense of the taxpayers.

7. An outside, impartial in-depth-study has not been made to show why the present geographically-convenient G.P.O. complex cannot be fully and efficiently utilized to conduct its basic printing operations.

8. Any decision now to abandon the present site and build a new G.P.O. would be premature. Reason: The J.C.P.—has been conducting a comprehensive study of the total needs of printing by the Federal Government. No decision on constructing a new G.P.O. building should be made until after the findings and recommendations of this official study are fully evaluated and published.

9. The proposed expenditure of approximately \$50 million of taxpayer's money for a new Government Printing Office is completely unnecessary, since several practical alternatives exist to meet the Government's printing needs. Among these are:

- Construction of Annex,
- Modernization,
- Streamlining of Operations;
- and most important.
- Have G.P.O. do only what it should do.

10. The Federal Government should offer to private, tax-paying businesses all possible opportunities for producing the items needed to meet the ever-increasing needs of the Government and should not build facilities, buy equipment, and employ people in competition with private industry.

* * * * *

This position of the Printing Industry follows the pleas of the President of the United States to both Government and Private Business to avoid unnecessary expenditures—especially in view of current inflationary threats.

* * * * *

ABSENCE IN BILL OF BUILDING FUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. There are no funds included for the continuation at this time of the proposed new building, is there?

Mr. HARRISON. Not in the House bill; no, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Nothing in the Senate bill at this time.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES

STATEMENT OF CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; ACCOMPANIED BY MERRILL C. GLEASON, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

1966 AND 1967 INCOME

Senator MONRONEY. The amounts that you have for Office of Superintendent of Documents, salary, and expenses, allowed by the House is \$6,155,900. This produces an income also, does it not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Can you give us the amount of income?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Buckley, our Superintendent of Documents, is prepared to do that.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, we had income last year of \$7.4 million from the sale of Government publications; and for fiscal year 1967 we estimate that this income is going to reach \$7.6 million.

Senator MONRONEY. So that the sale more than offsets the cost, but it does not take into consideration the cost of production of the documents?

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right. Initial cost of the document is the responsibility of the agencies which originate them. Our costs are based on the cost to us of producing the extra copies required for sale.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, so many copies are turned over to you, and you reimburse the Government Printing Office for those copies?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Exactly, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. At the quantity price rather than the sharing of the whole cost.

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right, sir.

NET EARNINGS

Senator MONRONEY. You come out at a net figure on your overhead and your cost of the publications to the extent of better than \$1 million?

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right, sir.

PERSONNEL

Senator MONRONEY. How many people do you employ?

Mr. BUCKLEY. In the Documents Division we have 485 at the present time.

Senator MONRONEY. Four hundred eighty-five people?

Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right. These are supplemented by a part-time weekend force that we bring in to work on Sunday and Monday nights. We have about 400 of those on call.

Senator MONRONEY. They prepare them for mailing?
Mr. BUCKLEY. That is right.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MONRONEY. We have a copy of your prepared statement. It will be placed in the record.
(The statement appears on p. 226.)

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER—Resumed

CONTRACTING OF PRINTING

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any setup within the Government Printing Office for assisting or as a liaison group to work with the private printers that are seeking to participate in this Government business?

Mr. HARRISON. Our purchasing division, Mr. Chairman, has on file a listing of all the printers that have ever expressed interest in doing Government work. They have an inventory of their equipment. We have three men who are trained, to travel, to sit with these people, to help them work out their problems. We have no group that is designated as liaison, but our entire purchasing division serves as liaison with the commercial industry.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any group representing the commercial industry that formally represents the private industry side to discuss policies or purchasing agreements?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. It seems to me there is a gap somewhere, from what I get from the printing industry and the purchasing side of the business from the Government in being able to make it easier for the private printers to find what they can do well and what is needed of them by the Government Printing Office and where the types of work which, as you have pointed out in your testimony, they can fill in and do much quicker and better than you can on a job basis.

STATUTORY INVITATION AND BID BASIS REQUIREMENT

Mr. HARRISON. One of our largest purchases is marginally punched forms. We have worked out a contract which is an open-end-type contract. We have had a number of meetings with the marginally punched forms people, who come in to our purchasing people, and they have been a great help in working out a contract that anybody can live with.

On any bulk procurement of printing like that we do have such meetings, but as you know, we must, under law, buy on an invitation and bid basis. We send out invitations with specifications for jobs. If the bidders are able to fulfill their contract, we make awards. If they are responsive, we make awards on the lowest bid basis. We will be glad to work with any group that industry might send in to talk to us about commercial procurement. It is not feasible, however, to work out all the problems on the multitude of jobs we handle, 185,000 jobs at an average of a little over \$300 apiece, with deadlines almost yesterday in each case. I think our relations with the industry are excellent.

COMMERCIAL PROCUREMENT VOLUME

Senator MONRONEY. \$54 million of purchases; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; in 1965. We will exceed that considerably this year. We expect a 26-percent increase this year. The increase in commercial procurement is going up proportionately greater each year, considerably greater than our in-plant production. In the 5 years I have been Public Printer, we have had a 50-percent dollar increase in in-plant production and a hundred percent in commercial procurement.

Senator MONRONEY. That is a pretty big increase.

NEW BUILDING EFFECT ON GPO PRINTING POTENTIAL

Senator PROXMIRE. Would there be any less tendency to do this if you had a new building?

Mr. HARRISON. No. It would be more. The demands are increasing each year.

Senator PROXMIRE. I know there would be more for that reason, but the fact that there was a new building and one of the things you would do in your new building, I presume, would be to be in a position where you could handle material that you can't handle now.

Mr. HARRISON. We don't anticipate an increase in our production potential in the new building. The thing that we are visualizing is a reduction in the cost of the work we have to do. When we get the two electronic composition machines in our plant and they are operational, this commercial procurement requirement is going to increase tremendously because I have no plan to increase our pressroom and our bindery to do this type of work. This is going to be a great deal of press work and bindery work that I hope the commercial industry is prepared to help us do, because we are not prepared to do it ourselves.

I do not anticipate increasing the equipment in the new building. Actually, the additional space we are asking for will just about clear our aisles where we are now and give us the flexibility of an initial distribution of the publications that we have to print, which will save a tremendous amount of money.

EXCESSIVE CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator PROXMIRE. I could feel a lot better than I do if, instead of costing \$47 million, it cost, say, twice what the industry says is justified for a building to do this amount of printing, say it cost \$20 million. But \$47 million to build a factory. You know, there is no esthetic element necessary. People argue esthetics. Maybe they shouldn't, but they do, for the Senate and House Office Building and the front of the Capitol. But in a Government Printing Office this is not a factor. It is important that the working conditions be attractive, and so forth, but \$47 million is a whale of a lot of money. It is so much more than these competent, responsible people testify you can justify.

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, we differ from these responsible people you refer to tremendously. I think the finest graphic arts engineering concern in the country also differs with them.

CRITICAL SPACE REQUIREMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. Supposing you were just given \$18 million for it, you could either operate where you are or do what you can with this kind of money?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, we would just be making an already intolerable position practically unlivable. To spend \$15 million on our present complex of buildings would be extremely unwise.

Senator PROXMIRE. I mean a new building.

Mr. HARRISON. We are occupying 1.7 million square feet of space. We are asking for 2.1 million. Any clear thinking engineer in the country will say this is not enough. You should build for greater expansion than that. We think we can live with this, because it will give us in-line production that will help us; 2.1 million square feet of space at factory building cost is what makes this figure what it is.

MOVING COST

Now there are \$3 million included in that for moving the present equipment into a new plant. I quake sometimes to think of the sizable job that will be and whether or not \$3 million will cover it. I am not a builder, Mr. Proxmire, and I don't know much about the cost of building space. But the people who are experts tell me that to build a factory-type building of 2.1 million square feet will cost that, and that is the basis upon which we put this figure in the budget 3 years ago.

Senator MONRONEY. If there are no further questions, we thank you very much. You are asking for no restoration of funds cut out by the House; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. And they made a reduction of only \$5 million, and that is in the revolving fund?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. There are no funds included herein for the building, carrying on of the building project?

Mr. HARRISON. Not this year.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much for your appearance. We appreciate your statements.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, sir.

ATTESTATION OF DEED

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified and authorized officer of the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the within and foregoing instrument, as the same appears from the records of the County of Los Angeles, California, in and to which said instrument was recorded on the 10th day of August, 1904.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County at Los Angeles, California, this 10th day of August, 1904.

Notary Public for the County of Los Angeles, California.

I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified and authorized officer of the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the within and foregoing instrument, as the same appears from the records of the County of Los Angeles, California, in and to which said instrument was recorded on the 10th day of August, 1904.

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U.S. SENATE

SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. DUNPHY, SERGEANT AT ARMS, ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

CREATION OF OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISOR

Senator MONRONEY. Mr. Dunphy, Sergeant at Arms we welcome you, Mr. Dunphy. I believe you have another witness, also.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, may I bring the Chief of the Capitol Police, James M. Powell.

Senator MONRONEY. This is a new item, I believe, that you want to discuss. I have a letter dated June 14, Mr. Dunphy.

The Office of the Sergeant at Arms will present one personnel request for your subcommittee's approval as it considers the Legislative Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1967, which, I believe, merits favorable action.

Do you want to go ahead with your letter?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

It will entail the creation of a new position in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms to be entitled Telecommunications advisor at a salary of \$5,520, base, and \$15,036.80, gross.

While I shall be prepared to discuss this matter in detail with your subcommittee, I will take this opportunity to state, in brief, the need which prompts me to make this request.

The Senate has an annual equipment bill of \$454,831.83 (this includes local service charges).

Senator MONRONEY. You mean rental of telecommunication equipment?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is right. It includes our switching equipment which is located in this building. It includes our switchboard and it includes the individual items which are in Senators offices in the way of telephone equipment.

It also, I might say, includes our rental, or our share of the rental, of the Government code service that goes over the Government board here.

TECHNICAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT

To go on with the letter:

A physical inventory of this equipment requires the services of an engineer or technician trained in telephony. Such an inventory should be conducted by an employee of the Senate who will:

1. Determine that all equipment billed is, in fact, in service, up to date, and in good working order.

2. Ascertain what equipment is not being utilized and order it disconnected.

The Advisor would also handle service requests by Senators and Committees, conduct traffic surveys to determine equipment needs, prepare requisitions for work to be performed by the telephone company, verify that the work is properly performed and correctly billed.

LIAISON WITH TELEPHONE COMPANY

Another very important function of the Advisor would be to maintain close liaison with the telephone company to insure that the Senate has the most efficient and economical telephone service available. This encompasses local and long distance service as well as equipment.

It will be of great assistance to me in my efforts to see that Members of the Senate receive the above described level of telephone service if I am able to have a person in my office who can assist me in the areas mentioned.

AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED APPLICANT

I have an individual in mind for the proposed position who is particularly qualified and anxious to serve the Senate. I will, of course, be most pleased to present his background in detail when your subcommittee has this request under consideration.

CONTINUED EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE BY TELEPHONE COMPANY

Senator MONRONEY. As I understand it this communications adviser will not be physically in charge of the equipment but will merely be advising the Senate on the best types of equipment and the best utilization of the equipment.

Mr. DUNPHY. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. The servicing of the equipment and keeping of it in running order and all will still rest with the telephone company?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is the telephone company's responsibility.

Senator MONRONEY. This is done without additional charge other than the normal service charges that are made for the telephone service?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is correct. Unless it involves a connection or an addition of equipment, there is no charge.

Senator MONRONEY. New types of equipment perhaps?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is right.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. Would he be able to advise the Senate—for example, I am getting a good deal of requests from the Maryland Senators, and I would presume perhaps later from the Virginia Senators, for switchboard type of service in their offices because it overloads their present sets.

Senator Tydings, I know, has been quite active in wanting improved switchboard handling for his office due to the great volumes of calls he must take from the people he represents.

Mr. DUNPHY. Some of the problems that exist in this area, Senator, flow from our switching equipment and board and the fact that it from time to time becomes overloaded and this reflects on the individual offices.

For instance, occasionally a person will be calling a Senator on the equipment which we have which provides "direct in dialing" and will get a busy tone. He will presume that the busy tone is coming from the Senator's office. It is sometimes and quite frequently coming from our board when the board is loaded at this point and is unable to accommodate the call which is coming in over "DID."

Part of this is also a problem created by the Federal telecommunications system, or "FTS" system in the Government that comes through from Senators' and House Members offices in the various States.

We are aware of the fact that Senators representing States which are contiguous to the district, where their constituents can call them for a local service charge, do get a great flood of calls.

We are not sure the answer is a switchboard in the Senator's office. In fact, the telephone company has looked into this problem and has indicated that this perhaps is not an answer.

However, we would be happy to and will study the problem that the Senator mentions and others in similar situations with the hope that we can improve the service.

I have learned this much, that whatever equipment we make available to an individual Senator has to be made available to all other Senators or we are in trouble.

Senator MONRONEY. That is not necessarily true in this case, I believe. Most of us would agree that the Senators representing Maryland and Virginia would have a problem that is not necessarily similar to the one I have in Oklahoma. We must find some way of relieving the congestion on their telephone lines.

ADDITIONAL BOARD LINES IN ROTARY SEQUENCE

Mr. DUNPHY. One of the things I think we are going to be able to do to improve the situation is to order additional lines off our board in rotary sequence. We are at a point where we were running out of available lines in rotary sequence.

I think if we are able to change some lines in an office that is having a problem so that they get a rotary sequence on two or three lines it will prove a big help. The automatic equipment then, when it finds a line busy, searches out a second and third line in the rotary rather than to have just one individual number connection.

Senator MONRONEY. This man would be able to serve as an adviser, though, on situations of this kind?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is correct.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE TELEPHONE SERVICE INADEQUACY FOR CALLS TO STATES

Senator MONRONEY. Also, we have been trying for a number of years to work out better communications systems back home. Government-wide telephone service helps you get word from your office in here but it does not enable us to call from here back to our office on the Government-wide service.

It is a very reasonable cost to call in here but very unreasonable to call back on long-distance rates or any other rates that we have been able to find.

He would be able to try to help to deal on a continuing basis with telephone company people to see what kind of service we could have.

Mr. DUNPHY. That is a second major factor we had in mind in connection with this recommendation.

In fact, the individual who we have mentioned was in on our negotiations with the General Services Administration a year ago when they made a proposal to us. You may recall we found at that time the state of the art was not such that it met our needs.

Eventually that may provide the answer to it.

COMBINATION OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. Also, this man would work in conjunction with maybe recommending joint use of telephone and telegraph? I know we have run into this where the House has a system that seems to be workable, that a Member can pool his telephone and telegraph and then as long as he stays within the combined total for telephone and telegraph may use them interchangeably.

In other words, whichever means he finds most expeditious in communicating with his constituents he is allowed to use that and not wind up with a large sum in telegraph and maybe a deficit in telephone accounts.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would welcome that. That makes a lot of sense.

ACCOUNTING UNDER EXISTING REGULATIONS

Mr. DUNPHY. Under our present regulations our telephones are set up on a minute and call basis and our telegrams are set up on a money basis.

The money quoted is established by the Rules Committee and it is not now interchangeable. This has been brought to the attention of the Rules Committee in the past and it does present a problem in terms of accounting, in terms of having money in one account and dealing with minutes and calls in another account. They are not interchangeable factors.

Senator PROXMIRE. If the House can do it we should be able to do it.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes. Apparently there is no complaints over there. Do you have any further questions on the telephone?

PRESENT HANDLING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Senator PROXMIRE. Who is doing this work now? Nobody?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, Senator, in fact some of this work, of course, is being done. For instance, in conducting the inventory. We maintain an inventory record—a card system—and the telephone company runs an inventory. No equipment is put in without the approval of our office and nothing is disconnected without the approval of our office.

We have that control. But we do not have a situation where we would have a person on our staff inspecting the equipment, determining from our standpoint whether it is suitable or not.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you think this kind of man might be able to save his salary in the exercise of good judgment? Frankly, from the standpoint of service I am pretty well satisfied. I think the present setup seems perfectly adequate.

I don't have any trouble. As soon as we have difficulty we get in touch with the appropriate people and in a short time the situation is corrected.

It is working beautifully now. I am not suggesting that the way to get this additional job authorized is to neglect us for a while.

Mr. DUNPHY. You know we would not do that. I would just say, however, that another aspect of his duties would concern our central equipment here. One of the things that we are thinking about and the telephone company is thinking about is the switching equipment which is physically located here in this building.

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE TELEPHONE SERVICE

Now this is of joint concern with the House of Representatives. But our terminal liability on this equipment was at one time half a million dollars.

That has expired. We are in a position now where we can talk to the telephone company in terms of relocating and updating this equipment, at no cost to us.

We need someone to advise us on this aspect of it and to work along with the telephone company on it.

Senator PROXMIRE. In this way it might be conceivable that this kind of expert might save his salary.

Mr. DUNPHY. I don't think there is any question about that.

Senator PROXMIRE. If he doesn't, I don't think you can justify this position.

Mr. DUNPHY. I don't think there is any question about it.

Senator MONRONEY. Both the service for the Senate and the House come off the switchboard, does it not?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, it does.

IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE FOR SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. This man would work on the Senate side trying to improve our service—

Mr. DUNPHY. He would have to maintain a liaison on the House side.

Senator MONRONEY. The House has given no indication that they anticipate putting a man on.

Mr. DUNPHY. They have a similar individual to advise the Clerk of the House.

Senator MONRONEY. How long have they had him?

Mr. DUNPHY. I think a couple of years.

Senator MONRONEY. They have a larger problem than we have with 435 Members.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, they do.

Senator MONRONEY. And the New Rayburn Office Building.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, they do.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARY OF OFFSET OPERATOR

Senator MONRONEY. On another matter, you wrote us your letter of June 15. Do you want to read that to the committee, please?

Mr. DUNPHY (reading):

As your Subcommittee considers the Legislative Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967, I would like to invite your attention to an inequity which exists in a position in our Service Department.

We have one position titled Offset Operator at \$2,340 base and \$6,548.35 gross, while all other Offset Operator positions carry a \$2,700 base and \$7,493.74 gross.

At the time the above-mentioned position was established, it was contemplated we would utilize it to train an operator who had but limited prior experience. The present incumbent is an operator with five years experience on our offset equipment.

In view of this, I would request that your subcommittee adjust the salary of this one position to conform to the others carrying the same title and duties. Since the new position would be in lieu of an existing position, the net increase would be \$945.39 per annum.

This individual has been in this position for 5 years at the lower rate which was established more or less as a training position.

He now has the same level of competence as our other operators.

We feel he should receive the same compensation.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions on that?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any questions, Senator Williams?

Senator WILLIAMS. No.

Senator MONRONEY. This letter on this offset matter will be placed in the record.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1966.

Hon. A.S. MIKE MONRONEY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.
Chairman, Subcommittee, Legislative Branch Appropriation,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: AS your Subcommittee considers the Legislative Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1967, I would like to invite your attention to an inequity which exists in a position in our Service Department. We have one position titled Offset Operator at \$2,340.00 base and \$6,548.35 gross, while all other Offset Operator positions carry a \$2,700.00 base and \$7,493.74 gross.

At the time the above-mentioned position was established, it was contemplated we would utilize it to train an operator who had but limited prior experience. The present incumbent is an operator with five years experience on our offset equipment. In view of this, I would request that your Subcommittee adjust the salary of this one position to conform to the others carrying the same title and duties. Since the new position would be in lieu of an existing position, the net increase would be \$945.39 per annum.

If your Subcommittee desires further information with respect to this request, I will be prepared to discuss it at your convenience.

With kind regards,
Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms.

POLICE MATTER

Senator MONRONEY. You have another matter with reference to the police.

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, I do. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a couple of brief remarks.

And then with your permission I will have the Chief testify on that matter.

Senator MONRONEY. Before we start on this, Senator Williams is here. He is very much interested in the matters of the stationery allowance.

In order to save his time I would ask if you would step aside and we will be glad to get Mr. Brenkworth to come forward and he will tell us about that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. We welcome you to the committee, Mr. Brenkworth.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The question was raised regarding the background of the stationery allowance. Quite a bit of research was done.

Senator MONRONEY. This is as a result of the provision in the bill of last year the committee spent time looking up the background and history and reasons for the stationery allowance and the commutation in the bill which Senator Williams was seeking to eliminate.

LIMITATION BACKGROUND

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. It must be understood first that a great deal of the reasons for enactments in the past years are obscured by time. Legislative intent is impossible to determine in some of these cases.

PROCUREMENT OF STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS BY SECRETARY OF SENATE THROUGH
1860

Going back to the beginning of the First Congress, the expenditure records and the appropriation records, which are our basis for the facts in trying to establish what was the situation and how this progressed to the current situation, would indicate that from the first Congress through 1860 the Secretary of the Senate procured stationery and newspapers directly and furnished them to Senators upon their request.

There were no allowances, there were no limitations imposed. There is no record to indicate either an allowance or limitation.

1860 RESOLUTION TO REIMBURSE SENATORS FOR NEWSPAPERS PURCHASED BY THEM

In 1860 there is a record of a resolution being enacted which permitted Senators to be reimbursed for newspapers that they purchased. This is a direct reimbursement to the Senators themselves as opposed to the Secretary paying for them to the newspaper company.

We could not find the resolution, itself, but we do find in the expenditure records references to this resolution and payments made based on this resolution.

1868 DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

In 1868 there was a deficiency appropriation act which contained a deficiency appropriation for stationery for Members of the House, not the Senate, but the House.

In this appropriation act there was contained a provision which reads as follows:

Provided that from and after the third day of March 1868 no Senator or Representative shall receive any newspapers, except the Congressional Globe,

or stationery or commutation therefor, exceeding \$125 for any one Session of Congress.

2 U.S.C. 41 ANNOTATION

Now, this proviso is a basis, appears to be the basis from the codifier's annotation, for 2 U.S.C. 41 which reads that "no member or delegate is entitled to any allowance for newspapers".

It is also the basis for the commutation that we have been making since.

Looking at this language it does not appear that this authorizes an allowance. It merely specifies a limitation. It would also appear that this is not a prohibition since it says that no allowance other than this \$125 may be made—it is a limitation, rather than a prohibition. As stated in 1868, and if we look at this alone it would not bear out, in my opinion and it is an opinion, that the prohibition can be attributed solely to this enactment.

CONTINUED APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS

As time passes, we find that the appropriations themselves continue to provide funds for stationery and newspapers, bearing out that the limitation was to cover both items and on a continuing basis and that there was to be just one amount available to each Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. Was the stationery room paying the money for the newspapers which the Member subscribed to in commutation of the stationery allowance?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The records indicate that the stationery was provided. We have vouchers showing the fixed amount, \$125, for stationery furnished in kind, so much, for newspapers furnished, so much, balance in commutation to the Senator.

1913 DELETION OF THE WORDS "AND NEWSPAPERS"

In fiscal year 1913 where the appropriations previously had read "for stationery and newspapers," we find the words "and newspapers" deleted, making the appropriation available for stationery only.

It seems to me, and once again this is my opinion, that the 1868 proviso and the action in deleting the newspapers from the appropriation combined tends to the conclusion that an allowance for newspapers is prohibited.

The Rules Committee came to this conclusion when in 1951 Senator Hayden addressed a letter to all Senators saying newspapers were prohibited by this law and that the procedure of furnishing Senators newspapers by the Secretary of the Senate was to be discontinued.

Since 1913 we have had stationery, solely stationery, on a commutation basis and no allowance for newspapers.

Senator MONRONEY. Was this commutation understood that if the Member wanted to spend it for newspapers it was permissible after he received it?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is silent, Senator. There is no way of making that determination. At the present time, the appropriation is available for purchases from the stationery room and at the end of the fiscal year any amount that has not been utilized for stationery is available as a

commutation. The payment is made unless the Senator waives the entitlement, in which case it is withdrawn and deposited in the Treasury.

FORMER ACCUMULATION FOR RESERVE

Senator MONRONEY. Formerly this amount was allowed to accumulate if the Member desired to do so so that he would have it in the years that he used more stationery, his requirements were greater, he would have a reserve built up from previous years.

Is that correct?

CREATION OF REVOLVING FUND AND INTERNAL REVENUE RULING

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. The Rules Committee, when the revolving fund was created, changed this procedure, no longer permitting Senators to carry over from one fiscal year to another.

There is a method that can be used for this purpose, by withdrawing it and establishing a cash account for the purchase of stationery during the balance of the calendar year.

One of the reasons this was done was the Internal Revenue ruling that this was taxable income, constructively received.

Senator MONRONEY. Whether withdrawn or not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Whether withdrawn or not. So, continuing, it created a problem. I believe the House does allow them to continue. I believe the House also permits them to draw it at the beginning of the period for which it is available.

This is not true in the Senate.

1965 FUNDING

Senator MONRONEY. You say that some of it is returned to you? What is the total allowance and what has been disbursed for stationery and what amount has been subject to commutation?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. In fiscal year 1965 the total amount appropriated for stationery for Senators was \$242,400; \$172,151 of this was furnished in kind; \$40 of this amount was not allowed since there were vacancies in terms; \$7,951 was waived, various amounts waived by individual Senators.

The amount of \$62,256 was commuted. This is the last fiscal year for which figures are available; 1966 is not yet completed.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have an estimate on the use of the stationery allowance for the current year?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; not presently.

STATIONERY COST AND USE INCREASES

Senator MONRONEY. The expense of the stationery is higher and probably the use of stationery is higher, so the stationery allowance will remain the same and the use will represent an increase.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It should. Actually, the increase from 1964 to 1965, which is the only comparable figures we have, shows the amount to be about the same.

In 1964 it was \$171,700. In 1965, \$172,100.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is because 1964 was an election year and 1965 was not. Over the years there has been an increase in the use of stationery. I should think you would have an increase in election years and then maybe a stability the following year. Then an increase again.

Mr. BRENKORTH. That is true.

Senator MONRONEY. I take it the use of stationery varies considerably. Some Members like personally printed stationery with their names alone showing on the stationery. Others accept the committee stationery type.

Mr. BRENKORTH. Yes, Senator. Actually, of the total number of Senators involved in fiscal year 1965, and there were 112, more than 100, because we had Senators going out of office and others coming in, 30 of them fully expended, 13 had balances of less than \$200, 11 had balances ranging from \$200 to \$500.

There were 22 with balances ranging from \$500 to \$1,000. And 36 with balances in excess of \$1,000.

There were also 20 Senators who ran out of allowance and had to establish supplementary cash accounts in order to meet their stationery needs.

OPERATIONAL VARIANCES OF SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. So the thing varies a great deal, of course, by the size of the State the Senators represent?

Mr. BRENKORTH. And by the Senator, himself. I don't think you can establish a pattern for 100 Senators. Each of them will operate in his own way. You will find a great variance in operation and amounts of expenditures.

Senator MONRONEY. You say 30 fully expended their allowance and some 20 had to establish a cash account because they overexpended, is that correct?

Mr. BRENKORTH. Not overexpended because they can't do that. Once they completely expend—

Senator MONRONEY. In addition to the 30 you mentioned?

Mr. BRENKORTH. This would be of the 30.

Senator MONRONEY. Some of them I imagine buy heavy at the end of the year to refill their inventory of stationery.

Mr. BRENKORTH. I presume so. We usually have a higher volume of sale in June. We also have a high volume of sale in December.

FUNDS WAIVED BY SENATORS

Senator MONRONEY. Did you check back on those as to the Senator's use of the commutation through the years?

Mr. BRENKORTH. Use of the commutation?

Senator MONRONEY. I mean how many claimed it?

Mr. BRENKORTH. The past 6 years—6 fiscal years—from 1960 up through 1965, not by number of Senators but the amounts waived.

In 1960, \$1,277; 1961, \$2,196; in 1962, \$4,042; in 1963, \$4,108; 1964, \$6,305; 1965, \$7,951.

In fiscal years 1964 and 1965 the allowance was \$2,400 where previously it was \$1,800 which would have some bearing on that.

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF DELAWARE****INTERNAL REVENUE RULING THAT UNUSED ALLOWANCE IS TAXABLE**

Senator MONRONEY. Senator Williams, you have been interested in this. Do you have any questions?

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I raised this point, as you know, some time ago. It developed from notice that I received, frankly, from the Treasury Department. Mr. Brenkworth knows I had not used all the stationery allowance. Each year that I had not used it it stayed there.

**COMPTROLLER GENERAL RULING THAT SENATORS NOT REQUIRED TO
WITHDRAW UNUSED ALLOWANCE**

I never heard of such a thing as having to draw on an expense account that I didn't need. The Treasury Department ruled it was taxable to the individual since he could draw it. I took the position that the Government very properly should furnish the necessary stationery and expenses to run an office, but I should not have any left over to put in my pocket; that is not as a supplemental income. I objected to their decision and Mr. Brenkworth knows that the Comptroller General sustained my objection that you would not have to take it. So it was left.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean it was left on deposit?

NONSATISFACTION OF STATE TAX BY WITHDRAWAL AND REDEPOSIT

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. It reverted to the Treasury Department. I never used it. They took the position, first, that I would have to draw it and then if I wanted to avoid the taxes I could turn it over to the Treasury Department. I pointed out that if I did that and put it on my tax returns and then returned it to the Treasury that would take care of the Federal income tax but in the State of Delaware, the U.S. Treasury was not recognized as a charitable organization so I would still have to pay the State income tax on that.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE REVERSAL

I thought the whole procedure was ridiculous because this was an expense account and we are not supposed to chisel on our expense account and have a profit left over. The procedure now is that each year I have been writing a letter, after getting the Treasury Department convinced that they could use the money, each year write a letter that I do not need the full stationery allowance. I must write the letter and get it in to Mr. Brenkworth by June 15. If you forget to write that letter on that date, then you have an accrued balance over there to your account that is taxable income. Any part of this allowance not needed ought to just automatically stay in the Treasury, unless we as Members of the Senate can certify it as being spent for the legitimate operations of our office. I think our statements should be affirmative. If I buy stationery at another place and want to be reimbursed I should have to sign affirmatively a voucher stating that it is being used for the expenses of stationery for my office. I don't see why we have to take affirmative action to keep us from taking something that we don't need.

NONACCRUAL OF PROFITS

The Senate has adopted a rule here where this amount can only accrue for the one year. So we are faced with a decision each year. I don't know, I would not want to mention the name but I was advised recently one Member of the House passed away. Much to the widow's surprise and everybody else's, he had some \$30,000 in a check coming from unexpended stationery allowance accrued over the life of his service. I am sure that this Member, knowing him as I did, had no more idea of that than you or I. Certainly it did not belong to him or his estate. Conceivably, if I as a Member of the Senate have a couple of thousand dollars left over and happen to die right at that particular time, it is paid to my estate because my wife cannot release it. I just don't see why a Member of the Senate under any circumstances or a Member of the Congress should have any profit accruing to him as a result of his stationery allowance.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

I agree fully that the stationery allowance—and I have never opposed raising it from \$1,800 to \$2,400—should be adequate to take care of the requirements a Member of Congress, whatever is necessary to discharge the official duties of his office.

I think that the Government should pay it. I am not suggesting he should have to pay it out of his own pocket. I support whatever is necessary to defray the normal expense of maintaining his office, but to the extent that there is any left over I think it should automatically revert to the Treasury Department. It should be handled in the same manner in which our calculation for Western Union or telephone allowances. Now we are allowed so much for Western Union. If we don't use it, it is just canceled out at the end of the year.

STATIONERY ROOM CREDIT AND END-YEAR COMPUTATION

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask, how difficult would it be if you permitted more flexibility here? In other words, if you enabled a Member to use his excess stationery allowance for telephones and telegrams?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator—

Senator PROXMIRE. I know it would be complicated for you.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Apparently from the debate on the floor when Senator Williams raised the question last year, this is apparently what has been happening with this money, that Senators are using it to cover a number of their different types of expenses.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am sure they are. I am wondering if it could be done in such a way that it can be credited to their account and they make the calls to their office.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The stationery allowance is credited at the stationery room to provide stationery. It should be available for stationery for the entire year. At the end of the year the account should be closed. The law says at the end of the year we should commute it and the Senator should be entitled to payment. If the Senator does not want it he, of course, waives it. This goes back to the Internal Revenue ruling that this was an amount constructively received and taxable, whether or not withdrawn, unless entitlement is waived.

POSSIBLE DEFRAYMENT OF EXCESSIVE TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS

Senator PROXMIRE. If the Senator goes over his telephone bill, say he has a couple hundred dollars accumulated in the stationery account and he goes \$200 over in his telephone account, which he would have to pay out of his pocket, would it be very difficult to permit that to wash out if he had \$200 left in his stationery account?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Not if it were provided on a basis that the individuals responsible for making the telephone calls determined that this was an amount that they could not pay under the telephone allowance, and were to put through a bill against the stationery allowance. But this is not dealing with the commutation.

Senator PROXMIRE. I wanted to see if there was a compromise opportunity here.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. Could that not better be handled in the telephone allowance? We already have an allowance for telephones. It is paid by the Government direct to the telephone company. We never see the money. If we don't use it, it just isn't paid, it does not accrue to a Member. The same is true with Western Union. The same thing is true with respect to the other allowances.

Senator PROXMIRE. I see your point. I think it is a good point. I was just suggesting a compromise.

SUGGESTED AUTOMATIC REVERSIONS OF FUNDS TO TREASURY

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am not questioning the propriety of the Government underwriting the expenses of a Member of the Congress operating his office. That includes his legitimate official telephones and Western Union and stationery.

I don't question that for a moment. However, to the extent that there is any left over in each category it reverts back to the Federal Treasury in every instance except stationery. Prior to bringing this out in open discussion about 6 to 8 years ago we all know that there were instances where tires, and other items that were completely non-related to the conduct of a senatorial or congressional office were being charged to the stationery store. This was discussed publicly and this is a reflection on all of us if we didn't correct that. I understand it has been stopped but still under the present setup if I have a thousand dollars left over at the end of the year and do not write Mr. Brenkworth a letter repudiating the refund he is obligated to send it to me. I can take the thousand dollars, put it in my pocket, I can take a trip to Florida or pay the difference on a car or do whatever I please with it. That is wrong. It is additional salary. I think this is the only expense account that I know of in a Senator's office that can accrue to him directly when it is not expended.

I have suggested before that we change the formula from the affirmative action being required whereby a Member must write Mr. Brenkworth that we do not want this money, to a situation where it will automatically go back to the Federal Government at the end of the fiscal year, whatever has not been expended in my account, your account or what it is, unless I have certified a voucher and filed it that I have spent this money for the purchase and have vouchers recognizing that fact.

INTERNAL REVENUE RULING OF CONSTRUCTIVE RECEIPT

Mr. BRENK WORTH. I don't want to differ with you on the point, but I think the waiver proposition was entered into as a result of the controversy between the Internal Revenue Service and yourself and the General Accounting Office on that one point. If you recall, originally you wrote me a letter and said, "I don't want my commutation."

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. Of course we had no revolving fund then. It was fiscal year accounts. The fiscal accounts washed out. Internal Revenue took the stand this was constructively received. Whether or not you withdrew it you had to pay taxes on it for the year in which it was due.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right. One day that my letter telling you I didn't need it was a day late.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. That is correct.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. Therefore, they said the money was mine, take it.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. That is right.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I didn't think our Federal Government had so much money that it had such a surplus that they were insisting that I take the money when I had not needed, had no use for it in the office.

The only purpose of taking it would be to stick it in my pocket. It would be chiseling on my expense account.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL RULING OF 2-YEAR FUNDS AVAILABILITY PRIOR TO REVERSION TO TREASURY

Mr. BRENK WORTH. To go further, Senator, at that point you brought forward the General Accounting Office ruling to the effect that this money, while it did remain and was available to you for 2 fiscal years after the date on which it became due, that is the close of the second fiscal year following that year, when it did go back to the Treasury, subject to a claim, was transferred into the Treasury and therefore it was not income to you.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right. The General Accounting Office ruled differently from the Treasury. They ruled if I had not used this allowance for the purpose for which it had been approved and had no intention of needing it, not only did I not have to take the money but I did not have a right to take it. They ruled the Treasury Department could not give it to me under those circumstances wherein I insisted I didn't need the money, and didn't need it for that purpose.

ENTITLEMENT WAIVER

Mr. BRENK WORTH. The Treasury reconsidered in this respect. They didn't change the application of constructive receipt on the commutation. They merely said if you took a negative action waiving entitlement to this amount within a reasonable time, and at that point, in order to conclude the entire matter, I gave them personal assurance that, when the vouchers went out, I would keep after those vouchers and try to get them all in so that it would be cleared up in about a month, that under those circumstances they would not consider it income.

What you are doing is waiving an entitlement.

WAIVER BY LAW

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right. I think we can waive that entitlement by law just the same as you can waive entitlement by law to all other expense accounts. If there is any remaining in any allowance for my office or any other office, that has not been used or is not needed to defray expenses, I think it automatically should revert to the Treasury like all the other accounts. That still would not preclude any one who had used this money or needed it from claiming it.

Let us be affirmative when we claim the money and not have to be affirmative to get rid of it and worry whether we get rid of it on a certain date, suppose you happen to be out of town on that date and come back and you find somebody is trying to give you a thousand dollars that doesn't belong to you. I didn't come down here to chisel on my expense account. In our Finance Committee we hear an awful lot about industry having to account for every dime it spends on its expense accounts. I think Congress should abide by the same rule. There is no other agency of the Government, no other division of the Government that I know of that could even take this money similar to the way I could under the present system without certifying it was being spent.

PROCEDURE—REQUIREMENT FOR SENATORS TO SIGN COMMUTATION VOUCHER OR WAIVER LETTER

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is a matter of procedure, the way it operates presently, as you know, you receive the voucher and this payment is not made until you sign the commutation voucher and it is returned to my office. If you do not return it no payment will be made. You could not come back and find a thousand dollar check there until you sign the voucher. If you sign the waiver letter instead of the voucher, that completes it. What I do then is withdraw the money from the revolving fund and return it to the Treasury.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is true. If I fail to sign that waiver on time the Treasury Department declares it as accrued receipts, which is a ridiculous situation.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think they perhaps might give you as long as—and I can't speak for the Internal Revenue Service—as long as the close of the calendar year for which you are going to file that return. If the waiver is not in by then I think they would hold it was constructively received.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I just raise the question of the propriety of any Member of accepting it when it is not used to defray the expenses of his own office.

1965 FLOOR DEBATE—STATIONERY FOR STATE OFFICES AND RADIO TAPES

Senator MONRONEY. Senator, remember during the debate last year the question was raised about the uses of it back in your home State where you went back for several months and would it be a proper charge against the stationery reimbursement. Also some Members pointed out that they communicated not so much by letter, newsletter or monthly publications as some Senators used but they communicated by radio tape. They were anxious to know if that could be considered as a part of their stationery usage. I was wondering what the Senator felt about the arguments that were made on the floor last

year regarding these communication matters that were within the framework, certainly if they are stationery procured outside the stationery room, or even the radio tapes which I believe you discussed in the debate.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. It is my understanding that the stationery that is used for a Senator's office back home, if it is purchased there can be recovered on a voucher. Certainly if it is not, I think it should be because, again, that is part of the administration cost of his office.

TAPES PRIMARILY FOR REELECTION

I would question whether we want to extend the allowance on the tapes and television. After all, let us face it, that is primarily a reelection expense that we are taking. Whether the Senate wants to go into the field of financing that additional expense is a question not at all related to this point here.

I would question whether you would find that tapes should be included under here. As Mr. Brenkworth points out, this law goes back to 1868. I don't think they were discussing tapes and television at that time. If that is going to be done it would take an entirely new law. It is not at all related to the question we have here. Stationery allowance purchases for the maintenance of an office back home now are allowed under the existing setup. I don't have an office in the State but if I had one I would not hesitate a bit buying stationery and taking it on over. If it is not now covered I think it should be.

AUTOMATIC REVERSION

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I raise one point.

As I said before, we cannot pin it down as factual since the passage of time has obscured the intent or the reasons why even some of these pieces of legislation were introduced or why certain changes were made. I do believe that it is possible to come to a conclusion that the commutation was inserted for a reason, the reason being that they were dissatisfied with the kind of stationery that was available to them at the stationery room, or the prices that were being charged or whether or not they could buy certain types of stationery, that he had an inferior product or he did not carry the stationery he wanted. So they inserted the commutation so he could buy what he wanted and be reimbursed for it.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I don't see that that enters into it at all. If I buy the stationery at a stationery store downtown even today, spending a hundred dollars, I can draw that hundred dollars. But why should I have to draw a thousand dollars to get the hundred dollars. Let the Member draw on his account by signing a voucher, that he spent \$98 or \$198 for stationery at such and such a store—sign his name and certify the voucher. I draw whatever I spend. I am not trying to say that the Member should not be reimbursed for what he has spent. But what he has not spent I don't think he has a right to draw. It would be easier for your job if at the end of each year you could reimburse me only for what I had claimed but what I had not claimed automatically would revert to the Treasury. Every other agency handling allowances for Congress does it this way.

Senator MONRONEY. It would be easy to return it if you just notify him you are not going to claim commutation.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is right. But if you happen to be out of town on that date then you have complications. I am not concerned that the Treasury is going to assess me, to be frank with you, if I do not take it because I think it is so ridiculous that any court would throw it out.

As I told them the last time I flatly refused to include the amounts on my return since I was not going to take it. This is the question here of whether we have the law affirmative to draw it or whether we have to take affirmative action to keep from drawing it.

CHANGING OF LANGUAGE IN PRESENT LAW

Mr. BRENKWORTH. As it stands presently, the law says you are entitled to the stationery or commutation. This is \$2,400. If you draw \$2,000 in stationery the \$400 is commuted. It is one sum, \$400. I think perhaps what you may be suggesting and let me say first that I am not speaking here from the difficulties of my office, we can do whatever the Senate wants done. When the Senate decides what it wants done we will do exactly that.

The difficulty encountered by my office is not material, believe me, Senator. If I may speak to the point you made, instead of permitting the commutation of the entire amount, to change the language and provide at the end of the fiscal year the Senator may submit a bill for any stationery he has purchased during that full fiscal year and be reimbursed in that amount and that the balance will be what—he may commute it then or he may receive no further commutation?

STATIONERY REIMBURSEMENT WITHOUT COMMUTATION

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. The balance should automatically revert to the Treasury.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. What you have here instead of a stationery or commutation is stationery reimbursement and no commutation.

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. Let's make whatever change is necessary. Whatever expenses the man has in the legitimate expense of his office, in Oklahoma or Delaware or wherever it may be, he should have a chance to sign a voucher and get reimbursed for it. To the extent that there is any left over let it automatically revert to the Treasury but let this be automatic.

Let's adopt whatever language is necessary to provide that and it would solve the problem.

NONINCLUSION OF OTHER ITEMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator, would you include in this area reimbursement items other than stationery?

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. No, not here because I think you are dealing with an entirely different question. If the Senate wants to include other items as expenses that is something that it would have to consider in the normal process of new legislation the same as it did for telephones, Western Union, and so forth. Even if you did you still would have the same problem we are speaking of now. Reimbursing only for that which is spent under the account upon the submission of vouchers. If at the end of the year he has not submitted vouchers then let the unspent automatically revert to the Treasury through no action on the part of the Member.

WESTERN UNION AND TELEPHONE ALLOWANCES

It takes no action on my part to waive the Western Union allowance or telephone allowance. It reverts to the Treasury. They only pay that which I have certified was spent.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. You understand the need for the waiver is brought about by the Internal Revenue ruling, "constructively received."

Senator WILLIAMS of Delaware. I appreciate that.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Senator. Thank you, Mr. Brenkworth.

CAPITOL POLICE

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT G. DUNPHY, SERGEANT AT ARMS, AND
JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

PROFESSIONALIZING OF POLICE FORCE

Senator MONRONEY. We have the captain of the police to testify and I think we ought to hear him before we recess for lunch. I think we should notify the other members who spoke on the floor.

Mr. SCOTT. The members were invited here this morning.

Senator MONRONEY. Were there any statements by the Senators submitted for the record? The Chair hears none.

We are glad to hear testimony on the matter of the Capitol Police force.

Mr. DUNPHY. Senator, may I just say a word by way of introduction of the Chief on this problem and ask him to give us the details of the proposal. This concerns the Capitol Police and particularly the Senate side.

ESTABLISHED TRAINING PROGRAMS AND EQUIPPING OF EVENING FORCE WITH RADIOS

I would just like to say that this year we established a school for our policemen, a training program, modest as it is, and the Chief will describe it.

We have also sent our officials, or some of them, to the Metropolitan Police Academy. We have equipped our outside men in the evening hours with personal radios by which they can communicate with the guard rooms and the squad cars.

EVENING PATROL OF GROUNDS BY METROPOLITAN POLICE

The Capitol Police Board, as you know, in connection with the evening hours, got an additional 10 Metropolitan Police men to patrol our grounds. At that time the Metropolitan Police brought our attention to the difficulty they were having in supplying us with men in connection with their needs throughout the city and we are aware of them.

The President of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia has written the Vice President and the Speaker of the House a letter asking that as soon as it is possible for us to return this detail we do so, and we plan to. The summer hours, as you know, just extend until Labor Day.

(The letter follows:)

APRIL 15, 1966.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Police Chief John B. Layton has brought to my attention a letter he received from Mr. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Chairman, Capitol Police Board, dated April 11, 1966, in which Mr. Johnson requests ten Metropolitan Police Privates to be detailed to the United States Capitol in connection with the opening of the House side of the Capitol Building until 10:00 p.m. each evening. This request was made pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 89-90 and the effective date of the detail was set for April 18, 1966.

In this connection, I feel I must call to your attention the serious crime situation in the District of Columbia as a result of which representations have been made to the Committees on the District of Columbia and the Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate. These presentations resulted in an authorization to work Metropolitan policemen on one of their assigned days off to provide a Tactical Force to combat and reduce street crime particularly in the areas and at hours of high crime incidence. Such hours happen to be in the evening during which the above referred to assignment of Metropolitan policemen would also be required.

I would also call attention to the frequent demonstrations which have taken place in recent times. We know others are scheduled in the future which will impose an additional drain on the manpower of the Metropolitan Police Department, requiring overtime work as well as the cancelling of "days off" in order to provide men needed to back up the Capitol Police Force, the White House Police Force, and to provide protection in adjacent city areas.

While current conditions are responsible for these unusual demands on the Metropolitan Police Force, the Police Department is experiencing a great deal of difficulty in recruiting men to fill present vacancies which currently number two hundred and four. It has even been necessary to work men on assigned days off in order to provide the effective strength authorized. Unusual efforts have been made since January of 1965 and are continuing in an effort to overcome our problems in recruitment. However, with separations from the Force, including retirements and resignations (averaging at least twenty per month), it has been difficult to gain ground in this area. For instance, in 1965, 279 men were appointed and 277 separated for a net gain of 2 men for that entire year; in 1966 to date, the situation has not improved, 73 have been appointed and 88 separated for a loss of 15 men.

To provide the size detail of Metropolitan policemen suggested for keeping the Capitol Building open on a seven day week basis, making allowance for annual and sick leave, will require 15 men which I am sure you can readily understand would be an additional drain on our manpower which we can ill-afford on a continuing basis at this time.

In conclusion, it is evident that the Metropolitan Police Department is facing a serious manpower shortage; its recruitment program which has been stepped up considerably has failed to keep pace with its separations, and yet there is a definite need for additional police protection at the United States Capitol Building which demands immediate attention. Therefore, it is hoped that the additional detail requested by the Capitol Police Board will be released as soon as that Board is able to recruit men to meet its needs. Your cooperation in that direction will be sincerely appreciated.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

WALTER N. TOBRINER,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DIFFICULTY OF STAFFING FORCE WITH STUDENTS WILLING TO PERFORM NECESSARY WORK

Mr. DUNPHY. The Chief's proposal, Senator, will concern a matter which you have discussed at hearings prior to this time. That is, the professionalizing, in some manner, of the Capitol Police force. You will also recall that my predecessor made recommendations to your

Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress along these same lines. What it really boils down to is that we have difficulty adequately staffing this force with men willing to work 6 days a week, 8 hours a day, and attend school as some of them do. I understand the House has taken some action in their House Administration Committee with a view toward professionalizing the police force on their side and at the same time to increase its manpower.

I think that the proposal that the Chief has for us this morning has considerable merit. I have studied it with him. It has my endorsement as Sergeant at Arms and as a member of the Capitol Police Board.

I would like to introduce at this time James Powell, the Chief of the Capitol Police, who will testify in detail on this matter.

PROTECTION OF VISITORS AND EMPLOYEES

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Dunphy.

We are happy to have you, Chief Powell, to give us advice on how to make our police detachment on the Hill more successful in maintaining security for the thousands of visitors who come to Washington to see the Capitol. We like to see that they are secure on the grounds, and the problem of protecting workers and the many clerks who also work up here is one I think that requires better than the casual treatment that we sometimes have given it in the past.

I am glad to see you tending toward a professional force.

HOUSE SURVEY AND RESOLUTION FOR ADDITIONAL QUALIFIED POLICEMEN

Chief POWELL. Thank you, sir.

If it might be proper, as a result of an incident back in January on the House side, I was requested to make a survey on that side regarding the personnel. As a result of a conservative survey, a resolution has been introduced over there to provide for an additional number of men, possibly 72, with the provision that these men be employed based on their qualifications.

SENATE SURVEY AND REQUIREMENT FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS

We have made a similar survey on the Senate side. Bearing in mind that we have to combine the two sides and coordinate the efforts to provide appropriate security. As a result, we feel that we need, conservatively, 156 privates.

Senator MONRONEY. A letter addressed to the Sergeant at Arms by Chief Powell under date of June 15, 1966, respecting the employment of these privates will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1966.

HON. ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNPHY: A recent survey of the requirements for Capitol Police Officers of the Senate reveals that a minimum of 156 privates is necessary in order to provide security for the two Senate Office Buildings, the Senate side of the Capitol and the approximately 100 acres of grounds including the several parking lots.

At present the authorization provides for only 117 privates on the Senate side of the Capitol. We therefore need an additional 39 privates for the Senate side.

There is also a need for one additional lieutenant and one additional sergeant in order to provide appropriate supervision. At present there are times when a private must act as sergeant and in some instances be in charge of a tour of duty, which is not recommended as good practice.

It might be of interest to take a closer look at the funds appropriated for reimbursement to the Metropolitan Police Department for personnel assigned to the Capitol.

Originally the Congress provided funds for a total of 24 privates and 1 sergeant to be used 7 days per week in connection with keeping the building open. Due to the shortage of Metropolitan Police Officers available, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police has been able to furnish only 10 men 7 days per week, each working @ 1½ times rate of pay on his day off (equivalent to salaries of 15 men).

Approximately \$100,000.00 of the appropriated funds will not be used for the Metropolitan Police detail under present operational procedure. Some of this fund could be converted for use in connection with this proposal.

If it would meet with the approval of the Senate to permit the hiring of these privates upon certification by the Chief of the Capitol Police and with the final approval of the Senate Sergeant At Arms it is felt that these positions could be filled with qualified persons who could be thoroughly trained for service on the Capitol Police Force.

It would be preferred that these men be required to have at least 1 year of police experience or the equivalent thereof in addition to the physical and character requirements compatible with that for the efficient operation of the force.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

Senator MONRONEY. That is for both sides?

Chief POWELL. That is just for the Senate side. The Senate now has 117. We feel this is still a very conservative estimate in our request for these additional officers. Actually, no consideration has been taken for leave. It still would have been conservative, I believe, if we had provided for leave. But realizing that we cannot recruit these men immediately if approval should be granted for the request we make—

DISPERSALS ON THREE-SHIFT BASIS

Senator MONRONEY. Would these 156 be on a 3-shift basis?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; they would be divided between the two Senate office buildings, the grounds, and the Capitol, itself, in three shifts. Actually, when they are dispersed in that manner it does not really provide too many men.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DETAIL

As Mr. Dunphy pointed out, the Metropolitan Police detail at present that we have for keeping the buildings open is reduced to a very minimum due to the fact that they have their problems in the city with various demands. At the present time the 10 men that we are using are working on their days off voluntarily at a rate of time and a half which provides us with this limited manpower. However, it is not really satisfactory to the extent that every day we have a different 10 men for this particular detail. We do have another 10 men, a patrol which is composed of regularly assigned men and, of course, we use those men to blend with the additional men.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the 10 regularly assigned and the 10 you get on their off day?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. They are all metropolitan men.

Senator MONRONEY. Twenty on the Senate side?

FORCE EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

Chief POWELL. No, sir; that is 20 altogether. House and Senate. We would hope, if we could get the approval of the Senate to permit the employment of these additional men, that we could continue to improve our training program. Moreover, by associating the men that we employed with the trained metropolitan officers that we now have, we believe we could greatly improve the efficiency of our force.

Senator MONRONEY. That would be the 117 that you have on the Senate side?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Most of these 117 are students?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Mostly very young?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE CONSIDERATIONS ON FORCE PROFESSIONALISM

Senator MONRONEY. There has been a great deal of discussion in the reorganization committee on trying to move toward professionalism of the police force. Perhaps some jobs for trainees remaining for traffic or other work, but for the law enforcement section they want to move to the professional men even at the request of getting the FBI or the District police or someone to recruit from the several States men and put them through their academy.

What would you say to that?

RECRUITING DIFFICULTY AND MIX OF PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL FORCE

Chief POWELL. Senator, actually the Metropolitan Police Department itself and all other large cities seem to be having such a terrific recruiting problem that I am not sure that the proper personnel can be recruited strictly on a professional basis. I believe that there is room for a little of both. The students actually in many ways perform the duties satisfactorily. Usually they have a fairly good background.

Senator MONRONEY. Don't you have a big turnover, though?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; we do have a good-sized turnover. I think that we definitely need some professional men.

Senator MONRONEY. You should move to a greater proportion, don't you feel, of professional men?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator MONRONEY. If you can get them.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

POLICING OF CAPITOL AT NIGHT

Senator MONRONEY. We have provided, Senator Saltonstall and myself, in the law for men to be on duty so that the Capitol could remain open until 10 o'clock at night. We almost had to delay keeping the building open because of the scarcity of trained professional police.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How many did you finally wind up with?

Chief POWELL. We finally took 10 from Chief Layton. That is the 10 I referred to who are working on their days off, new men each day.

Senator MONRONEY. They supplement the 10 regulars that we have had for some time?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. Our normal coverage at this time—of course, the building is not open from one end to the other. The Senate and House wings are not open after 6 o'clock.

Senator MONRONEY. Just the central part.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You feel you are maintaining security all right there?

Chief POWELL. It is not exactly what we would like it to be but so far we have been getting by with the security.

CAPITOL HILL CRIME DECREASE

Senator MONRONEY. You are detailed up here from the Metropolitan Police?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator MONRONEY. It seems that, since you have had more Metropolitan Police detailed to Capitol Hill, the crime situation has been decreasing.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. We have increased our grounds patrol and we have some radios at present. We are attempting to provide men in the parks and on the grounds with walkie-talkies in order to provide better communications and better security.

POSSIBLE RECRUITMENT OF RETIRED MILITARY POLICE

Senator MONRONEY. What would the opportunity be to recruit more professional men from military police as they receive discharge from the service? Have you made contact with the military bases here?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; we have done that and we have found that we have a source of supply there. We have a few men on the force from there at present.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you consider them professional police or do they need to go through training?

Chief POWELL. Some of these men who have served as military police have also attended the Metropolitan Police Academy.

Senator MONRONEY. They have?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. We find that they are easy to train with the experience that they already have. Of course the Capitol has problems that no other police department is confronted with, but then we still feel that we can successfully train these men to the various problems with which they will be confronted with at the Capitol.

CAPITOL AND METROPOLITAN POLICE SALARY DISCREPANCIES

Senator MONRONEY. I believe you also have some problems with the pay schedules.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. The privates of the Capitol Police Force at the present time receive a starting salary which is a little more than the starting salary paid privates of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean the unskilled and untrained?

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SALARY ADJUSTMENT

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. What apparently brought this about was, when in 1964 the Metropolitan Police Department had a readjustment of salaries and separated the rates paid various officials more from each other. In other words, the step-up was higher between grades. Up to that time the Capitol Police officials were about on a par with the Metropolitan. Since that time and by using Metropolitan privates here at the Capitol as we of necessity are doing, we have some situations where a private with the Metropolitan working 6 days a week and at time and a half on his sixth day makes more annual salary than the highest ranking official on the Capitol Police which I don't think is good for the morale of our force.

Senator MONRONEY. I don't have the figures on the privates here.

Chief POWELL. The Capitol Police privates start at \$6,109. The Metropolitan at present is \$6,010.

Senator MONRONEY. The Capitol is how much?

Chief POWELL. \$6,109. The Metropolitan starting salary for a private is \$6,010. The present starting salary for sergeant on the Capitol Police is \$7,051 compared to Metropolitan \$8,185. The lieutenant with the Capitol Police is \$7,788, the Metropolitan is \$10,000 and we have one captain on the Senate side, his starting salary is \$9,050 compared with the start of the Metropolitan at \$12,000.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE STARTING SALARY OF SERGEANTS, LIEUTENANTS, AND CAPTAINS

In order to help alleviate this condition, if the proposal would meet with favorable consideration of the committee and the Senate, we would raise the starting salary of sergeants to a gross of \$8,083 and lieutenants to \$9,883—

Senator MONRONEY. Wait a minute. From \$8,300 to \$10,000?

Chief POWELL. The lieutenant would go from \$7,788 to \$9,883, compared with the Metropolitan's salary of \$10,000. Then the captain would go to \$11,790. Now I would like to point out at this time last year when other employees of the Federal Government got a raise, the Metropolitan Police Department did not get a raise.

It is my understanding, in fact several bills are pending, which would raise the Metropolitan officials to a rate which will still separate them from the Capitol Police officials by approximately a thousand dollars in these various ranks. However, I think that would not be too much out of line in that we agree that the Metropolitan officials have come up through the ranks with various civil service examinations and perhaps some of their qualifications are of a type that would warrant more salary. However, the officials of the Capitol Police are confronted with problems here which not every Metropolitan Police official can cope with.

Senator MONRONEY. This affects 22 officers?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You don't think you need an increase in the privates? They will get, I am sure, about the 2.7 or 2.8 percent increase.

Chief POWELL. Yes, they would get it with the Federal pay raise.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER MEN

Senator MONRONEY. That affects only 22, this raise you are talking about?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Most of these are professionals, are they not?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. They are not in and out working their way through school, or something?

Chief POWELL. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Not that I object to that, I think it is fine if we have such positions. But I think in some of these security jobs we should have the trained and skilled police officers for security duty.

Chief POWELL. None of these are students, other than when they might take a course in police work.

Senator MONRONEY. These are permanent career men?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

MORALE IMPROVEMENT

Senator MONRONEY. This would bring them up to somewhat comparability?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; it would still be a little less but they are not insisting on—in fact they certainly don't want to go beyond metropolitan salaries. This would be more comparable, I believe, and would make for a little better morale from the standpoint of the whole force.

We are on the same team and it is a little embarrassing that some privates make more than the top officials.

Senator MONRONEY. We will give that consideration. We appreciate very much, Chief Powell, your coming before us.

Do you have anything further?

Chief POWELL. No, sir.

PAYMENT TO PRIVATES

Senator MONRONEY. The privates are taken care of satisfactorily for the time being?

Chief POWELL. For the time being, yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You have nothing further?

Mr. DUNPHY. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Fine. A letter addressed to the Sergeant at Arms under date of June 16, 1966, by Chief Powell, with respect to the salary discrepancies, together with the justification for the budget request, and a comparative table will be included in the record at this point.

(The letter, justification, and table follow:)

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1966.

Hon. ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNPHY: It has come to my attention that at present there is an inequity in the salaries for certain ranks of the Capitol Police Force. A survey of salaries reveals the following:

Rank	U.S. Capitol Police	Metropolitan Police Department
Private.....	\$6,109	\$6,010
Sergeant.....	7,051	8,185
Lieutenant.....	7,788	10,000
Captain.....	9,050	12,000

This illustration shows that the starting annual salary for the U.S. Capitol Police exceeds that of the Metropolitan Police by \$99.00. However, in comparing the salaries of Officials of both departments, the illustration shows that those of the Metropolitan Police exceed those of the Capitol Police by approximately \$1,100 to \$2,900 per year.

In addition to the difference in basic salaries for the officials, there are in-grade raises applied to the Metropolitan Police salaries which are not applicable to the Capitol Police salaries. This results in an even greater spread between the gross salaries than that indicated above.

One typical example of this inequity is the fact that several Privates of the Metropolitan Police assigned to work at the U.S. Capitol, under the supervision of Capitol Police Officials and working a six day week, make a greater salary per year than that of the Captain of the U.S. Capitol Police.

If this condition were to be corrected, it is very certain that the morale and initiative of the Capitol Police Officials would be greatly improved.

With your approval, I will request the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations to appropriate funds for fiscal 1967 necessary to increase the gross salaries of the officials of the Capitol Police Force as follows :

Sergeants.....	\$8,083
Lieutenants.....	9,883
Captain.....	11,790

Your consideration of this matter is earnestly solicited.
Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

Proposed adjustment in salaries of officials of U.S. Capitol Police

	Sergeant	Lieutenants and special officers	Captain
Present:			
Basic.....	\$2,520	\$2,820	\$3,300
Gross.....	7,051	7,788	9,050
Proposed:			
Basic.....	2,940	3,600	4,320
Gross.....	8,083	9,883	11,790
Increase.....	1,032	2,095	2,740
Comparison of proposed increases shown above with those of Metropolitan Police Department:			
Present.....	8,185	10,000	12,000

Breakdown of officials by rank and appointing body of Congress

	House	Senate	Total
Captain.....		1	1
Lieutenants.....	3	2	5
Special officers.....	2	2	4
Sergeants.....	6	6	12
Total.....	11	11	22
Total cost of above proposal.....			\$32,750

Comparison of salaries between Metropolitan Police officials and U.S. Capitol Police officials

	From	To
Sergeant:		
Present Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.....	\$8,185	\$10,105
Present U.S. Capitol Police.....	7,051	8,901
Proposed U.S. Capitol Police.....	8,083	10,033
Lieutenant:		
Present Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.....	10,000	12,000
Present U.S. Capitol Police.....	7,788	9,733
Proposed U.S. Capitol Police.....	9,883	11,790
Captain:		
Present Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.....	12,000	14,500
Present U.S. Capitol Police.....	9,050	11,032
Proposed U.S. Capitol Police.....	11,790	13,799

Breakdown of officials by appointing House and rank:

	House	Senate	Total
Captain.....		1	1
Lieutenants.....	3	2	5
Special officers.....	2	2	4
Sergeants.....	6	6	12
Total officials.....	11	11	22
Total cost per annum.....			\$32,750

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator MONRONEY. Did you have anything further, Mr. Brenkworth?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have the budget estimate, Senator.

Senator MONRONEY. We are a little late. We will take that up with you the first thing after we come back after the lunch period.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee recessed until 2 p.m. the same day.)

Comparison of salaries between Administration and U.S. Capitol Police
Officials

Grade	Administration	U.S. Capitol Police
GS-1	\$4,100	\$4,100
GS-2	\$4,400	\$4,400
GS-3	\$4,700	\$4,700
GS-4	\$5,000	\$5,000
GS-5	\$5,300	\$5,300
GS-6	\$5,600	\$5,600
GS-7	\$5,900	\$5,900
GS-8	\$6,200	\$6,200
GS-9	\$6,500	\$6,500
GS-10	\$6,800	\$6,800
GS-11	\$7,100	\$7,100
GS-12	\$7,400	\$7,400
GS-13	\$7,700	\$7,700
GS-14	\$8,000	\$8,000
GS-15	\$8,300	\$8,300
GS-16	\$8,600	\$8,600
GS-17	\$8,900	\$8,900
GS-18	\$9,200	\$9,200
GS-19	\$9,500	\$9,500
GS-20	\$9,800	\$9,800
GS-21	\$10,100	\$10,100
GS-22	\$10,400	\$10,400
GS-23	\$10,700	\$10,700
GS-24	\$11,000	\$11,000
GS-25	\$11,300	\$11,300
GS-26	\$11,600	\$11,600
GS-27	\$11,900	\$11,900
GS-28	\$12,200	\$12,200
GS-29	\$12,500	\$12,500
GS-30	\$12,800	\$12,800
GS-31	\$13,100	\$13,100
GS-32	\$13,400	\$13,400
GS-33	\$13,700	\$13,700
GS-34	\$14,000	\$14,000
GS-35	\$14,300	\$14,300
GS-36	\$14,600	\$14,600
GS-37	\$14,900	\$14,900
GS-38	\$15,200	\$15,200
GS-39	\$15,500	\$15,500
GS-40	\$15,800	\$15,800
GS-41	\$16,100	\$16,100
GS-42	\$16,400	\$16,400
GS-43	\$16,700	\$16,700
GS-44	\$17,000	\$17,000
GS-45	\$17,300	\$17,300
GS-46	\$17,600	\$17,600
GS-47	\$17,900	\$17,900
GS-48	\$18,200	\$18,200
GS-49	\$18,500	\$18,500
GS-50	\$18,800	\$18,800
GS-51	\$19,100	\$19,100
GS-52	\$19,400	\$19,400
GS-53	\$19,700	\$19,700
GS-54	\$20,000	\$20,000
GS-55	\$20,300	\$20,300
GS-56	\$20,600	\$20,600
GS-57	\$20,900	\$20,900
GS-58	\$21,200	\$21,200
GS-59	\$21,500	\$21,500
GS-60	\$21,800	\$21,800
GS-61	\$22,100	\$22,100
GS-62	\$22,400	\$22,400
GS-63	\$22,700	\$22,700
GS-64	\$23,000	\$23,000
GS-65	\$23,300	\$23,300
GS-66	\$23,600	\$23,600
GS-67	\$23,900	\$23,900
GS-68	\$24,200	\$24,200
GS-69	\$24,500	\$24,500
GS-70	\$24,800	\$24,800
GS-71	\$25,100	\$25,100
GS-72	\$25,400	\$25,400
GS-73	\$25,700	\$25,700
GS-74	\$26,000	\$26,000
GS-75	\$26,300	\$26,300
GS-76	\$26,600	\$26,600
GS-77	\$26,900	\$26,900
GS-78	\$27,200	\$27,200
GS-79	\$27,500	\$27,500
GS-80	\$27,800	\$27,800
GS-81	\$28,100	\$28,100
GS-82	\$28,400	\$28,400
GS-83	\$28,700	\$28,700
GS-84	\$29,000	\$29,000
GS-85	\$29,300	\$29,300
GS-86	\$29,600	\$29,600
GS-87	\$29,900	\$29,900
GS-88	\$30,200	\$30,200
GS-89	\$30,500	\$30,500
GS-90	\$30,800	\$30,800
GS-91	\$31,100	\$31,100
GS-92	\$31,400	\$31,400
GS-93	\$31,700	\$31,700
GS-94	\$32,000	\$32,000
GS-95	\$32,300	\$32,300
GS-96	\$32,600	\$32,600
GS-97	\$32,900	\$32,900
GS-98	\$33,200	\$33,200
GS-99	\$33,500	\$33,500
GS-100	\$33,800	\$33,800

Comparison of salaries between Administration and U.S. Capitol Police
Officials

Administration: I have the budget estimate for 1967-68. I will take that up with you the first thing after we come back after the lunch period.

U.S. Capitol Police: at 12:15 p.m., the representative received with 2 p.m. (this morning).

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1966)

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 THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT; DANIEL J. GEARY, ACCOUNTING OFFICER; JOSEPH DIAMOND, MANAGER, SENATE RESTAURANTS

1966 APPROPRIATIONS AND 1967 BUDGET REQUESTS AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

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

We will next consider the items falling under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol. The total estimates for the Architect of the Capitol amount to \$14,372,600, which is \$12,508,000 under the 1966 appropriation. I am placing in the record a table showing the appropriations for fiscal year 1966, the estimates for fiscal year 1967, and the amount of the House allowances. As is the practice, the House did not consider the Senate items in the bill.

(The table follows:)

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations, 1966	Budget estimates, 1967	House allowances, 1967
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol.....	\$601,500	\$647,700	\$647,700
Contingent expenses.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capitol buildings.....	1,680,000	1,713,000	1,786,000
Extension of the Capitol.....	300,000		
Capitol Grounds.....	665,000	790,000	690,000
Senate office buildings.....	2,894,700	2,530,000	
Senate garage.....	54,400	57,900	
House office buildings.....	3,807,000	4,019,000	4,019,000
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House office building.....	12,500,000		
Capitol Power Plant.....	2,762,000	2,778,000	2,778,000
Library buildings and grounds:			
Structural and mechanical care.....	892,000	1,538,000	1,517,000
Furniture and furnishings.....	274,000	349,000	325,000
Library of Congress: James Madison Memorial Building.....	500,000		
Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	26,980,600	14,472,600	11,812,700
Botanic Garden: Salaries and expenses.....	473,000	538,000	510,000

1967 DECREASES

Senator MONRONEY. We are honored to have the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. George Stewart, and his associates, to make the presentation—but before you proceed, will you explain briefly for the record why you show a decrease of some \$12 million under the 1966 appropriations and what, if any, items you are appealing from the House action.

Mr. STEWART. Senator Monroney, I have a prepared statement here showing the decreases for the fiscal year 1967, as follows:

Under the additional House Office Building project: Funds for remodeling Cannon House Office Building; completion of underground garages in two squares south of House Office Buildings; completion of unassigned spaces in Rayburn Building, \$12,500,000.

Preliminary plans and models for extension of west central front of the Capitol, \$300,000.

Preliminary plans and estimates for Library of Congress Madison Memorial Building, \$500,000.

Subtotal, construction items, \$13,300,000.

Under Capitol Building: Painting dome of Capitol; painting Statuary Hall; two maintenance items, \$98,900.

Under Capitol Grounds: Resurfacing East Capitol Street and two adjacent drives; emergency allotment for snow removal; new dump truck and air compressor, \$43,000.

Under Senate Office Buildings: Replacement of plumbing and electrical wiring systems in Old Senate Office Building; replacement of firehose and nozzles, \$415,000.

Under Capitol Power Plant: Cleaning and repairing two chimneys; replacement of bulldozer; purchase of two trucks for removal of ashes, \$66,000.

Under Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care: Replacement of book conveyor, main building; first of 2-year allotment requests for repairs and replacement of sidewalks around main building; second year allotment for lighting improvements; and other miscellaneous repairs and improvements, \$193,200.

Under Library buildings and grounds, furniture and furnishings: Equipment and office machines for Card Division; collator for secretary's office; exhibit cases; visible file cases for Serial Record Division; card catalog cases for copyright office; chairs and readers' desks, main reading room, main building; and other miscellaneous items, \$144,000.

Total decreases, fiscal year 1967, due to omission of items allowed for fiscal year 1966, \$14,260,100.

1967 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

I also have a general statement summarizing our 1967 appropriation requests, as follows:

For 1966, appropriations totaling \$25,640,100 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual Appropriation Act, and \$1,340,500 in the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1966—a total of \$26,980,600. For 1967, a total of \$14,372,600 was requested in the original budget—a net decrease of \$12,608,000, resulting from a gross increase of \$1,652,100, offset by decreases totaling \$14,260,100.

GROSS INCREASE

The gross increase of \$1,652,100 requested for 1967 results from increases of \$365,760 in the item of "Personal services"; \$96,840 in other annual maintenance items; and \$1,189,500 in nonrecurring maintenance items.

STATUTORY PAY INCREASES AND OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY PAY

Of the \$365,760 in the item of "Personal services," \$199,917 is for increased pay costs for wage board employees required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; \$29,705 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-301, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965; \$23,088 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; \$20,000 for overtime and holiday pay increased costs; \$93,050 for 17 additional positions—2 for salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol, 8 for the Capitol Grounds, and 7 for the House Office Buildings.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND

Of the \$96,840 for other annual maintenance items, \$25,065 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; \$13,875 for payment to employees' compensation fund, required by Public Law 86-767; and \$57,900 for miscellaneous supplies, repairs, equipment and services.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT

Of the \$1,189,500 for nonrecurring maintenance items, \$179,500 is for repairs and improvements in the Capitol Grounds, Senate and House Office Buildings, and Capitol Power Plant; and \$1,010,000 for repairs and improvements to the Library buildings and grounds.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AMENDMENT

Since this statement was prepared, as a result of discussion with the House Appropriations Committee a budget amendment increase of \$100,000 was submitted to that committee in House Document 445, May 26, 1966, under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation item, for continuation of the program of improving illumination and the renewal of wiring in the Capitol Building, carried forward from 1958 to 1966 under the extension of the Capitol program.

This amendment had the effect of increasing the total budget requests detailed on pages 1, 2 and 3 of our prepared justification from \$14,372,600 to \$14,472,600; and of changing the net decrease under the 1966 appropriations from \$12,608,000 to \$12,508,000.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Of the total budget requests of \$14,472,600, the House has allowed \$11,739,700. In addition, the House allowed two items, not covered by budget requests, totaling \$73,000 under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation item—making the grand total allowed by the House, \$11,812,700.

HOUSE NONACTION

Two of our items—the appropriation requests for maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings and of the Senate garage—being Senate items, were not acted on by the House but, in accordance with custom, were left for consideration and initial action by the Senate committee. These two items total \$2,587,900.

HOUSE REDUCTIONS

Of the appropriation requests considered by the House, all items were allowed, with the exception of the following:

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITOL PLAZA AREAS

Under the Capitol Grounds appropriation item, a cut of \$100,000 was made. Of this cut, \$64,500 represented a request for funds for the landscape improvement of the Northeast and Southeast triangular park areas at the Capitol Plaza.

Senator MONRONEY. Where is that?

Mr. STEWART. One triangle is located near the Northeast approach to the plaza, and the other near the Southeast approach.

Senator MONRONEY. That whole area is a central park.

Mr. ROOF. These [indicating on drawing] are the small triangles referred to. This is the Senate side and this is the House side. They are in front of the two Chambers.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this a little triangular quadrant about 200 feet by 100 feet?

Mr. PINCUS. About a quarter of an acre, each.

Mr. STEWART. It was proposed to develop these two triangles into parklike resting areas, planted with flowerbeds, flowering trees and shrubs. Nine granite benches were to be placed around each area, and each triangle was to contain a small granite pool, complete with appurtenances.

The existing defective sidewalks were to be removed and replaced with new exposed aggregate sidewalks and additional walks of exposed aggregate paving were to be constructed, leading into the pool areas. The House committee, in eliminating funds for this item, deferred the proposed improvements without prejudice to their merits. We do not ask for restoration of the cut for 1967.

PARTIAL ALLOWANCE OF REQUESTED NEW EMPLOYEES

We also asked under this appropriation item \$43,203 for seven additional gardeners and one additional tree culture worker helper. Of the seven gardeners requested, three were asked for care of the areas to be landscaped in the early part of the fiscal year 1967 above the two underground garages being constructed in squares 637 and 691, adjacent to the House Office Buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. That is the rear of the office building?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; south of the building.

One was for care and maintenance of landscaped areas, south of Independence Avenue, surrounding the Cannon and Longworth House Office Buildings, which have recently been planted with flowering trees and shrubs; one for care and maintenance of landscaped areas, north

of Constitution Avenue, surrounding the Old and New Senate Office Buildings—the areas surrounding the Old Senate Office Building having been extensively planted with flowering trees and shrubs during the past year; one to augment the present gardener force for maintaining the old Capitol Grounds located between Constitution and Independence Avenues.

The House committee cut \$35,500 of this request—allowing only two of the additional positions requested.

Senator MONRONEY. That is only two out of the seven?

Mr. STEWART. Two of the seven gardeners requested. The committee did not specify which of the two gardener positions were actually approved.

We accept the cut of the tree culture worker helper and of four of the seven gardener positions, but appeal for restoration of one of the gardener positions cut.

If this appeal is granted, it would add \$5,429 to the amount allowed by the House, and the appropriation would then provide for three additional gardeners for 1967—one for Capitol Grounds areas south of Independence Avenue; one for Capitol Grounds areas north of Constitution Avenue; and one for Capitol Grounds areas between Independence and Constitution Avenues. This would aid materially in the proper maintenance of the Capitol Grounds.

REPAIR OF MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING MARBLE FLOORS

Under the "Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care" appropriation, the Architect and the Librarian both asked that a budget item of \$31,000 for continuing the work of repairs to the marble floors in the main Library Building be reduced for 1967 from \$31,000 to \$10,000. It was originally intended to make repairs to the marble floor in both the east and west lobbies of the ground floor, in 1967, but it now develops that the west lobby should be deferred until a later date, as the present traffic in the west lobby is too great to permit both of the lobbies to be done at the same time without a considerable amount of disruption and inconvenience. The House committee reduced this item by \$21,000 as requested. No other cut was made.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Under the "Library buildings and grounds, furniture and furnishings" appropriation, a general cut of \$24,000 was made—reducing the budget request from \$349,000 to \$325,000. We do not appeal restoration of this cut.

REPAIRING METAL DOORS AND WINDOW FRAMES OF BOTANIC GARDEN CONSERVATORY

Under the appropriation of \$538,000 requested for 1967 for maintenance and operation of the Botanic Garden, a cut of \$28,000 was made. This cut covered a request for funds for cleaning, refinishing, and repairing the metal doors and window frames and grilles in the main conservatory, which have not had a major cleaning or refinishing in the 33 years in which the conservatory has been occupied. The House committee, in deferring this item, did so without prejudice, recognizing it as a good project on the grounds of appearance, but one that can wait. We do not request restoration of this cut for 1967.

JUSTIFICATION FOR APPROPRIATION INCREASES

At this point, it is customary to insert in the record pages 4 to 9, inclusive, of the justifications, which contain a detail of increases under each appropriation; also, a comparative table of 1966 appropriations and 1967 appropriation requests. I present them for insertion at this point.

(The justification follows:)

The gross budget increase of \$1,652,100 is summarized as follows:

PERSONAL SERVICES

Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong-----	\$199, 917
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-301, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965-----	29, 705
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act-----	23, 088
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs-----	20, 000
Additional positions:	
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol: 1 architectural engineer, GS-13; 1 payroll clerk, GS-5-----	17, 690
Capitol Grounds: 7 gardeners, wage-board 6; 1 tree culture worker helper, wage-board 5-----	43, 203
House Office Buildings: 1 stonemason, wage-board 9; 1 labor foreman, wage-board 5; 5 night laborers, wage-board 3-----	32, 157
Total-----	365, 760

OTHER ANNUAL MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong-----	25, 065
Payment to employees' compensation fund, Public Law 86-767-----	13, 875
All other items-----	57, 900
Total-----	96, 840

SPECIAL NONRECURRING MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Capitol Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Capitol Power Plant-----	179, 500
Library buildings and grounds-----	1, 010, 000
Total-----	1, 189, 500
Total gross increase requested for 1967-----	1, 652, 100

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

	Personal services	Other annual	Non-recurring	Total
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	\$1,943			
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-301, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965	4,970			
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes, Classification Act	12,872			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	6,500			
2 additional positions:				
1 Architectural-engineer, GS-13 at \$12,510 per annum; payroll clerk, GS-5 at \$5,180 per annum	17,600			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		\$2,225		
Total	43,975	2,225		\$46,200
Capitol buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	10,000			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		2,025		
Payment to employees' compensation fund, Public Law 86-767		13,875		
Annual painting		4,000		
Supplies and materials		2,000		
Total	10,000	21,900		31,900
Capitol grounds:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	10,297			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs	10,000			
8 additional positions:				
7 gardeners, wage-board 6, at \$5,429 per annum each; 1 tree culture worker helper, WB-5 at \$5,200 per annum	43,203			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		5,000		
Additions to water supply system to Capitol			\$35,000	
Landscape improvements, northeast and southeast triangles at Capitol Plaza			64,500	
Total	63,500	5,000	99,500	168,000
Senate office buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	22,700			
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-301, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965	3,975			
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes, Classification Act	4,210			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		415		
Equipment: Replacement of rugs, new building		10,000		
Equipment: Purchase of end table lamps			9,000	
Total	30,885	10,415	9,000	50,300
Senate garage:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	1,000			
Supplies and materials: Replacement of fluorescent lighting tubes		2,500		
Total	1,000	2,500		3,500
House office buildings:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	123,680			
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-301, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965	20,760			
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes, Classification Act	4,903			
7 additional positions:				
1 stonemason, wage-board 9, at \$6,157 per annum, 1 labor foreman, wage-board 5, at \$5,200 per annum; 5 night laborers, wage-board 3 at \$4,160 per annum each	32,157			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.		10,200		
Annual painting		8,500		
Insect and pest control		800		

	Personal services	Other annual	Non-recurring	Total
House office buildings—Continued				
Replacement of fire hose and fog nozzles, Cannon and Longworth Buildings.....			\$11,000	
Total.....	\$181,500	\$19,500	11,000	\$212,000
Capitol Power Plant:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	17,450			
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes, Classification Act.....	750			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.....		3,800		
Stoker rehabilitation.....			45,000	
Protective lighting and visual detection system.....			15,000	
Total.....	18,200	3,800	60,000	82,000
Library building and grounds, structural and mechanical care:				
Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.....	12,847			
Within-grade salary advancements, Classification Act.....	353			
Overtime and holiday pay increased costs.....	3,500			
Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong.....		1,400		
Maintenance and repairs, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems.....		4,600		
Supplies and materials.....		10,000		
Annual care of grounds.....		500		
Repairs to marble floor tile, main building.....			31,000	
Clean and restore ceiling and wall decorations, main building.....			10,000	
Installation of floor tile, main building.....			30,000	
Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings.....			50,000	
Clean and refinish bronze doors, west entrance, first floor, main building.....			2,500	
Air conditioning, deck 1, south, annex.....			10,000	
Replacement of garage doors, east side, main building.....			3,500	
Fireproofing pipe and duct openings, annex.....			3,500	
Roof repairs, main building.....			5,000	
Pointing exterior stonework, main building.....			9,500	
Replacement of book conveyors, annex.....			200,000	
Replacement of three passenger elevators in bookstacks, main building.....			136,000	
Installation of additional elevator, annex.....			125,000	
Construction changes, cellar areas, annex.....			115,000	
Installation of fire sprinkler systems, cellar areas, annex.....			30,000	
Materials handling and cleaning equipment.....			10,000	
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building.....			35,000	
Total.....	16,700	16,500	806,000	839,200
Library buildings and grounds, furniture and furnishings:				
Annual maintenance and repair, office machines and devices.....		5,000		
Replacement of typewriters.....		10,000		
Furniture for new employees.....			23,000	
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office.....			4,000	
Bookkeeping machines, Copyright Office and Office of Fiscal Services.....			10,200	
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary.....			5,600	
Adding and calculating machines.....			2,500	
File cabinets, metal, Office of the Secretary and Prints and Photographs Division.....			13,500	
Checkstand equipment, Buildings and Grounds Division.....			3,700	
Chairs, Law Library reading rooms.....			7,600	
Dictating and transcribing machines, Reference Department.....			1,500	
Rotary power files, Loan Division.....			10,500	
Card catalog cases, Processing and Reference Department.....			26,000	
Microfilm reading machines, Stack and Reader Division.....			1,600	
Recording equipment, Music Division.....			5,000	
Motion picture equipment Prints and Photographs Division.....			3,100	
Bookracks, Stack and Reader Division.....			2,500	
Exhibit cases, Exhibits Office.....			2,700	
Equipment and office machines, Card Division.....			81,000	
Total.....		15,000	204,000	219,000
Grand total gross increase 1967, maintenance and construction.....	365,760	96,840	1,189,500	1,652,100

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

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1966			1967 estimate of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1967 estimates over 1966
	Regular annual act	Supplemental and 2d Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1966	Total appropriation		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol.....	\$587,600	\$13,900	\$601,500	\$647,700	+\$46,200
Contingent expenses.....	50,000	-----	50,000	50,000	-----
Capitol buildings.....	1,640,000	40,000	1,680,000	1,613,000	-67,000
Extension of the Capitol.....	-----	300,000	300,000	-----	-300,000
Capitol Grounds.....	638,000	27,000	665,000	790,000	+125,000
Senate office buildings.....	2,458,700	436,000	2,894,700	2,530,000	-364,700
Senate garage.....	53,800	600	54,400	57,900	+3,500
House office buildings.....	3,807,000	-----	3,807,000	4,019,000	+212,000
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House office building.....	12,500,000	-----	12,500,000	-----	-12,500,000
Capitol Power Plant.....	2,752,000	10,000	2,762,000	2,778,000	+16,000
Library buildings and grounds:					
Structural and mechanical care.....	879,000	13,000	892,000	1,538,000	+646,000
Furniture and furnishings.....	274,000	-----	274,000	349,000	+75,000
Library of Congress: James Madison Memorial Building.....	-----	500,000	500,000	-----	-500,000
Total, appropriations and estimates.....	25,640,100	1,340,500	26,980,600	14,372,600	-12,608,000

REMODELING OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Stewart. These decreases that you show are generally the result of having completed the work for which the major repair and building was done, are they not?

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. The \$12 million was for completion of the remodeling of the Cannon Building and the other House Office Building?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. The contract for remodeling the Cannon House Office Building has been let and the remodeling work will be done in the next 2 years.

1966 APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. Funds already appropriated from last year's funds?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The \$12 million which comprises most of that.

Mr. HENLOCK. Of the \$12,500,000, \$5,200,000 was allowed for the remodeling work in the Cannon Building, and most of the remainder of the funds was for completion of the construction of the underground garages south of the House Office Buildings.

PRELIMINARY PLANS AND MODEL FOR CAPITOL WEST
CENTRAL FRONT EXTENSION

Senator MONRONEY. Preliminary plans and model for extension of the west central front of the Capitol, \$300,000.

Mr. HENLOCK. The funds for architectural services for this work have been obligated.

Senator MONRONEY. Just what does that involve because, as I understand it, the extension of the west central front has not been granted.

Mr. HENLOCK. Funds have not been granted for construction of the extension—only for preliminary plans.

Senator MONRONEY. The commitment has not been made, as I understand it, to carry out the extension of the west central front of the Capitol. What we have done is furnish money for the checking of the physical condition of the west front and the decision was reserved to be made at a later date of whether we would extend the west front or rebuild it as in a structurally sound manner in its present general architectural configuration.

MEETING OF COMMISSION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE U.S. CAPITOL

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact, this very morning there was a meeting of the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol to consider preliminary plans for the west front extension.

Senator MONRONEY. For the extension of the U.S. Capitol. Is that the name of the Commission?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. At that meeting the Commission authorized the associate architects to go ahead with completion of the preliminary plans and estimates.

I have a prepared statement which I would like to read at this point.

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF PRELIMINARY PLANS

The Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol, composed of Speaker McCormack, chairman, the Vice President, Senator Dirksen, Representative Ford, and the Architect of the Capitol, met this morning. The Commission voted unanimous approval of preliminary plans, known as scheme 2, prepared by the Associate Architects, for extension of the west central front of the Capitol in marble. This was one of three schemes presented.

The Associate Architects will now perfect these preliminary plans and a model of the preliminary plans will be prepared.

INCLUSION OF FUNDS IN 1967 FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The Commission agreed that, after this is done, request for funds for the project should be submitted for inclusion in the final supplemental appropriation bill for this session of the Congress.

It is anticipated that the plans, models, and estimate of cost of the project can be gotten ready in time for consideration in the next supplemental appropriation bill.

If the committee wishes any explanation of scheme 2, I would like Mr. Campioli, an architect by profession and who has been closely allied with this, be permitted to present any explanation that you desire.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARATION

Senator MONRONEY. Before you go into that, Mr. Stewart, I would like to be advised as to why this is of such a great urgency to secure

the additional funds—you say you already have \$300,000 for preliminary plans that are not yet spent to bring this about—in a supplemental appropriation bill, and thus short-circuit the legislative subcommittee on appropriations.

Mr. STEWART. There is an urgency to secure some funds so that the associate architects may proceed with the preparation of contract plans and specifications.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the \$300,000 for?

Mr. STEWART. For preliminary plans which will soon be completed.

Senator MONRONEY. You haven't spent any of those yet?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have obligated \$240,000 for the preparation of those plans and estimates. The preliminary plans were completed to such extent that we could meet with the Commission this morning and present them for consideration. The Commission now wishes the preliminary plans to be put in final form and also wishes us to have made the model of the proposed extension that we told you last year we would have prepared. After that, we will be in a position to come before your committee with the finished product and finished estimate of cost.

CENTRAL WING EXTENSION

Senator MONRONEY. What was scheme 2?

Mr. STEWART. If I may, I would like to have Mr. Campioli explain that scheme and other schemes considered.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There were three schemes prepared by the associate architects. Scheme 1 provided for an extension of 44 feet in the central wing.

Senator MONRONEY. You extend the central wing how far?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Forty-four feet. The original House and Senate wings would be extended 88 feet. The House and Senate connections would be extended 56 feet. This would give us a total area of about four and a half acres of floorspace.

Senator MONRONEY. Additional?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. It would also provide a gross of about 165,000 square feet of net usable area.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE REQUIREMENT

Senator MONRONEY. This is four and a half acres of additional floorspace?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. What is the justification for the use of the additional floorspace in the Capitol itself? We have just completed the new Rayburn Building, and we completed not so long ago the Senate Office Building. Our committee rooms seem to be fairly well taken care of. We have enlarged the space by the extension of the east front. What is the four and a half acres for?

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ROOM

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have had a number of requests for space. The House Appropriations Committee has asked for a committee room larger than the one they now have.

Senator MONRONEY. They have one in the Rayburn Building, do they not?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; they have an appropriations committee room on the first floor of the Capitol. It is proposed to locate that committee room in the connecting wing on the House side on the first floor level.

Senator MONRONEY. They have a hearing room, too, do they not?

APPROPRIATIONS JOINT CONFERENCE ROOM

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not in the Rayburn Building but in the Capitol.

We also have received requests for a joint conference room of the two Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House. It is proposed to locate that room on the west-central axis at the gallery floor level.

CENTRAL DISBURSING OFFICE

We have further received requests for additional space by the Senate disbursing office in the amount of twice their present area.

Senator MONRONEY. Has the Senate Disbursing Office request cleared through a committee?

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not to my knowledge.

We have also received requests for additional space by the Secretary of the Senate. There are various other requests that I do not recall at the moment. This extension would provide prime space for many important Senate and House functions.

Senator MONRONEY. How many acres do these requests add up to?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I have not totaled them, Mr. Chairman.

STORAGE SPACE

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to know for what the four and a half acres will be used.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Part of the space will be taken up by restaurants of the House and Senate both for the Senators and Members and staff and visitors that may be permitted to use them. Part of the area is storage area. The Office of the Clerk of the House has asked for the House records to be brought from the Archives Building over to the Capitol. They have requested 10,000 square feet of storage space.

Senator MONRONEY. What kind of records are these?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These are the records of the House of Representatives that go back to, I understand, from the inception to a period sometime after the Civil War.

Senator MONRONEY. Are they stored in the Archives now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is my understanding.

Senator MONRONEY. Why do they need them in the House?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Clerk of the House has asked us to bring the records here where they will be more readily accessible. The Speaker has asked us to consider that possibility in the plans for the extension of the west central front.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many square feet are there in four and a half acres?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Four and a half times 43,560. Close to 200,000 square feet.

Senator PROXMIRE. You need 10,000 for these records?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Of course you are not prepared to say why they need them but just that the Clerk of the House says they need them. They go back to Civil War. In case anybody has to know about that in the next 10 minutes, why, you have them there in the Capitol.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Clerk of the House has referred the request to the Speaker, and the Speaker in turn referred the matter to us and asked us to consider this in our development of the plans. We also have provided some accommodations for visitors in the way of an information area and indoctrination area where they can be received, where they will have toilets, where they might easily have access to restaurants and other facilities.

RESTAURANTS

Senator MONRONEY. Tell us more about these restaurants. I would like to know more about that.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There are four restaurants, one for the Members—

Senator MONRONEY. Where will that be?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Senators restaurant will be off the northwest corner of the new terrace extension. The House Members restaurant will be off the southwest corner of the west terrace extension.

Senator MONRONEY. You said you are extending the House and the Senate wings 88 feet, I believe.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. That is, the old Senate and House wings.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This will be in the western portion of the Senate wing and the western portion of the House wing, is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. The restaurants, though, will be down in the terrace level.

Senator MONRONEY. Are we going to have garden restaurants?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is the terrace level. What floor would that correspond to?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The same as the present terrace.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that the first floor?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is below the first floor. It is below the basement. It would be below the present basement level.

Senator MONRONEY. What will happen to the old House restaurant?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will remain I assume.

Senator MONRONEY. We will have two in the Capitol then, is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The dining room will be 54 by 70, is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And a kitchen in between for the cafeteria. Then the House kitchen here. Will you tell us how the accessibility will be reached for the removal of refuse and supply for the dining rooms? They appear to abut the—

Mr. STEWART. We have provided for that.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have provided a service driveway coming in from the north to service docks under the terrace level and located

at the rear grade level. It will also be possible for access to the building to be attained through that service drive.

Senator MONRONEY. I can't tell where they go. They seem to stop a little ways.

NEW SERVICE DRIVE

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The previous drawing shows that. The new service drive comes off the northwest drive of the Capitol, in under the steps, and then departs from the southwest drive. It goes underneath the lower terrace of the Capitol.

Senator MONRONEY. It goes underneath the Capitol.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, under the steps.

Senator MONRONEY. The steps will be moved out, is that correct? The front part of the Capitol will be diminished, so the building apparently from the terrace to the street will be narrowed by how many feet?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is being moved a slight amount, about 5 to 10 feet. That particular floor plan shows the storage area, half of that portion would be for the Senate and half for the House records.

Senator MONRONEY. What floor is that on?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is the sub-subbasement level, below the sub-basement.

CAFETERIAS

Senator MONRONEY. Now will the cafeteria be closed in the Senate and the House or will it be in addition to—it will seat 300 people, apparently.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will be in addition to the present.

Senator MONRONEY. This will be indoor dining, of course.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are these cafeterias in addition to the restaurants?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The Senate will seat 270, and the dining room of the Capitol will seat 270. The cafeterias will seat 300 each.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. About 1,140 people will be served in one sitting.

INCREASE IN OFFICE SPACE

Senator MONRONEY. You have some offices you are constructing, too, on that floor.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These will replace the offices that are to be displaced in the terrace where the restaurants will go.

Senator PROXMIRE. Not additional offices?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not on that particular floor.

Senator MONRONEY. This four and a half acres, of course, will require a great deal of mechanical servicing for air conditioning and heating and items of that kind, I would guess.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We will have to have some additional mechanical equipment rooms. We will connect to our present system of steam and chilled water lines. We will also have to have some new fan rooms.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much floor space in the Capitol now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Sixteen and one-half acres.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is an increase of about 25 percent.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct.

Mr. ROOF. This is the scheme approved. It shows you the additional amount gained. This is the old line here [indicating]. This is all gained space.

Senator MONRONEY. The barbershop in the Senate now—

Mr. ROOF. We had to move the barbershop from its present location because of the circulation through here is proposed to be opened up. We are bringing the same barbershop in here.

CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any idea what the cost of all this will be?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. \$34 million.

Senator MONRONEY. How does it compare with the footage extension of the east front?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That was about two and a half acres for the east front.

Senator MONRONEY. How much was that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. \$11,400,000 for construction costs only.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is for construction cost?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. It will be \$30 to \$31 million not including contingencies.

Senator MONRONEY. Does that include the tunnel under the building and service driveway to get the food and garbage handled?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is turnkey on everything?

Mr. ROOF. Everything.

COST OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Construction cost only is \$26,240,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. \$3 to \$4 million as a result of equipment to be put in?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir, and including fees and other costs.

Senator PROXMIRE. As far as you can tell, everything?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir, furniture, also.

SHORING OF WEST FRONT

Senator MONRONEY. We gave you money and you have shored up the west side of the building where there is no present danger. You testified that, "We estimate that the wood shoring would be of benefit for at least 5 years." Is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I am wondering why this has to come in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. STEWART. I might say this, Senator, that the conditions on the west front have become aggravated to a certain extent so that no one can say what will happen in the near future.

Senator MONRONEY. He just got through saying it will last for 5 years. You are saying it is likely to fall apart immediately.

Mr. STEWART. I did not mean to convey that. It is a temporary shoring out there. Anything could happen to that shoring from a tremor or sound-barrier breaking.

APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE ROOMS

Senator PROXMIRE. The only facility of any real use to the Congress, that is necessary for our operations, is this new joint appropriation committee room and a new appropriation committee room for the House. Are there other facilities? There are restaurants and rest-rooms and so forth.

Mr. STEWART. You have two others over there. You have the Senate Disbursing Office. They are just as crowded as they can be. I understand the Secretary of the Senate has forces scattered all over the building. He would like to assemble those in one place.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have been on this committee almost 3 years. We have yet to have a meeting in this great big beautiful Appropriations Committee room across the way, at least that I have known about. There were meetings of the Joint Economic Committee, a few of those that could have been held anywhere else. Here we have this great big elaborate room there that is not used. I just wonder if a joint appropriation committee room—I don't know of any occasion when the two committees have been called together to meet—would ever be used.

Mr. ROOF. It would be used, Senator, for joint conferences.

Senator MONRONEY. We are using the old Supreme Court Chamber now.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ROOM

Senator PROXMIRE. For a joint conference there would be less reason for a big room. The conference committees are always moderate in size.

Mr. ROOF. This room is not too large. It is not like this room you are talking about here. It is right on center. It is the only room you could get right on center in the Capitol.

Senator PROXMIRE. So House and Senate conferees would walk precisely equal paces from their offices.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator MONRONEY. This would be marble construction, is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. The same type of construction as exists on the east front.

Senator MONRONEY. What do you propose to ask for when this bill comes up for supplemental appropriation?

Mr. ROOF. Senator, we really have not had time—

Senator MONRONEY. This will be for preliminary planning?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir, for working drawings. We have the money for preliminary planning. You gave us that last year. This will be at least enough for working drawings. This meeting with the Commission was just over at 12:30 today. We have not had a chance to get together on this point. We were directed as Mr. Stewart said to put whatever money we needed in the final supplemental appropriation bill. We are not prepared to state the amount at this time.

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

Senator MONRONEY. Who are the associate architects?

Mr. HENLOCK. Roscoe DeWitt, Fred Hardison, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, and Jesse M. Shelton. They are the associate architects.

Senator MONRONEY. Whom are they employed by, by the Commission?

Mr. HENLOCK. By the Architect of the Capitol at the direction of the Commission.

STARTING TIME ON CONSTRUCTION

Senator PROXMIRE. When would the actual construction work in your estimate be likely to get underway?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Construction can get underway during 1968 if funds were appropriated in time for it and providing we are permitted to proceed on the basis of splitting the contracts into a contract for foundations, one for structural stone, and one for superstructure. If we are required to prepare the complete set of working drawings and specifications for the entire project under one contract, then there would be a delay until 1969.

REBUILDING OF WEST WALL

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any estimate of the cost if Congress simply decided to do whatever is necessary to provide the greatest possible safety and so forth for the building; that is, to shore it up so that there would not be any danger of collapse?

Senator MONRONEY. This is to rebuild in modern construction the present west wall?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That would require the complete vacation of the west half of the old Capitol between the House and Senate wings to do that. All of the west central rooms would have to be completely shored up under the arch ceilings before you could start removing any of the exterior stonework to replace it with marble. There is no guarantee when that work is done and you remove the shoring that the brick arches would not then collapse. The relaxation of the stresses on those arches could cause them to collapse since the mortar is made of lime, the fill behind the brick arches is of sand. As long as there is a compressive stress on those arches, they carry the load. But if the stress on those arches is relieved in order to be able to remove the exterior facing, there is always the danger that after the shoring is removed the brick arches might collapse.

Senator PROXMIRE. When you do this work you are proposing now, will you have to vacate this at all?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; because the present west wall would remain. It would not be torn down, it would become an interior wall.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it adequate as an interior wall?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes sir. It would then be bolstered horizontally by the floor slabs and by columns that would be erected against the present wall in the same fashion that the east front was braced and supported.

ESTIMATED COST OF WORK

Senator PROXMIRE. What would be the cost, assuming that you could vacate this area?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have never estimated such a scheme. Our consulting engineer did not recommend that as a possibility.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would certainly be less than \$34 million.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I would not think so. I believe it would be more.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would be more?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It would be more, yes, sir. That is a very expensive operation.

SCHEME No. 3

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me put it this way then. What is the least expensive way that you could provide for a reasonable degree of safety?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, there was one other scheme that was presented this morning which was scheme No. 3, which is the least possible that can be done to adequately support those walls, and that scheme was estimated at around \$31 million. But that scheme provides less flexibility in the use of the floor space and circulation than the scheme which was approved by the Commission this morning.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are an engineer?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. An architect.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would virtually all architects and engineers be likely to agree with that judgment?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Not necessarily, but I believe any competent architect with full knowledge of the construction of the building would arrive at similar conclusions.

Senator PROXMIRE. There are some who would argue that you could provide safety from the collapse of the west wall without any additional space.

RECOMMENDATION OF INDEPENDENT ENGINEERING FIRM

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is possible. We were asked to retain an independent engineering firm to make a study of this exterior wall and to submit recommendations as to how we can protect that wall by preservation, refacing, constructing a new wall and every possible scheme that could be considered was given consideration. Each one of those was analyzed by the engineering firm and notwithstanding that fact they came up with the recommendation that the only way to properly support this wall is through the construction of an extension as has been submitted this morning.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did they give any alternatives as to what the cost would be?

OTHER SCHEMES HAZARDOUS

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir. Those other schemes were considered too hazardous. The other thing about it, Senator Proxmire, is that if you refaced you would still have the problem of expansion and contraction. The new material would check just like the old sandstone has because there are no expansion joints in that wall. That wall is a long wall. Today walls would not be built that long without expansion joints. If this extension is built it will have expansion joints in

the same manner that they were built into the east front. So that refacing would not be a solution, in that nature would take action again and pretty soon you would have the same cracks occurring that now occur in the sandstone. The only way to solve this problem, according to our engineers' advice, is to provide a new extension properly built with adequate expansion joints to take care of nature and fluctuations from hot to cold.

LIFE OF PROPOSED NEW EXTENSION

Senator PROXMIRE. How long will that last?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This should last indefinitely, a hundred years, 200 years and possibly longer than that.

Senator MONRONEY. It is inconceivable to me that you can build 4½ acres of floor space and extend the Senate and House Office wings and put in two cafeterias and many other facilities as cheaply as you could shore up the present walls of the west front. I think there must be some engineering technique in this great age of science and technology that would allow another course of action. I can't believe we have to have 4½ acres of additional Capitol Building, for cafeterias and for storage space for Civil War records and things of that kind, because we can't make the west front of the Capitol secure unless we do so.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If that west front wall, Mr. Chairman, was a solid well-built wall throughout, you might have some possibility of doing some kind of job but I still think you would get the cracks. But this wall is built so that the exterior stone is laid with solid joints. The interior rubble stone is also laid with fairly solid joints. The core of the wall is completely filled with loose stones, rubble, sand, and unburned lime mortar.

CONDITION OF WEST WALL

Now, the engineer had certain stones removed during the investigation of the west front in order to be able to look inside the wall and see what the condition was like and found there is nothing but loose stone and sand. So that if you remove their exterior surface you would only have a balance of one-third the present thickness of those walls to support the very heavy floor loads and brick arches in this building.

Senator MONRONEY. Can't you go out beyond those walls and build a modern supporting wall and engineering structures to support the load above and thus free this wall from its duty of supporting the roof and the dome.

CHANGING CONFIGURATION OF BUILDING

Mr. CAMPIOLI. To go beyond you would have to go sufficiently beyond because the present foundation walls do not go down as far as they should. If you started to build a new wall immediately behind it you would have to go down and underpin all the present walls which means also reaching into the building and underpinning those walls. That means you would have to go out some distance from each face of the building. You would wind up changing the configuration of the building to do that.

Senator PROXMIRE. How far would you have to go out? You would not have to go out as far as you do here, 44 to 80 feet.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I have not made an actual study of that since the engineer covered all of those possibilities. But you could not do such a scheme even if it were possible without changing the configuration of the building. If I may have that plan I could show you what I meant by changing the configuration. You would have to build out from each face a certain distance and the Capitol would no longer look like the present Capitol. You would not have any resemblance to it.

SELECTION OF ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

Senator MONRONEY. The associate architects were chosen by whom?

Mr. STEWART. The Commission for the Extension of the Capitol at the time Mr. Rayburn was the chairman of it.

Senator MONRONEY. These are the same architects that did the east front?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. These are the same architects you recommend do the Madison Library?

Mr. STEWART. They are the architects selected by the commissions and committee in charge.

Senator MONRONEY. These are the architects that drew the various schemes out of the \$300,000 that was appropriated.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

SUGGESTED CONSULTATION WITH OTHER ARCHITECTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it practical to have several different groups of architects consulted to get varying estimates the way the Defense Department does in their operations?

Mr. STEWART. I doubt if you could get men of equal competence in designing classical forms of architecture.

Senator MONRONEY. In the first place there is much money involved. In the second place it is of such great importance to the country because we all cherish our Capitol. It seems to me there would not be a problem to get capable people to consider this kind of thing.

Mr. STEWART. Along with our associate architects we have independent consultants. One of our consultants is John Harbeson. He is a graduate fellow in design. He is a fellow in design of the American Institute of Architects.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me interrupt at this point. I am not challenging the ability and competence of these men. I am saying the principle of competitive negotiations has served the country well. I am just wondering if it could not apply here.

EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

Mr. STEWART. Senator, the difficulty is that this type of architecture, this class of architecture, is not being taught in a good many of the schools today—I don't say that that is a detriment because most of the work has gone to the contemporary architecture. That is their field of endeavor. That is what they specialize in. We have to get men who have had experience with this sort of thing. The man who is chairman of this group, Alfred Easton Poor, is the present president of the National Academy of Design. Now we think that we have the best talent that we can find. They are proven as capable qualified men to do this type of work, this type of architecture.

Senator MONRONEY. They are also qualified, though, by your choice to do a new type of architecture design on the Madison Library.

Mr. STEWART. That is true, because it has to complement the Federal classic type of architecture of the Cannon Building as well as the French Renaissance architecture across the street of the old library building. But they were selected by the committees in charge of the Madison project.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are these architects responsible for the Rayburn Building?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

TWO GROUPS OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Senator, there were actually two groups of architects on the extension of the Capitol. One, the associate architects who prepared the plans and the second group who were the advisory architects who checked and advised Mr. Stewart on the soundness of these plans and soundness of the design. One of the members was chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission for 13 years, and he was a member of that committee for 19 years. That is Gilmore Clarke.

AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION

Senator MONRONEY. Can you tell me how the authority runs? Now the building of a smaller structure generally requires authorization legislation to move forward with it. I was under the impression that the authority of the Commission for the extension of the east front of the Capitol had expired with the completion of that magnificent job.

Mr. STEWART. The extension of the Capitol, both east and west, is authorized by law.

Senator MONRONEY. They also refer to it as the Commission for the Extension of the East Front. Is that right?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. It is the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol. The authorization act provides for improvements for both east and west and other related facilities and improvements, modifications, or additions approved by the Commission.

Senator MONRONEY. No authority rests in Congress to decide or make any decision on this.

Mr. HENLOCK. With the exception that you wrote in an appropriation bill several years ago that we can no longer contract in advance of appropriations and we must now come before the two Appropriation Committees and seek the money before we obligate any funds to proceed with the construction project. Under basic law, the Architect of the Capitol cannot act until the Commission first acts. Once the Commission acts then we have to come to you.

Senator MONRONEY. There is no authorizing committee action in this?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; no further legislation is necessary.

Senator MONRONEY. The only architects who have determined that this cannot be done other than by the four-and-a-half-acre extension of the front are the architects that are employed to do the four-and-a-half-acre extension; is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Plus the engineering firm that your committee and the House committee—

Senator MONRONEY. I never did see that their report gave any four-and-a-half-acre project as the sole and only solution of our problem of preventing the western walls from falling in.

Mr. STEWART. You are right in that, Mr. Chairman, but they did recommend a properly designed and constructed extension.

Senator MONRONEY. Where is your engineering authority to say what Mr. Campioli has said—that there is no other way of doing this, without four and a half acres of extra building that completely takes away the historic lines of the Capitol? You had an excuse, as I understand it, on the east wall that this was carrying out the original design of the Capitol. You had to do that to balance the dome. You had to do that to give the proportions to the east front. But this is all new now. There is no existing plan that we are following, is there, that has ever been—

Mr. STEWART. Bulfinch had a suggested scheme to offer on this west front when he finished the original building. Olmstead made studies for improvements when he designed the terraces. Latrobe also contributed studies earlier, at the time he was working here on the Capitol. I think it was in the minds of most all the architects that at that time something should be done back here to improve the situation.

REPORT OF DR. CLAIR

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Clair, the president of the company who made the independent engineering survey stated in his report that the—

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.

Senator MONRONEY. The extension but it does not mention how much.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, he never did say how much. It should be an adequate distance to adequately support the old walls.

DEMAND FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE

Senator MONRONEY. What I can't understand is why you can't come out a few feet and do the supporting wall in modern construction without all of the other expenditures.

Mr. STEWART. The Commission for the extension of the Capitol evidently realized there was a demand for additional space.

Senator MONRONEY. On this basis we have to have more space in the Capitol for more cafeterias to lose more money for the Senate and the House to subsidize? You just finished the Rayburn Building which is a magnificent expansion. You finished the Senate Office Building. I thought we were pretty well taken care of on space.

ADEQUACY OF RESTAURANTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Certainly as far as restaurants are concerned there is an ample supply. I am sure that there are visitors at times who have to wait. As far as the Members are concerned, and you have a Member restaurant here, you certainly have adequate facilities. We

have a fine restaurant in this building as you know. We have a beautiful, quiet new restaurant in the Capitol. I don't know any Senator who has had to cancel lunch because of this. I suppose that has happened but very rarely.

SENATE RESTAURANT DEFICIT

Senator MONRONEY. The deficit for the year for our present restaurants comes to \$298,000 for the Senate. I am sure there are not many Senators who want to expand the deficit or expand places where we can lose additional money. In the hearings of the House Mr. Steed says:

I notice an increase up here to \$332,000 for the coming year. How firm an estimate is that?

CAPACITY OF DINING ROOM AND CAFETERIAS

How many seats do we have now in the dining room in the Capitol? Certainly not anywhere near the 270?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The Senate dining room provides a little over a hundred seats, about 120 seats.

Senator MONRONEY. The new one is 270.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Then the new cafeterias are 300?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The cafeterias in the Senate Office Building are 380; is that correct?

CHANGING APPEARANCE OF CAPITOL

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes. Senator, in answer to your question, if such a scheme were possible, you would have to come out x number of feet; we would not know just how much without another engineering study. It would be something like that [indicating]. This would have to come out like this [demonstrating] and then again like this. We would have a Capitol that would look nothing like what it does today. I do not believe any of the architects would recommend such a scheme to the Congress.

Senator MONRONEY. Is this the old wall here?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Even if the Capitol did not look quite the same as it does today, that would not necessarily prevent our acting. Must the Capitol always forever be exactly the same? Maybe some people feel that way. Some of us don't.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The most prominent view of the Capitol is that on the west side from the Mall and most of the citizens of the country have come to know the Capitol's appearance. This extra wall you mention would drastically change the configuration of the building.

Senator MONRONEY. This would be changed anyway as we encroach on the open area in front of the Capitol.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Except that we are exactly reproducing that facade here [indicating]. As you see it from the west, the building would still look very much as it does today.

REDUCTION IN OPEN ACREAGE

Senator PROXMIRE. How many acres are there in the open area, west of the Capitol and in the street, between the west front of the Capitol and the Mall?

Mr. STEWART. Around 11 or 12 acres, I believe.

Senator PROXMIRE. This would cut it one-third.

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would take four and a half acres out. You say there are 12 acres now.

Mr. ROOF. No. The acreage includes all floors.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would cut it by 10 percent.

Mr. ROOF. Less than that.

Senator MONRONEY. How much money are you asking for the planning?

Mr. HENLOCK. Nothing at this time.

Senator MONRONEY. This would come in through a deficiency appropriation via another committee. Is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

BASIC AUTHORIZATION

Senator PROXMIRE. Here is what the language of the basic authorization provides: "for the extension, reconstruction and replacement of the central portion of the United States Capitol in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan submitted by a joint commission of Congress." The central portion of the U.S. Capitol, does that include the Senate and House wings?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are including the Senate and House wings in this proposal?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir; we are between the two.

Senator PROXMIRE. I thought you said the wings would go out 88 feet.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The original wings.

Senator MONRONEY. This will change the proportion then.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED CHANGE

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is the original Senate wing [indicating]. This is the present Senate wing. This part is coming out 88 feet. The central wing is coming out 44 feet. The connecting wings are coming out 56 feet. Our limitation is between the present House and Senate wings.

Senator PROXMIRE. The House and Senate wings aren't coming out at all.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. That certainly changes the configuration very substantially. It is hard to see why it would change it more if you only had a few feet out here.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. You would probably have to come out a minimum of this much [indicating]. You would no longer be able to repeat the Latrobe motif on the old House front or the Thornton motif in the old Senate wing or the central Bulfinch motif here. You would have to do something entirely different. It would no longer look like the

Capitol. Of course, the space between the walls would not be worth very much since it would be very narrow space of little practical use.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any further questions?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

EXTENSION OF WEST BOUNDARIES OF SENATE AND HOUSE CHAMBERS IMPRACTICAL

Senator MONRONEY. Would it be appropriate to extend the west boundaries of the Senate and House Chambers to put it more in proportion to what it is now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; because it would place the north and south porticos off center of the House and Senate wings. At present the porticos on the north and south side are exactly on center of the wings. If these wings were extended to the west then you would have a portico that would be off center.

Senator MONRONEY. They would still be off center as to the extended front, they will not? I mean if you look at the new extended front you are proposing this wing will be less than balanced as it is today.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Except that in plan, from the north or south it would be very difficult to see and line up those two corners. You would have to get far enough away. There are enough trees that will block that view.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Senator MONRONEY. How many members on the Commission for the extension of the east front?

Mr. STEWART. Five. The Vice President, Speaker of the House, minority leader of the Senate, minority leader of the House, and myself.

Senator PROXMIRE. No Senators except the minority leader are members of that.

Mr. STEWART. The Vice President and the minority leader of the Senate.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

LETTER OF SENATOR YARBOROUGH

Senator MONRONEY. Coming to other items, I have a letter from Senator Yarborough, as a member of this committee:

I regret that I shall not be able to be at the hearing at which Mr. Stewart will testify on appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol, for there are two issues I had hoped to raise so that our subcommittee could have full information on them.

First, it was my understanding that we took action last year to insure that the best architectural thinking of the country would have a part in planning the proposed new Madison Memorial Building for the Library of Congress. Press reports indicate that this objective is in danger of being frustrated. I hope testimony can be received as to why our intent that the American Institute of Architects should fully participate in the design of this important building from the very beginning is not being carried out.

Secondly, we all recognize the acute shortage of office space on the Senate side. The answer to this shortage is not extension of the west front of the Capitol, but rather additions to the Senate Office Building. We should begin on completion of the east side of the New Senate Office Building. I hope the subcommittee will obtain from the Architect information on what is needed to begin this work during the next fiscal year.

I would appreciate your assistance in obtaining this information for consideration by our subcommittee.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

I was reading in the paper this morning where apparently the legislative intent at least of Congress was that you seek the consultation and advice of a group of distinguished architects in the American Institute of Architects for the scheme or plan for the James Madison Memorial Building. The plans, as I understand it, are being drawn by the same architectural firm that did the east front, that it is proposed will do the west front, and has been employed for the Madison Building and drawing plans before you took it up as the Congress apparently had directed with the group representative of our Nation's major architectural organization?

LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN GRAY

Mr. STEWART. If I may I would like at this point to read a letter along those lines which I have recently written to Congressman Ken Gray of the House Public Works Committee.

This will acknowledge your letter of June 2, 1966, requesting a report on the status of the James Madison Memorial Library of Congress Building authorized by Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965.

This law provides for construction of the building by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library after "consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects." The law provides further that the design shall be in keeping with the prevailing architecture of Federal buildings on Capitol Hill; and that the building shall include a Madison Memorial Hall which shall be developed "in consultation with the James Madison Memorial Commission."

Early in October 1965, after passage of Senate Joint Resolution 69 by the Senate and House, I conferred with Speaker McCormack, Chairman of the House Office Building Commission; Senator Sparkman, Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission; and Representative Burleson and Senator Jordan, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Joint Committee on the Library. As a result, they signed letter of October 6, 1965, directing that I appear before the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate and request an initial appropriation of \$500,000 toward carrying out Senate Joint Resolution 69, as passed by the House, October 1, 1965, and as agreed to by the Senate, October 5, 1965. These funds are to be used primarily for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, preparation of models, and administrative expenses incident to the preliminary phase of the project.

On October 7, 1965, I appeared before the Legislative Subcommittee, House Committee on Appropriations, and requested these funds.

On October 12, 1965, I appeared before the Legislative Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations, and repeated the request.

The \$500,000 requested was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, approved October 31, 1965.

On October 19, 1965, the day that Senate Joint Resolution 69 was approved by the President, I directed letters to Speaker McCormack, Chairman Sparkman, Chairman Burleson, and Vice Chairman Jordan, pointing out pertinent provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 69 with respect to the direction placed over the Architect of the Capitol in prosecuting this project and, with the adjournment of Congress so near, my need for authority and advice from the commissions and committee on two important points, namely:

1. Selection of associate architects and engineers for the project, and
2. Determination of the extent and timing of consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects as required by the legislation.

I also mentioned that unless some direction was received by me prior to or shortly after adjournment on these points from the several groups, we would lose several months of valuable time in prosecuting this facility. I further suggested

that it might be feasible for each commission and the joint committee involved to designate a group of their members to pass on the urgently required decisions and to work closely with the Architect of the Capitol.

Although the Chairman and Vice Chairman mentioned were in general accord with the establishment by each group of a subcommittee which, together, would act as a Coordinating Committee, meaningful action could not be taken at that time due to the adjournment of Congress.

In January, 1966 as soon as the Congress returned, I again communicated with the Chairman and Vice Chairman involved with respect to completing the designation of subcommittees and arrangement for a meeting with the subcommittees representing the four commissions' committees. The final appointments resulting were:

For the House Office Building Commission: Representative Emanuel Celler.

For the Senate Office Building Commission:

Senator Edmund S. Muskie.

Senator Karl E. Mundt.

For the Joint Committee on the Library:

Senator B. Everett Jordan.

Representative Omar Burleson.

Senator Hugh Scott.

Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb.

For the Madison Memorial Commission:

Senator A. Willis Robertson.

Representative Howard W. Smith.

Clinton M. Hester.

After several attempts to arrange a meeting of these various groups, a meeting was arranged and held on March 10, 1966, in room EF-100 in the Capitol. All the above groups were represented as were the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian of Congress. At this meeting the representatives of the various commissions and the joint committee took the following action:

1. Elected Senator B. Everett Jordan as Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, to preside at meetings, to work closely with the Architect in arranging meetings, obtaining decisions, and general administration of the project. Elected Representative Omar Burleson as Vice Chairman of the Coordinating Committee.

2. Agreed to recommend the engaging of Roscoe DeWitt and Fred Hardison of Dallas, Tex.; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke of New York City; and Jesse M. Shelton and A. P. Almond of Atlanta, Ga., the architects-engineers who were retained for the previous study of the third Library of Congress Building, as the associate architects-engineers for this project; with the understanding that other consultants or specialists could be added to these associates later upon direction of the Coordinating Committee.

3. Agreed to recommend approval of the criteria for the project, prepared by the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian of Congress, as a general guideline, with the understanding that the space designated for use as a parking garage for 350 automobiles would be designed and constructed so it could be utilized for other library purposes if required.

4. Agreed to recommend that the Architect of the Capitol would consult with the committee designated by the American Institute of Architects during the planning stage and at such other times as considered desirable and beneficial.

5. Agreed to recommend that the Architect be given authority to make minor expenditures from available funds for this project for such items as blueprints, drawings, office supplies, surveys, etc.

6. Agreed that approval of the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, or in his absence approval of the Vice Chairman, be obtained by the Architect of the Capitol before expenditure of any major amount or the letting of any major contract.

After meeting of March 10, 1966, inasmuch as it was realized that the Coordinating Committee (made up of the several subcommittees) could not act, legally, for the full commissions and committee designated in the authorization act, it was determined that each full commission and the committee should be polled to obtain full approval of the actions taken by the Coordinating Committee. Thus, the task began to obtain the signatures of the Members of the House Office Building Commission (3 Members), the Senate Office Building Commission (9 Members), and the Joint Committee on the Library (10 Members).

In late April, 1966, when we were preparing for our annual budget hearings before the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House Committee on Appropriations, we attempted to ascertain whether all necessary signatures had

been obtained, approving action taken at the meeting of March 10, 1966. We needed this information for a general statement to be submitted at the hearings on the Madison Memorial-Library of Congress Project.

We had received a document with the signatures of the majority of one of the commissions. Shortly before going to the hearings of April 28, 1966, we received a document from another committee showing approval. With respect to the third group, I was advised just before leaving for the hearing that the majority of the Members had signed the document denoting approval of actions of the Coordinating Committee. I reported to the Appropriations Subcommittee accordingly.

With respect to the American Institute of Architects and its role in this project, the following information is furnished:

By letter of December 16, 1965, Mr. Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, President of the AIA, after visiting with me a few days earlier, advised that he had appointed the following architects for consultation with this office on the project:

Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA.
George E. Kassabaum, AIA.
Nicholas Satterlee, FAIA.
David N. Yerkes, FAIA.
Llewellyn W. Pitts, FAIA.

On May 25, 1966, a group from the AIA, including Mr. Nes and Mr. Kassabaum visited with me and my assistant, Mr. Campioli. They were briefed on the various actions that had been taken to date and the current status of the project. They inquired during the conversation about the role of the American Institute of Architects in the subject project and to what extent we planned to consult with them. We advised that, under the directive approved by the controlling commissions and committee, we expected to call on them once the contract was signed with the Associate Architects-Engineers and they had developed some preliminary studies. Mr. Nes then asked if it would be possible to arrange a meeting for their committee with the associate architects-engineers, before any actual planning takes place. I stated that I would discuss this with the associate architects-engineers; that I saw no reason why such a meeting should not take place.

Mr. Nes also inquired about the possibility of delaying the Madison-Library plans until a master plan could be prepared for the overall development of legislative facilities and the Capitol Grounds. We replied that this was not within our province as the site for the building had already been fixed by Act of Congress, but that we were in favor of a master plan being prepared and had so testified before the Senate Public Works Committee last year on a bill introduced by Senator Randolph.

There follows specific answers to your four questions:

1. Selection of architects-engineers: This has been answered.
2. Procedures to assure qualified design professionals know of the project and will have an opportunity to be considered:

We were contacted by around 20 architect-engineering firms expressing an interest in this work; among them were several outstanding firms and combinations. This list was available at the meeting of March 10, 1966, but as indicated the group voted to continue with the architects-engineers engaged for the earlier studies. This decision was based I believe on (a) ethical considerations; (b) the fact that these architects-engineers already had experience involving the requirements of the Library of Congress; and (c) that some money could be saved in architect-engineering fees as a result of such experience. They were also aware that these architects-engineers had served in a highly satisfactory manner for extension of the east central front of the Capitol 1958-1961.

3. How has the AIA been involved in the selection process: The selection was made by the Coordinating Committee and approved by the various groups as indicated.

4. What role will the Institute play as building plans progress:

The AIA will be consulted during the planning stages as previously indicated. After plans and specifications are completed and actual construction work begins, there would appear to be no further need for consultation with the AIA unless some unusual problem arises.

In this connection, I cite the law and report in connection with the role of the AIA. Public Law 89-260 provides for "consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects." The House Report on Senate Joint Resolution 69 provides:

"* * * that the Architect of the Capitol will construct this addition and he is directed to consult with the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library, as well as a committee to be named by the President of the American Institute of Architects. The AIA committee should consist of from five to seven outstanding architects who would present a national viewpoint on the type of building to be constructed."

It seemed clear to the commissions and committee involved that the role of the AIA would be that of consultation with respect to design, the law providing simply for "consultation" and the report for consultation with respect to "the type of building."

I believe this report will bring you up-to-date on this project. I trust you will realize that the enabling legislation in this instance, by making the Architect subject to so many different groups, has created a most difficult condition as far as expeditious prosecution of the project is concerned. Even with everyone attempting to cooperate fully, progress is going to be slowed greatly from that expected under normal procedures where the Architect operates under direction of one committee or commission of the House or Senate.

For my recent testimony on this project before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, please see pages 135 and 136 of the published hearings released last week.

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. STEWART. I sent that letter to Congressman Ken Gray 2 weeks ago. That is the status of the project as of now.

LANGUAGE IN STATUTE

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to read from the statutes, page 897, which seem to me to be rather clear in the order of precedence, that you would confer with a committee or group or committee designated by the American Institute of Architects before there was any design or preparation of the plans. It says:

Thereby resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled that the Architect of the Capitol under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission and the Joint Committee on Library after—and I emphasize "after," consultation with the committees designated by the American Institute of Architects, is authorized and directed to construct and including but not limited to the preparation of all necessary designs plans and specification.

I don't know how anything could be more clear than that.

Mr. STEWART. They have already been called in. We have had a preliminary talk with them about the design. Insofar as the selection of the architects was concerned it was taken completely out of the architect's hands by the Joint Commission.

LANGUAGE IN LAW IS CONTROLLING

Senator MONRONEY. You quote the language of the House report. I don't have the language of the House report, but certainly the language of the law is controlling. It clearly says "after" consultation with the American Institute of Architects. I read it again:

that the Architect of the Capitol under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission, Senate Office Building Commission, the Joint Committee on the Library, after consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects.

The language you quote from the report differs and it probably differs in the report, saying "as well as a committee to be named by

the president of the American Institute of Architects." Do we have that report? The language of the law says "after consultation."

CONSULTATION WITH COMMITTEE DESIGNATED BY AIA SUGGESTED

It would be the wisdom of the Congress at least to not have you employ your architects and have the design being firmed up before you ask the distinguished group representing the national body to come in and make suggestions.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, we are perfectly willing and as soon as I can see my way clear I plan to sit down and consult with them. I have already told them. As I tried to point out to you, so far as the selection of the architects is concerned, the joint commission that is involved in this project made the selection. The previous experience these architects had at the time they made the other plans for a third Library building was an influencing factor. Insofar as any plans are concerned I have no desire to bypass the AIA.

MEANING OF LANGUAGE

Senator MONRONEY. You have quoted correctly from the report "as well as" but the law is "before."

Mr. ROOF. When it says before, it says shall construct. In no place do you find any definite statement that we would go to the AIA before we retain the architects. Mr. Stewart asked the directing committees specifically on that point. They selected this group at the meeting of March 10.

Senator MONRONEY. If I know the English language, "after consultation with the committee designated by the Architect is authorized" it means then you are authorized, "The Architect and the Commission is authorized and directed to construct, including but not limited to the preparation of all necessary designs, plans, and specifications." It says all plans, designs, and specifications.

POSITION OF AIA

Senator PROXMIRE. That was certainly the construction of the American Institute of Architects. They have indicated very emphatically their unhappiness with this. I understood you to say they are willing to go along. I have a clipping here. Let me read two or three paragraphs:

When Congress authorized the annex they put in the direction that Stewart consult the AIA. The AIA set up a committee of five distinguished architects and they have been waiting for Stewart to call. They complained to Gray and asked for clarification of their role. Stewart has told Gray he is calling in AIA when the preliminary plans and drawings are completed. Phillip Huchison, Jr., declared yesterday that such consultation is meaningless. By the time AIA is called in the building design will have already have been decided.

Mr. ROOF. Senator, in that same news item, Congressman Gray is quoted as saying, in effect, that Mr. Stewart was not required by law to call in the AIA before the architects were selected, but he thought it would have been good public relations to call in the AIA. I believe that is the same clipping you have. Mr. Gray is the Congressman that handled the bill on the floor of the House.

LAW IS CLEAR

Senator PROXMIRE. He said that because, of course, all these laws are subject to interpretation. I would agree with the chairman that the law seems very clear regardless of what the committee report language provides.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have already agreed with this group of architects that we will meet with them before any pencil is put to paper so there seems to be no foundation to that statement in the paper.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECT IS IMPORTANT

Senator PROXMIRE. You know, the selection of the architect is so important. As you say here "we were contacted by around 20 architect-engineering firms expressing interest in this work. Among them were several outstanding firms and combinations." You just pick architects, who may be very competent, they have had some experience before in this area, by some ethical considerations which aren't defined which seem very vague as to the first reason given.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. When an architect has been engaged on a project, unless his services have been unsatisfactory the ethical thing to do is to continue those services. If the work of these architects on the first library study had been unsatisfactory we would have so reported.

Senator PROXMIRE. They were paid for their work, weren't they?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, but their work was satisfactory and was approved by the joint committee in charge.

Senator MONRONEY. They were given work on the east front. Now, they are being given work on the west front.

COMPETITION BYPASSED

Senator PROXMIRE. Competition is just being bypassed. You ought, to give somebody else an opportunity, a chance. Furthermore, it seems to me that the AIA is perfectly right in indicating that they want to have consultation before the architect is chosen. It seems to me that is a very significant, important decision. If that decision is made without consultation with them, then their role is of far less significance. It certainly does not seem to me to be in accordance with what the law clearly specifies. The clear intention of Congress, that the AIA should have something to say about it, should be considered.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. One of the factors that weighed heavily on the committee that made the selection was these architects were familiar with the libraries program and, therefore, the Government would benefit by that experience in a reduction of their fee.

ROOM FOR CRITICISM

Senator PROXMIRE. If you followed that logic you would have no other architect. I think there is a great deal to be said for the work which has already been done. There is also room for criticism. There has been some criticism much of which has been informed, responsible, and thoughtful criticism of some of the work which has been done. Because they have done it in the past does not entitle them to do it forever.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Just on this particular program is what I had in mind. The program on the third library is quite voluminous and

takes quite a bit of time and effort to absorb and get into your head and interpret into plans. These architects have had the benefit of that on the first study. Therefore, we intend to benefit by that experience by a reduction in the architectural fee which we would not be able to obtain if we went to a new set of architects.

COST OF PROJECT

Senator PROXMIRE. When you are dealing with \$34 million that reduction in fee—

Mr. CAMPIOLI. This is a \$75 million project.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is right. I beg your pardon. That is even more persuasive when you are dealing with \$75 million, the architect's fee, while it is significant, is not of the same order of magnitude.

CONSULTATION WITH AIA

Senator MONRONEY. What do you expect to use the American Institute of Architects for now that you have gone ahead with employment of architects.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They have requested a meeting before pencil is put to paper. Mr. Stewart has agreed to that and the associate architects have also agreed to that.

Senator MONRONEY. There will be some consultation even though the architects had been employed.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I thought there was some plan for the present architects to be working on it.

Mr. STEWART. No plans. They made the studies for the original expansion of the Library of Congress.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARCHITECTS AUTHORIZED AT MARCH 10 MEETING

Senator MONRONEY. The employment of the architects was authorized, you say, in your statement in a meeting of early October, is that correct?

Mr. ROOF. March 10, 1966.

Mr. STEWART. Twenty members of the Congress have since indicated their approval of the architects' selection, in writing.

Senator MONRONEY. Those signatures were acquired after the meeting I think.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How many were at the meeting?

Mr. ROOF. There were representatives of all the subcommittees there.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN AT MEETING

Senator PROXMIRE. How many Senators and Congressmen were there?

Mr. ROOF. There were 22 on those commissions. One group approved unanimously—

Senator PROXMIRE. That is not the question. How many were actually present?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Senator Mundt was there, Senator Jordan was there. A representative for Senator Scott was there.

Senator PROXMIRE. There were two Senators and one Representative.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Two Senators and an aid representing a third Senator. On the House side there was Congressman Celler, Congressman Bursleson, Congressman Smith, and Congressman Lipscomb.

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE ACTION

Mr. ROOF. Senator, we took the action of this coordinating committee around to each Senator and in many cases I personally explained to each Senator and to his aid or secretary the whole program.

Senator MONRONEY. Are there any further questions?

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

RECOMMENDATION OF SENATOR YARBOROUGH

Senator Yarborough in his letter also was asking why consider extension of the west front of the Capitol for additional office space—why not consider additions to the Senate Office Building if you require more space? It is open ended construction as I understand it where it is prepared for expansion. I would like to have your testimony on that score.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Of course, if such an extension were made it would not benefit the needs of the House and it also would not—

Senator MONRONEY. The House has just finished—

Mr. ROOF. The chairman is talking about the extension of this building to the east.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If the extension of the new Senate Office Building were made it would not benefit the needs of the House on the House side of the Capitol. It would not benefit the needs of the Senate disbursing office, the Secretary of the Senate. It would not provide this joint conference room for the two appropriations committees and it would not provide the additional restaurant facilities which are needed.

OFFICES AND COMMITTEE ROOMS IN CAPITOL

Senator MONRONEY. There are a great many offices, are there not, in the present part of the Capitol that the Members have, both House and Senate Members?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, I believe so.

Senator MONRONEY. There are committee rooms that could be used, not any extremely large ones for the House Appropriations Committee but is it essential that it meet in the Capitol?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I understand many of the committees feel either the desirability or the necessity because of the proximity to the Chamber to be in the Capitol. I also understand that some of these committees borrow one of your subcommittee rooms in the Capitol for use since they do not have one.

Senator MONRONEY. We use the old Supreme Court Chamber always on conferences.

EXTENSION OF SENATE OFFICE BUILDING REQUIRES AUTHORIZATION

Senator Yarborough says, "I hope the subcommittee will obtain from the Architect information on what is needed to begin this work during the next fiscal year" on the extension of the Senate Office Building.

Mr. STEWART. We have made no studies for such extension.

Senator MONRONEY. This would take an authorization.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, to change the Capitol, you can do it with the Commission on the Extension of the Capitol but to enlarge the Senate Office Buildings or the House Office Buildings it would take authorizing legislation by the Congress.

Mr. STEWART. We have on the statute books now legislation authorizing the extension of the Capitol and additional House Office Building projects. We would require similar authorizing legislation to add to the present Senate Office Buildings.

Senator MONRONEY. There are no plans at all for extending the New Senate Office Buildings?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT

Senator MONRONEY. We will proceed with the next items, "Salaries of the Office of the Architect."

I request that pages 10 to 14 of the justification be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act-----	\$587, 600
Pay increase supplemental, Public Law 89-301, in H. Doc. 405-----	13, 900
Total appropriations, 1966-----	601, 500

Additions

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----	12, 872
Wage rate increases and other changes authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, for wage board employees-----	1, 943
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-301, approved Oct. 29, 1965, "Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965," to cover increases which went into effect Oct. 1, 1965, under authority of that act and must be met on a full-year basis in 1967-----	4, 970
Overtime and holiday pay increased by \$6,500 to meet increased pay costs under this allotment resulting from base pay increases and the proposed addition of 2 positions-----	6, 500
2 additional positions:	
1 architectural engineer, GS-13, at \$12,510 per annum; 1 payroll clerk, GS-5 at \$5,180 per annum-----	17, 690

The need for these positions is explained, as follows:

Architectural Engineer

This position, requested last year but not allowed, is again requested for 1967. It is to provide, on the permanent rolls, an assistant to the Assistant Architect of the Capitol who carries a heavy workload and should have help, on a permanent basis, in the conduct of his duties.

The Assistant Architect acts as chief advisor to the Architect of the Capitol in matters pertaining to architectural design, changes and improvements in the Capitol and other buildings and projects under the Architect. Major projects currently in effect include the Library of Congress Madison Memorial Building; remodeling of the Cannon

Additions—Continued

House Office Building; plans for Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol; repairs, improvements, and changes in the various buildings under the Architect. Future proposed projects include remodeling of the Longworth House Office Building and restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol. Although the workload fluctuates to some extent from time to time, it is constantly a heavy one and one that is very time-consuming.

The assistant, requested for 1967, would share in and relieve part of this workload. It is necessary that he be trained and informed in the programs under the Assistant Architect and be competent to represent him in liaison work with consulting architects and engineers, the field construction staff, and professional and administrative personnel both within and outside the government, and with Members of Congress and their staffs.

The proposed assistant would develop criteria, schematic and preliminary architectural design studies for proposed new buildings and for alterations, repairs and restoration to existing buildings. Although outside professional architects are normally engaged for major projects, nevertheless, their work must be developed, planned, and accomplished in collaboration with the Architect of the Capitol and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

The proposed assistant's duties would include the preparation of schematic plans, elevations, sections, and supporting data; examination of site conditions to determine the extent of construction, or repair proposed, compatibility and tie-in with existing structures, condition of existing structures, condition of existing improvements, public utilities, underground structures, grades to be maintained, and development of preliminary project directives outlining the scope of the project, facilities to be included, and material and finishes to be used.

His duties would also include assisting in the preparation of preliminary estimates of costs of improvements and projects; coordination of work of technical, architectural and engineering specialists in the development of working drawings and specifications; consultation with private practicing architects and engineers for projects, during the development of sketches, preliminary plans and reports on new projects; and other miscellaneous duties of such nature as would relieve the Assistant Architect of time-consuming details involved in the planning and execution of projects and other improvements.

This position is requested in the interest of efficient and orderly administration.

Payroll clerk

For many years, the work of preparation of payrolls and related activities was combined with all other personnel work under the Architect's Office. During the past year, in the interest of efficiency and in conformity with guidelines laid down by the General Accounting Office, two separate units were established to handle this work.

The Payroll Office now operates, separately, as a part of the Accounting Division of the Architect's Office. This Payroll Unit is responsible for the computation of weekly, bi-weekly, and semi-monthly payrolls for approximately 1,800 employees; maintenance of time, leave, and retirement records; preparation of tax withholding statements, and other duties associated with payroll functions.

All other work of a personnel nature, such as appointments, transfers, promotions, separations, employees' compensation, preparation and maintenance of personnel files and records, rules and regulations, is now performed by a separate Personnel Unit.

Prior to this organizational change, four permanent employees were engaged in this overall work. With the reorganization and a simultaneous material increase in workload, two of the employees were necessarily assigned to the Personnel Unit and the other two to the Payroll Unit. As two employees have not been able to handle the large amount of work now necessary to be done by the Payroll Unit, it has been necessary as a temporary expedient to utilize, on a part-time loan basis, one of the personnel clerks on the House Office Buildings Roll and to employ a fourth employee on a temporary roll basis.

Additions—Continued

Since this change in organizational setup, the number of employee accounts under the Architect—permanent and temporary—has increased from 1,800 to 2,100 annually, due to the staffing of the Rayburn Building, installation of an air-conditioning system in the Library of Congress, installation of electronic equipment in the Legislative Buildings, and other changes and improvements effected in the interim. This represents an increase of 20 percent in payroll and personnel workload.

The payroll operations for the Architect's Office are more complicated than normally occurs in other agencies, due to the high rate of pay changes caused by constantly fluctuating overtime necessitated by late Sessions of Congress, the necessary maintenance of 24-hours shift operations, and an exceptionally high turnover rate among patronage and temporary employees. The payroll and related workload has also been further increased by enactment of the Contract Work Hours Act of 1962, the recent payment of fringe benefits to temporary skilled tradesmen engaged for construction and repair work on a prevailing wage basis, and will be further increased by the more complicated income tax withholding plan to go in effect in May 1966.

In other government agencies, performing payroll operations in a similar manner, it is the normal practice to have one payroll clerk for every 400 to 500 accounts. If the employee requested for 1967 is allowed, the workload of our three permanent employees will require each clerk to handle approximately 700 accounts. Even if we are able to continue part-time assistance from other units under the Architect, the workload will still amount to more than 500 accounts per employee.

In order that we may have available an adequate force to handle the workload of the Payroll Unit in a proper manner, it is urged that the additional position of Payroll Clerk requested for 1967 be approved.

Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$38,175 to \$40,400-----	\$2, 225
This increase results from increases in basic pay rates and the proposed addition of 2 positions, and is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund authorized by Public Law 854, 84th Cong.-----	+46, 200
Total estimate for 1967-----	<u>647, 700</u>

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting two additional positions on the permanent rolls, one of which is architect-engineer at \$12,500 per annum. This is the same position requested last year, is it not?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. And we turned you down?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is correct.

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting that the architect-engineer now on the construction roll be transferred to your permanent staff, or are you talking about an entirely new position which, if granted, would allow you the services of two architect-engineers?

Mr. HENLOCK. We would not put another on our construction rolls. The argument is the same as we gave you last year, except in the meantime, as we have just discussed, we have been authorized to proceed with preliminary plans for the James Madison Memorial Library, extension of the Capitol, remodeling of the Cannon House Office Building; and later expect to proceed with remodeling of the Longworth House Office Building and restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers.

The assistant requested would relieve Mr. Campioli of part of his present heavy workload.

Senator MONRONEY. This would provide for one position only?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. With regard to the additional payroll clerk, \$5,180 base, you state on page 13 of the justification "In addition to the two employees assigned to payroll work, it is necessary to utilize two additional employees from other rolls to help out."

Why, then, are you requesting only one new employee? Why not two, if they are needed?

Mr. HENLOCK. We are hoping to be able to continue to get temporary help to some extent and hope with three permanent employees to keep the work fairly well abreast. This was brought about by a division made between the personnel and the payroll work in accordance with guidelines in the General Accounting Office manual, and also due to the fact that our organization has increased from 1,500 to 1,800 employees, due to the fact that the Rayburn Building was staffed and other jobs added in the last 2 or 3 years. Taking into consideration normal turnover means there are 2,100 accounts for these 4 employees to maintain. Most Government agencies have 1 payroll clerk for every 400 to 500 employee accounts.

SUPPORT OF HOUSE ACTION

Senator MONRONEY. One payroll clerk has been allowed by the House. They turned you down on one; is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. We only asked for one additional. We said we would try to get along next year with only one more.

Senator MONRONEY. You support the action on that?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator MONRONEY. From the contingent expense item, you are requesting \$50,000 which the House allowed you. I am inserting pages 19 and 20 of the justifications in the record.

(The justification follows:)

Contingent expenses, \$50,000

This is the same amount as allowed for 1966. This is an item allowed for the first time in the fiscal year 1956, and is required in order to facilitate the work performed by the Architect of the Capitol in behalf of the Congress. Its purpose is to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make surveys and studies and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under the care of the Architect.

As stated in previous Hearings, it is considered desirable as problems arise in connection with the needs of the Congress that there be available, annually, a limited fund upon which the Architect may draw to employ necessary assistance and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary to make surveys and studies required to ascertain facts, solutions, and estimates of cost to meet such problems.

As also stated in previous Hearings, it is likewise considered desirable, when the work of Committees and Commissions of the Congress might be expedited, such as by the extension of a rostrum, rearrangement of lighting, erection of partitions, installation of a public address system, or emergency repairs to mechanical equipment, that the Architect of the Capitol be in a position to meet these conditions promptly, without waiting the delays necessarily incident to the securing of a supplemental appropriation for items costing only a few thousand dollars.

During the fiscal year 1966, allocations totaling \$45,600 have been made against this fund, of which \$31,712 has been for repairs to damage caused by a fire in the Old Senate Office Building, approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$7,000 for replacement of the refrigerated drinking water system in the New Senate Office Building, approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$2,500 for installation of a bronze rail-

ing in the family gallery of the Senate Chamber, approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$2,200 for installation of bronze railings in the galleries of the House Chamber, approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; \$2,188 for emergency repairs to the sewer system serving the Supreme Court Building.

INSTALLATION OF BRONZE RAILING

Senator MONRONEY. I can appreciate why this fund was used for such items as fire damage, sewer repairs, and so forth. What was the emergency which necessitated the installation of the bronze railing in the House and Senate Chambers?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, the Speaker of the House requested that we provide some safety railings at the foot of and along side of the steps leading down from the gallery. Apparently there were some near accidents that occurred that could have resulted in somebody falling over the balcony or gallery railing. On the Senate side, I believe the request was from Senator Jordan, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to replace a rope railing with a bronze railing on one end of the Senate Chamber in the gallery.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Senator MONRONEY. For Capitol buildings you requested \$1,713,000. The House allowed you \$1,786,000, which is \$73,000 over the estimate. Pages 21 to 23 of the justification will be inserted in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act.....	\$1, 640, 000
Pay increase supplementals, Public Law 89-301 and wage board in H. Doc. 405.....	40, 000
Total appropriations, 1966.....	1, 680, 000

DEDUCTIONS

Annual painting—decreased by omission of nonrecurring item for painting the ornamental ceiling, window frames, window linings, doors, jambs, trim and painted surfaces of the gallery walls in Statuary Hall; allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	\$23, 000
Maintenance, air-conditioning system decreased from \$20,800 to \$16,000 due to omission of nonrecurring item for replacement of the air filters which filter the air supplied to the House and Senate Chambers; allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	4, 800
Painting dome of Capitol and exterior woodwork of windows: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	67, 000
Replacement of firehose and fog nozzles: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	4,100
	(-) 98, 900
Base for 1967.....	1, 581, 100

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong-----	\$10, 000
<p>Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong. 115 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol buildings roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$7,900 is requested for 1967 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 5, 1965, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Building Wage-Board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$2,100 is requested for 1967 to meet the authorized 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.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$55,785 to \$57,810--	2, 025
<p>This increase results from increase in basic pay rates and is required to cover the cost of government contribution to retirement fund authorized by Public Law 854, 84th Congress.</p>	
Payment to employees' compensation fund—increased from \$19,420 to \$33,295-----	13, 875
<p>This item represents an increase of \$13,875 over the amount allowed for 1966 and is requested to cover the cost of the government's payment to employees' compensation fund, required by Section 209 of Public Law 86-767, which provides that each agency shall include in its annual budget estimates a request for an appropriation in an amount equal to the amount paid from the employees' compensation fund for compensation benefits to employees of the agency during the preceding fiscal year on account of service-connected injury or death.</p>	
Annual painting: Annual allotment increased from \$32,000 to \$36,000-----	4, 000
<p>The annual painting allotment was fixed at \$32,000 in 1959 when the wage rate of painters was \$3.425 per hour. There has been no increase provided under this allotment since 1959 and in the meantime the wage rate of painters, including fringe benefits, has risen to \$4.495 per hour—an increase of 30 percent. In order to partially offset this increase, it is requested that the annual allotment for 1967 be increased from \$32,000 to \$36,000. This allotment provides for the painting normally required for the proper preservation and appearance of committee rooms, offices, corridors, restaurants, and other spaces in the Capitol.</p>	
Supplies and materials—increased from \$38,000 to \$40,000-----	2, 000
<p>This allotment was fixed at \$38,000 in 1963 and the annual allotment has remained unchanged since that time. In order to meet a gradual increase that has occurred in the cost of supplies and materials in the interim, it is requested that this allotment be increased from \$38,000 to \$40,000 for 1967. The allotment provides carpentry, electrical, plumbing, hardware, cleaning, heating and ventilating, and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the Capitol.</p>	
	<u>(+) 31, 900</u>
Total estimate for 1967-----	<u>1, 613, 000</u>

REMODELING OF HOUSE PRESS GALLERY

Senator MONRONEY. What was the additional \$73,000, which was not requested by you, allowed by the House for?

Mr. STEWART. During the hearings before the House Appropriations Committee, pursuant to request of the chairman of the Standing Committee on Correspondents, approved by the Speaker of the House, \$65,000 was added by the House Appropriations Committee to the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation request, to remodel the House Press Gallery in the Capitol. The area affected is located on the gallery floor of the House wing, south of the Press Gallery, for the total length of the House Chamber and includes rooms H-315 to H-319, inclusive.

Under this amount, it is proposed to remove existing worn flooring, do necessary cutting and patching and install new vinyl tile; install new cabinets and shelves; install metal partitions and new acoustical tile and mouldings; renew electrical wiring and install additional wiring and outlets; make necessary repairs to walls, and paint the rooms with two coats.

The press has no space in which it might expand. Major remodeling work in the House Press Gallery was last done in 1937. Since then, the membership of the gallery has increased from 515 to 959 members, and the use of the gallery has increased at an even greater proportion. The remodeling work will permit a rearrangement of furniture and equipment, resulting in more efficient use of the present gallery space.

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

(The breakdown follows:)

Cabinets, shelves, and related work-----	\$26, 170
Removal of old flooring, cutting and patching, and installing new vinyl tile-----	6, 040
Repairing walls and painting rooms with 2 coats-----	5, 020
Installation of metal partitions-----	4, 550
New acoustical tile, mouldings, etc-----	5, 000
Electrical work-----	11, 500
Contingencies-----	6, 720
Total-----	65, 000

TWO TOILETS FOR HOUSE RADIO-TELEVISION FACILITY

Under funds allowed for the fiscal year 1965, three rooms in the House wing of the Capitol, gallery floor, vacated in 1965 by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, were converted into quarters for the House radio-television facility. For the fiscal year 1967, the House Committee on Appropriations has added \$8,000 to the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation request, for the installation of two toilets in the newly converted quarters, for use of radio-television personnel.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator MONRONEY. We will now proceed to the item Capitol Grounds.

I ask that pages 37 to 42 be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act-----	\$638, 000
Wage board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405-----	10, 000
Supplemental for emergency snow removal expenses in H. Doc. 415--	17, 000
Total appropriations—1966-----	665, 000

DEDUCTIONS

Resurfacing East Capitol St. and 2 adjacent drives, extending from 1st St. east to the Capitol Plaza; Non-recurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	\$17,000	
Purchase of a new 2-ton truck, with an all-metal dump body, in replacement of a 1954 dump truck: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	4,000	
Purchase of a new air compressor in replacement of a 1941 air compressor: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	5,000	
Snow removal: Annual allotment reduced from \$22,000 to normal annual amount of \$5,000, due to elimination of nonrecurring supplemental of \$17,000 allowed for 1966--	17,000	
	<hr/>	-\$43,000
Base for 1967-----		<hr/> 622,000

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong----- 10,297

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 70 gardeners, laborers, and mechanics on the Capitol Grounds roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$5,553 is requested for 1967 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. 5, 1965, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Grounds Wage Board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$4,744 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Overtime and holiday pay allotment increased from \$61,000 to \$71,000----- 10,000

This increase is requested to cover actual current payroll overtime and holiday pay costs and to provide overtime and holiday pay for 8 additional employees requested for 1967.

8 additional positions:

7 gardener positions, wage board grade 6 at 5,429 per annum each. 1 tree culture worker helper, wage board grade 5 at \$5,200 per annum----- 43,203

The need for these additional employees is explained as follows:

3 gardeners are required for care and maintenance of the landscaped areas above the underground garages being constructed in squares 637 and 691 located immediately south of the House Office Buildings. The landscaping is expected to be completed during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1967. The landscaping will include, in each square, a large display fountain,

ADDITIONS—continued

walkways, terraces, retaining walls, grass plots, trees and shrubs, and drainage systems. These will all require daily care and maintenance; also, during the winter, snow removal.

The work necessary to be done is such as to require the services of 3 employees for proper maintenance.

2 gardeners are required for proper care and maintenance of the landscaped areas surrounding the Cannon and Longworth House Office Buildings; also, for work required in the courts of the Rayburn Building over and beyond work taken into consideration when the Capitol Grounds force was augmented in 1965. Since then, additional flowerbeds have been planted in the courts of the Rayburn Building; and whereas it was thought it would only be necessary to empty and clean the display fountains in these courts once a month, experience has proven that it is necessary to clean these fountains twice a month, requiring additional work. With respect to the Cannon and Longworth Buildings, the landscaped areas about these two buildings have been planted with flowering trees and shrubs during the past season, resulting in additional maintenance work to be done.

1 gardener is required for proper care and maintenance of the landscaped areas surrounding the Old and New Senate Office Buildings and the court of the Old Building. During the past year, the landscaped areas surrounding the Old Senate Office Building have been extensively planted with flowering trees and shrubs, resulting in additional work.

1 gardener is required to augment the force maintaining the Capitol Grounds to assist in the care of additional areas planted with flowerbeds and other plant material during the past year in an effort to further beautify the Capitol Grounds. Large flowerbeds have been planted on the west front lawn area; and, if funds requested for 1967 are allowed for beautifying two additional areas in the Capitol Grounds, these areas will also require additional maintenance.

1 tree culture worker helper should be added to the Grounds maintenance force, which now consists of 1 foreman, 3 tree culture workers, and 2 helpers.

The care of the trees in the Capitol Grounds is an important and time-demanding operation and an adequate force should be provided. The duties of the helper requested for 1967 would include such tasks as digging and removing tree stumps; cutting felled trees with axes and crosscut saw to size for disposal; watering and fertilizing trees, and cleaning up worksites upon completion of tree maintenance work by the tree culture workers.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$27,600 to \$32,600-----

\$5,000

This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates and from the proposed addition of 8 more employees.

ADDITIONS—continued

Additions to water supply system to Capitol: Nonrecurring item----- \$35, 000

This item is urgently recommended, as it is in the interest of fire safety. As a result of findings disclosed in the surveys and studies made in renewing the plumbing system in the Main Library of Congress Building, careful study and measurement of the water pressures in the Capitol Building were made during the past year. These studies disclose that, as a result of frequent fluctuations in the water pressure in the pipes of the District water system, there are subnormal and unequal water pressures in the House Wing of the Capitol, resulting in an urgent need for additional connections to the street mains of the District's water supply system in order to insure adequate water supply in the Capitol in the event of fire in the upper parts of the building.

The prevailing deficiency results primarily from the differences in the hydraulic characteristics of the existing sources of supply. To correct present unsatisfactory conditions, it is proposed to increase and balance the water supply pressure throughout the Capitol by installing an exterior bypass between the 12-inch service main in East Capitol Street and the 12-inch service main in Independence Avenue, extending the same through the Capitol Grounds.

The work involves the installation of 700 linear feet of 12-inch water main, with necessary fittings and control stations; excavating, backfilling and repaving of sidewalks and street surfaces; installation of an additional tie line between the southside sprinkler service and the firepump in the east front extension; replacement of two 12-inch valves in a manhole near the east entrance to the Capitol.

The work can be accomplished within 12 months after availability of funds, at a cost of \$35,000.

Landscape improvements, Northeast and Southeast Triangles at Capitol Plaza: Nonrecurring item----- 64, 500

At present, there are two triangular areas in the Capitol Grounds, abutting the East Plaza, which it is proposed under this estimate to develop into parklike resting areas, planted with flowerbeds, flowering trees and shrubs, which will add much to the beautification of the Capitol Grounds.

These two triangles, located at the northeast and southeast ends of the Plaza, are each similar in size, measuring approximately 11,300 square feet, or one-quarter of an acre. At present, they are planted with grass and several large old shrubs. A drinking fountain was installed in each triangle, in March 1965; and a wrought-iron settee is located in the northeast triangle. There are wide sidewalks along the west sides of each of the triangles, which are in poor condition and should be replaced.

There are very few areas in the Capitol Grounds where the many visitors to the Capitol can rest and relax for a time, wait for their friends or members of their families, or assemble comfortably in small groups. The proposed development of these two triangles would provide such accommodation.

Under the amount of \$64,500, it is proposed to develop these two triangles into parklike resting areas, planted with flowerbeds, flowering trees and shrubs. Nine granite benches would be placed around each area, and each triangle would contain a small

ADDITIONS—continued

granite pool, complete with appurtenances. The existing defective sidewalks would be removed and replaced with new exposed aggregate sidewalks, and additional walks of exposed aggregate paving would be constructed, leading into the pool areas.

The breakdown of the estimate is detailed on the white sheets in the body of the hearings. It shows that \$24,300 would be expended for sidewalk construction; \$3,600 for 18 granite benches; \$26,600 for 2 pools, with appurtenances; \$10,000 for plant material, flowers, flowering trees and shrubs.

	+\$168, 000
Total estimate for 1967-----	790, 000

BUDGET REQUEST 1967, HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting \$790,000 for fiscal year 1967 and the House has allowed \$690,000, at the same time denying five—but allowing two of the seven requested—additional gardeners and one additional treeworker.

LANDSCAPING PLAZA AREA

The House also denied your proposal to spend \$64,500 to landscape the two small triangular areas abutting the Plaza at both ends. I would like to hear more about this proposal to beautify these areas and to provide a place of relaxation for visitors to the Nation's Capitol.

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Pincus, our landscape architect, to answer your question?

Senator MONRONEY. This is the drawing here, I believe.

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir. The northeast and southeast triangles are located on the east front grounds of the Capitol. Each area is similar in size, measuring approximately 11,300 square feet or one-fourth acre.

At the present time, both the northeast and southeast triangles are planted with grass with several large old shrubs. Drinking fountains were installed in both triangles in March 1965, and a wrought iron settee is located in the northeast triangle.

There are wide existing sidewalks along the west sides of each of the triangles, which are in poor condition. Sections of these sidewalks have, over a long period of time, gradually become broken, raised or severely cracked, and should be replaced with exposed aggregate paving in the public interest.

DEVELOPMENT OF PARK-LIKE GARDENS

There are very few areas on the Capitol Grounds where the many visitors to the Capitol can rest and relax for a time, wait for their friends or members of their families, or assemble comfortably in small groups. Similarly, there are very few areas of the Capitol Grounds that can suitably be developed into small park-like gardens.

The proposed development of the northeast and southeast triangles would accomplish both the foregoing desired results. The two triangles would be developed into park-like resting areas and planted with flowerbeds, flowering trees and shrubs. Nine granite benches would be placed around each area and each triangle would contain a small granite pool, complete with appurtenances.

SIDEWALK REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

Existing defective sidewalks, of approximately 800 square yards, would be removed and replaced with new exposed aggregate paving. Additional walks of exposed aggregate paving, consisting of approximately 620 square yards, would lead into the pool areas of the two triangles. The proposed development of the northeast and southeast triangles would utilize an opportunity to enhance the beauty of the Capitol Grounds, while also providing small park-like resting areas for visitors, and at the same time replacing defective walks requiring an immediate remedy. The wrought-iron settee, presently located in the northeast triangle, would be moved across the plaza to the east side of the triangular areas at the intersection of Constitution Avenue and the Capitol Plaza.

Senator MONRONEY. This would come to some \$64,500; is that correct?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

ALTERNATE PLAN: SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT AND FLOWER GARDENS

Senator MONRONEY. The House denied your proposal on that as well. What would it cost to replace walks with smaller walks, perhaps, and convert the land area into flower gardens that would be planted to flowers that would be blooming throughout the year?

DESIRABILITY OF INSTALLATION OF POOL

Mr. PINCUS. That would eliminate the pool area of \$26,600 for both pools.

Senator MONRONEY. Aren't you going to have a lot of trouble with those pools getting contaminated, people throwing refuse of all kinds in? You have told us time after time in the testimony that the treatment of facilities on the Capitol Grounds has been rather disastrous.

Mr. PINCUS. Our feeling, sir, is that these areas, being on the east front, will be under the surveillance of many of the visitors and the police, and not in a secluded location.

Senator MONRONEY. I am thinking of the pool, collecting dirt, refuse, banana peels, candy cartons.

Mr. PINCUS. Pool or no pool, you will find this type of debris everywhere, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Pool or no pool, I would not like to see it floating around in the pool.

Mr. PINCUS. This same development can be accomplished without the pools. We will still have the central sitting area. That will eliminate \$26,600.

Senator MONRONEY. I am asking for advice, whether the pool from a practical standpoint and your experience would be productive of beauty or be a contaminated area.

Mr. PINCUS. I feel that the pools are desirable features in that location, which will tend to give a cool appearing area.

Senator MONRONEY. How big is the pool?

SIZE AND MAINTENANCE COST OF POOLS

Mr. PINCUS. Each pool will be 10 feet in diameter. It is not very large.

Senator MONRONEY. How deep?

Mr. PINCUS. It will be around 12 inches deep.

Senator MONRONEY. What will it cost to merely clean out the old park and leave that as a green park in between the highways, the roadways?

Mr. PINCUS. The cost for the sidewalks will be \$22,500. The rest of the work will be done by Capitol Grounds forces. We have the plant material at the Botanic Garden nursery.

Senator MONRONEY. You could supply that as a flower garden if you were not ready to go into this yet?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

PERSONNEL REQUEST: SEVEN ADDITIONAL GARDENERS

Senator MONRONEY. I want to ask you about the House cutting out the various employees that were allowed. You requested seven, I believe, for the Capitol Grounds, gardeners.

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You could maintain a far better appearance of the Capitol Grounds, flowerbeds, things of that kind, if you were given the seven gardeners than if we just allowed you two?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I have been anxious to see us bring up the beauty of the Capitol Grounds. I have been very critical in the past of some of the ill-looking shrubs, treatment and bare ground and blighted spots in the Capitol area here. If we gave you seven more personnel, that would be all devoted to the Capitol Grounds area, in front and the rear of the Capitol?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir. This drawing shows the division of the Capitol Grounds forces [indicating on map]. The terracotta colored areas represent the Senate Office Buildings grouping. The green areas represent the old Capitol Grounds and the beige areas represent the House Office Buildings grouping. Presently, as far as the gardeners are concerned, we have five gardeners maintaining this House area. The old Capitol Grounds have 13 gardeners and the Senate Office Buildings group has 6 gardeners maintaining the areas.

DETAIL OF PROPOSED GARDENERS

Senator MONRONEY. If you had seven, how would you divide them?

Mr. PINCUS. Three gardeners would be detailed for the underground garage areas when they are completed.

Senator MONRONEY. Will that be planted on top?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Like the one on top of the Senate garage?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir. There would be two gardeners assigned to this area—south of Independence Avenue—which has been planted this spring; one gardener assigned to the main Capitol Grounds to take care of the two triangles, if allowed; and one gardener would be assigned to this section, new grounds.

Senator MONRONEY. It seems to me the rattiest part of the Capitol is the central area. Don't you need more gardeners there?

Mr. PINCUS. We are in the process of developing that area now. There has been a great improvement so far as I am concerned over last year.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you get enough fertilizer, enough materials to do all you think is required?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This should be the most beautiful grass, beautiful shubbery in the country, because it is a focal point. People come here expecting to see something fabulous. You go to these smaller countries you find many times their capitols are beautifully landscaped and the grounds beautifully maintained. We seem to have difficulty in getting ours attractive.

PERSONNEL REQUEST: TREEWORNER

How about your treeworker?

Mr. PINCUS. I would prefer to have the treeworker back, if we could get him.

Senator MONRONEY. That would give you the five gardeners that were disallowed by the House and the one treeworker; is that correct?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. You have some old historic trees, many of them planted nearly a century ago.

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Those require additional care and help and maintenance?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Once they are allowed to run down or branches break off, they could very easily die.

Mr. PINCUS. That is right, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I think it would be penny wise and pound foolish when we fail to consider the beautification of the Capitol Grounds. The First Lady of the land is certainly doing her best. It ill behooves us to do less, trying to keep up with what is happening in other parts of the area.

Thank you very much.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

We next have the Senate Office Buildings. Pages 57 to 59 will be inserted in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act.....	\$2,458,700
Supplemental for replacement of plumbing system and renewal of electrical wiring system, old building, provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966.....	405,000
Wage-Board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405.....	31,000
Total appropriations—1966.....	2,894,700

DEDUCTIONS

Replacement of plumbing system, old building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	\$250,000	
Renewal of electrical wiring system, old building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	155,000	
Replacement of fire hose and fog nozzles: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	10,000	(-)415,000
Base for 1967.....		2,479,700

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.-----	\$22,700
Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 287 laborers and mechanics on the Senate Office Buildings roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.	
An increase of \$15,252 is requested for 1967 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. 5, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. The 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 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.	
An increase of \$7,448 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system for employees compensated under that act.	
Within-grade promotions under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act-----	4,210
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-301, approved Oct. 29, 1965, Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965, to cover increases which went into effect Oct. 1, 1965, under authority of that act and must be met on a full-year basis in 1967-----	3,975
Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$108,500 to \$108,915: This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong., "Title IV—Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956." The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates and is adjusted on the basis of current costs-----	415
An allotment of \$10,000, over and above the regular annual amount of \$25,000, is requested for 1967 for the replacement of rugs, cushions and floor coverings in 5 5-room suites in the New Senate Office Building. The rugs in the new building have now been in use for 7 years and the point has been reached where a gradual replacement program is becoming necessary-----	\$10,000
An allotment of \$9,000 is requested for 1967 for the purchase of 200 end table lamps for Senators' offices and suites to meet numerous requests being received for such lamps-----	9,000
	+50,300
Total estimate for 1967-----	2,530,000

1967 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MONRONEY. The amount you are requesting for fiscal 1967 is \$2,530,000, which is \$364,700 less than that appropriated for fiscal 1966. I realize that this is due to several large nonrecurring items in fiscal 1967.

RUG REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

However, you are apparently embarking on a rug replacement program for the New Senate Office Building and are requesting \$10,000 additional for this purpose this year. Please give us the details about this.

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Caraway to discuss that item.

Mr. CARAWAY. Senator, we have not replaced any of the carpeting in this building. It has been over 7 years now and some of the carpet needs replacing very badly. This figure will increase over a period

of years. Right now we are just going to start with \$10,000. We will replace about five suites.

Senator MONRONEY. How many suites do you have?

Mr. CARAWAY. We have 44 suites. About 90 percent of the suites are carpeted now.

Senator MONRONEY. Most of the suites no longer just use the rubber tile and the carpeting in the Member's offices. You have the carpeting throughout?

Mr. CARAWAY. Most are carpeted except the committee rooms, which we have no authority to carpet. As just stated, about 90 percent of the Senators' suites are now carpeted.

Senator MONRONEY. That is not necessary, is it? They are big committee rooms.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator MONRONEY. The conference rooms, you know, are carpeted, which helps a great deal to keep down the noise level.

ANTICIPATED CARPET WEAR

How long do you anticipate the wear of the carpet to be, about 10 years?

Mr. CARAWAY. Seven or eight, depending on use. Some of the offices take good care of their carpet; some wear faster.

Senator MONRONEY. They will be replaced as they get badly worn?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Is there any way of shifting them around, turning them?

Mr. CARAWAY. The worst thing is when Senators move. Every time you have a change in a suite or office, they arrange their furniture differently. That leaves a bad spot where the desk has been or where a chair has been.

Senator MONRONEY. Or where they have cut a hole—

Mr. CARAWAY. Every time you make a move, you have to cut quite a few holes in the carpet and that shows up, the patches.

YEARLY RECURRING CARPETING EXPENSE

Senator MONRONEY. About \$10,000, you think at least will be a recurring expense each year for the carpeting?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir; if not more next year. After this election year we might have quite a few moves, and we may need more.

WAGE RATE INCREASES

Senator MONRONEY. Your wage rate increases come to \$22,700, is that right?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that for employees of the Senate Office Building only?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That includes the present one coming up, or is that for last year?

Mr. HENLOCK. That was the one for last December.

Senator MONRONEY. If there is one voted by the Congress effective July, it would be about in the same magnitude; is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Ordinarily it runs about the same.
 Senator MONRONEY. You have within-grade promotions.

TABLE LAMP PURCHASES FOR SENATORS' OFFICES

You say allotment of \$9,000 is requested for 1967 for the purchase of 200 end table lamps for Senators' offices, to meet numerous requests being received for such lamps.

Can somebody tell be about this?

Mr. CARAWAY. I put that item in more or less on my own. In visiting the Rayburn Building on the House side, I observed each Member has lamps in his offices. They also have them in the reception room. It certainly is an improvement and we have had requests for lamps. Some of the Senators have gone out and bought their own. I would think it is an improvement to have a lamp at the end of the couch, rather than just a bare table sitting there.

Senator MONRONEY. Some of the offices don't have room enough to get a lamp table in.

Mr. CARAWAY. Most of them have end tables now. We have purchased end tables for the other building.

Senator MONRONEY. Will the \$9,000 take care of all such lamps and end tables?

Mr. CARAWAY. The \$9,000 is to buy the lamps. I have the end tables.

Senator MONRONEY. Is \$9,000 sufficient?

Mr. CARAWAY. According to the estimate they gave us for the House Office Building.

Senator MONRONEY. That is 200 of them at \$45 each?

Mr. CARAWAY. Approximately.

FIREHOSE AND FOG NOZZLES REPLACEMENT

Senator MONRONEY. Last year funds were allowed for the replacement of firehose and fog nozzles in the building. What is the status of this replacement project? Has the work been completed?

Mr. CARAWAY. Firehoses are in the building now. They were ordered some time and are being installed.

Senator MONRONEY. Don't you think they should be put in as soon as possible?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How long have you had them?

Mr. CARAWAY. I can't recall. Do you know, Mr. Rubel?

Mr. RUBEL. No, I don't know for certain when they were delivered. It is not very long ago, however.

INSTALLATION OF HIGHER WINDSHIELDS IN SENATE SUBWAY CARS

Senator MONRONEY. For the benefit of the ladies, whatever happened to the proposal to install higher windshields in the Senate subway cars? I see one of them has been fully installed, but not the one where one of our lady Senators—Senator Smith has asked for that for a long time. Yet the one in the old building was installed. Is that because it is more drafty?

Mr. CARAWAY. No, sir. We had a shutdown of one car over there for some time. We started on it first to see how it is going to work out.

One car is complete. Another is about half complete. Then we will start on these two cars.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator MONRONEY. For the Senate garage, you are requesting \$57,900, which is an increase of \$3,500 of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1966. I am placing pages 72 and 73 of the justification in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act.....	\$53, 800
Wage board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405.....	600
Total appropriations, 1966.....	<u>54, 400</u>

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong..... 1, 000

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 7 laborers and mechanics on the Senate garage roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$792 is requested for 1967 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. 5, 1965, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Senate garage wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$208 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Supplies and material increased from \$1,200 to \$3,700..... 2, 500

An increase of \$2,500 is requested for 1967 under this allotment to provide for replacement of fluorescent lighting tubes, upon which the garage depends for light. The lighting system in the garage was converted from 25-cycle, incandescent lighting, to 60-cycle, fluorescent lighting in 1961. The point has now been reached where it is necessary to request funds for the regular periodic replacement of the fluorescent tubes; also, of ballasts for operating the tubes, where necessary. The present system is equipped with 775 fluorescent tubes, of which 674 are each 96-inch-long, 100-watt tubes, with a rated burning period of 12,000 hours, and 101 are each 48-inch-long, 40-watt tubes, with a rated burning period of 9,000 hours. Under the funds requested for 1967, it will be possible to provide for complete replacement of the tubes and partial replacement of the ballasts.

(+) 3, 500

Total estimate for 1967..... 57, 900

STORAGE OF HOUSE OFFICIAL CARS AND EQUIPMENT

Senator MONRONEY. Last year there was some discussion about the continued storage of House official cars and equipment in the Senate garage. Does this situation still prevail?

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Pincus, who is superintendent of the operations, to answer the question?

Senator MONRONEY. Is there not space in the Rayburn Building and other parking areas now assigned to the House for this purpose?

Mr. ROOF. I believe all of the House cars have been moved except the official cars are still serviced there.

Senator MONRONEY. They are not parked there, though?

Mr. PINCUS. They are temporarily parked there while they are not in use during the day.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Senator MONRONEY. You have an item of \$3,500 for the supplies and materials.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is to start a program for the replacement of the fluorescent lighting tubes in the garage, in order to keep the garage properly and well lighted at all times.

Senator MONRONEY. There is another item there, \$3,500—

Mr. HENLOCK. That is the total of the two items.

Senator MONRONEY. \$2,500 and \$1,000 are the two items of increases.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Senator MONRONEY. The Capitol Power Plant is the next item. You are requesting \$2,788,000 for the Capitol Power Plant and the House allowed the full amount.

Pages 98 to 102 will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act.....	\$2,752,000
Wage board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405.....	10,000
Total appropriations.....	<u>2,762,000</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Clean and repair 2 175-foot high chimneys at the Capitol Power Plant: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	16,000
Replacement of a 1950 bulldozer used for pushing coal into storage piles and for reclaiming coal for use in boilers at the plant: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	25,000
Purchase of 2 specially built trucks, with completely closed bodies, for removal of ashes from the plant: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	25,000
Subtotal.....	<u>-66,000</u>
Base for 1967.....	<u>2,696,000</u>

ADDITIONS

Personnel compensation:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	17,450
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Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 83 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol Power Plant roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$10,561 is requested for 1967 to meet on a full-year basis the cost of increased wage rates established for these wage-board positions as 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. 5,

ADDITIONS—continued

1965, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. The increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Power Plant wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$6,889 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act-----

\$750

Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$37,300 to \$41,100-----

3, 800

The amount requested is to cover the cost of Government contribution to the retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong., "Title IV—Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956." The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.

Stoker rehabilitation: Nonrecurring item-----

45, 000

An allotment of \$45,000 is requested for 1967, as part of a 3-year replacement program, to replace the spreader stoker in one of the three 110,000-pound-per-hour, coal-fired steam generators at the Capitol Power Plant, which were placed in operation in August 1954. Since that date, each stoker has burned about 130,000 tons of coal during a period of about 60,000 hours of operation. The average useful life of stoker grates varies from 10 to 15 years, depending upon the annual rate of combustion. Prolonged operation of aging grates invites danger of complete breakdown, results in lower operating efficiency, and creates a greater tendency for air pollution.

Regular repairs have been made annually to the existing stokers during their 11 years of continuous operation. Despite this constant attention, the point has now been reached where there are definite indications that dependability of plant operation demands a major overhaul or complete replacement of all 3 of the existing grates and other moving parts associated with the grates, within the next 3 years. To attempt a major overhaul or complete replacement of all 3 stokers during 1 nonheating season would not be advisable as unexpected delays, strikes, and other uncontrollable circumstances occurring during the progress of the work could easily jeopardize the plant's readiness for handling the following heating season's peakload requirements.

It is, therefore, proposed that the rehabilitation work be accomplished progressively over a 3-year period, so that only a single steam generator would be completely inoperative during the summer of any one calendar year. The first allotment for this work is requested for the fiscal year 1967, a second allotment will be requested for 1968, and a third allotment for 1969, in order to carry the work to completion.

An allotment of \$45,000 is, therefore, urgently requested for 1967, to commence these much needed repairs.

Protective lighting in visual detection system—Nonrecurring item-----

15, 000

An allotment of \$15,000 is requested for 1967 to provide adequate security and protection for the Capitol Power Plant. This \$12,000,000 installation is vital to the proper functioning of the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Government Printing Office, and other buildings and activities supplied with steam and refrigeration from the plant. At present, the plant is open, day and night, to anyone who may desire to enter the plant or its grounds.

ADDITIONS—continued

Providing round-the-clock armed guards was considered, but being a costly proposition, is not recommended. Instead, funds are requested for 1967 to provide for improved lighting of the grounds and for installation of a closed-circuit television system, similar to systems now employed by the Department of Defense, other Government agencies, and in private industry, which will provide a reasonable degree of security against trespassers, regardless of their intent, and safeguard the plant against vandalism and illegal entry with malicious intent.

An expenditure of \$7,500 is proposed for installation of high-intensity lighting along the boundary-line fence enclosing the grounds of the plant, in replacement of existing inadequate lighting. The necessary lighting standards and mercury vapor lamps required for this purpose are now available in surplus stock, having been recently removed from the former parking lot south of the Longworth House Office Building that ceased to be used for such purpose upon commencement of construction of an underground garage in that location. The \$7,500 will cover the cost of installing the 25 lighting standards and the lamps now available; also, the procurement and installation of the necessary cables, controls, and accessories. The Metropolitan Police Department advocates that public streets, parking lots, and other public areas in the District of Columbia, be equipped with high-intensity lighting in the interest of the public safety, and the action proposed to be taken at the Capitol Power Plant will be in conformity with this practice.

It is believed that the installation of this protective lighting will, in itself, considerably reduce incidences of unauthorized entry into the plant's property.

In addition to this protective measure, it is recommended that \$7,500 be expended for the installation of a closed-circuit television system, consisting of 4 cameras, 4 monitors, weatherproof equipment, wiring, and miscellaneous accessories. Such an installation would further reduce unauthorized entries by continuous visual detection.

It is proposed to install the cameras at the high points of the building or on adjacent structures. 1 camera, with a standard lens, would be focused on the main entrance gate on the north side of the property. The other 3 cameras, with wide-angle lenses, would be directed at the south gate and at the 2 truck gates, with adequate range to include the cooling towers at the southeast corner of the property. The 4 monitors, each connected to 1 of the 4 cameras, would be located in the operating area on the 1st floor of the plant, where they could be periodically observed 24 hours each day, or as required.

If these funds are allowed, it is believed that adequate protection can be provided for this plant, which is essential to the operations of the Congress.

Subtotal.....	+\$82,000
Total estimate for 1967.....	2,778,000

STOKER REPLACEMENT

Senator MONRONEY. You are requesting \$15,000 for the installation of protective lighting and visual detection system and \$45,000 for the replacement of the stokers. I understand the latter is the first allotment of the proposed 3-year rehabilitation program for all three stokers. Is that right?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes.

Senator MONRONEY. Will you explain that?

Mr. STEWART. May I ask Mr. Rubel, who has direct charge of the plant, to respond?

Mr. RUBEL. There are three large coal-fired boilers at the Capitol Power Plant, each equipped with a so-called spreader-type stoker used for feeding the coal across the firebed. They are made up of numerous metallic parts such as rollers, pins and other wearing parts. Also cast-iron grate bars that deteriorate with usage. The average useful life of a stoker of that type ranges anywhere from 10 to 12 years. Our stokers were installed at the Capitol Power Plant in 1954. There is significant evidence of deterioration of the wearing parts. Therefore it seems to be good judgment to start a replacement program now because the last stoker to be replaced will be 15 years old before the proposed 3-year program is completed.

Senator MONRONEY. It seems to me like this is a very good idea to stage your replacement, such as rugs, furniture or materials, so that we don't get hit all at once with a complete renovation job for a great deal of the material and repairs that are necessary on the Capitol Grounds. It keeps the appropriations on a level line.

PROTECTIVE LIGHTING AND VISUAL DETECTION SYSTEM

What is the visual protective lighting and visual protective system? What does that do?

Mr. RUBEL. The Power Plant grounds comprise an area of about seven and a half acres. It has a chain-link fence around the perimeter of the grounds. That is really the only protection we have to keep the intruders, the youngsters, and other unauthorized persons from entering the grounds. There are many items of operating equipment on the grounds such as high voltage switch gear, high voltage motors, cooling towers and coal handling apparatus that are hazardous to uninformed persons.

We have had difficulty particularly in keeping the teenage boys and vandals out of the place. In past years we have considered asking for uniformed guards to be engaged and assigned on a three-shift basis at the Capitol Power Plant grounds, a rather expensive expedient.

CLOSED TELEVISION SYSTEM

In recent years the electronic industry has developed closed television systems which are being used extensively by many industrial plants for the very purpose that we need. By placing television cameras at strategic points on the building and at other locations on the grounds, we can continually maintain surveillance of the grounds on several monitors located within the building where employees are on duty 24 hours a day. That system seems to be the most practical and economical way to detect the presence of unauthorized persons 24 hours a day, and particularly during the night when fewer employees are on duty.

EMERGENCY GENERATING SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have any standby lighting system?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. We have an emergency generating system at the Power Plant.

Senator MONRONEY. Did you get it since the blackout of the east coast?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir. It was installed in 1954.

Senator MONRONEY. So we are independent of central power station service.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes sir, to a limited degree. All of the buildings on Capitol Hill have some emergency power facilities. Some of them, the Old Senate Office Building, the Cannon Building, the Longworth Building and the Supreme Court Building have storage battery power which takes care of the lighting in the corridors and stairways. Storage battery facilities may not be considered adequate now in view of the recent extensive blackout in the Northeast. Many people were trapped, as you know, in elevators. In the Capitol Building we have sufficient diesel generating power to take care of essential lighting in the corridors and stair wells, and also enough to operate the elevators. The same is true in the Rayburn Building. In the Library Buildings we have only enough emergency generating capacity to take care of the corridor and stairway lighting.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator MONRONEY. The next item is "Library Buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care."

I ask that pages 116 to 126 of the justification be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act-----	\$879, 000
Wage board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405-----	13, 000
	<hr/>
Total appropriations, 1966-----	892, 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

DEDUCTIONS

Care of grounds: Improving landscaping in the northwest courtyard, Main Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	1, 200
Repairs to marble floor tile, Main Building, 10th year allotment of repair program-----	20, 000
Clean and restore ceiling and wall decorations, Main Building: 3d year allotment of improvement program-----	10, 000
Installation of floor tile: Main Building, new floor tile in new locker room, toilet and work spaces in west cellar; Annex, replacement of tile in Serial Record and Manuscript Division offices, 3d floor-----	6, 000
Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings: 2d year allotment to improve the lighting in various office and work spaces, both build- ings-----	35, 000
Replacement of book conveyor between the Main Building and the Capitol: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	65, 000
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding Main Building: Replacement of approximately 3,500 square yards of deteriorated concrete sidewalks-----	35, 000
Materials cleaning and handling equipment: Replacement of a fork lift truck, a transporter, and a power sweeper: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	11, 000
Replacement of paper baler: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967-----	10, 000
	<hr/>
Subtotal-----	-193, 200
	<hr/> <hr/>
Base for 1967-----	698, 800
	<hr/> <hr/>

ADDITIONS

Wage rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress-----	\$12, 847
<p>Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 62 laborers and mechanics on the Library buildings and grounds roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$7,400 is requested for 1967 to meet on a full year basis the cost of increased wage rates established 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. 5, 1965, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. This increase is necessary in order that the Library buildings and grounds wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$5,447 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.</p>	
Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act-----	353
Overtime and holiday pay allotment increased from \$101,500 to \$105,000-----	3,500
<p>This increase is adjusted on the basis of actual current costs and results from increases in basic pay rates.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$28,700 to \$30,100--	1, 400
<p>This increase results from increase in basic pay rates and is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund authorized by Public Law 854, 84th Congress.</p>	
Maintenance and repairs, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, increased from \$11,000 to \$15,600-----	4, 600
<p>This increase is requested to cover anticipated costs for the maintenance and upkeep of additional equipment now installed and being installed under phase III of the heating, cooling and ventilating system for the Main Library Building, authorized by Congress in 1962. This additional equipment, which will soon be completely installed, will provide service for the office areas in the south perimeter of the building, east front, part of the west front, and decks 37 and 38. Phase III is the final phase of the air-conditioning program.</p>	
Supplies and materials—increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000-----	10, 000
<p>This increase is needed to assure a more adequate stock of a variety of engineering, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, sheet metal, and other supplies and materials required for the maintenance and care of the two Library buildings. Continuing space adjustments, advancing age of the buildings, increased personnel and rise in costs, have resulted in the need for more supplies and materials at increased costs. Expenditures for this purpose exceeded \$33,000 in 1964, about \$35,000 in 1965, and at the present rate will be at least \$35,000 in 1966.</p>	
Annual care of grounds-----	500
<p>This increase is a nonrecurring item for 1967 and is requested for the purpose of obtaining a new generator set to operate grass trimmers and other electric power tools on the grounds where electric outlets are not now available.</p>	
Repairs to marble floor tile, main building—11th year allotment-----	31, 000
<p>It is requested that this item be reduced from the \$31,000 requested in the 1967 budget to \$10,000. The larger amount was requested to provide funds for repairs to the marble floors in the east and west entrance lobbies, ground floor, main building. Due to traffic and occupancy conditions, it has been determined advisable to defer the work in the west lobby to a future date. The amount now requested (\$10,000) will permit necessary repairs in</p>	

ADDITIONS—continued

the east lobby, where the work can be done without undue traffic interference and will probably be the last request for this type of work for several years—perhaps at least until a third Library building is available and certain spaces in the main building can be freed for a resumption of the program. Because of the highly specialized nature of the work, the skilled service required, and the shortage of qualified artisans, it is requested that the work be authorized to be done without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as has been authorized in previous appropriations for this purpose.

Clean and restore ceiling and wall decorations, main building----- \$10,000

This item is requested to permit continuation of work of this nature completed in the last few years in decorated areas located primarily in the west side of the main building, including the Great Hall. Work remaining to be done includes restoration in the four corner pavilions of the second floor and some sections of the ground floor corridors.

Installation of floor tile, main building----- 30,000

Funds are needed for the replacement of cork floor tile on decks A, B, 37 and 38, main building. Present tile on decks A and B was installed in 1929 and on decks 37 and 38 in 1927, is now in very bad condition, and should be replaced to facilitate maintenance and eliminate safety hazards. There are approximately 39,000 square feet of floor tile to be replaced under this allotment.

Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings----- 50,000

Funds allowed in fiscal year 1964 provided for the replacement of the inefficient lighting in the perimeter office areas, first floor, annex. No funds were requested for this purpose in 1965, but an allotment of \$35,000 allowed for 1966 is providing for the improvement of lighting in office areas on the ground floor of the main building, including 2 reading rooms, as well as lighting in offices on the first floor, main building, west north curtain. In order to continue the program, \$50,000 is requested for 1967, an increase of \$15,000 over 1966. This increase is desired in order to permit some acceleration in the program and to help offset increases in the costs of materials and labor that have occurred since the original allotment in fiscal year 1964.

As indicated, funds allowed in 1964 and 1966 for improved lighting in office areas will permit replacements on 2 floor levels primarily, including reading rooms. This still leaves a considerable amount of office and reading room space still to be covered in the program. The funds requested for fiscal year 1967 would be used to continue the work in the main building above the ground floor. Aside from offices above the ground floor, there are the Law, Prints and Photographs, and Congressional Reading Rooms which are also in need of improved illumination.

A survey conducted in typical offices, reading rooms, and work areas revealed foot-candle readings ranging from a low of 8 to a high of 62 foot-candles, as compared to present-day accepted standards of 75 foot-candles for Library work.

Clean and refinish bronze doors, west entrance, 1st floor, main building----- 2,500

This request is to permit the cleaning and refinishing of the three pairs of massive sculptured bronze doors at the west entrance to the main building, first floor. This work was last done in 1960 but needs to be done again as the doors are again becoming corroded and discolored from exposure to the weather and dirt conditions in the air.

Air conditioning, deck 1, south, annex----- 10,000

This area contains the Library's master negative microfilm collection of numerous newspapers, books, periodicals, manuscripts, music, prints and photographs, and similar material. The collection consists of 76,911 rolls of microfilm. The building's central air-conditioning system, installed in 1938, is not designed to

ADDITIONS—continued

- maintain temperatures between 45° and 55° F and between 15 and 25 percent relative humidity, which are the temperature and humidity conditions necessary for the proper preservation of the microfilm. The purpose of this request, therefore, is to obtain funds to install the necessary supplementary air-conditioning equipment to maintain the conditions desired.
- Replacement of garage doors, east side, main building----- \$3,500
- These sectional wooden doors, 5 in number, are over 30 years old, weatherbeaten, warped, in generally bad condition, and can no longer be maintained in reliable operating condition. Reusing existing motors and drive mechanisms, which are still in satisfactory condition, it is proposed to replace the old doors with modern metal sectional ones.
- Fireproofing pipe and duct openings, annex----- 3,500
- Exposed drain pipes, air-conditioning ductwork, electrical conduit and steam and water pipes penetrate walls at numerous points in the annex subbasement and cellar. At a number of locations there are openings around the pipes, ductwork and conduit where they pass through the walls. In order to prevent the passage of fire through these openings, funds are requested to close them up with asbestos or other suitable fireproofing materials.
- Roof repairs, main building----- 5,000
- In fiscal year 1957, major repairs were made on the roof of the main building, consisting mainly of the replacement of four large skylights with copper roofing, replacement of gutters, valleys, roof drains, and glass, and the patching of existing copper roofing. There was not, however, a large-scale replacement of copper roofing at that time. Several leaks have now developed in various places on the roof, especially in areas not covered under the 1957 contract. Funds are requested to buy materials and employ temporary sheet metal mechanics to correct these defects in the roof so that it will provide more adequate protection to the interior of the building, including Library collections now exposed to the danger of damage from water seepage.
- Pointing exterior stonework, main building----- 9,500
- This item is requested to provide funds to point up the brickwork on the building wall and arches in the moatlike passageway located below ground, which encircles most of the exterior of the main building and the areas adjacent to it. Although it needs some attention, the building wall is in fairly good condition, but the brick arches spanning the passageway are in a serious state of deterioration. About 90 percent of the mortar joints in the arches need to be raked out and pointed up with new materials to prevent possible movement of the arches from continued action of weathering the freezing and thawing cycle. So far as is known, no work of this nature, except minor emergency repairs, has been done to this brickwork since the main building was erected in 1897.
- Replacement of book conveyors, annex----- 200,000
- The two vertical conveyors which provide book delivery service for the 12 deck levels of the north and south bookstacks in the annex have been in operation since 1939 and are now in bad condition. They are subject to frequent breakdowns, which delay service, some repair parts are no longer available, and others are obtainable only after long delays while they are being specially fabricated at excessive cost. The conveyor for the north stack levels has been continuously out of service for several months and an order for repair parts placed last July has not yet been delivered (as of Mar. 15, 1966) because the parts are obsolete, no longer included in the manufacturer's normal stock, and have to be made up by special order, including the production of new dies. Safety devices originally designed to prevent injury to personnel and books are now outmoded and ineffective. Replacement of these conveyors is needed to pro-

ADDITIONS—continued

vide proper service to reading and study room patrons, congressional and other Government offices, and the Library staff.

Studies have been made of the feasibility of overhauling the present equipment, but since replacement parts are not available and since parts used in modern conveyor systems are not compatible with this old equipment, it has been determined that overhauling this equipment would not be economically or technically practical. The funds requested for 1967 are based on dismantling and removing the existing conveyors, installing new conveyors, related construction work, and engineering and design services.

Replacement of three passenger elevators in bookstacks, main building-----

\$136, 000

This item is requested to provide for the replacement of passenger elevator No. 3 (north bookstack, 9 decks), No. 4 (south bookstack, 9 decks), and No. 9 (southeast bookstack, 13 decks). These elevators are used for the transfer of books and other Library material from the bookstacks to various destinations, for their return to the shelves, and by Library and other personnel. About 30 years ago these elevators were overhauled by a company which is no longer in existence. The devices installed at that time are now obsolete, patterns have been destroyed, and when repair parts are needed they have to be custom made, which causes undue delay and excessive costs. Doors on the elevators are power operated but lack any form of safety protection and the cars have only single automatic pushbutton controls which enables one passenger to control the car and bypass several floors with passengers waiting to go in the same direction.

In order to provide efficient service in the bookstacks, eliminate safety hazards, and reduce repair costs, funds are requested for 1967 to replace existing equipment with modern, safe-selective-collective-type controls, modern master power door operators with proper door protective devices, top-of-car operating devices and all other safety equipment necessary to meet present-day elevator code requirements.

Installation of additional elevator, annex-----

125, 000

When the annex was built nearly 30 years ago, only 2 passenger elevators were provided on the east side of the annex (4 were installed at that time on the west side), but 2 additional elevator shafts on the east side were installed for future use. Although the Library staff in the annex outnumbered that in the main building by about 1,800 to 1,000, there are the same number of elevators in both buildings for general passenger use. The annex elevators also serve more floors in the annex than they do in the main building except for 2 in the latter location, with the result that waiting time in the annex, especially on the east side, is greater than it is in the main building. Recently the entire annex 4th floor, previously a storage area, has been renovated and converted to office space. When fully occupied in the near future, traffic to this floor will increase greatly, but only 4 of the 6 passenger elevators can stop at this level. In order to provide better service for the increasing staff, for the public who use the 7 reading rooms in the annex, for visitors to the Copyright Office and users of private research facilities, and others, it is proposed to install a new elevator in 1 of the empty shafts, to be tied in with the other 2 automatically operated elevators on the east side for automatic group operation of all 3 elevators.

Construction changes, cellar areas, annex-----

115, 000

At present, the Library has very little storage space on the premises to house such items as semiactive records not yet due for disposal, reserve stocks of publications, materials for the collections awaiting screening and selection, and a reserve stock of furniture and equipment to fill urgent requests. The annex 4th floor, previously a storage area, has recently been converted to badly needed office space, and numerous cellar areas in both

ADDITIONS—continued

buildings have in recent years been taken over for staff work space or, in the case of the main building, occupied by the new heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment. There is, therefore, a critical shortage of storage space to house materials, furniture, and equipment needed to support the day-to-day operations of the Library. This item is a request for funds to make necessary construction changes in unfinished areas adjacent to the cellar area in the northeast, north, and northwest sections of the building. Work contemplated includes leveling and grading the dirt floor, pouring a slab to furnish a concrete floor throughout, better illumination, adequate ventilation, and improved access.

Installation of fire sprinkler systems, cellar areas, annex-----	\$30,000
<p>This item is requested to install fire sprinkler systems in annex cellar areas where none now exist but should because of the fire hazards involved in these locations: room assigned for the storage of oil used in the maintenance of mechanical equipment, east end of tunnel between the 2 buildings used for the temporary parking of box trucks filled with wastepaper awaiting pickup by the wastepaper contractor; receiving and shipping dock at the subbasement, entire annex garage area; and small storage room next to electrical substation A in the northwest section of the cellar. It is also proposed to replace old-type sprinkler heads in the paper baling room with modern ones and relocate them for more effective and efficient coverage. These improvements are a continuation of a program to provide proper fire protection for the buildings, their occupants, and the valuable materials housed in them. These improvements have been recommended by the Safety Engineer for the Architect of the Capitol and are endorsed by the Librarian.</p>	
Materials handling and cleaning equipment-----	10,000
<p>The following items are requested for the purposes indicated: 1 set of storage batteries to replace a set about 10 years old in an electric truck; 1 battery-powered floor scrubbing machine to supplement existing equipment and thus provide more frequent floor cleaning; 4 magnesium flat trucks used with the electric truck to replace 4 wooden trucks over 30 years old; 2 floor buffing machines to supplement existing equipment and thus provide better floor maintenance service; 2 vacuum water pickup machines to supplement 1 existing machine and thus provide better protection in the event of flooding conditions; 1 manual hydraulic lift to replace 1 about 25 years old and now worn out; 2 battery-operated, mail-distribution trucks to speed up the distribution of an ever-increasing volume of mail; 2 heavy-duty vacuum cleaners to supplement 2 existing machines and thus provide better coverage in the important book-cleaning operation.</p>	
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building----	35,000
<p>\$35,000 provided in fiscal year 1966, although not yet under contract, will, it is estimated, permit the necessary repair and replacement of approximately 3,500 square yards of concrete sidewalk on the grounds of the main building. A good deal more needs to be done, however, and it is therefore requested that \$35,000 be allowed again in fiscal year 1967 to continue, if not substantially complete, this essential work. Many cracked and broken sections of sidewalk now remain, which create safety hazards and expose the Government to the dangers of costly damage suits under the Federal Tort Claims Act. Only temporary patching is now possible, but this does not hold up under various traffic and weather conditions.</p>	
Subtotal-----	+839,200
Total estimate for 1967-----	1,538,000

1967 BUDGET REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. Budget estimate is in the amount of \$1,538,000. The House allowed all but \$21,000, which reduction you volunteered. There are a number of major items of expenditure proposed in your request. Please itemize them for us. This is the lowest request that has been made in several years, is it not?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

STATUS OF AIR-CONDITIONING AND PLUMBING PROJECTS

Senator MONRONEY. Have you completed the renovation of the Library and the installation of the new plumbing and things that have to be done that were so costly?

Mr. RUBEL. The new air-conditioning facilities are completed, sir. The plumbing project is in progress. One contract has been completed. The second contract is almost completed. There will still be a third contract to complete the balance of the improvements. It will be another 2 years at least before the project is completed.

Senator MONRONEY. You are not asking for anything like as much as you have in the past.

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. I was wondering, you are not going to haul off and let it run behind and then have it all hit us suddenly in 1 or 2 years again?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This was deferred maintenance, I believe, which is why it was so costly before.

IMPROVED LIGHTING PROGRAM

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. The improved lighting program is continuing from year to year. We are again asking for \$50,000 to carry on part of this program. We can do only a limited amount of work in a year because it does disturb the occupants to some extent. We will continue to ask for more money in the future to complete the lighting program. You know, of course, the lighting in the reading room has been completed and the room has been redecorated.

Senator MONRONEY. It is beautiful, too. I compliment you on the beauty that has been restored to that building, the painting and goldleaf, and the lighting.

LIGHTING IN THE BOOKSTACKS

Mr. RUBEL. For the new lighting in the bookstacks an amount of about \$300,000 was appropriated a few years ago. That project is about 75 percent completed. We are continuing to improve the lighting in both buildings in locations where it is needed the most.

BOOK CONVEYOR REPLACEMENT

Mr. HENLOCK. There are four items that make up approximately \$600,000 of our total increase for 1967. The first item starts on page 123. It is a large item of \$200,000 for the replacement of book conveyors.

Mr. RUBEL. In the Library Annex there are two vertical book conveyors that were installed when the building was constructed in 1935. Again, we have a problem of obsolescence.

The present book conveyors are models that are no longer produced by the industry. They were originally designed for operation on 25-cycle alternating current. When we changed the electric service to the Library Annex in 1954 to 60-cycle alternating current, we tried to interest the book conveyor manufacturer in supplying the necessary equipment to convert the old conveyors from 25-cycle to 60-cycle operation. They were not the least interested because the conveyors already were obsolete models at that time. We had to employ a temporary expedient and provide a very special frequency changer to convert the new 60-cycle power to 25 cycles. That machine is still in operation. However, the conveyor parts are wearing out rapidly, in fact so rapidly that in order to keep one conveyor we have to cannibalize the second one. The result is that one of the conveyors has been out of service for more than 6 months because we simply cannot get replacement parts.

Senator MONRONEY. You will replace that with new equipment?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. It is proposed to install two new conveyors.

REPLACEMENT OF PASSENGER ELEVATORS IN BOOKSTACKS

Senator MONRONEY. The next item is \$136,000 for replacement of three passenger elevators in bookstacks.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. That again is a matter of obsolescence. I think I have the date they were originally installed if you should happen to be interested. These three elevators were manufactured by a company that was known as the A. B. See Elevator Co. They went out of business more than 10 years ago. So again we can't get the replacement parts except at exorbitant prices and lengthy deliveries.

I have a sample here of one of the small switches which normally should cost about \$10, and we now pay \$40 to have it handmade.

Senator MONRONEY. Are these high-speed elevators?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir. Speed in this case is not important. In the bookstacks the floor height from one deck to another is only about 7 feet. Consequently, speed of travel is not significant at all. These elevators are used primarily by the bookstack attendants in sorting and delivering books to and from the main reading room. They are frequently used by readers who are authorized to go into the bookstacks, such as research people and scholars. Because of their old design the elevators are very unsafe. The doors are heavy steel doors without safety edges, a mandatory requirement of the elevator safety code. If they should close on a person's hand or arm, there is great danger of a serious accident.

We are faced again with old equipment that should have been replaced sooner.

INSTALLATION OF HIGH-SPEED PASSENGER ELEVATOR IN ANNEX

Senator MONRONEY. The next item is installation of additional elevators, that is in the annex, \$125,000. The same story on that.

Mr. RUBEL. This is a passenger elevator installation. The shaft was provided in the original construction. Consequently, the empty

shaft is available for the proposed elevator installation. It is proposed to install a high-speed elevator having a capacity of 3,000 pounds or 20 passengers.

Last year the fourth floor of the Library Annex, which originally was a storage space only, was converted into office space. There will probably be about 200 persons working on that floor. That circumstance alone puts an additional burden on the present elevator service. In addition, the greater use of the annex by the public results in delays and generally unsatisfactory elevator service.

CONSTRUCTION CHANGES, CELLAR AREAS

Senator MONRONEY. Construction changes, cellar areas in the annex, \$115,000. That is to remodel some space.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. This is an unfinished cellar area, Mr. Chairman, that has about 200,000 cubic feet of space presently useless that can be converted into valuable storage space. There is no floor slab, it is just a soil floor. The soil was not leveled off at the time of construction. We intend to level the grade, put in a concrete slab, provide mechanical ventilation and appropriate lighting. It will give the Library administration about 200,000 cubic feet of much-needed storage space.

INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for \$30,000 installation of fire sprinkler system in the cellar areas of the annex.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. These are miscellaneous areas where trash and wastepaper is stored temporarily awaiting the arrival of trash removal trucks. Since fires have occurred in the basements of other buildings, these areas should be properly protected against the potential hazards.

Senator MONRONEY. I am in favor of that. \$10,000 for materials handling and cleaning equipment. That is for ordinary supplies.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes.

SIDEWALK REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENT SURROUNDING MAIN BUILDING

Senator MONRONEY. Repairs and replacement of sidewalks, surrounding main buildings, \$35,000. Is that in front of the building?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Will this be sufficient to take up most all the sidewalk repairs in that area?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

1967 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking in these items for \$1,538,000. Is that correct?

MARBLE TILE FLOORS REPAIRS ELIMINATION FROM REQUEST

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes. We asked for \$1,538,000.

The House at our request, reduced one item by \$21,000. That was repairs to marble tile floors.

Senator MONRONEY. In the Library?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes. That brings us down to \$1,517,000.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, FURNITURE, AND FURNISHINGS

Senator MONRONEY. The next item is "Library buildings and grounds, furniture, and furnishings," for which your request is \$349,000, an increase of \$75,000 over the 1966 appropriations.

I am placing in the record pages 156 to 162 of the justification. (The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act----- \$274,000

DEDUCTIONS

Motion picture equipment, Prints and Photographs Division: primarily to replace obsolete equipment, 2d year allotment of 2-year replacement program-----	9,600
Visible file cases: 33 for Serial Record Division, 14 for Order Division-----	12,000
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office: 100 fifteen-drawer sections for current additions and replacement of obsolete sections in the Copyright Catalog—3d year allotment under a 5-year replacement program-----	8,700
Rotary files, Copyright Office: 4 units for current working files-----	1,800
Microfilm reading machines, Stack and Reader Division: 2 reading machines to provide better service in microfilm reading room-----	1,200
Adding and calculating machines, various divisions-----	2,600
Card catalog cases, Processing and Reference Departments: 34 fifteen-drawer, 3-inch by 5-inch wooden sections for expansion and replacements in various divisions in these departments-----	5,800
Equipment and office machines, Card Division: calculators, adding machines, accounting machine, letter and legal-size files, card cabinets, steel case and trays-----	37,700
Collator 12 station, Office of the Secretary: replacement of machine over 12 years old-----	16,000
Exhibit cases, free standing, Exhibits Office: to provide proper display of prints, photographs, and other materials in exhibit halls-----	40,000
Rotary filing equipment, Office of Fiscal Services: 1 10-foot unit to modernize and automate fiscal records, and save floorspace-----	3,900
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary: to replace existing model 1250 which is 10 years old-----	5,000
Chairs, readers' desks, main reading room, main building: to replace existing chairs which are worn out-----	12,000
Carpeting, rare book room, main building: to replace existing worn rugs and improve acoustics-----	4,000
Tables and chairs, Manuscript Division: to replace existing tables and chairs in the manuscript reading room which have been in use over 25 years-----	8,000
Distribution table, Stack and Reader Division: to replace wornout wooden tables in use over 25 years-----	1,800
Book trucks, Stack and Reader Division: to replace several wornout trucks and to handle expanded reader service-----	1,600
Stage curtain, Coolidge Auditorium: to replace present curtain over 10 years old, worn, and not flameproof-----	2,300
Subtotal-----	<u><u>-144,000</u></u>
Base for 1967-----	<u><u>130,000</u></u>

ADDITIONS

Repairs to office machines and equipment—increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000: this increase is needed to provide sufficient funds for adequate maintenance and repair of typewriters, office machines, and related equipment. The growth in personnel has resulted in an increased inventory of typewriters and office machines, and the machines themselves are becoming increasingly complicated. Expenditures for this purpose amounted to \$29,000 in 1965 and will equal that figure in 1966-----	5,000
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ADDITIONS—continued

Typewriters—increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000: this increase is needed to meet minimum replacement needs, to provide sufficient typewriters for proposed new employees, and to cover increased costs resulting from price increases and the expanding use of electric typewriters in place of manual machines-----	\$10,000
Furniture for new employees requested for fiscal year 1967: this item is needed to provide furniture and equipment for new positions requested by the Librarian in his estimates for fiscal year 1967. No stock of furniture exists for this purpose and funds for the annual purchase of furniture and equipment are needed for replacements and other requirements of existing operations-----	23,000
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office: 40 15-drawer sections are requested to replace obsolete equipment in the Copyright Card Catalog; this will complete the replacement program 1 year earlier than originally proposed-----	4,000
Bookkeeping machines, Copyright Office and Office of Fiscal Services: this item is requested to replace 2 bookkeeping machines, 1 in the Copyright Office, which is 15 years old, and 1 in the Office of Fiscal Services, which is 8 years old; both machines have had heavy use and are now beyond economical repair-----	10,200
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary: to replace an existing machine which is about 10 years old and in unsatisfactory operating condition-----	5,600
Adding and calculating machines: 1 adding machine is needed in the Stack and Reader Division for use in the preparation and maintenance of reports and statistics of reader services, volume of business, and use of the collections; a calculating machine is required in the Legislative Reference Service to help handle its expanding work in science, public welfare, economics, and fiscal affairs requiring the preparation of reports to Congress, statistics, tables, and charts-----	2,500
File cabinets, metal, Office of the Secretary and Prints and Photographs Division: Office of the Secretary—143 five-drawer cabinets are requested to replace old wooden and metal 4-drawer cabinets in the Library's central files; the 5-drawer cabinets will also increase capacity within the same floor area. Prints and Photographs Division—125 five-drawer cabinets requested to replace a like number of old deteriorated 4-drawer cabinets and at the same time provide needed expansion space within the same floor area-----	13,500
Checkstand equipment, Buildings and Grounds Division: this equipment is desired to replace existing equipment, most of which is over 10 years old, in unsatisfactory condition, and inefficient. The new equipment desired will also increase the capacity of the checkstand from 535 to 800 coats-----	3,700
Chairs, Law Library reading rooms: this item is requested to permit replacement of 126 wornout chairs in the Anglo-American, Foreign, and Middle and Far Eastern law reading rooms; present chairs have been in use many years and are now worn out-----	7,600
Dictating and transcribing machines, Reference Department: requested for the following offices—Division for the Blind: 2 combination machines—to handle increased correspondence and reports more efficiently (\$1,000). Stack and Reader Division: 1 combination machine to replace present equipment which gives poor service and is beyond economical repair (\$500)-----	1,500
Rotary power files, Loan Division: 6 rotary power files are requested to accommodate the central charge file records which have recently been merged with the existing Loan Division's discharge files where similar equipment is already being used-----	10,500
Card catalog cases, Processing and Reference Department: requested for the following offices—Manuscript Division: 28 fifteen-drawer sections to complete the replacement of old cases in the manuscript reading room (\$5,000). General Reference and Bibliography Division: 40 fifteen-drawer sections requested to replace wornout sections housing the catalog in the local history and genealogy reading room (\$7,000). Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publications Division: 75 fifteen-drawer sections to replace 5 wornout sections and	

ADDITIONS—continued

provide 70 additional sections for expansion of the Official Catalog which will result from a greatly expanded cataloging program into additional space to be obtained on deck 7, south, annex (\$14,000). The backbone of a library is its card catalog; it is the key to identifying and locating the materials required for research. Adequate card catalog cases in which to house the cards are essential to the efficiency of the service which the catalogs are designed to render—	\$26, 000
Microfilm reading machines, Stack and Reader Division: 3 reading machines are requested to maintain adequate service in the microfilm reading room where the collections are growing annually and the number of readers continues to increase-----	1, 600
Recording equipment, Music Division: This item is requested to provide better service to users of the tape collections by replacing existing tape recorders, reproducers, and other equipment, some of which are 25 years old and in unsatisfactory condition-----	5, 000
Motion picture equipment, Prints and Photographs Division: Various items of equipment are requested for inspecting, viewing, repairing, and projecting motion pictures in the Motion Picture Section. This equipment will supplement existing equipment and provide improved service to users of the expanding collections. The motion picture collection contains 83,300 reels of film-----	3, 100
Bookracks, Stack and Reader Division: 100 2-shelf units are requested to install on the tops of desks occupied by users of the research and study facilities. Those obtained in the past have proven valuable and they also eliminate the need for separate bookcases, thus conserving badly needed floor space-----	2, 500
Exhibit cases, Exhibit Office: 1 exhibit case is requested for the proper display of the Library's "Showcase Exhibit" in the west ground floor entrance lobby; the new case would replace one used for this purpose now and would match an existing case in this location used for the display of Library publications offered for sale-----	2, 700
Equipment and office machines, Card Division: Expenses for the Card Division are recovered through revenue from the sale of catalog cards and deposited into Treasury miscellaneous receipts: In the fiscal year 1965, gross sales of the Card Division for cards, book catalogs, and other publications amounted to \$4,664,739—an increase of nearly 20 percent over 1964 sales: The following equipment and office machines are needed for Card Division operations: Label paster for packages and envelope sealing machine; 80 140-tray steel cases and 11,500 trays to accommodate expansion of card catalog stocks maintained for sale; rotary filing unit to mechanize and modernize administration of fiscal records; card counting and imprinting equipment to replace worn out equipment; 3 adding machines for additional personnel allowed in the Billing Unit; 25 72-drawer, 3- by 5-inch card catalog cabinets to replace a like number of old wooden cases over 25 years old-----	81, 000
Subtotal-----	+219, 000
Total estimate for 1967-----	349, 000

1967 BUDGET REQUEST AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MONRONEY. The House allowed \$325,000, a reduction of \$24,000.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is correct. Most of the items are of a general annual nature.

Senator MONRONEY. Housekeeping supplies.

EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE MACHINES, CARD DIVISION

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. The largest item is on page 162, \$81,000 for equipment and office machines, card division. As pointed out eventually we recover that cost through the sale of catalog cards.

Senator MONRONEY. What was the reduction of the House of \$24,000?

Mr. HENLOCK. A general cut, Mr. Chairman. It was not specified.

Senator MONRONEY. You agreed that you could absorb that.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

BOTANIC GARDENS

Senator MONRONEY. Next comes Botanic Gardens, where you are requesting \$538,000; \$65,000 over the 1966 appropriation. Pages 181 to 184 will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1966 appropriation in annual act.....	\$467, 000
Wage-board pay supplemental in H. Doc. 405.....	6, 000
Total appropriations—1966.....	473, 000

DEDUCTIONS

Replacement of a 1953 International delivery truck: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1966, not required for 1967.....	—3, 000
Base for 1967.....	470, 000

ADDITIONS

Wage-board increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.	7, 164
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Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 48 laborers, gardeners 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 \$5,561 is requested for 1967 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. 5, 1965, 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 1967 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$1,603 is requested for 1967 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act.....	949
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Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-301, approved Oct. 29, 1965, "Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965," to cover increases which went into effect Oct. 1, 1965, under authority of that act and must be met on a full-year basis in 1967.....	1, 700
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Overtime and holiday pay allotment increased from \$48,500 to \$54,500.....	6, 000
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This increase is requested to cover actual current payroll overtime and holiday pay costs and to provide overtime and holiday pay for 3 additional employees requested for 1967.

Three additional positions.....	16, 287
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The additional positions of nurseryman-gardener, at \$5,429 per annum each, are requested for 1967 to supplement the existing Botanic Garden workforce.

The nursery at the Botanic Garden is known as Poplar Point Nursery and is located adjacent to Anacostia Park in the District of Columbia. At present, there are 16 greenhouses in operation at

ADDITIONS—continued

this location, and, in addition, approximately 4½ acres are planted with nursery stock.

In 1962, funds were allowed to rehabilitate 7 undeveloped acres in this nursery by the installation of topsoil and the planting of 3½ acres with nursery stock. At the time, 1 acre was already planted with nursery stock, so that the present planted area totals 4½ acres.

In 1962, 3 nurserymen-gardeners were allowed to take care of these 4½ acres. During the coming spring and summer, the remaining 3½ acres are to be planted with nursery stock rooted cuttings, raised by the Botanic Garden, and funds have been requested under the "Equipment" allotment for replacing trees and shrubs transplanted from the developed areas to the grounds of the Rayburn and other buildings under the Architect.

In order that an adequate force may be available for the proper care of the 8 acres, when fully developed, it is requested that 2 additional nurserymen-gardeners be allowed for 1967. The nursery stock consists of shrubs, trees, evergreens, and perennials which, when grown to proper size, will be transplanted, as required, to the grounds of the Capitol and other buildings in the legislative group and will also be used in connection with any new construction programs.

The other nurseryman-gardener is requested for the care of the grounds around the main conservatory; the park area in the square immediately south of the main conservatory; and for the square immediately west of the main conservatory from which 8 old greenhouses were recently removed. These areas are planted with lawns, shrubs, trees, and flowers and require constant care, particularly during the spring and summer months. At present, the work is having to be carried on by the gardeners assigned to the main conservatory. Formerly, when the old greenhouses were located in the square west of the main conservatory, there was an adequate number of men available in these 8 greenhouses and the conservatory to carry on the outside work as well; but with the transfer of the gardeners from the 8 greenhouses at the main garden site to the 8 new greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery, the outside maintenance work can no longer be carried on in a proper manner without an additional nurseryman-gardener.

Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$19,200 to \$24,000— \$4, 800

This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates and from the proposed addition of 3 more employees.

Cleaning, refinishing, and repairing metal doors and window frames and grilles, main conservatory: Nonrecurring item----- 28, 600

The main conservatory was completed and occupied in 1933 and the aluminum doors and aluminum frames of windows, as well as the heat grilles, have not had a major cleaning or refinishing in the ensuing 33 years.

These doors and window frames are strong and durable and well constructed of the very best quality aluminum metal and have held up well over the years, considering their exposure to the elements. However, due to the weather, time, and auto exhaust fumes, they have now become pitted, streaked and darkened to such an extent that they should be cleaned and reconditioned at this time, both interior and exterior, especially as they now detract from the appearance of the interior and exterior of the conservatory, which was steam cleaned under funds allowed for such purpose in the fiscal year 1965.

Under the funds requested for 1967, in addition to cleaning and refinishing work, the bronze hardware on doors will be repaired and replaced, where necessary. The cleaning and refinishing work to be done includes 15 large exterior doors, 26 heat wall grilles, 3 large interior doors, 4 sets of interior doors, 2 large circular windows, and 7 large droplights.

ADDITIONS—continued

Purchase of additional nursery stock: Nonrecurring item-----	\$2,500
<p>During the past several years, a more extensive planting program has been carried on, throughout the grounds surrounding the Capitol group of buildings. Much of the plant material used in landscaping the Rayburn Building came from Poplar Point Nursery stock. Stocks of the larger plant materials at the nursery are rapidly becoming depleted, and it is requested that \$2,500 be allowed for 1967 towards the replenishment of the stock of larger evergreens, shrubs, and trees. This is considered a wise investment, as such plant material will reach a size within the next 2 years that it can be readily transplanted, as needed, for landscaped areas about the buildings under the Architect, both as replacements and new material.</p>	
Subtotal-----	+68,000
Total estimate for 1967-----	538,000

CLEANING, REFINISHING, REPAIRING OF METAL DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, AND GRILLES, MAIN CONSERVATORY

Senator MONRONEY. The House denied the \$28,000 requested for cleaning and refinishing and repairing the metal doors and window frames and grilles in the main conservatory stating in the report, "It is a good project on the ground of appearance, but it can wait." What have you to say about that?

Mr. PINCUS. Last year we were allowed money to have the building cleaned, the stonework cleaned inside and outside, but there was not enough money allowed to clean any of the aluminum grillwork in the doors. We felt it would greatly enhance the building if this work was accomplished. The aluminum work has never been touched in the conservatory building. It is discolored and looks pretty bad compared to the newness of the stonework. We feel it would greatly enhance the building if this work was accomplished.

PERSONNEL REQUESTS

Senator MONRONEY. You have a number of increases because of in-grade promotions and increased pay scales. You are asking for three additional positions. Is there any way you can see in the budget where any money can be saved out of the nearly half-million-dollar appropriations that would take care of this item of refinishing this aluminum and making it look new?

Mr. PINCUS. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How many employees altogether do you have there?

Mr. PINCUS. Fifty-three.

Senator MONRONEY. Most all the cost of the operations is in personnel, is it not?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

NURSERY STOCK

Senator MONRONEY. Where do you get the stock from?

Mr. PINCUS. Our nursery stock?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes.

Mr. PINCUS. Right now we are growing most of it. We are doing our own propagating in the greenhouses at Popular Point Nursery.

Senator MONRONEY. What account is that charged to?

Mr. PINCUS. Botanic Garden.

PERSONAL REQUEST: THREE ADDITIONAL NURSERYMEN GARDENERS

Senator MONRONEY. You are asking for three additional nurserymen gardeners.

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. Where will they be employed?

Mr. PINCUS. They will be employed at the Botanic Garden nursery as outside nurserymen gardeners to maintain our nursery stock.

Senator MONRONEY. That is at another place.

Mr. PINCUS. This is the Botanic Garden Poplar Point Nursery located at Anacostia.

EMPLOYEES

Senator MONRONEY. How many employees do you have out there?

Mr. PINCUS. There are 53 employees assigned to the Botanic Gardens. They are rotated between the divisions.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to go into the matter of the Senate restaurants again which show a deficit of, I think, alarming proportions. That is a continual and perpetual problem we seem to have in both of our restaurants under the management and operation of the Architect of the Capitol. We have raised our prices to where they seem to be even out of line with food as served in the commercial restaurants downtown and other places around. And with the service provided free in the building, lighting, heating, and maintenance, and cleaning and things of that kind we are evidently going to run a deficit of about \$300,000 again this year; is that correct, Mr. Stewart?

CURRENT YEAR DEFICIT

Mr. STEWART. Yes. If I may I would like to have Mr. Roof explain that item.

Mr. ROOF. We expect in the current year to run a deficit of \$250,000. We estimate we need around \$298,000 for the coming year. The increase is due to the annualization of the pay system which we discussed last year and which later the Rules Committee approved. Adoption of the new system has just about doubled our deficit. When we submitted the estimate of \$262,600 last fall we had received no definite assurance from the Rules Committee that they would agree to menu price increases. In our studies we had recommended price increases of \$55,000.

Senator MONRONEY. \$55,000 increase in the menu price?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. That is over the period of a year.

Mr. ROOF. Yes. Actually the Rules Committee approved a more modest increase which Mr. Diamond feels will probably increase the revenue by \$15,000 to \$20,000. So that leaves our 1967 budget request about \$35,000 short. We are therefore requesting that the budget estimate of \$262,600 be increased to \$298,000.

COST OF MEALS

Senator MONRONEY. What percent were the prices raised? It seems like they are all considerably higher. You had stuffed pepper today in the Members' dining room, a little hamburger and a little rice

and stuffed pepper, that was \$1.30. The smallest meat dish with two vegetables generally runs in the neighborhood of \$1.50 to \$1.75 I believe. Hamburgers are 80 cents. I just wonder why, with those increases that we continue to show this deficit.

MEALS SERVED

How many meals do we serve?

Mr. ROOF. Around a million and a half, I believe, is the total count.

Mr. DIAMOND. That would be about right, 1 million and a half.

Senator MONRONEY. This is in all the dining rooms and cafeterias.

Mr. ROOF. That is the total check count for all operations.

LOSS PER CUSTOMER

Senator MONRONEY. How much do you figure you lose per customer?

Mr. ROOF. Twenty cents, mathematically, on that basis.

Senator MONRONEY. You lose 20 cents a meal on a million and a half customers.

Mr. ROOF. That includes checks varying from very small to larger amounts.

Senator MONRONEY. You cut out a lot of services that we used to have when we were trying to get our deficit down.

Are you losing or making money in the cafeteria?

EFFECT OF PAY INCREASE ON DEFICIT

Mr. ROOF. We are losing money. This pay system, Senator—

Senator MONRONEY. We are paying just about the minimum wage, aren't we?

Mr. ROOF. We are paying prevailing rates; but when the new system was adopted it doubled our operating costs.

Senator MONRONEY. Everybody else has to pay a minimum wage in the city of Washington.

Mr. ROOF. If you double your costs, then you have to do something to increase revenue. The only action we have had is to increase our revenue by \$20,000, but these pay increases are costing more than \$140,000 a year.

Senator MONRONEY. If you increased your revenue only \$20,000 on 1,500,000 checks you are still not raising the food as much as I think you should have raised it. It seems to me it would be so much higher than it was last year.

FOOD PRICE INCREASES RECOMMENDED BY GAO AND ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. ROOF. The Rules Committee first asked the General Accounting Office for their recommendation on menu price increases. They made a recommendation that would have drastically increased prices. The committee then asked the Architect for recommendations. We recommended more or less a flat increase of 5 percent on items that are served in, say, the cafeteria carryouts and so forth. We recommended 10 percent where you have table service such as in the dining rooms. That would have yielded about \$55,000 in revenue which we felt would be in agreement with the action your committee took last year. But as indicated the Rules Committee approved a more modest increase

proposed by Mr. Diamond. I believe they feel the menu prices are already high enough.

1966 DEFICIT

Senator MONRONEY. What was your deficit last year?

Mr. ROOF. The current year is \$250,000.

Senator MONRONEY. I mean the previous year.

Mr. ROOF. That was \$131,664. That was before any of the pay increases.

PLACING EMPLOYEES UNDER WAGE BOARD SYSTEM

Senator MONRONEY. You keep talking about the pay increases. What are we paying them?

Mr. ROOF. You will recall that we discussed last year putting all these people under a wage board system and taking them off the legislative pay system. The GAO made a study on that and stated it would cost about \$134,000. You gave us a flat \$100,000 last year in anticipation of the new pay system, discounting the \$134,000 because you knew the new system would not be put into effect for a full year and also indicating in your report that the food prices should be increased. We were ordered by the Rules Committee to put that wage plan into effect October 1, 1965. It affects 170 people. It established a minimum pay of \$1.25 per hour, since increased to \$1.31 per hour, and it is identical to the wage board system used for food service employees in the District of Columbia Government institutions.

That is the change in the wage system that I am talking about. Of course, every year from then on you are going to have 3 percent or 2.9 or whatever, it is in cost-of-living increases, the same as you have for all other wage board employees that you have under the Architect of the Capitol, or in other Government agencies.

Senator MONRONEY. We said last year:

The committee recommends to the Committee on Rules and Administration price increases and wage increases be effective as soon as possible. With the price increases in effect the deficit of the fiscal year 1967 should be materially reduced.

Instead it has gone materially upward.

Mr. ROOF. But we have pointed out, of course, that the wage board salaries go up each year. This year the payroll on an annual basis went up about \$23,000 in wage board increases as of the beginning of last December just the same as you have for Mr. Caraway's employees here in the Senate Office Buildings. The menu prices that were put into effect as a result of a study made by Mr. Diamond, approved by the Rules Committee, was in late December, 1965. We did not get any real benefit from that until the Congress convened in January.

Senator MONRONEY. In the current year 1966 just closing, \$262,200 was appropriated to finance the Senate restaurant loss, is that correct?

Mr. ROOF. That is correct.

PAY INCREASES

Senator MONRONEY. And general pay increases for 21 management and office employees of October 1, 1965, totaled \$4,200.

Mr. ROOF. That is correct, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. The cost of living increases 4.8 percent for 170 wage board employees, totaled \$12,000.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. We obtained those two amounts in the supplemental bill which carried other pay increases.

Senator MONRONEY. For how many months was that?

Mr. ROOF. Nine months on the first item and 7 months on the second item.

Senator MONRONEY. Your price increases during those months was between 5 and 10 percent, is that correct?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir; the price increases were less and did not go into effect until December 1965.

GROSS BUSINESS OF RESTAURANTS

Senator MONRONEY. What is the gross business in all the Senate restaurants?

Mr. ROOF. Roughly a million dollars.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have a balance sheet that you have put out?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. Every month we issue to the committees a complete breakdown. The costs, and so forth, are broken down by units, showing just where you lose the money.

Senator MONRONEY. In other words, you have gross sales in all the restaurants of \$761,420.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir; through May 7, 1966, of the current fiscal year. That has remained fairly constant, Senator, for the last 3 years. I have some notes here, for comparable periods in 1964, 1965, and 1966 for the first 10 months it runs \$782,000, \$735,000, \$761,000. Almost a constant figure even though we have had menu price increases in effect. That total is affected to some extent by the time that the Congress is in session.

Senator MONRONEY. Losing almost 28 percent on your sales, is that correct?

You have a gross volume of \$761,420 and a net loss of \$206,042.

Mr. ROOF. Yes. If you look at the first item on page 4, our gross sales are about the same as the loss.

Senator MONRONEY. What?

Mr. ROOF. Our gross sales on the Capitol dining rooms are almost identical to the loss.

CAPITOL DINING ROOMS LOSSES

Senator MONRONEY. Your big loss appears to be in the Capitol dining room. There is only one, is there not?

Mr. GEARY. That includes the main dining room for the Senators, the public dining room, the press dining room, the two small private rooms, and also the family dining room. These are all lumped together under Capitol dining rooms for operating and accounting purposes. It includes service to the Senate, the press, and the public.

Senator MONRONEY. They are open for breakfast and for lunch?

Mr. GEARY. And for dinner if the Senate is in session late at night.

SNACKBAR

Senator MONRONEY. The snackbar seems to be doing all the money-making and carryout. In the Senate Office Building you are making \$16,000 on \$97,000 worth of sales.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, you always make money on your carryouts. We do in the House Office Building, too. That is the only paying proposition that we have now.

LOSSES IN CAPITOL DINING ROOMS ATTRIBUTABLE TO TYPE OF SERVICE

Senator MONRONEY. Why is the loss so big in the Capitol dining room, because you serve breakfast?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir. Mainly because of the type of service. We have waiter service; that is, table service. A combination of the type of service and the nature of the menu and the uncertain volume of business, even though the operating expenses are fixed and rather inflexible, we have to maintain a large staff regardless of how much or how little business is done in that dining room.

Senator MONRONEY. The ratio of loss remains pretty much the same in that dining room. The cafeteria business stays about the same; does it not?

Mr. GEARY. Pretty much so. There are some variations.

DISCUSSIONS WITH PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS TO TAKE OVER DINING FACILITIES OPERATION

Senator MONRONEY. Has the Rules Committee had any discussion with private entrepreneurs who might find out whether there is a possibility of getting somebody to take over the operation of our dining facilities out here?

Mr. ROOF. Not to my knowledge. The Rules Committee, Senator, before they gave it to the Architect had discussions——

Senator MONRONEY. That was several years. We have had it since 1961. It has been growing worse instead of better both in losses and prices.

Mr. ROOF. At that time they could not get anyone to take it unless the Senate agreed to pay the deficit which is what you were doing before it was transferred to us.

Senator MONRONEY. The debt was not nearly as much as that.

PAY INCREASES

Mr. ROOF. They did not have the increased salary rates that we have had.

Senator MONRONEY. You keep going back to the salaries. Yet the general pay increases, I don't know for how many months but your management pay went up \$4,200 during whatever period it is effective October 1. So if you take it on an annual basis it would be from July to October that is missing there. Your cost of living increases for your wage board employees went up to \$12,000 December 1.

Mr. ROOF. Those are just percentage increases on top of going under the new pay system which doubles your deficit. The new system is the cause of the substantial increase in the deficit.

COMPARISON OF WAGES BETWEEN U.S. SENATE AND COMMERCIAL RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

Senator MONRONEY. We are still paying only the same rates that are comparable to the cafeteria service people downtown and to the restaurant people in commercial operations; aren't we?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir. There is no minimum wage law that applies to restaurant employees in the District of Columbia and commercial institutions. We pay all waiters for instance a wage rate of from \$1.31 to \$1.51 an hour.

Senator MONRONEY. You are supposed to associate under the wage board with some comparable employment; aren't you?

Mr. GEARY. That is true, sir. The wage board study which is made for the District and which we used is based on presumably comparable wages outside but I think that many smaller commercial institutions are not included. These rates are based for the most part on the same type of operation that we have here. They may include some commercial operations, but I think that the general rate of pay in average small commercial operations downtown is considerably lower than the scale that we now pay. When we switched on last October 1 from our old wage system we were paying wages of from \$1 an hour to \$2.27 an hour. They were the low and the high rate for people who are now under the wage board. Under the present wage board system we are paying a minimum of \$1.31 and as high as \$2.65 an hour. We have 98 people in the group who are in wage board 1, 48 of whom receive \$1.31, 22 receive \$1.36, 8 receive \$1.41, 2 receive \$1.46, and 18 receive \$1.51. This is the bulk of our wage board payroll. They all received a dollar an hour until we instituted this new wage system.

So there has been a substantial increase. The average rate of pay for all wage board employees presently on the basis of the current payroll is \$1.53 an hour. This is a weighted average with the low-bracket employees being assigned individual rates. This is an actual average rate of \$1.53 an hour. Our average rate prior to the adoption of this program was \$1.063.

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, we have the manager here if you would like to ask him any questions. He is in charge of the actual operations. I have attempted to present the financial picture.

ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN REVENUE FROM INCREASE IN MENU PRICES

Senator MONRONEY. Out of a million and a half tickets, the price increases you say are expected to increase your revenue only about \$15,000.

RATIO OF FOOD PURCHASES PER DOLLAR OF SALES

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, \$15,000 to \$20,000. The amount of money that we spent for food, Senator, is in the area of 40 percent of sales. At the point at which our menu price increases took place, which was in January, our percentage of food cost was reduced by approximately 4 percent. Our labor cost—

Senator MONRONEY. You mean the food quantities.

Mr. DIAMOND. The ratio of food purchases per dollar of sales, 40 percent is used pretty much as a yardstick in this. Here we were operating at about 45, 44, 43, to a point where our price increases reduced the percentage of our dollar sales by 4 percent. This is in relation to the total revenue. Of course, as you recognize the major cost item is labor. This percentage is going to fluctuate a great deal with the volume from one time of the year to another.

MAINTENANCE OF RESTAURANT FACILITIES DURING CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Right now we are getting to a peak time of the year where our labor cost will remain the same but our percentage of labor cost compared to volume of business will be reduced considerably. Of course, we have the recess period where we have to maintain facilities.

Senator MONRONEY. You only keep one cafeteria open. You close the little dining room, do you?

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, we do. There is still a minimum of expense that has to be maintained. The organization has to be maintained. This is an annual expense. We have people who work by the year. Naturally we can't bring our payrolls down in direct proportion to our sales.

COMPARISON OF SENATE AND HOUSE RESTAURANT COSTS

Senator MONRONEY. Do you compare your percentage figures with the House restaurants?

Mr. ROOF. They are very similar. I believe the House ratio is slightly higher at the present time.

Senator MONRONEY. You mean their loss?

Mr. ROOF. The ratio of food cost to sales. So far as the appropriation is concerned, next year the deficit is estimated at \$332,000. This year, as \$245,000.

Senator MONRONEY. Of course, they have a lot more Members than we have. I don't know how many meals we serve.

Mr. ROOF. They opened the large new cafeteria in the Rayburn Building. That contributed to the deficit over there. It had the effect of spreading the business more. They have also adopted the more liberal wage system for their restaurant employees.

Senator MONRONEY. We are talking about having more dining rooms and all. What will this do to our deficit? The more we have the more we seem to lose. Two more dining rooms and we can't afford to have the new front.

RESTAURANT CARRY-OUT FACILITIES

Mr. DIAMOND. We have the problem here of having the demand for services only at certain times. The example you cited there, this little carryout shop makes money and Mr. Roof mentioned the House side also makes money on these carryout shops. The reason you do that is that they do business pretty much on a continuous basis. On the other units we have to be there whether we have business or not.

CAFETERIA FACILITIES

Senator MONRONEY. You run the cafeteria when the people are there, you open at 8 and close at 9 or 9:30 in the cafeteria for breakfast. You are open from 12 to 2, aren't you?

Mr. DIAMOND. The cafeteria is open continuously from 8 to 4. We set up lunch at 11 o'clock. That is another point. We have the lunch set up at 11 o'clock. We just don't get the volume until 11:45. By 1:30 or 1:45 most of the staff people have finished. Of course, this time of the year we get visitors continuously. If we had continuous business from 11 o'clock to 2 we would make money in the cafeteria. If we had it year round we would make money. But we have to serve the people when and where they are ready to be served.

PRIVATE MANAGEMENT OF SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator MONRONEY. You have had no offers or no one willing so far as you know, Mr. Stewart, to try to take over the management of these on a private enterprise basis.

Mr. STEWART. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. How much were we losing when we had it under private management?

Mr. ROOF. About \$85,000 a year when we took it over.

Senator MONRONEY. We lost the same amount. It did not make much difference, did it?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir.

Senator MONRONEY. This is properly the Rules Committee jurisdiction. I hope they will continue to look into this.

Is there anything else?

Thank you very much, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK— Resumed

1967 BUDGET REQUEST AND 1966 APPROPRIATION

Senator MONRONEY. Will Mr. Brenkworth come forward, please? Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Brenkworth?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. With your permission, I would like to summarize the budget estimates and then proceed to the individual items.

Senator MONRONEY. Okay.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The 1967 budget estimates submitted for the Senate total \$38,368,285, which is \$781,495 more than the 1966 appropriations.

INCREASE AUTHORIZED BY PAY ACT OF 1965

Of this amount, \$368,200 represents the annualization of the 3.6 percent increase authorized by the Pay Act of 1965.

Senator MONRONEY. How much?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. \$368,200.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have a statement? That is not shown on the table.

ALLOWANCES FOR VICE PRESIDENT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 89-309

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; this is a general summarization of the estimate. The \$368,200 is distributed through many of the appropriations. In addition, there is an increase of \$10,250 to annualize the \$41,000 increase in allowance authorized for the Vice President by Public Law 89-309.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND CONDUCT

The inquiries and investigations appropriations has been increased by \$286,790 with the permission of this committee. \$120,000 of this amount is to provide funds necessary to meet expenditures of the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct authorized by Senate Resolution 338, agreed to July 24, 1964.

I consider the remaining \$166,790 of this amount necessary because of the increase in the annual authorizations from \$5,391,000 to \$5,758,800 for the 2d session of the 89th Congress. The annual rate of expenditure on the 1st session authorization was 85.45 percent or \$4,608,000 which, when applied to the 2d session authorization indicates a need of approximately \$4,900,000. If deficits in this area are

to be avoided, we will need an appropriation more closely related to the authorization of the 2d session.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

There are a number of increases in the multipurpose appropriation for miscellaneous items.

RENTAL ALLOWANCE INCREASE

The first is \$30,000 to cover the full year cost of the rental allowance increase authorized by Public Law 89-211.

Senator MONRONEY. What line is that on?

Mr. BRENK WORTH. This would be in miscellaneous items, part of the increase in miscellaneous items.

Senator MONRONEY. For rental.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. For the annualization of the rental allowance increase authorized by Public Law 89-211.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that the rental on the home office?

Mr. BRENK WORTH. For Senators; yes, sir.

REIMBURSEMENT TO BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION

The second increase in this appropriation is \$7,070 to reimburse the Bureau of Employees Compensation for compensation fund payments applicable to Senate employees. We have a bill on this, which is authorized to be paid by 5 U.S.C. 785.

We have a further increase of \$204,695—

Senator MONRONEY. Call the lines, if you will, please.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. This is part of the "Miscellaneous items" appropriation, which is line 22.

Senator MONRONEY. Still part of "Miscellaneous items."

Mr. BRENK WORTH. That is right. The amount shown on the line item is the net amount.

Senator MONRONEY. It is a big one. It is \$3,600,000.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. That is right. The increases show as \$155,940, which is a net amount, we have an increase of \$204,695 to pay the compensation and related costs of the 12 additional employees authorized for the Finance Committee by Senate Resolution 224 agreed to April 20, 1966.

TELEGRAM ALLOWANCES

In addition, we have a \$43,490 increase to provide the funds necessary to cover a 5-percent increase in Senators' telegram allowances approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration on February 9, 1966.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE INCREASE

These increases total \$950,495 and were adjusted by nonrecurring 1966 items of \$169,000, netting an increase overall of \$781,495.

REDUCTION ITEMS

The reduction items are a \$30,000 gratuity to the widow of a deceased Senator, a \$4,000 appropriation for the revision of the Senate procedure book, and \$135,000 for the replacement of equipment destroyed by fire. This does not include the Senate Joint items which are in the bill as it passed the House.

JOINT ITEMS

The estimates submitted for the four joint committees funded in the Senate total \$922,425, showing an increase of \$7,315, over the 1966 appropriations. This would be on table 2, joint items.

This summarizes the increases and the decreases in the estimates to the amount of increase over the 1966 appropriations.

COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

Appropriation by appropriation, on line item one we have compensation of the Vice President and Senators, an increase of \$2,685, and that is the full year need for pay act increases.

Senator MONRONEY. Full year for the increase in the pay act.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. Yes, sir. We had increases for the majority and minority leaders included in the Pay Act of 1965.

SALARIES, OFFICES AND EMPLOYEES

Under salaries, offices and employees, the first item, that is line item 5, an increase of \$12,020. Of this amount, \$1,770 represents the annualization of the Pay Act of 1965 and \$10,250 represents the annualization of the increase in clerk hire allowance by \$41,000 which was authorized by Public Law 89-309.

The next item, Chaplain, an increase of \$135, and this is the annualization of the pay act, again. In the Office of the Secretary, an increase of \$11,655, once again the pay act.

The next item, committee employees, \$29,120, and this is the pay act again.

On line items 9 and 10, conference majority and conference minority, \$860 each, once again annualization of the pay act.

Line item 11, \$240,985. This again is the pay act.

Line item 12, Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$27,195. This is the pay act again.

Line item 13, offices of secretaries to the majority and minority, \$1,445, pay act.

Line item 14, \$320, once again the pay act, the total increases in salaries, offices and employees, all attributable to the pay act, with the exception of \$10,250 to annualize the increase in the Vice President's allowance, a \$324,595 increase.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

In Senate policy committees we have an increase of \$3,310. This is the Pay Act of 1965 again. That is line item 16.

On line item 17, \$280, this represents the pay act increase for the four chauffeurs.

There is no change in the furniture appropriation.

EXPENSES OF INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Expenses of inquiries and investigations, an increase of \$325,745.

Senator MONRONEY. Is that pay act or difference in the amount voted, too?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is partially pay act, Senator. There is an additional amount in this appropriation, we have \$166,790 authorized by the committee to bring us to a more realistic funding, and we have \$38,955 representing the full year pay act. In addition, there is \$120,000 to fund the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, total amount, \$325,745.

Senator MONRONEY. Do you have the \$120,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. That is for the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct. This brings our estimate to \$5,420,000.

Senator MONRONEY. An increase of \$325,745 largely because of the pay act; is that right?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. The Pay Act portion of this is \$38,955. The balance is mainly attributable to an upward revision in the estimate to provide a more realistic appropriation because of the increased authorizations and to fund the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct.

On line item 20, \$470 increase representing Pay Act 1965 cost.

No change in mail transportation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

In "Miscellaneous items," which is the multipurpose appropriation, we have a number of changes. First, we have the Pay Act of 1965 annualization, \$5,685. This includes the \$400 for the Senate restaurant subsidy.

The next is an increase of \$30,000 to provide the full year need for the increase in Senators' office rental allowance.

Next we have an increase of \$7,070 to provide the funds necessary to reimburse the Bureau of Employees Compensation.

We next have an increase of \$204,695 to fund the 12 employees authorized by Senate resolution for the Committee on Finance, six permanent and six temporary.

We have an increase of \$43,490 to provide the funds necessary for the 5-percent increase in senatorial telegram allowances authorized by the Committee on Rules.

Total increase of \$290,940 is reduced by \$135,000, a nonrecurring 1966 appropriation to cover fire damage, with a resulting net increase of \$155,940.

There are no changes in the estimates submitted for the appropriations for postage, stationery, or communications.

OTHER SENATE EXPENSES

On line 27, "Legislative counsel," an increase of \$2,470.

This, of course, is the Pay Act of 1965.

The "Senate procedure" item is nonrecurring for a reduction of \$4,000.

"Payment to the widow of a deceased Senator," a reduction of \$30,000.

This brings us to the overall increase of \$781,495, 1967 estimates over the 1966 appropriations.

JOINT ITEMS

Senator MONRONEY. The House put in the joint items for the committee, or did we?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We submitted the estimates. The House has already considered and approved the appropriations at the estimate submitted.

Senator MONRONEY. All of these are Pay Act and additional employees.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Pay Act entirely on our four items which are Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Joint Economic Committee, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Joint Committee on Printing. All that represents Pay Act of 1965 annualization.

Mr. SCOTT. On the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation there was a small increase in staff which was allowed by the House and which is disbursed by the House. The Joint Committee on Immigration and National Policy was reduced by \$99,945 by the House which reduction, I understand, was concurred in by Mr. Celler and Mr. Feighan.

Senator MONRONEY. Penalty mail cost, that is an increase of three-quarters of a million dollars for franked mail and increased postage cost. Is that right?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I don't know about that, Senator. That is a House item.

Mr. SCOTT. The Post Office Department advised they have no breakdown between the House and Senate costs. They calculate the cost based on weight.

Senator MONRONEY. Those are all of the items.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. All of the Senate items, Senator.

LETTER FROM SENATOR EASTLAND

CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

Senator MONRONEY. I have no further questions. I have the following letter from Senator Eastland:

With reference to H.R. 15456, the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1967, which is now before your Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, there is a group of the United States Capitol Police Force which is deserving of special consideration in the Legislative Appropriation Bill, as well as commendation for the services which they have rendered.

This particular group consists of supervising officers of the United States Capitol Police Force, which numbers 22 officers, ranging from the rank of Sergeant to the Captain. Their careers of service with the Capitol Police Force run from 8 to 20 years. These members are on a six-day week basis, with no additional compensation for services beyond 40 hours or for their services on holidays.

The complexities and responsibilities involved in these positions have increased steadily throughout the past several years with the surmounting number of visitors, as well as demonstrations which have been made by particular groups.

I think these particular officials deserve every consideration for additional compensation, and it is my hope that your subcommittee will find that it is merited.

Senator MONRONEY. The subcommittee has this under advisement. Thank you, Mr. Brenkworth.

(The statement referred to on p. 110 follows:)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

STATEMENT OF CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Office of the Superintendent of Documents provides four services, all concerned with the distribution of U.S. Government publications, for which we require a separate appropriation. The demand for all of these services has increased during the current year and our best estimate points to a continuation of this increase in 1967.

In our estimated need for an appropriation of \$6,155,900 for fiscal year 1967, we anticipate that income from the sale of Government publications for that year will reach \$7,600,000, which would provide an excess over the amount of the appropriation of more than \$1,000,000, just as has been the case in every recent year. This is the only one of our functions that produces any revenue.

The requested increases over the 1966 appropriation include \$201,635 for functions other than the implementation of the 1962 Depository Library Act and \$54,465 for continuing the program provided for by that legislation. We are not requesting any increase of permanent personnel, but have provided for \$129,485 to increase the number of part-time employees, who have proved most valuable in the performance of the type of operations that we have.

The nominal increases requested for certain services have resulted from the fact that our bills for transportation, postage, sanitation, repairs, etc., have been greater than the amounts we have allotted heretofore for those purposes.

In the administration of the Depository Library Program, we now have 856 designated depositories which are receiving in accordance with their selections all publications produced by the Government Printing Office, plus certain informational or educational publications of the Department of the Interior and Census Bureau which are produced outside the Government Printing Office in Government departmental or field plants. This part of the depository program has been proceeding in a generally satisfactory manner and we have included in our estimates, funds for continuing in 1967 the distribution of the non-Government Printing Office publications of the Department of the Interior and Census Bureau, and adding to the program approximately 200,000 Department of Labor publications, for which tentative arrangements have been made with that Department.

The Reserve for Contingencies of \$200,000 continues to be a most valuable resource for our Office. Again this year, by action of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, the amount of \$65,000 needed as a pay raise supplemental would be made available from that Reserve.

In addition, we are requesting use of \$100,000 from it this year to provide for the cost of printing the increased number of copies of publications made necessary by the expansion of the depository library program. The Reserve for Contingencies has proved to be an effective means of avoiding budget amendments due to increased work volumes and costs that cannot be anticipated at the time the original estimates must be made.

I appreciate the privilege of being here today, as well as the support which this Committee has given us in the past. There are many problems involved in meeting the increasing demands for the services required of our Office, but, with your continued help, we shall do our best to provide them in an efficient and economical manner.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CORRESPONDENCE URGING RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator MONRONEY. I have received additional communications urging restoration of funds for the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, extension of Public Law 480, and rental space. I ask that these communications and any additional communications be incorporated at this place in the record.

(Additional correspondence appears on p. 89. The letters and telegrams follow:)

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES,
Washington, D.C., June 20, 1966.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: Having just returned from vacation I find that the appropriations bill for the Library of Congress was recently considered by your Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. As you know, the Library of Congress is the most important single bibliographic institution in this country, and all libraries and information services are greatly dependent upon its capabilities and leadership. It is because of this relationship that I would like to comment on a few of the items which you considered.

The Association of Research Libraries is composed of the 71 largest academic, public, and special libraries in this country. Our constituent academic institutions are responsible for the greater part of our national basic research activity and last year granted 81% of the doctoral degrees awarded. Library support of the teaching and research programs in these institutions involves an expensive and complex effort to acquire comprehensively and organize for use the information which is essential for these programs. A substantial part of these activities is directly dependent on the Library of Congress.

1. *Monthly index of Russian accessions*

There can be no question but that the Soviet Union is one of the most important foreign areas requiring intensive study and analysis. Our universities have developed Slavic area study programs to produce the knowledge and trained manpower required for an intelligent understanding of the USSR. This educational and research effort is directly dependent upon information published in Russia. It is obvious that adequate indexing is essential before the published information can be useful.

MIRA is a unique index which is not duplicated by any other publication. It is the only source now existing which provides a *subject approach* to Russian publications. This feature is absent in Soviet national bibliographies. *MIRA* also provides entries and subject headings in the English language—an invaluable feature as a precise heading in the Russian language is frequently difficult to predict. *MIRA* is the only index to bring together the informational contents of both books and journals in all fields of knowledge. In 1964 *MIRA* listed and subject indexed over 20,000 books and indexed some 6,000 periodical issues.

As we improve our linguistic and electronic techniques, *MIRA* could well develop into a sophisticated data center employing computer technology and facsimile transmission. However, it must be realized that any information system—conventional or futuristic—is no better than the materials acquired and the intellectual effort used to organize them for use. This essential base now exists and should be maintained.

Considering the unique quality of *MIRA* and the fact that the Congress is considering the International Education Act, the Association of Research Libraries is convinced that this publication has become increasingly essential and strongly urges Congressional support for its continuance.

2. *Public Law 480*

The Association was active in supporting the original extension of PL 480 which allowed the use of authorized counterpart funds to purchase library materials for the benefit of teachers and scholars in this country. This program, effectively administered by the Library of Congress, has had a remarkable impact on the capability of the programs in higher education to better understand these areas of the world. It is for these reasons that we appreciate the recent House action in extending the program to two important countries—*Poland and Yugoslavia*. It is hoped that the Senate will find it possible to endorse the extension as being a sound educational program and one of the most effective ways in which surplus counterpart funds might be used.

3. Rental space

Space available for the operations of the Library of Congress has been inadequate for at least a decade and is having serious consequences in reducing the effectiveness of operations. I understand that it will be at least five or six years before the third building, recently authorized by Congress, will be ready for occupancy. Rental space for this interim period is, to my knowledge, the only alternative to this critical problem which will be compounded each year.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank you and the Subcommittee for the effective support which has been given to the Library of Congress in the past. This library is the "keystone" of information programs in this country and its activities have an effect in every sector of our intellectual life.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. SKIPPER, *Executive Secretary.*

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
June 20, 1966.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have just learned that the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations denied the total funds requested by the Library of Congress or the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

At this time in our history when it seems imperative that we gather and learn as much as we can about the Soviet Union, I believe it would be foolish and most likely even dangerous for us to fail to continue this monthly index of Russian publications.

In California alone there are thirty libraries that report receipt of Russian publications, and I know that persons seeking information on the Soviet Union would be seriously hindered without the monthly index. I am enclosing copies of four wires which I have received on this subject from California libraries.

It is for these reasons that I urge restoration of these funds.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MURPHY.

BERKELEY, CALIF., June 17, 1966.

Senator GEORGE MURPHY,
U.S. Senate, Room 452 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Monthly Index Russian Accessions valuable to libraries and universities in early stages of developing Russian materials.

DONALD CONEY,
University Librarian, University of California.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., June 17, 1966.

Senator GEORGE MURPHY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Monthly Index of Russian Accessions is unique. Irreplaceable, and invaluable for all Soviet research. Deletion of appropriation would remove only existing key to current Russian publications and would jeopardize U.S. political and strategic research in the Soviet area. This is essential tool for all Government-sponsored Soviet studies. Discontinuance would be disastrous.

HELEN J. WALDRON.
RAND CORP.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., June 17, 1966.

GEORGE MURPHY,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.:

Although *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is expensive it is the only comprehensive source of information in English about current Russian research publications. Therefore it is heavily used in this library by scholars and research

personnel in many fields especially science and political science including the techniques of Communist propaganda.

LEWIS F. STIEG,
University Librarian, University of Southern California.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., *June 16, 1966.*

HON. GEORGE MURPHY,
*Senator, Room 452, Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:*

Monthly Index of Russian Accessions is very valuable resource to help this and other major libraries of California to meet research needs in this field. Especially important as best available listing of Russian publications from which to learn of and acquire Russian publications for scientific research. Strongly urge that appropriations for this Index be restored. Thank you for your interest and support of this library need.

Mrs CARMA LEIGH,
California State Librarian, State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY,
Berkeley, Calif., June 20, 1966.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
*Committee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I understand that the Committee on the Legislative Branch of the U.S. Senate, which you are heading, is considering the termination of funds for the support of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* which is published by the Library of Congress. This is to let you know that in my opinion the cessation of publication of the *Monthly Index* would be a serious blow to scholars and students who are seriously engaged in the study of Russian and the Soviet Union. The *Monthly Index* is a most convenient bibliographic tool and keeps a large number of scholars and students informed on what is published in the Soviet Union and the contents of Soviet periodical publications, and, of course, what is actually received from the Soviet Union by the Library of Congress. I very much hope that your committee will find it possible to continue financial support of this essential publication.

Sincerely yours,

GREGORY GROSSMAN,
Professor of Economics, Chairman of the Center.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, N.Y., June 21, 1966.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
*Chairman, Committee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: My colleagues and I are distressed to learn that your Committee is considering the termination of support for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* produced by the Library of Congress.

For a number of years we in the field of Soviet studies have come to rely on the *Monthly Index* as one of the basic tools to keep abreast of new Russian publications and of the receipt of Soviet materials in this country. Its uses, including the listing by subjects and alphabet, have been varied; and a thorough and reliable study prepared just a few years ago showed an exceptionally high utility for social scientists but also for those following Soviet science and technology and users within the U.S. Government community.

All too often the termination of such projects leads to their resumption soon after, under different labels and forms, but with a most unfortunate hiatus in coverage, with disproportionate difficulties in assembling a new staff, and with deplorable disruptions.

At a time when the U.S. Congress and the Executive are agreed on the need to encourage higher education and especially the more intensive study of foreign areas, such as the Soviet Union, it would seem hard to justify a decision to deprive those who pursue such studies—studies which are clearly in the national interest—of one of their basic tools.

I trust that your Committee will see fit to continue the inclusion of the *Monthly Index* in the budget of the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDER DALLIN,
Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Relations and Director,
Russian Institute.

THE SLAVIC SERIES,
New York, N.Y., June 22, 1966.

The Honorable A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: As a life-long student of Soviet affairs, both within government and outside, and as a Slavic bibliographer, I would like to urge that your subcommittee on the Legislative Branch preserve the item in the budget of the Library of Congress relating to the maintenance of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*. The United States should take great pride in having developed over the past two decades the most powerful and productive study program on Russia. This great accomplishment has been due partly to support of the Congress and of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and partly through private sources, particularly foundations. I think it could be truthfully said that our safe emergence from the period of the cold war with the Soviet Union and our present progress toward viable relations with that nation are due to a very important degree to the knowledge about Russia which has been so strongly developed in our academic institutions and government agencies.

It is certainly in our interest to maintain this important strength. The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* has provided a powerful tool in the study of Soviet affairs. It provides scholars and intelligence officers with a guide to the vast quantity of Soviet published materials acquired by the Library of Congress and other research libraries in this country. It would be a serious blow to scholarship in the field of Russian studies, and in my opinion, to the future ability of our officials to deal with the Soviet Union, if this indispensable guide were allowed to die because of lack of support forthcoming from the budget of the Library of Congress.

Your staff may have been provided with the information to the effect that the *Monthly Index* is not useful to scientists and engineers who attempt to follow Soviet developments in those fields. This is true, but is largely due to the fact that numerous other guides to the Russian language materials in these fields are available. Such is not true of the equally important materials in the fields of economics, politics, education, etc. Soviet experts specializing in these fields would be seriously handicapped if they were deprived of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*.

Sincerely yours,

MELVILLE J. RUGGLES.

SLAVIC AND SOVIET AREA STUDIES COMMITTEE,
THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,
Lawrence, Kans., June 21, 1966.

Hon. MIKE MONRONEY,
U.S. Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I understand that the Committee on the Legislative Branch has removed the funds requested for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* from the budget it is currently considering.

As a scholar in the field of Russian history who has done a good deal of research and writing, and has guided graduate students in Slavic studies through the M.A. and Ph.D. programs, I can assure you that the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is one of the most useful bibliographic reference items available in research centers in this country. Its removal would be a serious blow to the field of Slavic studies, depriving scholars in the field of a centralized biblio-

graphic list for which there is no equivalent. May I urge your committee to reconsider its action.

Yours sincerely,

HERBERT J. ELLISON,
Chairman and Professor of History.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., June 22, 1966.

The Honorable A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
U.S. Senate,
6205 New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: It has come to my attention that the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* published under the auspices of the Library of Congress for the past nineteen years is being phased out since its budget request for fiscal 1967 was refused by the House Committee on Appropriations. The impact of this action upon Russian studies in this country is illustrated by the reaction of Professor Victor Erlich of Yale University, a member of my Executive Council. "I was dismayed," Professor Erlich writes, "to hear that the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* have been refused its budget request for 1967. There is no question in my mind that for all of us concerned with Slavic studies in this country, be they students of Russian history, politics, literature, or linguistics, the *MIRA* has been an indispensable bibliographic tool. I am sure I am speaking for all my colleagues when I say that our work would be materially impeded if this carefully compiled index were to be discontinued."

Since the MLA is much interested in broadening the study of foreign languages and cultures in this country, we are concerned that no valuable tool be allowed to disappear. I very much hope that it is not too late for the Senate Committee on Appropriations to reconsider this action and permit the *Index* to stay alive.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN HURT FISHER,
Executive Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., June 20, 1966.

Senator A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Legislative Branch,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: I have been informed that your Committee is now considering the question of continued support for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* which the Library of Congress prepares. Both my students and I have used this *Index* frequently, and have found it highly valuable in research on the U.S.S.R. I have at present nine Ph.D. candidates and four M.A. candidates working on Soviet subjects in political science; we have fifty-five graduate students in other disciplines specializing on Soviet subjects in other disciplines here, who, I understand, also find the *Index* highly useful. My colleagues in other institutions tell me that the *Monthly Index* is equally useful to them.

I realize, of course, that your Committee has to weigh many worthwhile requests, and that the *Monthly Index* is an expensive operation. At the same time, it seems to me so valuable both from the scholarly standpoint and in the national interest generally, that I hope very much that your Committee will find it possible to recommend the continued support of the *Index*.

Very sincerely,

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG, *Professor.*

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,
Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1966.

Senator MIKE MONRONEY,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: It has just been brought to my attention today that the appropriation for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* may not be voted. If ever there was a case of false economy, this is it. These are days when the nation needs to keep abreast of what is going on in the Soviet Union.

The currentness of the *Monthly List* is one of its chief assets. The *subject analysis* of the Russian monographs and periodicals indexed make it an invaluable bibliographical aid to the university researcher. I hope you will do everything within your power to have the appropriation restored.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES R. GREDLER,
Assistant Librarian for the Slavic Collections.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
RUSSIAN RESEARCH CENTER,
Cambridge, Mass., June 29, 1966.

Senator MIKE MONRONEY,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: We at the Russian Research Center are most distressed to learn that appropriations for the publication of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* to the Library of Congress may be cut off.

This index has been an invaluable tool for scholar and librarian alike, providing the only subject approach to the vast flood of Russian-language books entering the country each year. The fact that it is a union listing makes it the closest thing to a national bibliography of Soviet publications that we have. It is invaluable for locating books for the purpose of interlibrary loans. Its analysis (in English) of the tables of contents of all Soviet journals received is extremely useful, as none of the basic indexes such as the *Readers Guide to Periodical Literature* or the *International Index* include Soviet journals. The subject arrangement makes it possible for researchers to scan at a glance the latest books in their field.

In short, the discontinuation of this publication would leave a serious gap which would be most difficult—if not impossible—for private enterprise to fill. Of course, Soviet bibliographies are quite complete, but what we need to know is which Soviet books are available in *this* country, and it would seem that the Library of Congress is in the best position to provide this information. We hope you will give serious consideration to this matter. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ADAM B. ULAM.
SUSAN JO SHILL.
ABRAM BERGSON.
MARSHALL D. SHULMAN.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, N.Y., June 30, 1966.

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

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is an extremely valuable reference tool for scholars and librarians, as well as scientists. This letter is written to support the necessary appropriation to the Library of Congress budget for its continuance in the coming year.

From ten years of work as a reference librarian for this university, prior to my present position, I can assure you that MIRA is important to a wide range of users because of its broad subject coverage and because of the translation aids which it provides. It is a uniquely comprehensive index to a vast amount of information published within the USSR.

My personal interest in mechanized indexes is very keen, but having attended a full semester's course this spring in modern information systems, I am fully aware that there are innumerable problems that would have to be surmounted, at great cost, before this remarkable index could be replaced.

From my service as Executive Secretary for the Coordinating Committee for Slavic and East European Library Resources, and in my present chairmanship (1965/66) of the Slavic and East European Subsection of the Association of College and Research Libraries (American Library Association) I know that there are many persons in this field who are vitally interested in the continuance of this *Index*, even though I do not wish to speak at this time for either of these groups as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

ELEANOR BUIST, *Slavic Bibliographer.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT),
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1966.

Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONRONEY: It has been brought to my attention that the funding for the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* of the Library of Congress is in doubt for fiscal year 1967. At this time, I would like to express the concern of the United States Navy as one of the many organizations using this document as a basic reference to open-source Soviet material available in the United States.

The Library of Congress has a unique position as one of the world's finest and most complete repositories of information, and as such, numbers among our proudest national resources. Its Slavic collection has justly attained an outstanding reputation, and serves as the ultimate source of reference for a number of smaller government libraries both in the Washington area and elsewhere. The latter do not always possess the resources necessary to maintain the continuity of their Slavic collections, which contributes greatly to their dependence upon the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* as a guide to the contents of the publications which they do not have available.

In addition, the international reputation of the Library of Congress has made the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* a basic reference not only for government agencies interested in Soviet publications, but for the scholarly community as a whole. Through demonstrated competence and thoroughness, the list has become a standard reference work in the major universities and Slavic libraries of the nation.

Although the Navy's Slavic research services comprise only a small part of the nation's total Russian research activity, they contribute importantly to threat analysis and to research and development of Naval weapons and countermeasures. The *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* has proven so complete and so reliable that the Navy has had no need to conduct any parallel effort and has come to depend heavily on it. The continuation of its publication is considered to be definitely in the interests of the Navy and the entire nation.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. MORSE.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1966.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Word has reached the Office of Education that consideration is being given to discontinuing as of July 31 the compilation by the Library of Congress of the *Russian Accessions List*, which since 1952 has provided a unique resource for researchers and students of the U.S.S.R. In view of the enormous value of this work in connection with the study of Soviet society by members of the academic community and the Government, we sincerely hope that every effort will be made to continue this important project.

President Johnson's expressed concern that the citizens of the United States increase their knowledge and understanding of other cultures and peoples underscores the need for projects of this sort for the Soviet Union and for other areas of the world as well. Abandonment of the *Russian Accessions List* at present would seem both untimely and unfortunate.

Language and area centers, university and research libraries and many individual scholars, professors, and students in this country rely heavily upon the *Accessions List* to keep them abreast of the literature, monographs and studies produced in the Soviet Union and to inform them of where these materials are available for study. The prominent role of the Soviet Union on the world scene would in itself seem to be ample justification for continuous and extensive bibliographic work. Interest in the Soviet field has grown appreciably over the past decade, and, in our view, will increase rather than diminish in the years ahead. We believe abandonment of this well established bibliographic activity under the Library of Congress would constitute a major setback for researchers and for the development of specialists in Soviet affairs. Moreover, if no such publication as the *Russian Accessions List* existed, individual scholars and institutions would be forced to attack the problem on a piecemeal basis. This would inevitably

result in considerable duplication of effort and there would be no assurance of a continuing systematic review of the field as at present. The skill and experience of the staff currently working on the listing would be difficult if not impossible to reassemble or reproduce if a decision were made to discontinue the project.

In view of the above considerations, we strongly urge that your committee give full support to the continued preparation and publication of the *Russian Accession List* which has conclusively proved its value over the years.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD HOWE II,
U.S. Commissioner of Education.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator MONRONEY. If there is no further business before the committee at this time, we will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 5:25 p.m., Friday, June 17, 1966, hearings were completed and the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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