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Senate Hearings

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 10368

90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

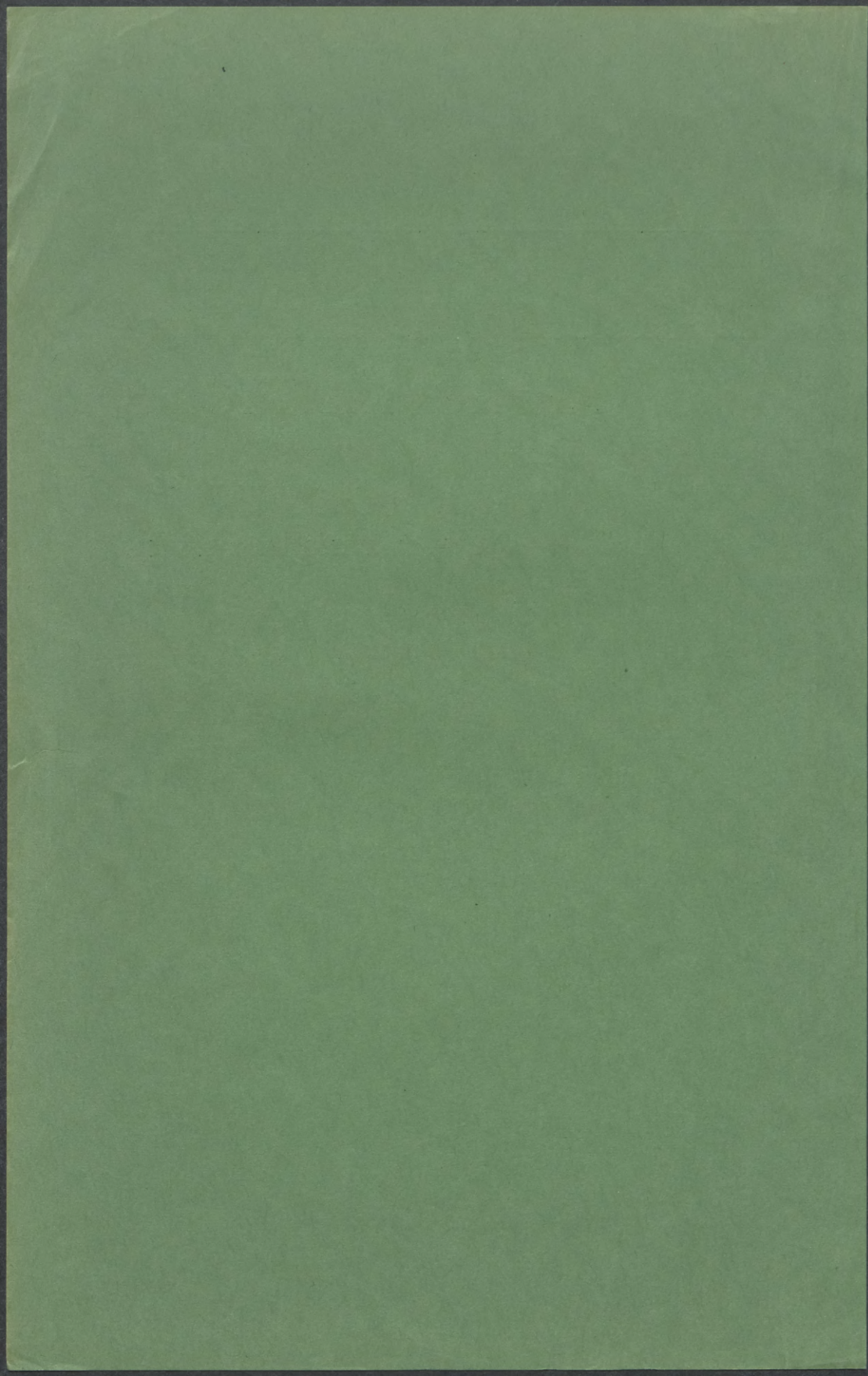
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE NINETIETH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION ON H.R. 10368 MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1968, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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THOMAS J. SCOTT, *Clerk*

II



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1967

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room S-128, the Capitol, Hon.
E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bartlett, Kuchel, and Young.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF
THE UNITED STATES; ACCOMPANIED BY FRANK H. WEITZEL,
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES;
ROBERT F. KELLER, GENERAL COUNSEL; LAWRENCE J. POWERS,
THE ASSISTANT TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL; HERSCHEL J.
SIMMONS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES;
AND SANFORD H. CORNETT, CHIEF, BUDGET AND FINANCE
BRANCH

AMOUNTS REQUESTED COMPARED WITH REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1967

Senator BARTLETT. The Legislative Appropriation Subcommittee
will be in session. Today we commence the subcommittee hearings on
the legislative branch appropriation requests for the fiscal year 1968.

We are pleased to welcome the Comptroller General of the United
States, Hon. Elmer B. Staats, and his associates.

Before you proceed with your statement, Mr. Staats, I will insert
in the record a summary table of the amounts requested for fiscal 1968
compared with the revised estimate for fiscal year 1967.

(The table follows:)

INCREASE IN REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting \$52,900,000 for fiscal year 1968, Mr. Staats, an increase of \$3,500,000 over your revised 1967 figures. Please proceed with your presentation.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement which I believe has been made available to the members of the committee. With your permission, I would like to read that statement.

First, I would like to introduce the other gentlemen here: Mr. Weitzel on my immediate right, Assistant Comptroller General; Mr. Simmons, Director of the Office of Administrative Services; Mr. Keller, General Counsel; Larry Powers, Assistant to the Comptroller General; and Mr. Cornett, budget officer.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the work of the General Accounting Office and our budget estimates for 1968. The justifications we have furnished your subcommittee provide details concerning our work and accomplishments, our organization, our plans, and our fiscal requirements. My statement will summarize and highlight our request.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

We are requesting an appropriation for fiscal year 1968 of \$52.9 million, an increase of \$4.4 million over the appropriation of \$48.5 million for 1967.

ADDITIONAL FIXED COSTS

Since the 1967 appropriation was enacted we have had to assume the following additional fixed costs totaling \$2,186,000 over which we had no control and which are also reflected in the increase of \$4.4 million for the 1968 budget requests:

- (1) \$1.3 million to cover the cost of the pay increase, Public Law 89-504, effective July 3, 1966.
- (2) \$150,000 to cover the cost of moving and related expenses as authorized in Public Law 89-516.
- (3) \$304,000 to cover the cost of the increase in pay scale for GS-7 and GS-9 accountants and auditors as authorized by the U.S. Civil Service Commission under 5 U.S.C. 5303.
- (4) \$432,000 to cover the added cost resulting from the increase in the audit of transportation payments for military operations in Vietnam.

These additional costs of \$2,186,000 increased our total requirements for 1967 to \$50,686,000. However, we were able to absorb \$1,336,000 of these added costs primarily because of delay in filling vacancies. This resulted in a net revised estimate of \$49,350,000 for 1967, requiring a supplemental appropriation of \$850,000.

INCREASES REQUESTED

Consequently, for fiscal year 1968 we are requesting an increase of \$3,550,000, which is the figure you referred to, Mr. Chairman, over our revised requirements of \$49,350,000 for 1967. The principal elements accounting for the increase in 1968 over the revised 1967 estimate are to provide for:

- (1) \$1,509,600 to cover the cost of salary adjustments and periodic step increases.
- (2) An increase of \$833,700, for an average increase of 75 positions in our professional staff and 20 positions for the supporting staff.
- (3) An increase amounting to \$282,500 in the staff required to audit transportation bills growing out of the increased military operations in Vietnam.
- (4) An increase in travel of \$400,000 to cover both the projected increase in the professional staff and the increase in travel status of the staff during the year. About one-half of this amount is required to support our increased foreign assistance audit work.
- (5) \$200,000 to cover the increased cost of establishing additional overseas field offices in Manila, Saigon, and New Delhi.

PERSONNEL AND STAFFING

Our staffing requirements for 1968 contemplate an increase of 75 in the average number of our professional accounting and auditing staff, from 2,350 in 1967 to 2,425 in 1968. This reflects a continuation of our intensive recruiting and training program for our professional staff and is consistent with our experience over the last 10 years during which we have increased our accounting and auditing professional staff from 1,446 on June 30, 1956, to 2,280 on June 30, 1966, an increase of 834.

On March 31, 1967, our professional accounting and auditing staff totaled 2,196, not including 159 who were on military duty. By June 30, 1967, we expect to recruit about 395 new accountants from the fall- and spring-term college graduating class and we expect about 50 staff members to return from military duty.

In prior years we have been able to more than offset increases in our professional staff by decreases in our fiscal voucher audit work and in other areas of the Office, particularly in the Transportation and Claims Divisions, as a result of reduced workload and improved procedures and productivity. Over the same 10-year period mentioned our total employment was reduced from 5,552 to 4,148, a net reduction of 1,404.

This year, because of increasing demands on our staff, particularly in transportation audit work resulting from military operations in Vietnam, we are not able to offset necessary increases in our professional staff by reduction in other areas. As we anticipated last year, we have experienced a large increase in the number and dollar value of military transportation vouchers as a result of the Vietnam conflict which must be audited and settled by our Transportation Division.

This increased transportation work volume will require an average of 40 additional positions for 1968. We will also need an average of 20 additional clerical positions for the support of our professional staff. In all, we will need an average of 139 additional positions in 1968.

QUALITY OF PERSONNEL

The quality of our personnel is undoubtedly the single most important factor in the long-term effectiveness of the General Accounting Office. Under the best conditions, it takes several years to develop our junior staff members to their full potential. Faced with the continuing heavy demand and competition for quality college graduates and trained accounting and auditing talent, we are placing added emphasis on our efforts to attract, develop, and hold good people.

PROFESSIONAL STAFFING GOALS

To meet our professional staffing goals we have obtained approval, effective June 4, 1967, of the Civil Service Commission to make appointments in GS-7 accounting positions beginning at \$7,303 this year and in GS-9 positions beginning at \$8,218. This compares with \$7,090 and \$7,957 we paid last year.

In March 1967 the Civil Service Commission placed accountants in a shortage category which will authorize the payment of travel and transportation expenses to new appointees in reporting to their first-duty station.

We are providing more summer employment opportunity for outstanding upperclassmen and graduate students and we will encourage them to continue their career with us when they complete school.

I might add here that this is something that the public accounting firms are doing as well.

We will continue, even more vigorously than in recent years, our contacts with academic officials and our campus visits with students of schools offering a good accounting curriculum to interest top students in joining our staff.

We have obtained authorization from the Civil Service Commission, similar to that now existing under management intern programs, for offering GS-9 positions to those applicants who have appropriate experience or graduate work.

We expect to recruit applicants from the "Federal service entrance and the management intern examinations" at the GS-7 and GS-9 levels with majors in academic work other than accounting which would be of direct relevance to our work; for example, economics, industrial management, engineering, public and business administration, and mathematics.

I stress this, Mr. Chairman, because we have been faced with a very difficult problem of recruiting and holding people in the face of a very tight labor market in this area. Accountants and auditors at the beginning level have experienced the largest increase in salary of any other professional group according to the College Placement Council over the last year. So we have a very difficult problem before us.

TRAVEL

Our work requirements for 1968 will require travel estimated to cost \$3,875,000, an increase of \$400,000 above our 1967 limitation of \$3,475,000. Over \$100,000 of this increase is for our work in Southeast Asia alone. The effective examination of the activities of Federal agencies and contractors requires that audit and investigative work be done at Federal agency offices and installations and contractors' plants located throughout the United States and in numerous locations abroad. During 1966 our professional staff worked at 2,833 different locations, including 288 locations in foreign countries. Details about our travel requirements are shown in our justifications beginning on page A32.

Our steadily increasing audit coverage requiring extensive travel is perhaps best indicated by a comparison of expenses for the 9 months of fiscal year 1967 with the same period in fiscal year 1966. In fiscal year 1966 our expenditures amounted to \$2,349,500. Our expenditures through March 31, 1967, totaled \$2,628,600, an increase of \$279,000, and represents about 76 percent of our 1967 travel limitation.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

During fiscal year 1966, over \$130.6 million in revenues and savings were attributable to actions taken or planned resulting from the work of our office. This amount includes—

Over \$17 million in refunds and collections, \$40 million representing 1 year's value of savings and revenues which we expect will recur in future years;

Over \$73 million in nonrecurring savings in planned or current programs; and

Over \$74 million or 57 percent of the total savings and revenues were achieved through improvements in the management of Government-owned supplies and equipment.

Many other significant additional savings and management improvements, not readily or fully measurable in dollars, resulted from actions taken by Federal agencies where the needs were brought to their attention through General Accounting Office audits. We have included a few examples of this type in our justification material beginning on page A14.

Our justifications also contain details concerning our accomplishments during 1966. Briefly:

We issued 927 audit reports, including 327 reports to the Congress, committees or Members of Congress and 600 reports to other Government officials.

We were engaged in approximately 3,000 audits and reviews of selected Government activities and programs throughout the United States and in 43 foreign countries.

We audited 4.8 million bills of lading and 2.7 million transportation requests covering freight and passenger transportation for which the Government had paid almost \$1.5 billion.

We collected \$8.5 million in transportation overpayments, and we settled over 29,000 claims from public carriers against the

United States for amounts totaling \$33.4 million or \$3.7 million less than claimed.

We disposed of over 8,000 general claims against the United States for amounts totaling \$52.6 million, we adjusted and settled almost 34,000 claims by the United States, and collected over \$4 million from debtors.

We handled nearly 4,800 decisions and other legal matters, including more than 600 legislative and legal reports to committees and Members of Congress.

We testified before congressional committees on 28 occasions.

We assigned 118 members of our staff to work directly with the committees and subcommittees of Congress, providing about 13,000 man-days, the equivalent of 65 man-years of technical assistance.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING PROGRAMS

The expanding requirements for services from the Federal Government, the enactment of new national programs for social, economic, and health purposes, and the significant resources devoted to our defense efforts and international commitments have placed additional heavy responsibilities upon our Office.

During the fiscal year 1968, we plan to direct special attention, through our accounting and auditing programs, to those areas of particular financial significance and congressional interest. These include:

DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

In 1968, defense outlays will account for \$72.3 billion, or about 50 percent of the total administrative budget. We contemplate scheduling approximately 1,000 man-years of our professional staff on reviews and examinations in the major functional areas of defense activities, including procurement, supply management, manpower, research and development, facilities and construction, support services, and management control systems. Additional details concerning our plans are contained in pages 51 through 54 of our budget justifications.

HEALTH, HOUSING, LABOR AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The unprecedented number of new social, economic, and health programs which the Federal Government has undertaken in the past few years requires us to place increased emphasis in these areas. We plan to schedule approximately 400 man-years during 1968 on reviews of such programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Departments of Labor; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Housing and Urban Development.

OTHER IMPORTANT AND DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

The increasing volume and workloads of other major civilian agencies stem directly from our growing economy and increasing requirements for more and better public services. We plan to make reviews of programs and activities related to space research; land, water, and power resources; agriculture; atomic energy; commerce and trans-

portation; postal services and operations; veterans' benefits and services; and other significant activities of Government-wide services. Overall, we expect to program approximately 800 man-years during 1968 for management reviews in these important areas. Additional details concerning our plans in all civil agencies are contained in pages 33 through 40 of our budget justifications.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 1968, we will step up and broaden our audit coverage of economic and military assistance programs, as well as other Federal Government financial programs. We have adopted a program of periodic reviews of countries receiving large amounts of aid, as well as some of the countries having relatively smaller aid programs.

Our expanded international effort will require the use of approximately 200 man-years in about 40 foreign countries in which we will perform assignments. Because of the significant interest of Congress and the substantial increase in Federal expenditures in South and Southeast Asia, both in international and military programs, we already have established suboffices in Saigon and Manila and are currently establishing an office in New Delhi. The resident staffs in these offices will also be supplemented, as required, with staff members assigned from other overseas locations and the United States on a temporary duty basis.

AUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS

Another area in which we are providing increased emphasis is in our Transportation Division, particularly with respect to the audit of military transportation payments. During fiscal year 1966, we audited 19 percent more in military payments than in the previous fiscal year, reflecting the buildup in military procurement and personnel resulting from combat and other operations in Southeast Asia. The current increase in military freight payments during the first half of fiscal year 1967 is about 25 percent over the comparable period in fiscal year 1966. This represents an increase of over \$100 million in the total amount of freight payments audited for this same period.

For the first 9 months, Mr. Chairman, this 25-percent figure has increased to 30 percent and the amount of \$100 million in the first 9 months has increased to \$189 million. That is a more recent figure.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have been able to increase our audit productivity (the amount of overcharges stated against carriers increased from \$12.75 to \$22.10 per hour of technical staff time) we will need to increase the average number of positions in the transportation division from 775 to 815, or an increase of 40, during 1968. This increase is needed to complete our audit on a current basis in view of the statutory time limitation, generally 3 years from date of payment, to institute and collect overcharges from the transportation carriers.

RELATING ACTIVITIES TO WORK OF CONGRESS

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that in the development and formulation of our program we are relating our activities as

directly to the work of the Congress as possible. We are increasing our contacts with the committee chairmen and their staffs so that we can adapt our work program to subjects of interest and concern to these committees.

This is something I feel very strongly about, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me, and I think we all agree, that to the extent that we can relate our work directly to the schedules and the subject matters of the committee of Congress, we are going to be of greater assistance to the Congress and we will be more effective in what we do.

IMPROVING TIMELINESS OF REPORTS

We also have taken action to improve the timeliness of our reporting to the Congress and others on the results of our reviews. We will continue to make improvements in this area.

By this we mean we are trying to shorten up the interval from the time we collect our data to the time that our report comes to the Congress so that it is more timely and therefore more useful.

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF EMPHASIS

We also have been taking other steps to increase our effectiveness. These steps, however, represent more of a change in emphasis than in direction. Our basic responsibilities in evaluating programs and helping to improve financial administration in the executive agencies, including reports on specific activities, have not changed. Additional emphasis is being placed on review of financial management, including accounting systems; on reviews of agency programs that are broader in scope than heretofore; and on appraisals of internal audit functions of the major Federal agencies.

Here we have already started instituting reports to the Congress in which we make an effort to appraise the adequacy of the internal audit staffs and activities of the agencies. We feel this is one way that we can increase our overall effectiveness if we can help an agency establish an effective internal audit system.

I have covered only some of the highlights of our operations and activities. We will be glad to go into more detail in any of the areas in which you may have questions.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Staats.

Senator Kuchel, do you have any questions?

AID COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM, VIETNAM

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Staats, with respect to the type of work that your office undertakes in South Vietnam, particularly Saigon and generally Southeast Asia, do you have any jurisdiction over such problems as pilferage of American property and blackmarket operations mentioned in the press intermittently in the last year or so?

Mr. STAATS. With respect to any losses that occur through the post exchanges, we do not have any authority at all, because these are non-appropriated funds. But with respect to the AID commodity import program, we do have jurisdiction, and we have done a considerable amount of work in that area.

REVIEW OF AID REPORT ON LOSSES

You may have noted in the press or otherwise the review that we made for Senator Fulbright of AID's own report on the subject. They estimated a loss factor of about 5 percent on the commodity import program.

We really do not know how they were able to arrive at that particular figure. We were not able to get the information, and we do not feel that they have the information on the basic and precise figure. What I think they did do is to make an approximation on a judgmental basis. Our similar judgmental basis would be that the 5-percent figure is considerably too low, because they do not have effective control after the commodity enters into the distribution channels after it leaves port. They just didn't have the information. We are inclined to think that the loss factor is higher than 5 percent.

SURVEILLANCE OF U.S. PERSONAL PROPERTY

Senator KUCHEL. With respect to all items of personal property that are owned by the U.S. Government through AID or through the Military Establishment, do I understand your testimony to the committee is that the General Accounting Office conducts suitable auditing surveys over the receipt of such properties in the area? Will you please relate what takes place with respect to their use or transshipment elsewhere?

REPORT ON INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES OF U.S. AGENCIES

Mr. WEITZEL. There are two reports that we have sent up to the Congress in recent days that have a bearing on this, Senator. One was our second report on the internal audit activities of all of the U.S. Government agencies that are operating in South Vietnam. That includes the Army, the Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, construction activities of the Navy, the AID program. We have encouraged the operating agencies to increase their own internal audit surveillance. This is the primary control, we feel, over the detection and prevention of this kind of thing. We have taken cognizance of certain things of this sort, but our reviews, because of our small staff and the many areas we have to go to, are generally at a somewhat higher level and on a selective basis.

REPORT ON NAVY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The other review we sent up to the Congress a few days ago has to do with specifically the construction activities of the U.S. Navy as the agent of the Defense Department in South Vietnam. This area of pilferage, loss of control over property, physical loss of property, was covered to some extent in this audit report, also. If you don't have these reports, we will be happy to furnish them to you. Perhaps Mr. Scott has them for the committee. We did touch on this in that report. In that report we felt that at this point in time there should be a strengthening of controls by the contractor organizations to reduce the incidence of these losses.

These losses do occur while the property is being taken off the ships at dockside or, as our report mentioned, I think, by sampans going up the river with the property. If the contractor or the military does not have records of the accountability of the property, it makes it easier for it to disappear.

So we are working in these areas. Also, our commodity import audit review is in progress. There will be a report on this.

U.S. AGENCY AUDIT STAFFS

Mr. STAATS. Yes, I want to emphasize we do have a specific report in process and it will come to the Congress very shortly.

If I may add to what Mr. Weitzel has said, with respect to the building up of the agencies' own audit staffs in South Vietnam—

Senator KUCHEL. Please do.

Mr. STAATS. We did a report last year for the House Government Operations Committee and the Congress in which we were critical of the agencies for not having had adequate staff.

Senator KUCHEL. Both civilian and military?

Mr. STAATS. Both civilian and military. There have been the views, particularly in the Department of the Army, that this being a combat area it would not be desirable to have, or would not be appropriate perhaps to have audit staffs located in Vietnam. We took exception to this position. As a result of hearings and our report, the Department of Defense has revised that policy and there has been an extensive increase in the number of audit staffs in all these agencies.

Senator Young was out there about the time we made our first report, and we are happy to say that there has been a substantial increase by all the agencies in the number of their audit staffs in Vietnam today.

GAO STAFF IN SAIGON

Mr. WEITZEL. We might say that the GAO is one of the agencies that the House Government Operations Committee criticized for not having a headquarters with their presence in Saigon. We now have a small group there. We, too, withdrew in 1964 because we felt this was a combat area, but we are back, and we will retain a staff there on a resident basis, a small staff.

Mr. STAATS. Our office in Manila that we mentioned, also, is a direct result of our desire to increase the work in this area. For one thing, it is very difficult to get people to serve in Vietnam. By having an office in Manila, we make it possible to assign them back and forth. We can employ them on other work in the area in any event. It also makes it possible for families to be closer to the scene of operations than would otherwise be possible.

SUMMER TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Senator KUCHEL. When you hire upperclassmen and graduate students for summer employment, do you pay them on an hourly basis or do you pay them by the month?

Mr. STAATS. We pay them on the regular basis of the grade in which they were hired.

Senator KUCHEL. For a temporary period of time?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator KUCHEL. What would be the maximum and minimum for that kind of temporary labor?

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Simmons, could you supply that information?

Mr. SIMMONS. If we hired in grade 9, it would be \$8,218. If we hired in grade 7, that would be \$7,303.

Senator KUCHEL. That would be the range, would it?

Mr. SIMMONS. Not necessarily. We could hire them at grade 5, with \$5,331 as a base.

Senator KUCHEL. So it would be between the lowest and the highest of those three figures that your summertime students, undergraduates would be paid.

Let me ask one more question, Mr. Chairman.

JURISDICTION

REVIEWS OF PROPOSED AGENCY PROGRAMS

In your very fine statement, Mr. Staats, you suggested additional emphasis on auditing and accounting and went on to say, "On reviews of agency programs that are broader in scope than heretofore." What would the jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office be over any recommended new policy, any newly recommended policy which would require congressional approval or, at any rate, congressional action?

By that I mean under the present law does the Comptroller General have the responsibility to accede to the request of a committee of the Congress for comments on newly proposed policy of an executive agency if the committee were to ask?

Mr. STAATS. If the committee were to ask for it explicitly. If we get a routine referral for an expression of views ordinarily we feel that it would not be appropriate for us as a part of the legislative branch to make recommendations on the desirability of a program or lack of desirability of it, or with respect to the dollar amounts to be authorized. We do, however, comment extensively with respect to administrative provisions, legal provisions, also conflicts with existing law, anything of that type which we feel would be of service to the Congress.

Senator KUCHEL. Do you supply that same kind of information to an individual Member of the Congress who make a similar request?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Mr. WEITZEL. We also, Senator, give what comments we can on the financial implications. As Mr. Staats says, it is not up to us to set a level or recommend a level of expenditures. Certain things such as a revolving fund do get attention from us and we make recommendations for the consideration of the committee in passing on the legislation. Comments on the so-called backdoor to the Treasury, for example, financing programs by public debt transactions, we feel come within the area in which the Congress would want our recommendations.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

AUDITS REQUIRED BY LAW AND JUDGMENT OF APPROPRIATE SUBJECTS

Mr. STAATS. I might add here, Senator, that a great part of our work does originate from requests from either a Member of the Congress or a committee of Congress. As I pointed out earlier, we feel that to the extent that we are working in areas which are of direct relevance to the work of the committees of Congress we are going to increase our total effectiveness and be of greater service to the Congress. Beyond these requests, however, our audit work falls into, you might say, two broad categories. One category is the work that we do, you might say, in the nature of a periodic audit required by law, audits of the government corporations are an example. The other falls within our area of judgment as to the subjects that we feel are greatest in need of attention. A wide variety of considerations enter into this category because here we are concerned with large amounts of money, areas where we feel Congress may have an interest, either next year or the year following. There may be areas where we may have received disturbing reports from the press or correspondents. A wide number of considerations enter into this category of audits.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young.

PRIOR TOKYO OFFICE

Senator YOUNG. You had a main office in the Far East in Tokyo a few years ago. As I understand it was moved back to Manila, mostly because of balance-of-payments problems.

Mr. STAATS. We were located in Tokyo and moved to Honolulu. Senator YOUNG. That is right.

Mr. POWERS. Around 1964 or 1965.

Senator YOUNG. You have not moved back?

Mr. STAATS. No, we feel with a small office in Manila working with a small office in Saigon we can adequately cover the Far East.

(Discussion off the record.)

VALUE OF GAO PRESENCE IN VIETNAM

Senator YOUNG. I can understand why the military, especially in time of war, and AID officials and others would prefer not to have you around but I always feel a little better when you have an office near some of these large operations. The very fact you are there causes these people to be a little more prudent and a little more careful in handling of U.S. funds and material. It is very difficult, though, to do a good job in Vietnam at the present time, is it not?

Mr. STAATS. Extremely difficult. We feel sure that we can do a reasonably good job with the small staff we have, supplemented with others who will be coming in on a temporary duty basis.

Senator YOUNG. I spent some time with your people in Saigon. I usually do this in many places of the world. I always find your personnel very well posted.

DEMURRAGE ON SHIPS HELD IN SAIGON AND MANILA HARBORS

Do you have any figures on the amount of demurrage that we paid and are still paying on ships that are being held in Saigon harbor and also in Manila? When I was there last fall there were still a sizable number of ships being held in Manila, ships that were in transit to Saigon but held back in Manila because there was more room for them.

Mr. STAATS. I am aware of the conditions you refer to. I do not have the current data, however. We will be glad to see what we can obtain for the record.

Senator YOUNG. That was \$2,000 or \$3,000 a day.

Mr. STAATS. It was running very high last year. I will have to get more precise figures for the record.

(Recent operating statistics and costs for demurrage incurred in Republic of Viet Nam ports and holding areas for Republic of Viet Nam destined ships, including Manila, P.I., are not available at this time. This information will be compiled and furnished to the Subcommittee as soon as it is available.)

AID AND POST EXCHANGE COMMODITY LOSSES

Senator YOUNG. You said a moment ago in answer to a question by Senator Kuchel that you felt the figure that AID was giving, 5-percent loss on goods handled by them, was low. I think so too. How much higher do you think that figure would be?

Mr. STAATS. We really don't have an adequate base to develop a precise figure. All that we can be rather positive about is that their figures do not include certain types of losses which should have been considered, namely, the loss that occurs after the commodity enters into the channels of trade and distribution.

Senator YOUNG. Are you in a position to say whether this situation has improved any in the last year?

Mr. STAATS. I know it has improved a great deal with respect to the post exchanges because they have developed much more effective controls on items sent to Vietnam, for one thing. As to other ways it has improved with respect to the commodity import program I would like to reserve judgment on that until we submit our report to Congress very shortly. We will give you the best we can in that report. As of today I would hesitate to go beyond what I have said.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND TOTAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Senator YOUNG. Just one more quick question, Mr. Chairman.

On page 8 you mention defense activities and your investigation into the various programs. Do you have any figures on the amount of money we are spending on research and development overall in Government and then just for the military?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. Those figures are in the special analyses of the budget for fiscal year 1968. The overall total Government-wide for

research and development is a little over \$17 billion. Of that amount approximately \$8 billion is for the Department of Defense.

Senator YOUNG. Overall about \$17 billion?

Mr. STAATS. Federal obligations for research and development are estimated at \$17.3 billion in 1968 as compared with the 1967 estimate of \$17.5 billion. Expenditures are estimated for the 2 years at \$16.5 billion in 1967 and \$17.1 billion in 1968.

Senator YOUNG. Do you have the amount which applies to agriculture?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. STAATS. Expenditures are \$311 million for agriculture in 1968.

Senator YOUNG. For research?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. Expenditures for the Department of Agriculture for research and development are \$311 million in 1968 compared with \$281 million in 1967.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you. That includes facilities?

Mr. STAATS. Yes; that would include facilities. That would be a total research and development expenditure figure.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. We should be finding out a lot with a \$17-billion-a-year undertaking.

Since you made this off the record, I will too, Mr. Staats.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BARTLETT. On the record.

SAIGON AND MANILA STAFFS

How big would your Saigon office be, Mr. Staats?

Mr. STAATS. We have budgeted in 1967 for eight professional people in Saigon and 12 in Manila. I think you have to look at the two of them together to obtain the whole manpower.

Senator BARTLETT. They would have what size supporting staff?

Mr. STAATS. We have a support agreement with the State Department which provides administrative support. We have only one clerical person in the Saigon office.

Senator BARTLETT. How about Manila?

Mr. STAATS. In Manila we have a similar support arrangement with the State Department. Our staffing contemplates a total of 12. The two clerical positions are not included in these 12.

ACCOUNTANT RECRUIT SALARIES

Senator BARTLETT. You told us about the idea in recruiting accountants and you cited the grades which the Civil Service Commission has approved, GS-7 and GS-9, the starting salary I assume in the one case being \$7,303 and in the second \$8,218. These are starting salaries, are they not?

Mr. STAATS. These would be starting salaries. In the latter case, Mr. Chairman, the higher salary would be for an individual who had

roughly a year of experience or with a master's degree and was considered a quality graduate student.

Senator BARTLETT. The lower figure would be for a man or woman just having graduated from college?

Mr. STAATS. With a bachelor's degree. We are able to pay that amount, however, only because we are limited to recruiting from the top 25 percent of the graduating class.

Senator BARTLETT. The top 25 percent?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

COMPARABLE INDUSTRY SALARIES

Senator BARTLETT. How does that figure of \$7,303 compare, if you know, with the salary opportunities offered to these graduates by private business?

Mr. STAATS. This varies of course from location to location. But in the larger cities it is not unusual to recruit around \$9,000 for a person without any experience. The College Placement Council gave a figure of \$8,800. In some instances in New York and Chicago, some of the starting salaries were even higher. We estimate that the Government salary for these people probably is \$1,200 to \$1,800 under the market.

MORE INTERESTING GAO WORK

This gives you some indication of the problem that we face. You might ask how are we able to get the number that we do. I think the answer is that many people are more interested in doing the kind of audit work that we do than they would be in, you might say, straight financial audit work which many of them would have to do in a public accounting firm.

Senator BARTLETT. Why? Because it gives them, among other things perhaps, a chance to travel?

Mr. STAATS. No. They would have to travel even with a public accounting firm. It is not that they desire travel. In most cases the problem is that so many people after they join us get married and have families and they don't want to travel. So we lose quite a few people at the grade 7 and grade 9 level because of travel. I think it is because of the variety of work that we can give them. Many people, of course, find this a very important consideration.

Senator BARTLETT. A change of pace?

Mr. STAATS. That is right.

BRANCH OFFICE OPENING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Senator BARTLETT. You said that you do not believe that you have been doing enough in Southeast Asia; you are going to open an office in Saigon. You believe that 12 professional people there will suffice for the job on hand.

Mr. STAATS. Provided we supplement those on special audit work by bringing in people on a temporary duty basis.

ECONOMIST HIRING AND ECONOMIC TRAINING

Senator BARTLETT. Do you hire economists as such?

Mr. STAATS. We hope to be hiring more in the future. We hired a few. Many of our accounting people of course have a very considerable amount of economics training in their work. The last figure that I have on this was that something like 13 percent of our professional staff had as much as 12 hours, about 10 percent had as much as 24 hours of economics in their college work.

ANNUAL RECURRING SAVINGS

Senator BARTLETT. I did not graduate in accounting or math and I didn't know quite what you meant on page 6. In referring to savings you said, "\$40 million representing 1 year's value of savings and revenues which we expect will recur in future years." Will you explain that a little bit for the benefit of this layman?

Mr. STAATS. Yes; of the \$130.6 million which we reported as additional revenues or savings attributable to our work in 1966, about \$40 million of that would represent savings that will be continued year after year. In other words, they were not one-time savings, they were in the nature of permanent improvements where the savings would also occur in future years.

PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. Because of procedures urged by you and adopted by the agency in question.

Mr. STAATS. Yes. You understand, of course, that this \$130.6 million does not include any savings unless our recommendation has been accepted and put into effect either by the agency or, in case of legislation, by Congress. We do not take credit for anything we recommend in our report unless those recommendations are actually put into effect.

AGENCY NONACCEPTANCE

Senator BARTLETT. Sometimes the agencies are reluctant, may we infer, to accept your recommendation?

Mr. STAATS. That would be correct.

Senator BARTLETT. And they have declined to do so?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct. We have no authority to direct remedial action. We are an agent of the Congress and therefore if the agency does not agree with us and the Congress does, then the Congress can act accordingly.

AGENCY ACCEPTANCE

In many instances our findings are accepted by the agency at the time we submit to them a draft report for comment. Our standard procedure provides that we allow the agency to comment on our report in draft form.

In many instances they, in reviewing our draft report, agree with our recommendations and put those recommendations into effect. Our report then reflects that agreement when we send it to the Congress.

FOREIGN AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AUDIT

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Senator BARTLETT. Are some of the smaller countries in reference to receipt of foreign aid from the United States unaudited by other than the granting agency?

On page 9 you say:

We have adopted a program of periodic reviews of countries receiving large amounts of AID as well as some of the countries having relatively smaller AID programs.

Mr. STAATS. What we are saying here is that for the very large recipient countries we would expect to put them on a definite schedule where we would audit them periodically. In addition to the very large countries we would select some of the smaller countries for audit as well.

AID AND INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR FOREIGN AID

Senator BARTLETT. Who audits the countries that you don't?

Mr. STAATS. AID has an audit program. In addition, the Congress established several years ago an Inspector General of Foreign Assistance. Mr. Mansfield is the head of that operation. But it has a very small staff. The only audit that would be made other than the GAO would be the AID audit unless it happened to be a country selected by the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance.

Mr. WEITZEL. I might point out that the GAO does audit the disbursements under the grant agreements to see that they are in accordance with the terms of the agreements. What they are referring to now is the broader audit or the site audit where the money is actually being spent.

COOPERATION WITH AID

Senator BARTLETT. Does AID welcome your intervention if intervention is the word that should be used here?

Mr. STAATS. We have had in the slightly more than a year that I have been with the General Accounting Office very good cooperation from the AID. I can't really comment going back beyond that.

Senator BARTLETT. During the last year in any case—

Mr. STAATS. That cooperation has been manifested.

REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATIONS AND STAFFING

Senator BARTLETT. I think it would be of interest to place in the record at this point the tabulation of the regional offices showing the location and staffing of each. If there is no objection that will be placed in the record here. You have 16 regional offices.

(The list follows:)

Location and staffing of major offices

	Average number—		Dec. 31, 1966
	1967	1968	
Regional offices:			
Atlanta.....	118	118	112
Boston.....	101	101	95
Chicago.....	84	84	83
St. Paul.....	25	25	23
Cincinnati.....	65	65	58
Indianapolis Army audit staff.....	82	80	72
Dallas.....	102	102	101
Denver.....	88	88	87
Air Force audit staff.....	49	47	46
Detroit.....	65	65	63
Cleveland.....	25	25	26
Navy audit staff.....	41	38	40
Kansas City.....	82	82	78
St. Louis.....	39	39	39
Los Angeles.....	105	105	95
New Orleans.....	60	60	52
New York.....	110	110	99
Norfolk.....	50	51	44
Philadelphia.....	130	130	125
San Francisco.....	105	105	102
Seattle.....	60	60	58
Portland.....	28	28	27
Washington (Arlington, Va.).....	127	129	112
Total.....	1,741	1,737	1,637
Foreign operations:			
European Branch, Frankfurt.....	48	56	47
Far East Branch, Honolulu.....	51	69	43
Total.....	99	125	90
Total, field.....	1,840	1,862	1,727
Washington, D.C.....	2,424	2,541	2,291
Grand total.....	4,264	4,403	4,018

SUBOFFICES

Mr. STAATS. We also have several suboffices that operate out of the 16. It would be of interest, I think, to note here that one of the reasons we have these many offices is the travel problem that we have. If we have too few offices, then the travel costs run up very fast and also people have to be away from their families more.

FAR EAST AND EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS

Senator BARTLETT. Your Far East headquarters is at Honolulu and your European headquarters is at Frankfurt.

Mr. STAATS. That is right.

INVESTIGATION AND AUDIT DETERMINATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. Now you have answered this in a general way but you might care to discuss this further. For the information of the subcommittee will you please explain how the General Accounting Office proceeds in its determination to undertake investigations and audits. In other words, do you make arrangements to investigate independently congressional requests to do so, and if so, how do you determine what areas of Government will be investigated?

PERIODIC AUDITS REQUIRED BY LAW

Mr. STAATS. I did comment on this point a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman. In a broad way they fall into three categories. One that I mentioned would be the periodic audits that we do pursuant to law. The example that I gave was the Government corporations such as the Export-Import Bank.

STUDIES REQUESTED BY CONGRESS

The second category would be studies or audits that we undertake as a result of requests from a Member or a committee of Congress.

JUDGMENT AUDITS

The third would be cases where in our judgment an audit should be made because of the size of the program and importance of the program, possibilities that administrative difficulties may exist, perhaps even the violation of the intent of the law, might be involved in some cases.

Our charter in the statute is a very broad one. We are requested to review agency programs from the standpoint of efficiency, economy, effectiveness of the programs, and to see whether they are carried out in accordance with the intent of the law. You can see from this that the charter is really quite a broad one.

Senator BARTLETT. You make spot checks of agencies as well?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct.

JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. I ask unanimous consent that pages A-20 to A-22 of the justification be placed in the record at this point.

Senator KUCHEL. No objection, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. It is so ordered.

(The justifications follow:)

PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Our budget estimates for 1968 total \$52,900,000, an increase of \$3,100,000 above our revised 1967 estimate of \$49,800,000 as submitted for the President's budget. Our 1967 revised estimate as submitted includes a requirement for a supplemental appropriation of \$1,300,000 to cover the cost of the pay increase and related benefits provided by Public Law 89-504, effective July 3, 1966. We have currently reviewed our budget position and now find that, because of projected vacancies during 1967, we will be able to absorb \$400,000 or about 30% of the pay increase and we have reduced our requirement for a supplemental appropriation to \$900,000. The following brief table compares the major items of expense for 1967 and 1968:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Revised, 1967	Estimated, 1968	Change
Salary.....	41,568	44,028	+2,460
Benefits.....	3,377	3,555	+178
Travel.....	3,475	3,875	+400
Other expenses.....	1,370	1,442	+72
Transfer to GSA.....	10	0	-10
Subtotal.....	49,800	52,900	+3,100
Absorption of pay increase.....	-400		+400
Total.....	49,400	52,900	+3,500

More detailed information will be found on page A23 and beginning on page A25.

Over 97% of our estimates for 1967 and 1968 are required to pay our employees, to provide their benefits, and for travel between their offices and other Government and contractor activities where they perform their work. Our principal expenses are directly related to our staffing. The summary below compares our staffing requirements for the 1967 and 1968 programs and identifies our need for an average of 139 additional positions in 1968:

[Average number of positions]

	Revised, 1967	Estimated, 1968	Change
Accounting and auditing:			
Professional staff	2,350	2,425	+75
Other	610	630	+20
Subtotal	2,960	3,055	+95
Transportation Division	775	815	+40
Office of the General Counsel	193	196	+3
Claims Division	150	150	-----
Other	186	187	+1
Total, GAO	4,264	4,403	+139

More detailed tables appear on pages A23 and A24.

As in recent years, our staffing requirements contemplate a further gradual increase in our professional accounting and auditing positions. In prior years we have been able to offset this increase by decreases in fiscal voucher audit work and decreases in other areas of the Office, particularly in our Transportation and Claims Divisions, resulting from reduced workload and improved procedures and productivity. The following table illustrates this:

Employees on rolls on June 30

Year	Total	Accounting and auditing pro- fessional staff	Transportation division	Claims division	Fiscal and other
1954	5,913	1,340	1,451	640	2,482
1955	5,776	1,431	1,360	624	2,361
1956	5,552	1,446	1,317	633	2,156
1957	5,523	1,642	1,304	569	2,008
1958	5,389	1,764	1,250	525	1,850
1959	5,203	1,792	1,190	494	1,727
1960	5,074	1,850	1,198	444	1,582
1961	4,990	2,004	1,127	346	1,513
1962	4,763	2,002	1,044	305	1,412
1963	4,659	2,156	977	258	1,268
1964	4,350	2,139	882	226	1,103
1965	4,278	2,272	817	158	1,031
1966	4,148	2,280	758	147	963
Net change	-1,765	+940	-693	-493	-1,519
1967 (estimated)	4,442	2,450	820	150	1,022
1968 (estimated)	4,585	2,550	840	150	1,045

This year we are not able to offset necessary increases in our professional staff by reductions in other areas. As we anticipated in our testimony last year, we have experienced a large increase in the number and dollar value of military transportation vouchers which must be audited and settled by our Transportation Division. This has required an increase of 40 in the average number of positions in 1968.

The increase of 75 in the average number of accountants and auditors for 1968 will provide for additional audit coverage of new and expanding civil and military programs and expenditures and foreign assistance programs. We have established offices in Saigon and Manila, under our Far East Branch based in Honolulu, to strengthen and expand our efforts to review the management of military supplies, military construction and economic assistance programs in that area. In addition, our audit programs will emphasize improvement in Government financial management and accounting systems.

In the revision of our 1967 budget estimates it was necessary to include relatively uncontrollable unfunded items totaling \$2,173,000, as follows:

Pay increase (Public Law 89-504)	\$1,300,000
Moving and related expenses (Public Law 89-516)	150,000
Increase in pay scale for accountants and auditors (Civil Service Commission)	291,000
Increase in transportation vouchers for audit (military departments—Vietnam)	432,000
Total	2,173,000

We are able to absorb \$1,273,000 of this increase, or about 59%, by reducing our original staffing estimates and keeping other expenses to the minimum required for our continued operation. The remaining unfunded amount of \$900,000 is a direct result of the pay increase provided by Public Law 89-504, which became effective July 3, 1966, and is the basis of our 1967 supplemental request.

PERSONNEL INCREASE REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting 139 new positions, of which 118 are professional staff and 21 are designated as "other."

The largest increase is in accounting and auditing, 95, with the transportation division requesting an additional 40. The table on page A-21 indicates that there has been a gradual decline in personnel from 1954 to 1966; an increase of 294 personnel in 1967; and a request for an increase of 143 positions for 1968.

In your prepared statement you informed the subcommittee why you believed this to be necessary but it was not felt appropriate to grant the complete request, where could you best submit to some reduction in the request for the investigative staff?

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, we feel that the extent of our work is one that is difficult to measure in quantitative terms. It is also a matter of judgment as to what areas we review. I think the answer would have to be that we would simply be able to do less work for the Congress than we are now doing in the audit area, because that is the only increase we are asking for except for the transportation division. In the latter case this has been a direct result of volume of work which has increased because of the hostilities in Vietnam.

Senator BARTLETT. You regard these then as bedrock estimates?
Mr. STAATS. I do.

ANALYSIS OF GAO STAFF INCREASE RELATIVE TO BUDGET INCREASE

I had an analysis prepared which I think would be of interest to the committee showing the increase in the staff of the GAO in relationship to the increase in the budget as a whole. The results indicate that the budget for the GAO since 1961 has increased about one-third as fast as the budget for the Government as a whole. So that if we are to carry out the responsibilities that the Congress has placed on our organization we feel that we have to have some additional staff support.

In terms of the budget, the GAO budget has increased since 1961 about 30 percent whereas the budget for the Government as a whole on a cash basis has increased 71.4 percent.

ANALYSIS OF GAO STAFF INCREASE RELATIVE TO FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

In terms of employment our total staff has increased 10 percent, whereas the employment for the Government as a whole has increased 30.6 percent.

Senator BARTLETT. You feel that you are lagging, then?

Mr. STAATS. In the sense that we are not increasing our staff as rapidly as either the dollars or employment for the Government as a whole.

PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

Mr. WEITZEL. We are really limited by our ability to get the proper caliber of people to assign to our staff. This is, as Mr. Staats mentioned, the main reason why we have extended our recruiting in the field of economics, public administration and other disciplines.

PLANNING AND PROGRAMING PROCEDURE IMPROVEMENT

Since Mr. Staats has been Comptroller General, he has introduced a greatly improved procedure for planning and programing our work so that we can decide what work has the highest priorities and have a session with Mr. Staats in advance of a 6-month period. We were doing this this morning for the International Division for the 6 months from July 1 to December 31, 1967, and also we will be going over a longer period so that we can make more effective use of our resources.

As Mr. Powers can tell you—he is the man who sets the tentative goals of manpower in the 16 field offices and the overseas branches, and so forth—there is a tremendous amount of competition because they have more audit programs than we have people to do the job. So the size of our staff, and it is still a developing staff in this professional accounting and auditing field, is one of our limitations for the capacity to do the kind of work that we feel Congress expects us to do.

PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Senator BARTLETT. Do the people who go into GAO by and large tend to make a career of it or is there considerable attrition or turnover?

Mr. STAATS. At the 7 and 9 grade level we have a sizable turnover, but our overall turnover has been fairly stable.

Going back to 1965 our turnover per hundred employees was about 12. In 1967 for the first three quarters of the year it is almost exactly the same, 12.8.

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder how that relates to the Government as a whole.

Mr. STAATS. Our turnover would be a little less than the Government as a whole. Do you have that figure?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; we have a number that I can quote you here. FPC is 26.5. Securities and Exchange 28.3. Office of Economic Opportunity, 56.6. Those are a few compared to our 17.9.

Mr. STAATS. For all agencies in 1966 the turnover rate was 24.8.

Senator BARTLETT. Yours is very low compared to this.

Mr. STAATS. We have a lower turnover. I think the answer to your question, whether people come to GAO with the idea of its being a career, generally is "Yes."

Senator KUCHEL. I think the Office is held in pretty high esteem by people whose skills might qualify them for service there.

PERSONNEL LOSS TO OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. STAATS. Our great problem is that we continually are losing people to other Government agencies because of the kind of experience that they get in the GAO. We are making a very major investment in the training of our people which also makes it attractive to other

agencies. So that whenever a position opens up in one of the agencies in the audit area or the financial management area, the tendency is to come to the GAO. In the 1966 fiscal year, of the people who left GAO, about 35 percent of them went to other Government agencies.

VIETNAM BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. Has the GAO had any involvement in black market operations in Vietnam? And I don't mean any active participation on the part of the employees, but have you done any investigating?

Mr. STAATS. We mentioned earlier the reports that we have made have borne on this only infrequently in that we were concerned about the absence initially of adequate auditing staffs on the part of the operating agencies in the area.

As I mentioned, I believe very great progress has been made in this respect. The recent report which we have made to the Congress on our current review of audit and inspection programs in Vietnam reflects that. You may be interested in the data contained in that report (B-159451, dated May 4, 1967).

Second, the report that we have made with respect to the military construction work in Vietnam, a very large construction program, had some observations on this point. Mr. Weitzel referred to that earlier.

The third is that we did a review for Senator Fulbright with respect to AID's report on losses of commodities in Vietnam in which they made the estimate of around 5 percent, which was discussed earlier.

Fourth, we have a report in process today which will be coming to Congress shortly on the commodity import program of AID which will bear, also, on this subject.

DEMURRAGE AND OFFLOADING SHIPPING COSTS IN SAIGON

Senator BARTLETT. Did you tell Senator Young that you did have available information concerning shipping conditions in Saigon?

Mr. STAATS. I told him that we would obtain for the record the figure on demurrage cost and ships awaiting offloading.

Senator BARTLETT. It is my understanding that it has been greatly improved.

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

PERSONNEL ON LOAN TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Senator BARTLETT. How many personnel from your Office do you have on loan to the congressional committees?

Mr. STAATS. The most recent figure I have on this is 90 professional and 10 clerical. This number varies.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you please include for the record a table showing the number during the current year, where they were assigned, and whether you received reimbursement and, if so, how much.

Mr. STAATS. Yes, we have that information. We will be glad to supply it.

(The information follows:)

Summary of assignments of personnel to congressional committees, July 1, 1966 through Mar. 25, 1967

Committee	Staff assigned			Salaries	Travel expenses	Total cost	Reimbursed by committee	Net expenditures by GAO
	Professional staff	Other	Total					
U. S. SENATE								
Committee on Appropriations:								
Subcommittee on Departments of Agriculture and Related Agencies.....	1	0	1	\$512.00	0	\$512.00	\$512.00	0
Subcommittee on Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies.....	2	0	2	9,952.48	0	9,952.48	9,952.48	0
Committee on Commerce.....	6	3	9	2,739.60	0	2,739.60	2,739.60	0
Committee on Government Operations:								
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.....	19	0	19	84,972.78	9,359.80	94,332.58	0	94,332.58
Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures.....	2	0	2	3,258.24	688.17	3,946.41	0	3,946.41
Subcommittee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.....	1	0	1	2,198.40	0	2,198.40	0	2,198.40
Select Committee on Standards and Conduct.....	4	0	4	13,852.84	14.30	13,867.14	12,231.52	1,635.62
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES								
Committee on Appropriations.....	10	3	13	92,597.76	16,586.89	109,184.65	16,586.89	92,597.76
Committee on Armed Services.....	3	0	3	2,638.04	198.50	2,836.54	0	2,836.54
Committee on Banking and Currency.....	2	0	2	27,183.12	0	27,183.12	0	27,183.12
Committee on Government Operations:								
Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization.....	2	0	2	1,506.00	0	1,506.00	0	1,506.00
Subcommittee on Government Activities.....	2	0	2	1,579.04	0	1,579.04	0	1,579.04
Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.....	1	0	1	283.36	0	283.36	0	283.36
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information.....	2	0	2	22,033.76	0	22,033.76	0	22,033.76
Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs.....	1	1	2	1,134.08	0	1,134.08	0	1,134.08
Committee on House Administration.....	4	1	5	12,878.40	0	12,878.40	0	12,878.40
Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Special Subcommittee on Investigations.....	2	0	2	15,127.20	0	15,127.20	0	15,127.20
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.....	2	0	2	23,852.08	0	23,852.08	0	23,852.08
Select Committee Pursuant to H. Res. 1, 90th Cong.....	15	2	17	4,410.63	0	4,410.63	0	4,410.63
Select Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Small Business and Government Procurement.....	3	0	3	6,830.40	112.55	6,942.95	0	6,942.95
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	2	0	2	4,262.64	0	4,262.64	0	4,262.64
Joint Economic Committee.....	2	0	2	1,225.60	0	1,225.60	0	1,225.60
House Office Building Commission.....	1	1	2	5,267.92	0	5,267.92	5,267.92	0
Total.....	90	10	100	340,286.37	28,960.21	367,246.58	47,290.41	319,956.17

ANNUAL RECURRING SAVINGS

Senator BARTLETT. Also for the record there will be included the savings attributable to work which the General Accounting Office identified during fiscal year 1966. If there is no objection this will be placed in the record.

(The information follows:)

FINANCIAL SAVINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE WORK OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE IDENTIFIED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1966

The information included on pages A4 through A19 summarizes financial savings to the Government attributable to the work of the General Accounting Office during fiscal year 1966 including those both of a one-time and of a recurring nature.

Many improvements are made by Federal agencies as a consequence of General Accounting Office recommendations which cannot be identified or determined readily in monetary terms. In many other instances, it is feasible to compute the savings resulting from General Accounting Office activities. A summary appears on page A4.

Specific criteria are applied to assure that savings and revenues computed are reasonable and appropriate for the actions taken, or planned, on the basis of General Accounting Office recommendations. For example, annual recurring savings that continue indefinitely are only included for a 12-month period.

These savings and revenues were derived as follows:

	<i>In millions</i>
Nonrecurring savings in planned or current programs-----	\$73.4
Recurring and additional revenues—1 year's amount-----	40.0
Refunds and collections-----	17.2
Total-----	130.6

Approximately \$74.4 million of the above savings were achieved in supply management of Government-owned materials.

Details of savings, other than actual refunds and collections, are included on pages A5 through A13. Examples of other improvements not readily measurable in monetary terms are included on pages A14 through A19.

Summary of collections and other measurable savings

[In thousands of dollars]

	Collections	Other measurable savings	Total
Departments:			
Army	\$1,327	\$10,100	\$11,427
Navy	393	6,024	6,417
Air Force	1,165	21,417	22,582
Defense	691	21,553	22,244
Agriculture	37	14,093	14,130
Army Corps of Engineers (civil functions)	53	3	56
Commerce	271	401	672
Health, Education, and Welfare	50	18,294	18,344
Housing and Urban Development		2,984	2,984
Interior	22	270	292
Justice		109	109
Labor	4	563	567
Post Office	3	5,182	5,185
State (including AID, Peace Corps, and USIA)	186	216	352
Treasury	4	5,390	5,394
Agencies:			
Atomic Energy Commission	24	1,748	1,772
Civil Service Commission	2	32	34
District of Columbia government	87	1	88
Federal Aviation Agency	91	139	230
General Services Administration	128	675	803
Interstate Commerce Commission	44		44
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	18	1,026	1,044
National Mediation Board	1		1
Panama Canal Company	5	28	33
Railroad Retirement Board	8		8
Veterans' Administration	2	2,313	2,315
Other agencies	2	884	886
Total for audit of departments and agencies	4,568	113,445	118,013
Transportation audit	8,495		8,495
General claims work	4,129		4,129
Total	17,192	113,445	130,637

DETAILS OF OTHER MEASURABLE SAVINGS

Details of other measurable financial savings, including additional revenues attributable to the audit work of the General Accounting Office during the fiscal year 1966, totaling \$113,445,000, are listed below. Approximately \$40 million of the savings or additional revenues are recurring in nature and will continue in future years. The items listed consist of realized or potential savings in Government operations directly attributable to action taken or planned on findings developed by the General Accounting Office in its examination of agency and contractor operations. In most instances, the potential savings are based on estimates and for some items the actual amounts to be realized are contingent upon future actions or events.

*Action taken or planned**Estimated savings*

Supply management:

Transfer of excess material to agencies or contractors for use in lieu of making new procurements	\$19,940,000
Return to active inventory excess or surplus material and equipment which was either prematurely scheduled for disposal or not being recognized as an acceptable substitute for items in current demand	11,595,000
Cancellation of plans to purchase materials for which there was not current need	10,006,000
Savings resulting from reduction of rates paid for farm storage of grains under the 1965 reseal program	9,200,000
Reduction in losses from deterioration of limited-life and excess medical supply items in the civil defense medical stockpile	8,691,000
Adjustment of prices under existing contracts or proposed amendments	6,707,000

Action taken or planned—Continued

	<i>Estimated savings</i>
Supply management—Continued	
Annual savings in operating cost (\$250,000) and reduction in replacement cost (\$3,500,000) of seagoing tender used for aid-to-navigation work made available for partial support of the national oceanographic effort-----	\$3, 750, 000
Transfer and utilization of excess missile launching and handling rails in lieu of making new procurements-----	502, 000
Reduction in procurement costs as a result of qualifying additional suppliers as competitive sources for items previously purchased on a sole-source basis-----	439, 000
Savings by having fee-basis physicians' prescriptions filled in VA pharmacies instead of in private pharmacies-----	428, 000
Savings in procurement cost as a result of direct purchase from actual manufacturer-----	396, 000
Redistribution of ammunition provided under the military assistance program which was excess for recipient country needs-----	392, 000
Cancellation of production of items obtainable at lower prices-----	361, 000
Savings realized by replacing sedan delivery vehicles with lower cost pickup trucks-----	294, 000
Reduction in Governmentwide procurement costs due to elimination of the requirement that general office desks be equipped with locks-----	250, 000
Annual savings resulting from change in method of contracting for photographic services from time and material contract to cost-plus-fixed-fee contract-----	145, 000
Savings on purchase of aircraft parts for overhaul as a result of new pricing procedures-----	131, 000
Reduction in charges to Government cost-type contracts of corporate and administrative expenses-----	126, 000
Cancellation of unnecessary handtool procurements-----	125, 000
Return to accountability of Government-owned material not known to exist and equipment improperly retained by contractors-----	125, 000
Reduction of costs resulting from revision of procurement procedures to require support services contractor to consider GSA source of supply prior to purchase of general supply items from more costly commercial sources-----	116, 000
Utilization of excess property as a result of more adequate screening procedures-----	110, 000
Savings resulting from the centralized procurement of certain drugs at prices lower than prices available to individual field stations-----	108, 000
Redistribution of missile system spare parts which were determined to be excess to the needs of the Republic of China-----	96, 000
Cancellation of outstanding requisitions and programs for training ammunition not required for the military assistance program in a South American country-----	33, 000
Other items-----	289, 000
Communications: Reduction in number of leased telephone circuits in cable facility through utilization of unused telephone circuits in microwave facility (estimated annual savings)-----	503, 000
Payments to Government employees, veterans, and other individuals:	
Annual savings through reducing travel costs by making Government vehicles available for use in lieu of privately owned automobiles-----	1, 500, 000
Savings resulting from revising travel regulations to permit the payment of a lower rate when justified to compensate employees for expenses incurred when using privately owned automobiles for official business-----	1, 000, 000

*Action taken or planned—Continued**Estimated
savings*

Payments to Government employees—Continued

Savings resulting from the enactment of legislation granting leasing authority to the Coast Guard and the issuance of instructions to implement the Coast Guard's leased housing program to permit leasing FHA houses in certain areas-----	\$244, 000
Improved housing administration procedures reduction vacancy periods and resulting in a reduction in payments for housing allowance (estimated annual savings)-----	218, 000
Increased use of quarters in Air Force-leased hotels to prevent unnecessary payments of quarters, lodging, and per diem allowances to military personnel on official duty in London, England (estimated annual savings)-----	159, 000
Annual savings resulting from reducing Federal unemployment benefits payable to certain Federal military retirees-----	138, 000
Revision of method used to compute living quarters allowance to civilian employees overseas (estimated annual savings)---	104, 000
Correction of erroneous pay and allowance computations and records -----	75, 000
Increase in charges for utilities furnished to industrial and agricultural lessees, and nonappropriated fund activities (estimated annual savings)-----	24, 000

Manpower utilization :

Reduction in staff at Army Finance Center (estimated annual savings) -----	1, 276, 000
Annual savings in personnel costs resulting from the consolidation of certain data processing operations-----	1, 038, 000
Savings resulting from reduction of positions for the Chicago Employment Service offices-----	421, 000
Savings in salary costs resulting from utilization of available automatic data processing equipment (estimated annual savings) -----	160, 000
Elimination of unnecessary guard post positions at security installation (contract period)-----	152, 000

Trade development and assistance :

Annual dollar savings and favorable effect on balance-of-payments position by requiring that certain sales agents involved in Public Law 480 transactions be paid sales commissions in foreign currency rather than in U.S. dollars provided by CCC-----	1, 200, 000
Annual dollar savings and favorable effect on balance-of-payments position by requiring foreign governments to bear their proper share of ocean transportation costs of shipping Public Law 480 commodities on U.S.-flag vessels-----	1, 042, 000
Consolidation of shipments of agricultural commodities donated under Public Law 480 to voluntary relief agencies, resulting in annual savings in ocean transportation freight costs-----	880, 000
Reduction in costs of allowances for quarters by discontinuing payments of housing allowances to military personnel without dependents living in quarters provided by the Republic of China (estimated annual savings)-----	43, 000
Correction of erroneous payments of post differential and charge pay from Foreign Service personnel and salary overpayments to reemployed civil service annuitants-----	12, 000
Other items-----	95, 000

Loans, contributions, and grants :

Additional interest earnings by making payments under the medicare program on a reimbursement rather than on an advance payment basis-----	9, 500, 000
Disallowance of excessive noncash grant-in-aid credits for school, park, storm drain, sewer, and parking facility-----	601, 000

Action taken or planned—Continued

	<i>Estimated savings</i>
Loans, contributions, and grants—Continued	
Additional funds available to extend the cropland conversion program to more farmers by discounting at the rate of 5 percent a year advance payments made to farmers participating in the 1966 program	\$200, 000
Reduction in cost of federally financed project	200, 000
Prevention of unauthorized expenditure of funds on nonmatching basis	160, 000
Other items	263, 000
Leasing and rental costs:	
Purchasing rather than leasing automatic data processing and related equipment	2, 836, 000
Savings resulting from the purchase of leased automatic data processing machines at reduced prices	518, 000
Annual savings in rental cost for equipment resulting from the consolidation of certain data processing operations	435, 000
Annual savings resulting from the conversion to usable space of a Government-owned building which had been declared unsuitable for use by Federal agencies and was scheduled for disposal	227, 000
Savings to be attained by purchasing instead of continuing to lease radio and telewriting equipment	109, 000
Savings to be attained by purchasing rather than leasing certain office copying equipment	97, 000
Purchasing rather than leasing office copier	23, 000
Other items	62, 000
Rental income:	
Additional revenue due to changes in rental rates and utility charges for Government-owned housing and quarters	126, 000
Other items	21, 000
Construction, repair, and improvement costs:	
Savings in construction and furniture costs to be effected because of revisions in seating and capacity standards for school dining facilities	146, 000
Savings to be effected by direct procurements of certain equipment for construction projects	29, 000
Operation and maintenance:	
Discontinuance of the use of a U.S. Navy landing ship tank in support of recreational facility in Hawaii (estimated annual savings)	704, 000
Estimated annual reduction of dollar expenditures for the purchase of bags for the distribution of commodities donated under Public Law 480, by requesting the recipient country to provide bags from its own resources	100, 000
Transportation:	
Savings in transportation costs by reduction in the number of empty CONEX containers shipped from Europe to the United States (estimated annual savings)	1, 000, 000
Savings resulting from partial consolidation of duplicate shipping services to the Canal Zone (estimated annual savings)	534, 000
Reduction in travel costs through greater utilization of Air Force passenger aircraft	295, 000
Other items:	
Increased postal revenues to be realized as a result of increasing the selling prices of stamped envelopes	3, 000, 000
Elimination of payments of excess sales proceeds to defaulted small home mortgagors upon resale by FHA of foreclosed property	2, 264, 000

Action taken or planned—Continued

Other items—Continued	<i>Estimated savings</i>
Savings in mail transportation costs by discontinuing the use of refrigerator cars-----	\$2,000,000
Elimination of interest costs resulting from the accelerated payment of unamortized construction costs of a laboratory building-----	1,200,000
Increased revenues resulting from an increase in bus fares and savings resulting from discontinuance of nonessential bus services-----	364,000
Annual savings in interest cost resulting from termination of check-cashing agreement and discontinuance of the practice of compensating Washington, D.C., area banks for cashing Government salary checks-----	340,000
Additional annual revenues resulting from the inclusion of saw-log clip values in timber appraisals-----	275,000
Additional revenue resulting from an increase in the volume of timber to be cut from a Forest Service management area (working circle)-----	228,000
Savings resulting from discontinuing the purchase of title insurance on properties acquired as a result of default on guaranteed housing loans-----	180,000
Cancellation of contracts for consultant's services and reduction in number of employees by a nonprofit corporation financed under Government contracts (estimated annual savings)-----	125,000
Additional income resulting from increases in prices charged for meals served employees and visitors at penal institutions-----	110,000
Savings in interest costs as a result of deferring payment for new computer systems-----	95,000
Termination of costs to Government for property damage insurance on Government-owned property being utilized by contractor (estimated annual savings)-----	39,000
Miscellaneous other items-----	400,000
Total other measurable savings-----	113,445,000

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting additional positions for the International Division?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How many?

Mr. SIMMONS. An increase of 42 positions from fiscal year 1967 to fiscal year 1968.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you detail the cost of operating these posts including dependents cost, education, whatever else will be involved?

Mr. STAATS. We will be happy to do so.

(The information follows:)

Estimate of 1968 cost for operation of GAO foreign offices, International Division

	Frankfurt	New Delhi	Total, Euro- pean branch	Honolulu	Manila	Saigon	Total, Far East branch	Total, foreign branches
Personnel compensation	\$552,200	\$72,200	\$624,400	\$680,500	\$80,700	\$85,900	\$847,100	\$1,471,500
Education allowances	9,300	4,000	13,300		3,700		3,700	17,000
Personnel benefits	40,900	4,900	45,800		5,600	5,700	55,400	101,200
Travel—work performance	106,000	12,000	118,000	44,100	50,000	14,000	269,000	387,000
Travel—change of station	48,000	15,200	63,200	205,000	13,500	3,000	47,500	110,700
Transportation of things	20,800	20,400	41,200	31,000	17,000	2,000	38,500	79,700
Administrative support (State)	90,000	22,000	112,000	19,500	16,000	32,800	48,800	160,800
Rental of office space	(1)	(1)	(1)		6,000	(1)	6,000	6,000
Rental of quarters	(1)	36,500	36,500		59,000		59,000	95,500
Other	300		300	2,100			2,100	2,400
Total	867,500	187,200	1,054,700	982,200	251,500	143,400	1,377,100	2,431,800

¹ Cost included in administrative support.

OVERSEA AUDIT DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. At the same time inform the subcommittee whether those oversea personnel are paid in dollars, in local currencies, or both.

(The information follows:)

USE OF LOCAL CURRENCY BY GAO

Our personnel overseas are paid in dollars. However, we follow the policies of the United States Government as administered by the Embassy in the country where we are located. In Viet Nam our staff members, under the general rules followed by the Embassy and the military there, convert dollars to military payment certificates or local currency for their expenditure needs in Viet Nam. In New Delhi we have the additional opportunity, which we are taking advantage of, to use excess rupees for expenses of our office there to the fullest extent possible.

Add a statement, if you will be kind enough to do so, telling the subcommittee how you determine when investigations or audits are to be undertaken overseas.

(The information follows:)

BASIS FOR INITIATING OVERSEAS WORK

In addition to the audits we make in response to requests from members or committees of the Congress, we undertake a large number and variety of audits overseas on our own initiative.

As in our audit work generally we endeavor to direct our available resources overseas into the areas or subjects in which they can be most effectively used to fulfill the greatest apparent need and benefit to the Government. In developing our work plans and making judgmental determinations for specific work projects, we consider such factors as:

- (1) general interest within the Congress
- (2) size and importance of the program
- (3) relative likelihood of administrative difficulties
- (4) known clues as to potential areas of waste or inefficiency, and
- (5) prospects for specific recommendations for savings or other management improvements

We place primary emphasis on the foreign assistance programs in consideration of the above factors.

Since we do make selective tests of the management controls, we give consideration to the fullest practicable extent, to the internal audits and investigations or other management control processes of the departments and agencies concerned, and encourage them to expand such activities wherever we find them deficient.

In our selections of subjects for investigation we also seek out places in which we believe that we may be able to develop information helpful to congressional committees and their staffs in matters of current interest.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no further questions. Thank you very much, Mr. Staats, and all your associates.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning, when the Public Printer will be heard from.

(Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., Monday, May 22, 1967, the subcommittee was recessed, to be reconvened at 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 23, 1967.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1967

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room S-128, the Capitol, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bartlett, Yarborough, Chairman Hayden, and Young.

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; EARL M. CRAGG, COMPTROLLER; CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; ROWLAND E. DARLING, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; MERRILL C. GLEASON, FINANCIAL MANAGER, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in session.

This morning we are pleased to hear representatives of the Government Printing Office, Mr. James L. Harrison, the Public Printer, and his associates.

Will you please introduce them, Mr. Harrison, for the record.

Mr. HARRISON. I shall be glad to, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Go through them again, please.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Harry Humphrey, Administrative Assistant to the Public Printer; Earl M. Cragg, the Comptroller; and Mr. Harry Merold, the Deputy Public Printer.

BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. The budget requests for fiscal year 1968 for the Government Printing Office amount to \$26.7 million for printing and binding, and \$7,447,700 for salaries and expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents.

JUSTIFICATIONS

Before you proceed with your statement, Mr. Harrison, I will ask that these pages from your justifications be inserted in the record since they contain information pertinent to the text of your presentation, I am sure.

Without objection those pages will be placed in the record at this point.

You may proceed, Mr. Harrison, with your statement.

(The justifications follow:)

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Statement of expenditures for fiscal year 1966 billed through Jan. 31, 1967—Estimated outstanding fiscal year 1966 obligations as of Jan. 31, 1967—Estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1966, 1967, and 1968—Estimated deficiency for fiscal years 1964, 1965, and 1966—Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1968

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1966			Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1968					
	Expenditures billed through Jan. 31, 1967	Outstanding obligations as of Jan. 31, 1967	Estimated expenditures	Estimated expenditures 1967	Estimated expenditures 1968	Estimated deficiency 1964	Estimated deficiency 1965	Estimated deficiency 1966	Total estimated requirements 1968
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Congressional Record	\$3,053,992	\$650,000	\$3,703,992	\$3,300,000	\$3,615,000	-----	\$30,000	\$555,000	\$4,200,000
2. Miscellaneous publications	2,342,158	853,315	3,195,473	2,470,000	3,450,000	-----	390,000	670,000	4,519,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	2,074,624	4,179	2,078,803	2,015,000	2,380,000	4,000	20,000	525,000	2,929,000
4. Publications for international exchange	173,545	32,003	205,548	168,000	200,000	2,000	20,000	50,000	272,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	584,150	-----	584,150	440,000	615,000	1,000	-----	220,000	835,000
6. House and Senate committee and business calendars	940,134	-----	940,134	850,000	980,000	2,000	-----	120,000	1,102,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	1,882,640	3,150	1,885,790	1,560,000	1,800,000	1,000	-----	320,000	2,121,000
8. Committee reports	706,972	-----	706,972	675,000	785,000	-----	-----	15,000	800,000
9. Documents	534,958	138,500	673,458	700,000	840,000	15,000	-----	65,000	920,000
10. Hearings	4,512,513	503,645	5,016,158	4,400,000	5,040,000	57,000	70,000	1,140,000	6,307,000
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	1,280,807	26,500	1,287,307	1,425,000	1,710,000	9,000	70,000	285,000	2,074,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	421,018	1,197	422,215	500,000	585,000	-----	-----	35,000	620,000
Total	18,287,511	2,212,489	120,500,000	218,500,000	22,000,000	100,000	600,000	4,000,000	26,700,000

\$20,500,000 appropriated (Public Law 89-90, 89th Cong.) to cover \$800,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1963, \$3,400,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1964 and \$16,500,000 estimated expenditure for fiscal year 1966. In addition to the \$16,500,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1966 obligations, there is a \$4,000,000 deficit which is included in the fiscal year 1968 estimated requirements.

\$21,500,000 appropriated (Public Law 89-545, 89th Cong.) to cover \$3,000,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1965 and \$18,500,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1967.

NOTE.—“Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents” began publication Aug. 2, 1965.

Average cost per unit of printing and binding chargeable to the congressional appropriation

	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹	1968 ¹
1. Congressional Record	Per page	\$95.05	\$97.60	\$104.19	\$96.05	\$98.00	\$104.00	\$110.00	\$113.00
2. Miscellaneous publications	do	15.94	18.66	20.94	25.91	27.68	24.37	26.00	30.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	Per 1,000	25.66	22.19	29.37	30.25	28.21	29.31	31.00	34.00
4. Publications for international exchange	Per copy	115	141	15	153	119	104	14	15
5. Franked envelopes	Per 1,000	4.28	4.34	4.45	3.95	3.86	3.88	4.15	4.50
6. Document tanks	do	3.56	3.45	4.14	3.88	4.88	4.03	5.00	5.50
7. Committee and business calendars	Per page	11.65	9.78	13.20	11.56	15.67	12.68	17.00	14.00
8. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	do	8.77	11.09	10.02	13.15	11.93	13.19	13.00	15.00
9. Committee reports	do	17.18	19.33	22.88	23.08	25.88	25.12	27.00	28.00
10. Documents	do	16.85	26.78	17.05	31.57	23.20	20.51	28.00	30.00
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Government Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents)	do	14.01	17.40	20.16	20.40	20.88	21.31	22.00	24.00
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	Per page	46.79	49.94	54.02	57.55	54.53	63.80	58.00	72.00
	do	11.93	11.97	11.87	9.21	10.81	11.01	12.50	13.00

¹ Estimated.

Congressional printing and binding billing for work ordered in fiscal year as of Jan. 31, 1967

Fiscal year:

1954	\$9,844,423.14
1955	9,083,413.32
1956	10,321,442.51
1957	10,076,164.34
1958	11,396,586.19
1959	11,590,229.57
1960	13,131,748.07
1961	11,672,350.01
1962	14,343,354.45
1963	16,188,454.87
1964	17,398,851.99
1965	17,824,854.71
1966	18,287,510.65
1967 (7 months)	7,172,287.98

NOTE.—With the inception of the revolving fund accounting system in fiscal year 1954, all billings for each fiscal year are based on the orders received during the respective fiscal year.

Employees on roll

Fiscal year	As of— ¹	Number	Fiscal year	As of— ¹	Number
1954	Jan. 1, 1954	7,148	1961	Feb. 28, 1961	6,614
1955	June 1, 1955	6,803	1962	Feb. 28, 1962	6,887
1956	Apr. 1, 1956	6,687	1963	Feb. 28, 1963	7,161
1957	Mar. 15, 1957	6,490	1964	Jan. 31, 1964	7,272
1958	Mar. 31, 1958	6,432	1965	Jan. 31, 1965	7,392
1959	Feb. 28, 1959	6,513	1966	Jan. 31, 1966	7,257
1960	Feb. 29, 1960	6,547	1967	Jan. 31, 1967	7,542

¹ Based on information developed annually for hearings before the Committee on Appropriations;

Total income, including all field work

Fiscal year:

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	175,878,648.87
1967 (7 months)	115,961,623.52

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	168,511,000	7,547,000	—3,838,000	172,220,000
1967 (estimated)	191,286,000	8,277,000	—7,505,000	192,058,000
1968 (estimated)	188,345,000	8,498,000	—5,840,000	191,003,000

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	74,885,832.45	4,307,184.53	79,193,016.98
1967 (7 months)	53,058,015.33	2,803,170.47	55,861,185.80

Revenue, expense, and retained earnings, printing and binding operations

[In thousands of dollars]

	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Revenue: Printing and binding operations.....	174,957	185,039	187,745
Other income:			
Baling and other salvaging.....	302	331	356
Purchase discounts—commercial printing and materials...	234	245	260
Damages (includes penalties, and loss or damage by carrier).....	41	40	40
Liquidated damages—commercial printing and materials.....	326	332	342
Refunds.....	2	2	2
Total other income.....	905	950	1,000
Total revenue.....	175,861	185,989	188,745
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale.....	4,608	5,074	5,232
Allowance for unsalable publications.....	700	590	608
Total.....	5,308	5,664	5,840
Total adjusted revenue.....	170,554	180,325	182,905
Expense:			
Personnel compensation.....	55,309	56,030	56,315
Personnel benefits.....	3,627	3,700	3,711
Travel and transportation of persons.....	18	19	20
Transportation of things.....	1,699	1,900	1,998
Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,057	1,081	1,203
Printing and reproduction.....	70,830	83,500	85,000
Other services.....	212	229	234
Supplies and materials.....	35,538	37,565	38,264
Depreciation.....	1,701	1,965	2,000
Total expense.....	169,991	185,989	188,745
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale.....	4,608	5,074	5,232
Allowance for unsalable publications.....	700	590	608
Total.....	5,308	5,664	5,840
Total adjusted expense.....	164,684	180,325	182,905
Net operating income.....	5,870		
Nonoperating income and retained earnings:			
Acquisition value of equipment sold.....	397		
Less:			
Accumulated depreciation.....	378		
Book value of equipment sold.....	19		
Proceeds from sale of equipment.....	37		
Nonoperating income.....	17		
Net income for year.....	5,887		
Analysis of retained earnings: Retained earnings, start of year.....	14,441	20,328	20,328
Retained earnings, end of year.....	20,328	20,328	20,328

Revenue, expense, and retained earnings—Sales of publications operations

[In thousands of dollars]

	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Revenue: Sales.....	13,664	14,136	14,401
Other income:			
Gratuitous revenues (sale of other Government publications by sales agents of Superintendent of Documents).....	1,130	1,164	1,199
Deposit accounts inactive for 10 years and unidentified remittances.....	19	22	23
Unredeemed public document coupons.....	46	47	48
Total, other income.....	1,195	1,233	1,270
Total revenue.....	14,859	15,369	15,671
Expense:			
Sales publications purchases for resale.....	4,608	5,074	5,232
Postage for sales copies mailed.....	936	972	1,108
Publications destroyed.....	700	590	608
Administrative expenses.....	974	1,116	1,150
Total expense.....	7,217	7,752	8,098
Net operating income ¹	7,642	7,617	7,573
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year.....	3,104	2,642	2,617
Payment of earnings.....	-8,104	-7,642	-7,617
Retained earnings, end of year.....	2,642	2,617	2,573
Expenditures from salaries and expenses appropriation required to operate the sales program:			
Personnel compensation.....	2,618	2,732	2,772
Personnel benefits.....	143	149	151
Travel and transportation of persons.....			
Transportation of things: Delivery services.....	4	4	5
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Communications.....	74	55	56
Heat, light, and power.....	15	16	16
Printing and reproduction: Price lists and circulars.....	421	439	446
Other services:			
Repairs and alterations.....	45	47	47
Sanitation.....	65	68	69
Supplies and materials:			
Mailing and supplies.....	135	141	143
Office supplies.....	40	42	43
Equipment.....	41	43	44
Total expenditures.....	3,601	3,736	3,792
Net earnings.....	4,040	3,881	3,781

¹ This amount is transferred to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*Profits and losses from printing and binding operations, Government Printing Office revolving fund, fiscal year 1954 through Jan. 31 of fiscal year 1966*

Fiscal year:	Net profit or loss (—)	Fiscal year—Continued	Net profit or loss (—)
1954.....	\$3,483,727	1962.....	\$2,326,531
1955.....	3,156,673	1963.....	1,343,814
1956.....	3,203,201	1964.....	1,733,046
1957.....	2,971,901	1965.....	1,573,889
1958.....	975,037	1966.....	5,887,210
1959.....	1,218,169	1967 through Jan. 31,	
1960.....	1,264,135	1967.....	3,123,314
1961.....	-809,188		

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to discuss with you today our operations at the Government Printing Office and the need for financing the congressional printing and binding requirements.

BUDGET PROCEDURE AND EXPERIENCE

Estimates for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1968 were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in September of 1966. These estimates were projected to cover all congressional orders to be received from July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968, which is from 9 to 21 months after the estimates were submitted.

Our experience reveals that only 65 percent of the work on the orders placed during the fiscal year is completed by the close of the fiscal year. Some of the remaining 35 percent of the work carries over for one or more additional years until released for printing.

Annual pay increases and rising prices for paper and other materials add to the difficulty in accurately estimating the total costs for congressional printing and binding.

We realize that our estimating policy in past years has been conservative. We were periodically faced with varying increases in cost and uncertain increases in volume. Since we adopted the revolving-fund accounting system in 1953, we have been able to finance deficits for congressional printing and binding until we were able to more accurately arrive at the balance for each fiscal year and obtain the necessary supplemental appropriations.

REVISED PROCEDURE

We believed that the Congress would prefer not to tie up additional moneys that might not be required until the following year. Recently, this method has raised some questions as to why our original estimates have always been on the low side. We now feel that you would prefer that we build into our original estimates some of the probable increases in cost and volume and present a more accurate estimate of each year's requirements.

This year, I am estimating an amount which I believe will cover all the costs for orders which will be placed in fiscal year 1968, so that it will not be necessary to request additional funds to cover work performed on such orders.

1964-1966 DEFICIENCY REQUESTS

Additional funds will be needed for fiscal years 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967. I have included the amounts which I believe will be sufficient to pay for all orders placed in fiscal years 1964 through 1966.

POSTPONEMENT OF 1967 DEFICIENCY REQUIREMENT

Additional funds will be required for fiscal year 1967, but, since orders for this year will be coming to us through June of this year, we

prefer to wait until after the end of this fiscal year when we will have a sounder basis for determining this balance. Additional requirements for fiscal year 1967 will be included in our 1969 estimates.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Last year we asked for a \$20 million increase in our working capital fund. You allowed us \$15 million. We have experienced difficulties in maintaining sufficient operating capital.

BUSINESS VOLUME INCREASE

Our total volume of business for the first 8 months of fiscal year 1967 is 21 percent greater than the same period last year. Should this trend continue, and we expect that it will, the total value of our business will increase from \$176 million in 1966 to about \$210 million in 1967.

The rapid growth of our business simply means that more funds are tied up until the orders are completed and we are paid by our customer-agencies.

We hope that improved billing procedures and prompt payment by our customer-agencies will enable us to meet our obligations in the coming year without additional working capital. However, a continued growth in business will inevitably require additional financing.

PRINTING FOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES : VOLUME AND COST

During the past year, in accordance with the request of this committee, we have submitted monthly and cumulative itemizations of printing costs to the various committees of the Congress and consolidated reports to the Appropriations Committees. I believe the distribution of this information is causing a growing concern for the volume and cost of printed matter being ordered by the various committees.

INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

We have completed plans for an internal audit unit within the Government Printing Office. This unit will be directly responsible to the Public Printer, and should prove invaluable in resolving many problems in production and costs.

LINOTRON PHOTOCOMPOSING SYSTEM

We expect the new Linotron photocomposing system to be in operation by midsummer. I recently witnessed a test run of this amazing machine at the factory.

It can produce in page format 1,000 characters per second of 6-point type. Magnetic tapes, containing computer-generated data accumulated by departments for internal use, can be edited and programmed for photocomposition on the Linotron.

Many publications, now reproduced from printouts on data processing equipment, will be produced more economically and with graphic-arts quality through use of the Linotron.

As I mentioned earlier, the unprecedented increase in the Government Printing Office's business volume is creating a serious drain on our financial reserves. This situation is subject to correction by adding more capital to our revolving fund.

EFFICIENCY COMPROMISES RESULTING FROM PLANT DEFICIENCIES

But the pressure on our already-critical space situation is not as easily relieved. In a printing enterprise, business-dollar increases are reflected directly into tons of paper handled, and this means finding storage space in overcrowded warehouses and capacity on an over-worked and obsolete freight-elevator system.

Vertical handling of paper is slow, expensive, and frustrates effective workflow patterns. We have reached a critical point where accommodating these added demands are imposing unnecessarily high costs for material handling, calling for compromises in quality, scheduling, safety, and plant efficiency.

Rush-delivery work orders produced in-plant have passed the flood point. To illustrate this, through February of this fiscal year we have increased our commercial procurement by 36 percent, while in-plant production has been increased only 8 percent.

In order to insure on-time deliveries, we find it necessary to produce rush work in-house, as communications often break down and control is lost when work is produced at distant locations. When schedules are extremely short, we often find it impossible to locate a commercial printer willing to accept the job.

JUSTIFICATIONS

We have prepared justifications for the various classifications of congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1968. I will be pleased to submit them for the record or, if you prefer, I will read them item by item.

Senator BARTLETT. You may submit them for the record, Mr. Harrison.

(The justifications follow:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING FISCAL YEAR 1968

The estimates for Congressional printing and binding are to provide funds with which to pay for the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Congress; for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register, and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations.

Funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various Executive and Legislative Departments, independent establishments, and the Judiciary are not included in this appropriation but are provided for in the appropriation acts for these branches of the Government. The Government Printing Office recovers the cost for this work through billings to these Agencies.

The total amount estimated for Congressional Printing and Binding for the fiscal year 1968 is \$26,700,000; \$22,000,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1968 and \$4,700,000 (\$100,000 for fiscal year 1964, \$600,000 for fiscal year 1965, and \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1966) is required to reimburse the 1967 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1967 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 89-545, 89th Congress) which states that the appropriation "shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropria-

tions for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years." This provision of law recognizes that there can be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of Congressional printing which the Government Printing Office is called upon to produce.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1964 is \$14,000,000 plus \$4,200,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1962 making a total of \$18,200,000. An additional \$3,400,000 for fiscal year 1964 orders was included in the 1966 fiscal year appropriation. There is still a deficit of \$100,000 for fiscal year 1964 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1968 bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1964 to \$17,500,000.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1965 is \$15,500,000 plus \$200,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1962 and an additional \$2,300,000 for fiscal year 1963 orders for a total of \$18,000,000. An additional \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1965 orders was included in the fiscal year 1967 appropriation. There is still a deficit of \$600,000 for fiscal year 1965 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1968 bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1965 to \$19,100,000.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1966 is \$16,500,000 plus \$600,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1963 and \$3,400,000 to cover a deficit incurred in the fiscal year 1964 making a total of \$20,500,000. There is a deficit of \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1966 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1968 bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1966 to \$20,500,000.

The appropriation for Congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1967 is \$18,500,000 plus \$3,000,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1965 for a total of \$21,500,000.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1968 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1966 figures in the following items are based on work billed through January 31, 1967.

1. *Congressional Record*.—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 41,500 copies are printed daily and distributed as provided by law, and are charged to the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress. There also are printed daily about 6,800 additional copies which are delivered and charged to Government Departments on requisitions and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. After the close of each session, the daily proceedings are consolidated, indexed, and about 2,120 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. The total cost to Congress of printing the daily edition and index of the Congressional Record in fiscal year 1966 was \$3,053,992 for 34,989 pages of the daily edition and 1,718 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1966 and is still in production is estimated at \$650,000. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to \$3,703,992 for the fiscal year 1966. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1967 was \$3,300,000 for approximately 30,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 32,000 pages in the fiscal year 1968 and the cost will be \$3,615,000.

2. *Miscellaneous Publications*.—This item includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, nominations, U.S. Code and Supplements, and publications not carrying a document or report number, such as laws, treaties, Committee prints, and similar publications.

The expenditures for miscellaneous publications for the fiscal year 1966 were \$2,342,158 for 3,745,247 copies, making 80,537 pages and included all work billed through January 31, 1967. It has been estimated that the incomplete orders will amount to \$853,315. This will bring the requirements for this item to \$3,195,473 for the fiscal year 1966. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1967 was \$2,470,000 for approximately 95,000 pages. It is estimated that \$3,450,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1968 for approximately 115,000 pages.

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

The expenditures through January 31, 1967, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to \$2,074,624 for the fiscal year 1966 for 68,253,905 separate units. Incomplete orders estimated at \$4,179 will increase this item to \$2,078,803 for the fiscal year 1966. The estimate for the fiscal year 1967 was \$2,015,000 for

approximately 65,000,000 separate units. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 is \$2,380,000 for about 70,000,000 units.

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

The charges through January 31, 1967, for these publications for the fiscal year 1966 orders amounted to \$173,545 for 1,598,931 copies. It has been estimated that \$32,003 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of \$205,548 for the fiscal year 1966. The estimate for the fiscal year 1967 was \$165,000 for 1,200,000 copies. It is estimated that \$200,000 will be needed for about 1,350,000 copies in the fiscal year 1968.

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

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in the fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$584,150 for 143,128,483 envelopes and 5,468,500 franks. It was estimated that \$440,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1967 to print approximately 100,000,000 envelopes and 5,000,000 franks. It is estimated that \$615,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1968 for approximately 130,000,000 envelopes and 5,500,000 franks.

6. *House and Senate Committee Calendars.*—This heading covers the printing of all House and Senate Committee calendars which list the action of the various committees on pending and completed legislation. The House and Senate business calendars are also included in this item.

The expenditures for all House and Senate Committee and business calendars for fiscal year 1966 were \$940,134 for 74,064 pages. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1967 was \$850,000 for approximately 50,000 pages. It is estimated that \$980,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1968 for approximately 70,000 pages.

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

The expenditures through January 31, 1967, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$1,682,640 for 127,936 pages. Incompleted orders estimated at \$3,150 will bring this item to \$1,685,790 for the fiscal year 1966. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1967 was \$1,560,000 for about 120,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 is \$1,800,000 for approximately 120,000 pages.

8. *Committee Reports.*—This item covers printed reports of Congressional Committees on pending legislation.

The expenditures through January 31, 1967, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1966 were \$706,972 for 29,150 pages. It was estimated that \$675,000 would be needed for approximately 25,000 pages in the fiscal year 1967. It is estimated that \$785,000 will be needed for about 28,000 pages in the fiscal year 1968.

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

The expenditures through January 31, 1967, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$534,958 for 25,431 pages. It has been estimated that \$673,458 will be required for this item, including \$138,500 for the incompleted orders for the fiscal year 1966. The estimate for the fiscal year 1967 was \$700,000 for about 25,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 is \$840,000 for about 28,000 pages.

10. *Hearings.*—This item covers all hearings before Congressional Committees.

The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1966 through January 31, 1967, were \$4,512,513 for 211,786 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at \$503,645, resulting in a total requirement of \$5,016,158 for this class of work for

the fiscal year 1966. The estimate for the fiscal year 1967 was \$4,400,000 for approximately 200,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 is \$5,040,000 for about 210,000 pages.

11. *Federal Register, including the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.*—The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication titled "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under Act of July 26, 1935, and the Act of June 11, 1946. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are provided for in the appropriation for Congressional printing and binding. The National Archives and Records Service has been authorized (13 F.R. 5935; 1 CFR Part 31) to handle the U.S. Government Organization Manual as a special edition of the Federal Register. On November 6, 1957, the National Archives and Records Service was authorized (22 F.R. 8895; 1 CFR Part 32) to begin printing as a special edition of the Federal Register the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States starting with the calendar year 1957 and specified calendar years prior to 1957 as authorized by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register. The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, which began publication on August 2, 1965, is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (1 CFR Part 32). The cost of printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is charged to the cost of printing the Federal Register (Sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501; 44 U.S.C. 306).

The expenditures for the Federal Register, the U.S. Government Organization Manual, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States for all work ordered in the fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$1,260,807 for 20,979 pages, including \$24,664 for 820 pages of the U.S. Government Organization Manual, \$40,632 for 1,377 pages of the Public Papers of the Presidents and \$85,792 for 1,480 pages of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. One volume of the Presidential Papers (Johnson, 1966) estimated at \$26,500, remains outstanding for this fiscal year bringing the total requirement to \$1,287,307. It was estimated that \$1,425,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 20,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and the Public Papers of the Presidents in the fiscal year 1967. It is estimated that \$1,710,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1968 for printing an estimated 20,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States as supplemental editions of the Federal Register.

12. *Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.*—The cost of printing the supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to \$421,018 for 42,370 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1966. Incompleted orders estimated at \$1.197 will increase this item to \$422,215 for fiscal year 1966. It was estimated that \$500,000 would be sufficient for printing 40,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1967. It is estimated that \$585,000 will be required to print 45,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1968.

SUBMISSIONS OF BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. You said in your statement that as much as 21 months may elapse after the estimates are submitted. Why should it be so long?

Mr. HARRISON. We are required to have our estimates in the Bureau of the Budget at a specific time. This is what governs the 9 to 21 months.

Senator BARTLETT. Your budgetary procedures are accomplished in the fall before the start of the new fiscal year?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. September and October?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, September and October.

DELAYS IN COMPLETING WORK ORDERS

Senator BARTLETT. You said, "Our experience reveals that only 65 percent of the work on the orders placed during the fiscal year is completed by the close of the fiscal year."

Is this in part because there is a rush of orders near the close of the fiscal year?

Mr. HARRISON. Some of that is true but basically it is because we have not been given the order to print. We have set much of this material in type, the proofs have been given to the committees or to the ordering source, and we have not been given the final OK to print.

1964 JOBS

Senator BARTLETT. You said that additional funds will be needed for fiscal years 1964 through 1967. Since this is the first time I have been privileged to hear the testimony from the Government Printing Office, I wish you would explain for my education why it is that additional funds will be needed as far back as 1964.

Mr. HARRISON. Because, Senator, there are still some jobs in 1964 that we have not completed.

Senator BARTLETT. What kinds of jobs would those be?

Mr. HARRISON. We have one job, Mr. Chairman, "Immigration Aspects of Exchange Program," which is still in the uncompleted stage. We have another job, "Report on Pershing Hall" which is in the uncompleted stage.

Another job, "Medals for the 150th Anniversary for Horse Shoe Bend," which is in the uncompleted stage. "Suggestions for Tariff Revision," is another title. "Bylaw" is another title. "Miscellaneous Reports on Public Bills, V-3" is another title. I have a full page of them.

Senator BARTLETT. Is the delay occasioned because the texts have not been furnished to you or just because you are so overburdened?

Mr. HARRISON. The texts have undoubtedly been furnished to us. We have put it in type and pulled proofs and they are being held by the ordering source for their own reasons, probably subject to revision before they are finally printed.

Senator BARTLETT. You just haven't had clearance?

Mr. HARRISON. We have not had the final OK to print.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Senator BARTLETT. What does your working capital fund stand at now?

Mr. HARRISON. The total assets at the moment, Mr. Chairman, as of March 31, 1967, was \$94,282,373. That is the total amount in the printing and binding operation of our revolving fund.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you have a shortage before then for the fiscal year?

Mr. HARRISON. We hope not. We hope that revised methods of collecting from our customer-agencies will leave us with sufficient funds to operate. Through the 12th of May, we have about three times the cash that was required on that date.

ORIGINAL INVESTMENT AND INCREASES

Senator BARTLETT. How much was your working capital fund before the Congress last year allowed an increase of \$15 million? What was the limit, I mean, before that?

Mr. HARRISON. Since the revolving-fund type of operation was established in 1953 there had been \$11 million voted by Congress prior to last year, in addition to the original revolving fund. Last year they voted \$15 million, so that would be a total of \$26 million.

Senator BARTLETT. The original fund was \$11 million?

Mr. HARRISON. No. \$11 million was voted after the original fund was set up. The original paid in capital was \$31 million.

Senator BARTLETT. You have had two increases, one of \$11 million and one of \$15 million since then?

Mr. HARRISON. I am not sure that the \$11 million was all in one, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. At least in the aggregate.

Mr. HARRISON. At least in the aggregate. There was \$11 million put in prior to last year and last year we put in \$15 million.

REVOLVING FUND OPERATION

Senator BARTLETT. Now, Mr. Harrison, will you explain how your revolving fund operates?

Mr. HARRISON. When we get an order from one of our customer-agencies we print the order. We deliver the order and bill the agency. They pay us by check. We deposit that check to our account in the Treasury, which is our revolving fund.

We operate the Printing Office against that fund.

PRINTING COST RATES

Senator BARTLETT. When you do a job for the Department of the Interior, for example, they pay you?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Do they pay you what would be roughly equivalent to a commercial rate or is it lower?

Mr. HARRISON. We have a schedule of rates which are determined to cover our costs. They are billed on that basis.

Senator BARTLETT. Cost plus nothing?

PLANT MODERNIZATION AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Mr. HARRISON. If it is plus anything it is a slight plus, because we also have to keep our plant modern and maintain our equipment out of our revolving fund.

Senator BARTLETT. What does that cost you during a typical year, keeping your plant up to date?

Mr. HARRISON. We have been estimating about \$1½ million a year for equipment. Sometimes we do not use that much; sometimes we need more, depending on the good service or bad service that we might have with the equipment in the plant.

ANNUAL REVENUES AND PAYEES

Senator BARTLETT. How much money do you take in during the year?

Mr. HARRISON. Our volume this past year, fiscal 1966, was \$175,878,649.

Senator BARTLETT. Does the Congress reimburse the Government Printing Office for work done for the Congress?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. The \$22 million is the amount that we are estimating Congress will need to pay us for their printing for next year.

Senator BARTLETT. How much of the Government Printing Office revenues are derived from Government and how much from the sale of Government documents to the public?

Mr. HARRISON. All of the volume that I gave you for fiscal year 1966, the \$175,878,000, is for work ordered through the Office.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT SALES AND COST FORMULA

Mr. BUCKLEY. For the last fiscal year the sale of publications amounted to \$14,700,000 roughly.

Senator BARTLETT. Are these public documents sold at cost?

Mr. HARRISON. No. There is a formula that is set up by law.

Senator BARTLETT. But your income from the sale to the public of these documents is minor compared to your income from Government agencies?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. I might add that the income from the sale of documents always exceeds the cost of the operation.

Senator BARTLETT. You make a little money there?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD PRINTING COST INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. The committee notes that in 1961 it cost \$95.05 to print a page of the Congressional Record and that the cost has increased steadily year by year; that it was estimated at \$110 for this fiscal year and \$3 more for the coming fiscal year.

Do these increases represent the added cost of doing business now as compared with former years?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right; increase in wages, the increase in cost of materials, that is the overall added cost increase.

OTHER COST INCREASES

Senator BARTLETT. And those same increases, it is noted, apply to miscellaneous printing and binding, and franked envelopes, documents franked, committee and business calendars, right down the line.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The reasons for those additions are identical?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir.

LINOTYPE UTILIZATION

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have many linotypes in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. You still use those two different types?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; linotype, monotype.

PERSONNEL AND SALARIES

Senator BARTLETT. How many employees do you have here in Washington?

Mr. HARRISON. About 7,000. I can put it in the record exactly if you like.

Senator BARTLETT. If you will please.

(The information follows:)

The Government Printing Office has 7,272 employees in the Washington area.

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AND BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS

Mr. HARRISON. The regular employees under the Civil Service Act are paid in accordance with the pay scales which Congress sets. Our journeymen, our blue-collar workers, are paid under a formula which is set up under the Kiess Act. This law, which has been on the books quite a while, states that the Public Printer may set the wages of his blue-collar workers to be just to the people employed and for the interest of the Government.

The basis that has been used has been a weighted-average formula of the 25 major cities in this country by population. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gets the union wages in these cities, weights them by the number of men, and advises us what that weighted average is.

That is submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing for approval.

Senator BARTLETT. The wages are comparable for the blue-collar workers to what the union people receive elsewhere?

Mr. HARRISON. I would say yes, sir. Some cities more, some cities less. We try to hit this average.

Senator BARTLETT. In arriving at the average do you have many disputes with the employees?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, we do from time to time, Mr. Chairman. They have the right of appeal if they do not wish to accept my offer. They can appeal to the Joint Committee on Printing. I have had only one appeal in the 6 years that I have been in office. That appeal was not heard. They finally accepted the offer.

MACHINISTS

Senator BARTLETT. For example, I would assume that a linotype repairman, a linotype, mechanic, is a blue-collar worker?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. What will he be paid per hour?

Mr. HARRISON. Not the operator of the machine?

Senator BARTLETT. No, not the operator of the machine.

Mr. HARRISON. \$4.49 an hour is the new rate which has just been established for the machinist. That applies to all the machinists in our Office.

Senator BARTLETT. Whatever his job might be?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS

Senator BARTLETT. How about the linotype operator?

Mr. HARRISON. \$4.49.

Senator BARTLETT. The same?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. That is the day rate, Senator. There is a 15-percent differential for the night rate.

BUSINESS VOLUME INCREASES

Senator BARTLETT. You informed the committee that the volume of business for the first 8 months of the year, current fiscal year, is 21 percent greater than for the same period of the preceding year. This is a dramatic increase.

Has it been matched in previous years?

Mr. HARRISON. Last year the total increase was 26 percent. Now this 21 percent is through February. This could very well be increased before the end of this fiscal year.

Senator BARTLETT. What is your projection for the years immediately ahead. Will there be further great increases?

Mr. HARRISON. We believe there will. I see no end to the increases in printing requirements.

NEW BUILDING PLANS

Senator BARTLETT. You are making no plea this year for new or additional plant facilities?

Mr. HARRISON. Not so far, Senator. We still need space to put a facility and at the moment this space has not been approved.

Senator BARTLETT. That has been pending for several years, has it not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. It has been pending now for 4 years.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you see any light coming through the clouds?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir, I do. We have had one meeting with the Joint Committee on Printing and proposed a site which several of the Senate members of the committee have seen. It is an adaptable site, a very nicely located site. It will give us ample room to put up the type of building we need. I am in hopes before this year is up that I can come back to the committees with an approved site and ask for the planning money to be returned to us so that we can get under-way with our plans.

PROJECTED BUILDING COST AND SPACE

Senator BARTLETT. What is your rough estimate as to the cost for the new facilities?

Mr. HARRISON. Four years ago we estimated the cost would be \$46 million.

Senator BARTLETT. That would give you how much space?

Mr. HARRISON. It would give us 2.1 million square feet of space.

Senator BARTLETT. As compared with the present?

Mr. HARRISON. We are now using about 1.7 million square feet, in multi-floor construction, eight floors and basement. One million square feet of this new plant would be on one floor, on the ground floor, for storage, printing, binding, and shipping operations which involve materials handling, and would eliminate the elevator-type operation altogether.

CONTEMPLATED RELINQUISHMENT OF PRESENT BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Would you intend to use both the new building, new facilities, and existing one?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. We would plan to turn the old building, except the bookstore, over to the General Services Administration for remodeling and use by other agencies. We would hope to keep the bookstore in that location or in some prominent location in the city. The bookstore occupies a very small amount of space, however.

COMMERCIAL PROCUREMENT

Senator BARTLETT. How much of your work at the present time is being done by commercial plants?

Mr. HARRISON. At the end of February, 54.9 percent was being done by commercial plants. That amounted to \$63,318,884.

Senator BARTLETT. How far away from Washington do you have to go on occasion for commercial printing?

Mr. HARRISON. We buy nationwide. Our bid list consists of printers in nearly every State in the Union.

Senator BARTLETT. What would happen to that percentage with the construction of a new building?

Mr. HARRISON. We don't believe it would change materially. We need the commercial printers, Mr. Chairman, to maintain a partnership to help us solve this problem of crash programs. We could never equip to materially cut this percentage.

INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

Senator BARTLETT. You spoke about the near completion of plans for an internal audit unit.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How has this work been performed heretofore, if at all?

Mr. HARRISON. We have been doing most of it. The General Accounting Office has been urging us for some years to establish an internal audit unit, and we are just now beginning to do it.

We believe, however, that, with the addition of a relatively small staff to carry on this internal audit, and a very able man, whom we have been able to acquire, with General Accounting Office background, that this unit will prove to be a real asset to the office.

This is a fresh outlook, an outlook from someone who is not in the plant all the time or is not in a particular division. We are starting slowly, of course. The auditor came on board 2 weeks ago. He is

busy now becoming acclimatized, getting acquainted with the organization. I have great hope that it will help us.

Senator BARTLETT. This explains to the committee more completely that which Mr. Staats related yesterday in his testimony. He says that other Government agencies have the habit of attracting people who have been brought up and trained in the General Accounting Office.

I note that the Government Printing Office is one of these following the policy——

Mr. HARRISON. We supply many printing experts to other Government agencies also. I suppose the printing head in nearly every Government agency is a former GPO employee.

Senator BARTLETT. You surrender your people to them?

Mr. HARRISON. We are glad to do it. It helps them produce better copy which enables us to do better work at an economical price.

LINOTRON PHOTOCOMPOSING SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. Tell the committee more about this Linotron. Is it brand new?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; this is a first. If it does, and I am convinced it will, what it is supposed to do, it will be a tremendous breakthrough in composition.

Senator BARTLETT. Where is it being manufactured?

Mr. HARRISON. It is being manufactured by the CBS Laboratories in Stamford, Conn., under contract with the Mergenthaler Co.

GPO DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT

Senator BARTLETT. Are any of these units in commercial use?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

The first one will be delivered to us next month. That will be No. 1. We contracted for the development of this piece of equipment. There will be two machines built for us and two for the Department of the Air Force that will be delivered at a later date.

This will enable us then, Mr. Chairman, to take from our customer agencies magnetic tapes, that have been developed by their computers, of information that is now stored in computers. It will enable us to take this tape, program it, and produce about 12 pages per minute of graphic-arts-quality type.

SYSTEM ADVANTAGES

At the moment I think about 30 percent of our work consists of matter that comes from the computer, computer printout copies, all capital letters, wide spaces, resulting in a great waste of space and paper.

This will enable us to overcome that, to produce pages without this waste and with graphic-arts quality. I think it will be acceptable to you, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I am a very strict judge of printing.

Mr. HARRISON. I know, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The speed of the new system is amazing: a thousand characters per second of 6-point type.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I assume that you can use type of any size?

Mr. HARRISON. Any size, yes, sir; with upper and lower case letters.

COMMERCIAL PROCUREMENT INCREASE AND PLANT OVERLOAD

Senator BARTLETT. Going further into the division of printing done by your own plant and that by commercial plants, you have informed the committee that commercial procurement increased by 36 percent through February of this fiscal year while in-plant production increased only 8 percent. That was because you just could not take any more work.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right.

I suspect, Mr. Chairman, that, had we been able to find printers that could have produced some of this 8 percent, we would have bought some of that from the commercial industry also, because we are terribly overloaded in our plant.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you work 24 hours a day?

Mr. HARRISON. Twenty-four hours a day most of the time. Not only that but Saturdays and Sundays. We have had compositors work three out of the last five Sundays.

BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE AND BUDGET PROCEDURE REVISION

Senator BARTLETT. According to the information provided, Mr. Harrison, you are requesting a total of \$26,700,000 for printing and binding. Of this, \$4,700,000 is required for prior-year charges, leaving a total estimate for fiscal year 1968 of \$22 million. This \$22 million request is about \$31½ million more than was requested for the current fiscal year.

Exclusive of prior-year reimbursements required in that fiscal year appropriation, to what do you attribute the necessity for these additional funds?

Mr. HARRISON. We believe, based on past practices, Mr. Chairman, that there will be that much more congressional printing required during this next fiscal year.

As I indicated in my statement, we have been most conservative in estimating because we felt this is what Congress wanted. They would rather have us handle this spillover in the following year's appropriations.

We have been, of course, conservative in our estimates because of that. Many questions have been raised since I have been in office about why we didn't estimate more accurately. It got to the point where we felt this year this is what Congress wanted.

So we are trying now to estimate, as nearly as possible, how much will be required for congressional printing, for all jobs that are started next year, whether they are finished or not—because the charges will be made against next year's printing.

Senator BARTLETT. So this further substantial increase represents a shift in your manner of estimating?

Mr. HARRISON. That is right, sir; because over the years we have been running about that much short each year and we have put it in

the following year. We didn't need the money that year because the work wasn't finished but we have been financing it in the following year. I am perfectly willing to attempt to be more accurate. I think for many years the Public Printer only asked for a flat rate, \$10 million each year, since the law allowed him to recover the balance in the following year.

What this amounts to is that the overrequirement is financed by the revolving fund of the Printing Office until the money can be recovered from Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD SALES

Senator BARTLETT. How many copies of the Congressional Record do you print daily?

Mr. HARRISON. 48,751. That is the total run of the Record. It fluctuates.

Senator BARTLETT. How many sales copies are there?

Mr. HARRISON. 6,834. That includes some copies that are sent to other departments under their requisitions.

Senator BARTLETT. There is no widespread public demand then?

Mr. HARRISON. I wouldn't say so.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. With respect to the salaries and expenses item, Superintendent of Documents, you are requesting \$7,447,700, which is \$1,198,000 more than your 1967 appropriation. You are requesting how many additional employees?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Buckley will speak to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, we are requesting 15 additional employees.

Senator BARTLETT. What functions will they perform?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Ten of them will be assigned to the bookstores, including the newly established branches. The remaining five will be new management positions provided by a reorganization during the year by our personnel division.

ANTICIPATED WORKLOAD INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. Perhaps you might at this point, Mr. Buckley, present your statement.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In preparing this estimate of the appropriation needed to finance the functions provided by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents for fiscal year 1968, we have anticipated the continued growth in the public demand for Government publications, the further expansion of the depository library program authorized by the Depository Library Act of 1962, and the demand that will continue to be made on us for mailing services by the Congress and other Government departments.

BUDGET REQUEST PRORATION

The amount of our requested 1968 appropriation is \$7,447,700, an increase of \$1,198,000 over 1967. Of the increased amount requested, \$436,231 would be applied to the established programs of publications sales, catalogs and indexes of publications, and distribution of publications for Members of Congress and other Government departments.

Of the increase, \$353,700 would be used for the depository library program, and reflects the substantial growth of this operation, which required the use in fiscal 1967 of a portion of the reserve for contingencies, plus a supplemental appropriation.

Necessary modernization of several of our work programs and an improved public sales service are responsible for the remainder of the increase amounting to \$408,069. This will permit the completion of the ZIP coding of our mailing lists, consisting of between 2.5 million and 3 million names, the conversion of the largest list of 875,000 names to an electronic data processing system, and the addition of not more than three new retail sales outlets for publications in other cities.

TRAVEL LIMITATION INCREASE

As an important part of the increased expense of this improvement of the service we offer to the public, an additional \$8,500 is requested for travel, with the limitation raised to "not to exceed \$10,000."

The limitation of \$1,500 for this purpose that we have had heretofore has been in effect since 1950 and is inadequate to provide for setting up and initially stocking branch sales outlets, in addition to carrying out the responsibility of investigating the condition of an increased number of depository libraries.

1968 DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

Our total estimated cost of the depository library program for 1968, which amounts to \$1,699,000, includes provision for an additional 150,000 copies of non-GPO publications, to further extend the implementation of that portion of the Depository Library Act of 1962 which provides for the distribution of publications of public interest or educational value, produced in Government departmental and field printing plants.

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Although it has been necessary for us to use the entire reserve for contingencies provided in our 1967 appropriation, this reserve has proved to be most effective since 1962 as a means of avoiding budget amendments due to work increases that could not be anticipated.

We have again included the \$200,000 reserve for contingencies in the 1968 appropriation, with the assumption and hope that the amounts estimated under the other object classifications will avoid the necessity for use of the reserve in 1968.

INCOME FROM PUBLICATION SALES

In 1966, we realized income from the sale of publications for return to the U.S. Treasury of \$7,642,000, exceeding our appropriation by about \$1,812,000.

Based on sales to date, which are about 8 percent ahead of last year, our expected income of \$7,800,000 would exceed the 1967 appropriation by approximately \$1,550,000. With a further increase in 1968 that would continue the pattern of every recent year, our income for that year is expected to reach at least \$7,900,000.

This would exceed by approximately \$450,000 the amount of our requested 1968 appropriation, despite the inclusion in it of some non-recurring items which are necessitated by the need for modernization of our programs and improved public service.

Each time in the past that it has been necessary for our Office to request increased resources for carrying out its growing work programs, there has been a corresponding increase in the income we have realized for return to the Treasury.

1968 MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OPERATIONS

If, as it now appears, the considerable initial investment that is required for the necessary modernization and improvement of our operations, would reduce this income for 1968 below that of other recent years, there is every expectation that the ultimate savings and future benefits that will result will more than offset this temporary reduction in the amount of our income. Even with such a reduction that income would still be greater than the amount of the requested 1968 appropriation.

We shall continue to do our best in providing the services requested of our Office. I appreciate the assistance which this committee has given us in the past and the opportunity of appearing here today.

DIVISION PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. How many people are employed in your division, Mr. Buckley?

Mr. BUCKLEY. 505 as of this morning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. How many in Washington?

Mr. BUCKLEY. All of them except four.

Senator BARTLETT. Where are these four and why aren't they here?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We have two in Chicago and two in Kansas City, operating the two experimental branch sales outlets in those cities.

Senator BARTLETT. They must be busy?

Mr. BUCKLEY. They are very busy, particularly in Chicago; yes, sir.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. What type of publications sold to the public is the most popular?

Mr. BUCKLEY. The alltime best selling publication is "Infant Care" and "Your Federal Income Tax" is the second most popular publication. Apart from those two, Senator, almost anything will sell. Not all of them are best sellers.

Senator BARTLETT. How about the Agricultural Yearbook?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Consistently a very good seller.

Senator BARTLETT. The tax publication might be more necessary than popular, would you agree?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I should think that would account in great measure for its high position on the list; yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. When was publication of "Infant Care" started?

Mr. BUCKLEY. 1913.

Senator BARTLETT. I know we have one daughter over 30 years old who was raised on it.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

How have you managed with \$1,500 for travel?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We have tried to get as much mileage out of this in the depository library inspection function as we could by having a minimum number of visits to individual libraries, supplemented by attendance at library conferences and workshops where we can meet with several hundred librarians and accomplish much the same purpose.

Senator BARTLETT. How do you do on this \$1,500?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We have lived within this, Senator. The need that we foresee in the future is that in addition to this function, we now are trying to offer an improved sales service in two outside cities and we do need to make audit trips and inspection trips to check on the operations.

Senator BARTLETT. You mean to say you don't go to Europe for meetings, or Asia?

Mr. BUCKLEY. No, sir; we never have.

Senator BARTLETT. You are very unique.

Mr. BUCKLEY. The depository libraries are located only within the United States and the territories.

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Senator BARTLETT. Tell me something more about the reserve for contingencies. Is this a revolving situation?

Mr. BUCKLEY. It was put into our budget, Senator, in 1962 for the first time and it has been an extremely beneficial addition for us.

We have never had to come back until the current year with a request for a supplemental. In some years we have not had to use any of it. In other years we have used a portion of it. With the exception of this 1 year it has completely solved a problem that was getting to be a major one because, as Mr. Harrison mentioned in regard to the appropriation generally, we have to try to anticipate in the preceding September-October just what the picture will be for the year beginning the following July.

TRAVEL LIMITATION INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. If you have been getting along on \$1,500 for travel funds why do you think you need \$8,500 more? That is quite a jump.

Mr. HARRISON. Could I speak on that?

Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Mr. HARRISON. We have just barely been getting by. I have constantly discussed with Mr. Buckley the fact that we were not giving the depository libraries the proper type of inspections. The depository library that is not following the requirements is not a very successful segment in the organization.

OUT-OF-TOWN BOOKSTORES

Now with the advent of out-of-town bookstores, of which we have started two, and as indicated in the statement we would like to go to three other cities next year and establish bookstores, a higher travel limitation is essential if we are to do the job properly.

The volume of orders that is now coming into our plant in Washington has overwhelmed us, 25,000 to 30,000 a day. The shipments are way behind. Now we find in these two stores in Chicago and in Kansas City, that people can go there and buy their publications or they can go there and order their publications and we have a special setup whereby they can get them within a couple of days.

We believe that this is making more publications available to more people. A person going into these bookstores, as attractive as these stores are, for the purpose of buying one book, usually comes out with several because it is a fascinating type of thing.

It stands to reason that in order to effectively establish these bookstores and effectively supervise them there has to be some travel.

SELF-SUSTAINING ENTERPRISE

Now we must not forget also that these bookstores are going to be self-sustaining. These two that we have opened are already paying their cost. They will pay all the expenses in the first year for establishing the bookstores.

COMBINED INFORMATION CENTERS

We feel that with an additional three bookstores this coming year the main office will be helped a great deal. Where they are going to be located will depend mainly on the Civil Service Commission and the General Services Administration, because this is a combined program; you will have a combined information center.

You will find out about the Government from GSA, about jobs from Civil Service and buy books while you are there. It is a consolidated operation and a very inexpensive way to do this.

ADDITIONAL TRAVEL REQUISITE

But in order to successfully establish three more and maintain the two we have we are going to need an increase in our travel limitation.

This year we had to come back and ask for authorization to spend more money for travel. I had gone to the Joint Committee on Print-

ing and obtained approval to open these two bookstores. I assumed that with this approval I could pay for the travel out of our revolving fund. The General Accounting Office auditor said we could not, so we had to ask Congress for a travel limitation increase because we had spent this money in establishing the two bookstores.

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for additional travel funds.

Mr. HARRISON. We are asking for an increased limitation, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. I understand but did you ask the Joint Committee for more funds?

Mr. HARRISON. No, the Appropriations Committees. The Joint Committee approved our establishing these stores.

Senator BARTLETT. They can't appropriate. I thought they might pass some legislation that would make it possible for you to take money from one category and use it for another.

Mr. HARRISON. I assumed under their authorization to establish these bookstores we could pay for this out of our revolving fund, and we did.

Senator BARTLETT. The two stores now are located in Kansas City and Chicago.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; in the Federal buildings.

COMMERCIAL BOOKSTORE DISINTEREST IN PUBLICATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. That anticipates my next question.

Why couldn't these books be sold through local bookstores wherever they might be located rather than through Government-established stores?

Mr. HARRISON. They can. We have offered and still offer a 25-percent discount to book dealers but we have had very little interest in that. We sold about 67 million publications last year at an average cost of about 22 cents. The commercial bookstore is not interested in that small a price item.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have a suspicion they wouldn't put the Government publications in the window or a place so prominent?

Mr. HARRISON. In the past they haven't and they have not expressed an interest in doing it now. What percentage would be sold by commercial bookstores, Mr. Buckley?

Mr. DARLING. Very small. Less than 1 percent.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Occasionally a book like the "Agriculture Yearbook" or something of unusual importance will get a considerable play from the stores but in general the situation is as Mr. Harrison has described it.

PROPOSED NEW STORES

Senator BARTLETT. You propose to open three new stores.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. That is the tentative agreement we have reached with the General Services Administration and Civil Service. We believe that if these two continue to prove as successful as they are that we would like to open three more next year. Probably one on the west coast, in the Southeast and one in southern-central.

Senator BARTLETT. You have not fixed the exact location?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. There are six new Federal Buildings which will be completed during the year—Atlanta, Boston, Denver, Fort Worth, San Francisco, and Cleveland. That is the GSA projection of when these buildings will be occupied and when they would like to establish these Federal information centers which would include the bookstores.

Senator BARTLETT. You have informed the committee that the two stores already opened are paying their way in the first year of operation. Would you anticipate the same degree of success with respect to the locations you will decide upon for these other three stores?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; we would. We would be extremely cautious about establishing a store anywhere where we thought the traffic would not support the store.

TABLES

Senator BARTLETT. Before the committee concludes with the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, I suggest that there be placed in the record the following tables relating to the operation of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents and including a breakdown of the 1968 budget increase requested.

Without objection those tables will be placed in the record at this point.

(The tables follow:)

Salaries and expenses

Appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1968.....	\$7, 447, 700
Appropriation for fiscal year 1967.....	6, 155, 900
Proposed 1967 pay raise supplemental.....	93, 800
Total.....	6, 249, 700
Increase for fiscal year 1968.....	1, 198, 000

	Estimate, 1967	Estimate, 1968	Increase
11 Personnel compensation.....	¹ \$3, 791, 586	\$4, 143, 900	\$352, 314
12 Personnel benefits.....	¹ 214, 863	227, 949	13, 086
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1, 500	10, 000	8, 500
22 Transportation of things.....	5, 300	6, 300	1, 000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	202, 170	251, 470	49, 300
24 Printing and reproduction.....	² 1, 259, 840	1, 684, 940	425, 100
25 Other services.....	130, 000	350, 000	220, 000
26 Supplies and materials.....	380, 341	418, 041	37, 700
31 Equipment.....	64, 100	155, 100	91, 000
Contingency fund.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----
Total estimate.....	6, 249, 700	7, 447, 700	1, 198, 000

¹ Includes 1967 pay raise costs.

² Does not include \$200,000 supplemental requested for depository libraries.

I. Increases requested for sales, agency and congressional distribution and cataloging and indexing programs.....	\$436, 231
II. Increases requested for depository library program.....	353, 700
III. Increases needed to initiate new activities within the authorized programs of the Superintendent of Documents.....	408, 069
Total estimate.....	1, 198, 000

Breakdown of 1968 budget increases requested

Personnel compensation:

Annual within-grades for 1968-----	\$20,241
Hourly increases approved by the Public Printer for printing plant workers (Administrative Orders 276 and 293)-----	48,446
Five additional positions provided by office reorganization-----	64,365
Additional personnel for bookstores, 10 employees-----	55,962
Additional WAE's (printing plant workers) for expanding pro- gram functions performed by night force. Full-time equivalent, 17 employees -----	83,500
Additional personnel (temporary for ZIP-coding all subscription and departmental mailing lists. Full-time equivalent, 16 em- ployees -----	79,800
Total personnel compensation-----	<u>352,314</u>

Personnel benefits: Increase requested for contributions for retire-
ment, health benefits and life insurance-----13,086

Travel and transportation of persons:

Increase requested to cover necessary travel to open and operate three additional bookstores outside Washington, D.C.-----	7,284
Increase requested to cover necessary travel in operating two es- tablished experimental bookstores outside Washington, D.C.---	1,216
Total travel and transportation of persons-----	<u>8,500</u>

Transportation of things: For increased costs of transporting sales
publications ordered by Members of Congress, deliveries to local
branch bookstores and servicing of warehouse-----1,000

Rent, communications, and utilities:

For rentals: Amount needed to rent six ZIP-code readers and three updating ZIP-code services to ZIP-code subscription and departmental mailing lists-----	2,300
For postage:	
Amount needed to pay postage costs on mailings of depository copies of GPO material to estimated 42 additional libraries in 1968 -----	5,540
Amount needed to pay postage costs on mailings of depository copies of non-GPO material to estimated 42 additional li- braries in 1968-----	2,760
Amount needed to pay postage costs on non-GPO material to be received from additional Government agencies, esti- mated 150,000 copies-----	1,500
Amount needed to pay postage costs of increased depository copies of GPO material (34-percent increase) to established libraries -----	13,200
Amount needed to cover additional postage payments to the Post Office for administrative office mailings-----	15,000
For telephone and telegraph: Additional amount needed to cover telephone and telegraphic costs-----	3,000
For utilities: Additional amount needed to cover heat, light and power costs -----	6,000
Total rent, communications, and utilities-----	<u>49,300</u>

Breakdown of 1968 budget increases requested—Continued

Printing and reproduction :

Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications and Index-----	\$18, 600
Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of depository library copies of GPO material for presently established libraries-----	270, 000
Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of depository library copies of GPO material for estimated 42 new libraries in fiscal year 1968 (42×\$1,292 estimated printing cost per library)-----	55, 000
Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of price lists of Government publications-----	21, 500
Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications-----	60, 000
Total printing and reproduction-----	<u>425, 100</u>

Other services :

Additional amount needed to cover costs of cleaning work areas and maintaining restrooms-----	6, 000
Additional amount needed to cover costs of repairing and maintaining equipment and alterations and additions to workroom areas-----	24, 000
Amount requested for contractual services to convert mailing list of Selected List of U.S. Government Publications to computer tape for ZIP-code identification of addresses and modernizing mailing operations-----	190, 000
Total other services-----	<u>220, 000</u>

Supplies and materials :

Additional amount to cover costs of office supplies and office printing-----	10, 000
Additional amount needed to cover costs of stencils for ZIP coding all subscription and departmental mailing lists-----	10, 000
Additional amount requested to cover mailing supplies for depository copies of GPO material for 42 additional depository libraries estimated for fiscal year 1968-----	4, 900
Additional amount requested to cover mailing supplies for depository copies of non-GPO material for 42 additional depository libraries estimated for fiscal year 1968-----	800
Additional amount needed to cover the cost of mailing supplies due to increased depository copy and Selected List distribution and for mailing publications for the increase in sales orders-----	12, 000
Total supplies and materials-----	<u>37, 700</u>

Equipment :

Amount requested to equip and furnish three additional bookstores outside Washington, D.C.-----	19, 800
Amount requested for Cheshire mailer to be used in conjunction with computerized address labels of Selected List of U.S. Government Publications-----	35, 000
Amount requested for 2 electric trucks for warehousing operations-----	15, 000
Amount requested for replacement and addition to existing addressing operations-----	18, 900
Amount requested for 3 ZIP-code basic files to ZIP-code all mailing lists of the Superintendent of Documents-----	2, 300
Total equipment-----	<u>91, 000</u>
Total of 1968 budget increases requested-----	<u>1, 198, 000</u>

Increases requested distributed to programs

Increases requested for sales, agency and congressional distribution, and cataloging and indexing programs:

Salaries	\$216,552
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions.....	8,679
Delivery services	1,000
Telephone and telegrams.....	3,000
Postage, administrative office mailings.....	15,000
Utilities	6,000
Catalogs and indexing.....	18,600
Price lists	21,500
Selected lists	60,000
Repairs and alterations.....	24,000
Sanitation	6,000
Office supplies	10,000
Mailing supplies	12,000
Equipment	33,900

Total for sales, agency and congressional distribution, and cataloging and indexing programs.....	<u>436,231</u>
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Increases requested for the depository library program:

For established libraries:

Printing depository copies.....	270,000
Postage—GPO and non-GPO material.....	13,200

Total for established libraries.....	<u>283,200</u>
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For additional libraries (42):

Postage—GPO material	5,540
Postage—non-GPO material	2,760
Printing depository copies	55,000
Mailing supplies	4,900

Total for additional libraries.....	<u>68,200</u>
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For new non-GPO material distribution:

Postage	1,500
Mailing supplies	800

Total for new material distribution.....	<u>2,300</u>
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Total, depository library program.....	<u>353,700</u>
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Increases needed to initiate new activities within the authorized programs of the Superintendent of Documents:

Converting Selected List of U.S. Government Publications to computer tape for ZIP-code conversion and modernizing mailing operations:

Contractual computer services.....	190,000
Equipment, Cheshire mailer.....	35,000

Total	<u>225,000</u>
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ZIP-coding of all remaining mailing lists of the Superintendent of Documents, work to be performed by temporary personnel on intermediate shift:

Salaries	79,800
Rentals of ZIP-code readers and updating code services.....	2,300
Stencils	10,000
Equipment, ZIP-code files.....	2,300

Total	<u>94,400</u>
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Increases requested distributed to programs—Continued

Increases needed to initiate new activities within the authorized programs of the Superintendent of Documents—Continued

Opening 3 branch bookstores in fiscal year 1968:

Salaries of bookstore personnel-----	\$55,962
Retirement contributions-----	4,407
Travel expense for personnel to survey, plan and training bookstore personnel in Washington-----	8,500
Equipment and fixtures for bookstores-----	19,800
Total-----	88,669
Total for new activities-----	408,069
Grand total, all programs-----	1,198,000

Salary and expenses

Object	Estimate, 1967	Estimate, 1968	Increase
11 Personnel compensation----- Salaries of full-time, temporary, and part-time employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.	\$3,791,586	\$4,143,900	\$352,314
12 Personnel benefits----- For required contributions to retirement fund, life insurance, and employees health benefits.	214,863	227,949	13,086
21 Travel and transportation of persons----- Travel expenses of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, including statutory requirement of inspection of condition of depository libraries. Also covers necessary travel to open and operate bookstores outside the Washington, D.C., area.	1,500	10,000	8,500
22 Transportation of things----- Transportation of sales publications ordered by Member of Congress for local delivery and delivery of publications to local branch bookstores.	5,300	6,300	1,000
23 Rents, communications, and utilities----- Postage required for necessary official correspondence and mailing of publications to depository libraries; also, rentals of equipment, and costs of heat, light, and power.	202,170	251,470	49,300
24 Printing and reproduction----- Printing of copies of publications produced by GPO, for distribution to depository libraries, which now number 903, with an estimated 42 additional to be designated in 1968. Also covers printing of catalogs and indexes of Government publications required by law, and price lists, price circulars, and the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications.	1,259,840	1,684,940	425,100
25 Other services----- Contractual services to convert mailing list of Selected List of U.S. Government Publications to computer tape for ZIP-code identification of addresses and modernizing mailing operations. Also covers repairs to office and plant fixtures and equipment; maintenance of electrical trucks, alterations to work areas, and cleaning of work areas and restrooms.	130,000	350,000	220,000
26 Supplies and materials----- Cost of such supplies and materials as wrapping paper, cardboard, envelopes, shipping bags, mailing tubes, tape, glue, stencils, and general office supplies, including pens, typewriter ribbons, staples, clips, rubberbands, blank forms, etc.	380,341	418,041	37,700
31 Equipment----- Mailing, addressing, inserting, and sealing machines, power-lift trucks, pneumatic tube and conveyor systems, bookkeeping machines, typewriters, stencil cutters, tying machines, tape and label dispensers, etc.	64,100	155,100	91,000
Contingency fund----- To be used only with permission of the Public Printer when work volume exceeds that which could have been normally anticipated. Cannot be used to employ permanent personnel.	200,000	200,000	-----

Summary of workload

[In thousands]

	1959 actual	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 actual	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Number of sales orders.....	2,689	2,979	3,133	3,445	3,389	3,836	4,029	3,994	4,125	4,250
Letters of inquiry.....	1,561	1,669	1,719	1,837	1,573	1,575	1,642	1,596	1,650	1,700
Amount of sales.....	\$6,886	\$8,513	\$9,360	\$10,902	\$11,298	\$12,558	\$14,389	\$13,664	\$14,136	\$14,401
Number of publications sold.....	49,554	51,406	53,335	54,762	53,077	60,904	64,801	66,703	68,700	70,400
Publications distributed for other Government agencies.....	63,812	94,912	78,674	86,539	90,981	85,969	96,795	90,133	92,800	95,600
Number of publications distributed to depository libraries.....	5,228	5,371	5,032	5,312	5,817	5,492	7,581	7,867	8,100	8,350
Number of publications cataloged and indexed.....	47	48	53	56	56	56	59	62	64	66

Appropriations and earnings

[In thousands of dollars]

	1959 actual	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 actual	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Appropriations.....	3,463	3,620	4,044	4,724	4,760	5,242	5,562	5,829	6,450	7,448
Earnings (miscellaneous receipts to Treasury).....	3,351	4,110	5,085	5,770	5,732	6,703	7,404	7,642	7,617	7,573

¹ Includes 1967 pay raise supplemental of \$93,800 and supplemental for depository libraries for \$200,000.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY PRINTING PLANTS

Senator BARTLETT. Now, Mr. Harrison, what other agencies of the Government have printing plants?

Mr. HARRISON. Nearly every major agency has some kind of plant, Mr. Chairman, which is operated under the authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing. There are in excess of 300, about 330 throughout the world. These are plants of small size generally that are put there to do the overnight, rush printing that has to be done for the operation of the agency.

There are other special plants such as the map plants. Army has a map plant, the Navy, the Air Force. These are specialty plants. The Corps of Engineers has plants. As I said, most of the major agencies have at least one. Navy has a number. Army has a number.

Senator BARTLETT. How does the aggregate volume of their production compare with that of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HARRISON. I would say on the aggregate it would be about equal to the volume that we produce.

Senator BARTLETT. Is most of this within the Department of Defense?

Mr. HARRISON. Percentagewise, yes, sir; the Department of Defense would produce the larger percentage. I don't know exactly what that would be but I am sure that it would be larger than the others combined.

Senator BARTLETT. The committee is obligated to you, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Buckley, and your associates for being so informative. We thank you for your appearance.

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon when the Library of Congress witnesses will be heard.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m. the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1967)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS;
ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF
CONGRESS; MRS. ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN;
WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DE-
PARTMENT; ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPART-
MENT; LEWIS C. COFFIN, LAW LIBRARIAN; PAUL L. BERRY,
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION; ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN,
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, LEG-
ISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; PAUL R. REIMERS, COORDINA-
TOR OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS; ROBERT S. BRAY, CHIEF,
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED;
WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER; ROBERT H. ROHLF,
COORDINATOR OF BUILDING PLANNING

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in session.

The subcommittee will consider today the appropriations requested by the Library of Congress. We have before us Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, the distinguished Librarian of Congress and his associates.

Will you introduce your colleagues for the purpose of the record, Mr. Mumford.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On my right here is Mr. Rossiter, the Budget Officer. Next to him is Mr. Lorenz, the Deputy Librarian. Mrs. Hamer is the Assistant Librarian. Going around the room, is Mr. Bray, who is chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Mr. Reimers is the coordinator of our information systems office. Mr. Rohlf is the coordinator of building planning. Mr. Welsh is the associate director of the processing department. Mr. Berry is the director of the administrative department. Miss McCormick, is congressional liaison assistant. Mr. Jayson is Director of the Legislative Reference Service. Mr. Kaminstein is Register of Copyrights. Mr. Coffin is law Librarian and General Counsel for the Library. Dr. Basler is the director of the reference department.

Senator BARTLETT. The establishment must be about closed this afternoon.

Mr. MUMFORD. I was afraid you might say that Senator. Senator BARTLETT. Maybe you have a few more over there. Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, we have capable people in charge.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting, Dr. Mumford, a total appropriation of \$38,764,800, an increase of \$6,713,400 over your existing 1967 appropriation, including pay raise supplemental. This is quite a large increase, it seems to me in 1 year.

SUMMARY TABLES

We will want to go into that in detail. But first I would like to have inserted in the record several summary tables from the justifications. Without objection they will be placed in the record at this point. (The table follows:)

TABLE I.—Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates

	1967 appropriation	Pay raise proposed supplemental	1967 adjusted	1968 requested	Increase or decrease 1968 over 1967
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	¹ \$14,013,300	\$334,000	\$14,347,300	\$16,583,000	\$2,235,700
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....	2,266,000	66,200	2,332,200	2,471,000	138,800
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	2,938,000	80,200	3,018,200	3,428,000	409,800
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	4,564,000	84,600	4,648,600	6,511,000	1,862,400
Books for the general collections.....	¹ 590,000	-----	590,000	590,000	-----
Books for the Law Library.....	125,000	-----	125,000	125,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind and physically handicapped.....	² 4,594,000	10,100	4,604,100	6,085,000	1,480,900
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	112,800	-----	112,800	112,800	-----
Preservation of motion pictures.....	(¹)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, regular appropriations.....	29,203,100	575,100	29,778,200	35,905,800	6,127,600
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program).....	2,268,000	5,200	2,273,200	2,859,000	585,800
Total.....	31,471,100	580,300	32,051,400	38,764,800	6,713,400

¹ Comparative transfers as follows:

From:

Books for the general collections..... —\$210,000

Preservation of motion pictures..... —50,000

To: Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress..... +260,000

² Includes \$1,497,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.

TABLE II.—*Summary of budgeted positions, 1966, 1967, and 1968*

Appropriation title	1966, total number	1967, total number	1968, total number
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress ¹	1,427	1,419	1,517
Salaries and expense, Copyright Office.....	268	293	311
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	228	263	309
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	400	439	579
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind and physically handicapped.....	43	54	59
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	15	15	15
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):			
U.S. personnel.....	10	11	14
Native personnel.....	114	150	172
Total.....	2,505	2,644	2,976

¹ Includes comparative transfer of 1 from "Preservation of motion pictures" appropriation.

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 1968

	Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Legislative Reference Service	Distribution of catalog cards	Books for the blind and physically handicapped	Special foreign currency program	Total
INCREASES	To maintain present level of staff and service in 1968:						
	Ingrade increases, wage board increases, and reallocations (including personnel benefits) -----	\$30,647	\$42,481	\$52,174	\$6,465		\$327,931
	Sunday premium and nightwork differential -----						19,000
	Annualization of positions requested in 1967 supplemental (including personnel benefits) -----				18,996		18,996
	Guard services, Navy Yard Annex (GSA) -----						12,000
	Local telephone, Federal Telecommunications Service, and rental of equipment (GSA motor pool) -----			5,000	3,000		40,500
	Office supplies and guard uniforms -----			5,000			14,000
	Subtotal -----	30,647	42,481	62,174	28,461		432,427
	To meet increased prices: Printing and binding, increased charges by Government Printing Office -----			24,000			30,300
	Total to maintain present operating level -----	30,647	42,481	86,174	28,461		462,727
DECREASES	Total to meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrearages: -----						
	Salaries, new positions, including personnel benefits -----	(98) 630,522	(140) 823,512	(310) 1,976,636			
	Printing and reproduction -----	(18) 116,424	(46) 378,045	(5) 28,133		(3)	1,928,000
	Preservation of library materials -----			913,000	13,000		928,000
	Transportation of things -----				7,000		275,000
	Automation study -----						7,000
							1,100,000

Special mechanization project.....					50,000
Other services, miscellaneous.....					187,000
Office supplies.....					4,000
Pamphlets and documents.....					2,350
Needles.....					55,600
Books in raised characters.....					50,000
Sound reproductions.....					439,000
Procurement of machines.....					640,000
Musical scores, etc.....					27,834
Total to meet increased workload, etc.....	2,005,522	116,424	378,045	1,786,512	1,453,917
Total increases, regular appropriations.....	2,280,486	147,071	420,826	1,872,686	1,482,378
DECREASES					
Pay above the stated annual rate (extra day).....	-41,051	-8,271	-10,726	-10,286	-71,812
Accident compensation.....	-3,735				-3,735
Total decreases.....	-44,786	-8,271	-10,726	-10,286	-75,547
Net increases, regular appropriations.....	2,235,700	138,800	409,800	1,862,400	6,127,600
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):					
Foreign currencies.....					
U.S. Dollars.....					
Total increases, special foreign currency program.....					\$496,000
Net increases.....	2,235,700	138,800	409,800	1,862,400	585,800
					585,800
					6,713,400

NOTE.—Appropriations with no increase: "Books for the general collections," \$500,000; "Books for the Law Library," \$125,000; "Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents," \$112,800.

Total funds available—All sources

Source	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Annual appropriations to the Library of Congress.....	\$26,351,600	¹ \$32,051,400	² \$38,764,800
Annual appropriations for Library buildings to Architect of the Capitol (see schedule 1).....	1,931,000	1,858,000	1,543,600
Gift and trust funds (see schedule 2).....	2,029,127	1,704,201	1,832,400
Reimbursement for services performed (see schedule 3).....	66,693	36,291	
Working fund advances and allocations (see schedule 4).....	7,743,006	10,659,136	11,270,570
Total.....	38,121,426	46,309,028	53,411,370

¹ Includes \$580,300 supplemental request for pay increase (House Document 91), and \$1,497,000 Supplemental Appropriation (Public Law 89-697).

² Includes \$663,000 budget amendment (House Document 114).

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Senator BARTLETT. You may proceed with your statement.

Mr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

I would like to make a preliminary statement which is a kind of an analysis, a summary analysis of the request in the various appropriations

I should like to say first of all that my associates and I appreciate this committee's interest and understanding of the Library of Congress. Your support enables us not only to serve more effectively the needs of the Congress but of the Nation.

BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE

The total of the Library's request for 1968 as shown in the subcommittee print as you have just indicated, under all appropriation heads comes to \$38,764,800, which is an increase of \$6,713,400 over the 1967 level, inclusive of the supplemental pay increase and the supplemental for the new service to the physically handicapped, although the former has not yet been enacted into law.

You are also aware, of course, that the House Committee on Appropriations has not yet reported on our requests for fiscal 1968.

INGRADE AND PRICE INCREASES AND SOFT CURRENCY REDUCTIONS

Of the requested increase, \$463,000 represents the amount required for ingrade and price increases to maintain our present operating level. The total request can now be reduced by \$270,000 in soft currencies—\$170,000 for Indonesia, where excess currencies are not presently available, and \$100,000 for Poland, where the initiation of the foreign acquisitions program has been delayed.

LIBRARY GROWTH

These increases of nearly \$6,450,000 stem from two separate but interrelated sets of changing conditions.

First there is the normal growth required of any research library, which the Congress has increasingly recognized. The Library of Congress must continue to grow if it is to continue to be a dynamic institution.

WORK ARREARAGES

This year, again, we are faced with growing arrearages in the work of several important areas. These stem from the ever-increasing amount of publishing, which is growing both in scope and depth, and the increased requirements of our clientele.

Even though some of this slippage is in routine operations, such as the filing of catalog cards, its effect on the Library's efficiency is nonetheless significant.

TRADITIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

However, only about 19 percent of the total increase requested is for the improvement of traditional library services, those which are concerned with acquiring, cataloging, and servicing the materials, and another 7 percent is for built-in additional costs; such as ingrades and price increases.

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

The other 74 percent of the increases are for specialized services. Of these, 29 percent are for two activities, the Card Division and the Copyright Office, which together return to the Treasury about the same amount as their appropriations; 23 percent is for books for the blind and the physical handicapped, a national program whose scope was augmented during the current fiscal year by action of the Congress; 5 percent is for the special foreign currency program, most of which is requested in excess foreign currencies; and another 17 percent is for the next stage in the development of the automation program.

RESEARCH

The second set of changing conditions affecting this budget are those that are taking place in the entire research community of the country and which must necessarily influence the role of the Library of Congress.

It is becoming increasingly evident that no one library, no matter how large, is adequate to meet all the needs of researchers and scholars and that some kind of sharing of resources in a national cooperative library network is needed.

INFORMATION EXPLOSION AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

The information explosion, about which we hear so much these days, requires the development of methods far different from those of the past if we are to bring the vast array of materials under effective control and to supply information about them when needed.

COMPUTERIZATION

Through modern computer technology it now seems possible to meet this challenge. The National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine are proceeding with parallel automation programs in their fields of specialty and we are cooperating with them and with many other libraries.

NATIONAL LIBRARY COOPERATION

Our ultimate aim is the development of a cooperative system for making the total library resources of the nation efficiently and effectively available to Government at various levels, to students and faculties, to business and industry, and to our citizenry generally.

CENTRALIZED CATALOGING PROGRAM

In this field of national library cooperation, another important element is the program provided for in title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Under this authority, \$3 million was transferred in fiscal 1967 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Library of Congress for a centralized cataloging program which would provide information promptly, especially for foreign materials acquired by the college and university libraries of the country.

This program is carried on in cooperation with more than 90 of the Nation's largest research libraries. Through shared cataloging arrangements made with institutions in other countries, through supplementing LC's acquisitions as necessary, and through further strengthening of our cataloging staff in Washington we have already greatly improved the cataloging situation throughout the United States.

We are moving forward with a fresh approach that we hope will free each library of the necessity of doing its own independent cataloging of foreign materials, which has been wastefully duplicative and, because of the shortage of catalogers, relatively ineffective.

The cataloging production of LC's already tremendous ongoing program, when supplemented by the shared cataloging program and made generally available through the National Union Catalog, and the development of the Library's automation program should make it possible to provide access to the important literature of the world in a unified system within the next decade.

EXPANDED RECIPIENTS OF LIBRARY BENEFITS

The immediate users of the Library of Congress will share with students, scholars, and others throughout the country the benefits of such a development. To assist in making this program more effective I am requesting additional language under administrative provisions.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Turning to specific appropriations, the increase in our major appropriation, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, includes 98 new positions at a cost of \$630,000.

MAINTENANCE OF BASIC CATALOGS

Of these positions, 45 are required to maintain the basic catalogs of the Library at a more current level. To the extent that these catalogs are

kept up to date, and in good order, the Library can use them effectively to make its materials usable; therefore these positions, all in the lower and middle grade levels, represent a basic need.

EVENING AND SATURDAY READING ROOM SERVICE

Seventeen positions, including three guards, are being requested to provide evening and Saturday service in certain reading rooms. We have had many complaints which have convinced us that the hours our reading rooms are open are too restricted and that access to unique and valuable collections is being denied to readers and scholars in the Washington area who are employed on a normal work schedule and to visitors from other parts of the country who often have limited time in the city.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, LAW LIBRARY AND OFFICE OF LIBRARIAN

Another 33 positions in the Reference Department, the Law Library, and the Office of the Librarian are needed to strengthen reference, bibliographic, publication, and loan services. I am also requesting three positions to provide shipping and receiving support at the newly rented properties.

PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS

For the preservation of library materials I am requesting an increase of \$275,000. The problem of preservation is becoming more and more serious and complex, and a concerted attack on it is necessary if we are to conserve library materials for present use and for future generations.

This will be a cooperative effort with other libraries, because the problem of deteriorating paper is not unique with us but is a national one.

No library can permanently preserve everything it acquires any more than any one library can acquire everything published. We must work together. In cooperation with the Association of Research Libraries and with a grant from a private foundation, the Library of Congress is undertaking a study of the requirements of a national preservation program.

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

To continue the development of the Library's extremely important automation program I am asking an increase of \$1,100,000. Our long-range goals in automation are: (1) to provide better, more efficient access to the literature of the world through an automated system; (2) to serve as a focal point in the development of a national library system offering automated bibliographic services; and (3) to automate other activities of the Library where justified and where economically feasible.

CENTRAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM AND MARC PROJECT

The increase requested will continue the development of an automated central bibliographic system, with the related MARC project for the distribution of machine-readable catalog copy, will undertake

automation in the Legislative Reference Service where feasible, and will step up our computer equipment to meet increased needs.

The MARC project, which is converting sample catalog information to magnetic tape for computer manipulation, is going forward in three stages. The initial pilot project is about to be completed now, successfully.

In the second stage we would move toward the ultimate goal of putting our entire cataloging production on magnetic tape or in some other machine-readable form.

At the same time we are proceeding with the development of the central bibliographic system, which has been divided into seven distinct stages.

Stages 1 and 2 are completed and stage 3, systems design, has begun. In 1968 we plan to proceed with stage 4, which will produce systems specifications.

AUTOMATION SYSTEM DESIGN FOR SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS

In designing related automation systems for specialized functions in the Library we have made preliminary surveys of the requirements in the Legislative Reference Service and the Card Division.

Our plan is to proceed in fiscal 1968 with detailed specifications for the Legislative Reference Service. Funds to begin the automation of the Card Division are being requested under that appropriation.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the Copyright Office I am requesting 18 positions at a cost of \$116,000. These positions are directly related to workload. Enactment of the completely revised copyright law will result in extensive changes and substantial workload increases; we must do advance analysis and planning now if we are to avoid a costly period of readjusting to new workloads.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

For the Legislative Reference Service, I am requesting 46 additional positions at a cost of \$378,000. Last year, after reporting the need for a considerable number of additional budgeted positions to bring the service up to standard, I suggested a 2-year program to do this. Thirty-five positions were granted in fiscal 1967 and 46 positions are now requested.

The subject range of legislative issues on which the Service must provide research and assistance has become broader and more complex, and the difficulties in providing meaningful assistance to congressional offices have become intensified by a greatly increased requirement for rush work, draft statements, personalized and tailor-made reports.

ARREARAGES

Heavy arrearages, carried throughout the year in all divisions have too often resulted in the preparation of superficial reports instead of research in depth, with the result that complaints about the quality of response to inquiries have increased. In the 20 years since the in-

ception of this service the staff has doubled while the volume of inquiries has increased more than fivefold.

CATALOG-CARD BUSINESS INCREASE

Although we knew that the impact of the various Federal education programs, including hundreds of millions in grants to public school, college, and research libraries, would greatly increase our catalog-card business, we had no way of knowing how much.

The sales of both cards and book catalogs have, in fact, exceeded our estimates and we are now obliged to request an increase of \$1,862,400 in the appropriation for "Distribution of catalog cards."

This amount is needed to catch up with work postponed because of lack of funds and to provide for still another large upsurge of business anticipated in fiscal 1968. The sales of catalog cards consistently exceed the amount appropriated—this year we estimate a return of 125 percent.

PRINTING

About half of the increase in this appropriation, \$937,000, is for the printing of the catalog cards and book catalogs. This will enable us to publish the items now being deferred because of lack of funds and to increase the number of cards produced by approximately 32 million.

One hundred and forty new positions are needed of which 127 are to meet the increased workload and 13 positions are to begin to mechanize the operation.

DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

During the current fiscal year the scope of the Division for the Blind was greatly increased by passage of Public Law 89-522, extending the service to the physically handicapped. The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1967 provided \$1,497,000 to begin this new program and the name of the appropriation has been changed to "Books for the blind and physically handicapped."

I am requesting for this activity an increase of \$1,480,900. We estimate that roughly half of this increase is to meet the growing needs of the service to the physically handicapped, which we anticipate will serve 45,000 readers before the end of fiscal 1968.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

For the special foreign currency program I am requesting an increase of \$226,000 (reduced from \$496,000) in soft currency and \$89,800 in U.S. dollars.

These funds will help meet the demands for materials from countries where programs are already established, annualize and improve programs in the countries allowed last year, and add new programs in the Congo and Tunisia, both of which are on the excess currency list. In fiscal 1967 pilot programs were initiated in Ceylon and Yugoslavia and negotiations are progressing with Poland.

PILOT PROGRAMS IN THE CONGO AND TUNISIA

The new programs in the Congo and Tunisia would be 9-month pilot programs. There is a keen interest in publications from both north and central Africa on the part of the American scholarly community, and experience has proved that on-the-spot coverage is the only feasible and successful way to increase receipt of these materials.

PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

This program, 90 percent of whose finances are in excess currencies, is acquiring research materials for more than 310 American libraries in every State of the Union in addition to the Library of Congress itself.

The acquisition lists prepared by the various offices overseas are widely distributed within the United States, where they serve as valuable research tools.

LIBRARY RECEIPTS

To summarize, as I said earlier, 29 percent of the increases requested are for activities that are self-supporting. In fiscal 1966 the Copyright Office and the card distribution service between them accounted for receipts of \$6,492,000, or 25 percent of the entire direct appropriation to the Library.

These receipts are expected to reach \$7,555,000 in fiscal year 1967 and \$9,092,000 in 1968.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of the committee for this opportunity to present our request and naturally my staff and I stand ready to elaborate or to answer your questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Chairman Hayden, do you have any questions?

Senator HAYDEN. I have none.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young.

PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS

Senator YOUNG. How long can you preserve a document? How many years ordinarily?

Mr. MUMFORD. Do you mean in its original state without any kind of treatment?

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

Mr. MUMFORD. It will depend a very great deal upon the kind of paper on which it was printed. Since about 1870, when wood-pulp paper came into general use, we had been faced increasingly with the problem of paper deterioration. You have observed old newspapers in libraries, perhaps 25 years old, and the fact that they may be brittle and crumbling.

Paper which is highly acid will deteriorate quite rapidly. We will lose this part of the historical and cultural record of our society if we do not take steps to preserve it.

PRESERVATION METHODS

Senator YOUNG. How can you preserve it? What do you do?

Mr. MUMFORD. We can preserve in two ways. We can undertake to preserve the original by deacidification. At the present time this is a laborious and expensive process. We can, of course, copy it on microfilm and we are carrying on a very extensive microfilm program. This is so that we will have a textual copy of the material even though the original disappears.

MICROFILM DURABILITY

Senator YOUNG. How long will the microfilm last?

Mr. MUMFORD. As far as we know, indefinitely. The National Bureau of Standards has tested microfilm and has come up with the conclusion that under the proper atmospheric conditions—temperature and humidity—it should last as long as high quality paper.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Senator YOUNG. I note you are asking for some increase in the foreign currencies. I for one believe that this is a good use of the foreign currencies, and I would like to see them utilized more.

AFRICAN PROGRAMS

Just what program would you have in Africa? I think you noted you wanted to utilize foreign currency for work in some African countries.

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We are asking permission to start an operation in the Congo, and Tunisia also. Our pattern for this program is to send one person to explore the possibilities of what publications are available. We have already investigated this to some extent.

Once the program is authorized and funded we employ local personnel to help acquire the publications from the governmental and other agencies or, if there are any dealers, to make contacts with them, and then to ship the publications to the Library of Congress and to other research institutions.

I should be glad to have Mr. Welsh who is in charge of that operation to elaborate upon it further.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM THE CONGO AND TUNISIA

Mr. WELSH. There are a considerable number of publications available in these areas. A question was raised by a member of the House as to whether there was a printing plant in the Congo and we were able to locate pictures of some printing plants and to compile a list of commercial printing plants.

There is much more material being printed and published there than we have been able to acquire. We estimate that there are several thousand publications available in the Congo.

An equally large number of publications is available in Tunisia. We would hope with the program in Tunisia to acquire publications from

a large part of northern Africa, from which it has been very difficult to get materials in the past.

There is no organized book trade in most of the area, and there are no satisfactory bibliographies or book lists published in those countries that we can examine and make selections from.

Senator YOUNG. Are you able to get some real old documents from Tunisia, for example?

Mr. WELSH. The problem of acquiring current material has been so immense that we have not attempted to acquire older materials.

There are older materials available in all of these countries, however.

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS IN OPERATION

Mr. MUMFORD. I don't know whether you have had an opportunity to examine the justification on this program in the back of the book, Senator, but we have been operating programs for some time in India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Indonesia, Israel, and in Nepal, and we now have a program going in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. We expect to begin a program in Poland very shortly.

PROGRAM IN POLAND

Senator YOUNG. The question might be raised about what information you are getting from Poland, and the necessity for it. Could you give us some information on that?

Mr. MUMFORD. There is a great deal of important publishing in Poland, and we are not able to get all of these publications at the present time.

Even if we do obtain some materials we have to pay hard dollars for them. The advantage of using the Public Law 480 money, which these countries owe the United States, is to be able to bring over here a limited number of copies, perhaps 12, to pay for them in Polish money, and to place them in U.S. research centers that are carrying on studies pertaining to the Slavic world.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have no questions at this time.

FOREIGN CURRENCY AVAILABILITY

Senator HAYDEN. Are you having difficulty in obtaining foreign currency?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir; once the Bureau of the Budget announces that there are excess foreign currencies available in a country, then there has been no problem in obtaining use of the foreign currencies through the Treasury Department. Congress, of course, has to provide appropriations to the Library for these programs.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I do have a question or two, Senator.

MICRO-IMAGE PRINTING REDUCTION PROCESS

Dr. Mumford, a few weeks ago the president of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" gave me a copy of the Holy Bible, some 1,400 pages, King James version, Old and New Testaments, with the title page, reproduced on a small square of film.

I put it under a high school microscope and I could read a page at a time under that. There is a dot for each page. At the time he gave it to me, he said he just had it 2 weeks before that, and it is one of the first copies.

He said you could carry off the Library of Congress in a few suitcases reduced like this. There is a machine which costs less than \$500, and you punch a dot on each side to get a page and throw it on the screen and take a photostat of it.

How long in the future do you think it would be before we have this type of reduction of this instrument? This is one thin sheet of what looks like plastic, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It is one thin square here that is transparent.

MASTER COPY COST

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir, we have seen that microimage. We have been told that it costs \$250 to make the master for that, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Just to make the master copy, and then they can run them over?

Mrs. HAMER. You then can run off copies at a cheaper cost; I believe a copy is expected to sell for about \$15.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I was thinking it was a few cents a copy.

Mr. MUMFORD. We have been watching very closely, Senator. These and similar developments in microphotography hold out hope that in the future libraries will be able to conserve some space by using these techniques.

UNECONOMICAL AND IMPRACTICAL ASPECTS

But for the time being, as Mrs. Hamer suggests, I don't think it is economically sound to start reducing the material we have to this form. You then have the problem of bringing it back, either through a reading machine, or some other device. Also, a person may want a hard copy of the item. These are the practical aspects at the present time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It seems to me its main use would be in schools.

Mr. MUMFORD. This might be.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Maybe with a circulating library of schools with machines. They call them microimages.

Mr. MUMFORD. It is a very interesting development.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator YARBOROUGH. I just happened to have that in my pocket not anticipating this hearing.

I have no further questions except I am very much interested in this item of Legislative Reference Service. I remember last year the appeal

you made, and the tremendous growth in that demand on the Library of Congress, and I am hopeful that won't be reduced.

Mr. MUMFORD. Shall we proceed to discuss that, Mr. Chairman. Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Mr. MUMFORD. I referred to it in my preliminary statement but I would be very glad to have, with your permission, Mr. Jayson, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, elaborate upon the situation.

TWO-YEAR STAFFING PROGRAM

Mr. JAYSON. The Legislative Reference Service has requested 46 new positions. This is based on a 2-year program that we outlined to the committee last year, which is designed to bring our staff up to the point where we could meet our current workload and at the same time improve quality and timeliness of responses.

I would like to tell you what the basis for the 2-year program was. The Service, as you know, was established as a permanent department within the Library of Congress under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Since that time, there has been a continuous and steady rise in our workload.

ANNUAL RESEARCH INQUIRIES INCREASES

In fact, in 18 of the 20 years that followed our being established, the number of research inquiries exceeded that of the prior year.

Then during calendar 1965, there was an extraordinarily sharp increase. The figures jumped from something like 93,000 inquiries that we had in 1964, to 113,000 inquiries handled in calendar 1965, which was an increase of 22 percent in 1 year.

This coming on top of the steady increase that we had over the years just about overwhelmed us, and the impact on our service to the Congress was very serious.

NEED TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF RESEARCH

I think the Librarian has already mentioned some of the adverse effects in his opening statements. He talked about the decline in the quality of some of our research reports. He mentioned the fact that when reports in depth were requested by a member, we often had to substitute raw materials, or books with markers in them, or copies of articles. Backlogs developed in every division and with all researchers.

INTENSIVE SELF-APPRAISAL

The day-to-day operations were, and still are, very frantic and very hectic. At the same time—I am talking about 1965—we were undertaking an intensive self-appraisal brought on by the examination of our organization by the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress of which Senator Monroney was cochairman.

We reported to the joint committee that we were in a critical situation. We pointed out that throughout the 20 years of our existence, the gap between the increased workload and the increased staff was becoming wider and wider.

I think this is indicated on table 4 which appears at page 150 of our justification book, which shows the percentage increase in the workload compared to the percentage increase in our staff over the years.

BROADER SPECIALIZATION STAFFING AND PERSONNEL INCREASE REQUISITES

We noted, as the Librarian mentioned in his statement to you, that our problems are compounded by the ever widening and more complex range of subject matter that the Congress is becoming interested in, requiring us to staff on a broader specialization basis; by the changes in the nature of the service demanded from us, inquiries requiring more personalized types of responses, inquiries requiring rush and tight deadline work, and inquiries requiring assistance in connection with Member's work on behalf of their constituents. In response to questions put by the joint committee, we indicated that if we were going to continue to provide as broad a service as we are now providing, and if we were going to do it with some degree of decent quality, we would need a staff of at least 300 budgeted positions.

WORKLOAD INCREASES

This figure was based on the 1965 workload. Last year, I am talking about the calendar year, the workload did not decrease, in fact it went up a little bit over 1965.

1967 INCREMENT

All present evidence suggests that 1967 is going to be even worse than 1966 in terms of workload, as I will show on this chart that I brought with me. Last year we came to you and explained our situation and asked your approval to undertake a 2-year program to bring our staff up from the then 223 budgeted positions to at least 300 budgeted positions, which we thought was the figure that would let us do an adequate job based upon the 1965 workload.

The appropriations committees gave us 35 people as the first part of the program and this has helped a good deal. With these new employees we have turned back the decline of quality, I think, and we have set up a new division which is going to concentrate primarily on constituent inquiries so these won't bog down the researchers handling legislative requests.

ANTICIPATED RESPONSIBILITIES PURSUANT TO PENDING REORGANIZATION LEGISLATION

Under the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act, which the Senate passed a few weeks ago and which is now pending in the House, the Legislative Reference Services will be required to undertake a whole variety of new responsibilities.

This budget request we are making today does not touch on, does not contemplate funds for any expanded services that we will have to provide under the new act. All that we are asking for today, and what we are hoping for, is that we will have sufficient resources on hand to meet the current workload before these new responsibilities come into existence.

7-YEAR WORKLOAD CHART

Now if I may, I would like to spend 2 or 3 minutes on this chart that I brought. This is not an entirely accurate chart of our workload as it does not include all of the inquiries we receive. It is a working tool which we use, to show the inquiries which have been received and recorded each week in our front office. We have been keeping this record for the last 7 years.

It makes three points clearly. The first is that there is an almost identical pattern of volume of intake of inquiries that occurs year after year, month by month. You can see that the highest volume, the peak workload, occurs during February, March, and April, of each year and then it comes down.

You will notice that there is an exact pattern of peaks and valleys ranging over the 7-year period.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any explanation for that at all?

Mr. JAYSON. It would be a guess, but at the beginning of the session everybody is concerned about new bills, the impact of new or proposed programs, their initial analysis and the like. Additionally, the constituent inquiries get pretty heavy at this time. Then as the season proceeds, the peaks decline and the workload levels off in the summer. It picks up again very sharply in the fall.

That is when schools are reopening and this suggests that constituent inquiries are rising again. We find that there is a pretty level volume throughout the year for member inquiries. The first point I wanted to make is the identical pattern of workload during the last seven years which is the period that we have been keeping this chart.

The second point is that the peak gets higher and higher each year. Here it is in 1960, and higher in 1961, and higher in 1962, and 1963, and 1964, and 1965, and here we are almost off the top of the chart in 1967.

The last point I want to make is that the peak periods stay up longer each year. In 1961 the peak period spreads over a short duration, but by 1967 the peak stays up for a very much longer period, which indicates the constant hectic activity that faces us today.

Senator HAYDEN. These inquiries are from Members of Congress?

MEMBER AND CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES

Mr. JAYSON. These are from Members and constituents, Members of the House and the Senate and their committees. This is substantially our total intake. The total has been running roughly 52 or 53 percent constituent inquiries as compared to those from Members and committees.

Senator BARTLETT. Would you say that again, please?

Mr. JAYSON. It has been running about 52 percent constituent inquiries, as against 48 percent Member and committee inquiries.

Mr. MUMFORD. It should be understood that the constituent inquiries all come from Members of the Congress.

Mr. JAYSON. We only serve Members. When a constituent writes to a Member seeking certain information about medicare or some new bill, the Member can turn it over to us, and we will respond for him.

Senator BARTLETT. Is this in the original service as it was established?

Mr. JAYSON. Over the years that the LRS has been in existence, these services have grown. The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress went into this matter, and talked to us about our getting rid of constituent inquiries, but if we no longer handle them, where are they to be sent?

Actually, we only get a small part of them, because most of them, of course, go to the executive agencies. Eventually a lot of them would come back to the Library of Congress because this is the only place that can handle certain of these constituent inquiries.

Mr. MUMFORD. May I say that this question of serving these constituent inquiries has been brought to the attention of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, and the Committee on House Administration more than once. Each time the committees have told us to go ahead and continue to do it, that it was a great service to the members.

TIME PRORATION

Mrs. HAMER. We should emphasize that they take very little time compared to the time spent on Member and committee inquiries.

Mr. JAYSON. They represent, according to our latest figures, under 17 percent of our total research time. I think it is 16 and a fraction percent of our total research time. We do not do extensive research for constituents. We handle them on a mass basis, by giving constituents expendable material, pamphlets, reprints of articles, citations, and the like.

Senator BARTLETT. For example, if you had an inquiry from a Congressman, received originally from his constituent asking what we should do in Vietnam, that percentage would go up from 17 abruptly.

Mr. JAYSON. We wouldn't undertake to answer it for a constituent. We might tell him what the President has suggested, or Senator Fulbright has suggested, in other words give him a balanced sampling of articles that we could Xerox from a newspaper or magazine. It would be something that we could get together in half an hour. On the other hand if a member asked us that particular question while I don't think any of us would know the answer, we would undertake considerable research.

COMMITTEE STUDY SAMPLES

I want to point out that the really substantial work that we do is in response to the Member and committee inquiries, of course. For example, we get into some very broad studies, and I brought along a few of these, just to show you. This is where most of the work goes.

These are studies that we have prepared for various of the committees and which, of course, take months and months of work. I could read some of the titles which will give you an indication of the scope if you wish, Mr. Chairman.

SOVIET SPACE PROGRAMS

This is a study entitled "Soviet Space Programs, 1962 to 1965, Goals and Purposes, Achievements, Plans, and Implications."

It is a rather unique document; I don't know of any private organization that has made such an extensive study of Soviet space plans.

Senator BARTLETT. It was prepared entirely within the Legislative Reference Service?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, but we had some help from other departments of the Library itself.

Senator BARTLETT. Was it written by one person or many?

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Mr. JAYSON. Several, there were four or five people. This second publication is a compilation and summary of enactments of the 89th Congress concerning education and training. There is one volume for each of the two sessions, explaining what those enactments were.

CONGRESSIONAL MONOPOLY PROGRAM

This is a study prepared by our law division, entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Program, History of Congressional Action in the Anti-Trust Field for the Past 65 Years."

It was prepared by two or three of our people.

FEDERAL AIDS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

This is one of three volumes entitled "Catalog of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments."

As you know, there are a great variety of Federal aids to State and local governments, and members are constantly asking for a complete setup.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How many copies have you printed of that to date?

Mr. JAYSON. This was printed by the GPO for the Committee on Government Operations, and they distribute it.

Senator YARBOROUGH. There is a constant demand for reprints of that, aren't there?

Mr. JAYSON. I believe so, we have no control over the distribution.

AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our science policy research division recently completed a report entitled "Policy, Planning for Aeronautical Research and Development."

The thesis of that was that with all of the billions of dollars we are spending, are we ignoring aviation?

WEATHER MODIFICATION AND CONTROL

"Weather Modification and Control" is another report prepared for the Senate Committee on Commerce.

This other document I have here is typical of the debate materials that we have prepared in response to a congressional resolution. There is a separate volume and subject for college and for high school debaters.

PROFILE OF YOUTH

Here is a report entitled "Profile of Youth," a report on youth based on surveys that went out to various State and local agencies across the country. There are two volumes.

Here is a report on the newsman's privilege, which is an issue that has created quite a bit of interest. And here is a study on the Office of Science and Technology, prepared by our science policy research division.

ELECTION LAW GUIDEBOOK

Here is one entitled "Election Law Guidebook." Before each of the major elections, we bring this report up to date. It includes the various statutes which affect Federal elections.

"Participation of Federal Agencies in International Scientific Programs" is another of our reports.

MULTILITHED REPORTS

These are just samples of various reports prepared during the past year on behalf of committees. In addition to these reports which are published by the committees, you may be aware that we do a great deal of less formal types of reports, which are multilithed regularly, and each month we distribute to the Members' offices our so-called Green Sheet which lists the reports that we multilithed during the past month.

If a member sees a report that he may be interested in, his office merely calls us up, gives us the report number, and we send a copy of that report.

This other document is a consolidated index of the multilithed reports that we prepared during the past 18 months.

Again, let me read the titles of some of these multilithed reports just to give you an idea of the cross section of subjects that these reports cover. This one is "Federal Tax Sharing, Historical Development, and Arguments For and Against Recent Proposals."

Senator YARBOROUGH. Are these kept in print when they are available?

Mr. JAYSON. Anything that is in that listing, we still have copies of.

"Wiretapping and Eavesdropping," which is a compilation of Federal and State references and annotations, and an appraisal of the legal issues arising from their use.

This one is called the "Deployment of Anti-Ballistic Missiles, the Pros and Cons," which is an issue on which there has been a lot of interest.

"Precedents of the House of Representatives in Respect to Procedure for Censure or Expulsion," which is again an issue of considerable interest at this time.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Have you prepared such a document for the Senate?

Mr. JAYSON. Not that I know of.

This one is "Business Recessions, Causes, and Remedies."

This is "Tax Credit and Deductions Allowed Under the Federal Income Tax."

This is "The Soviet Union and Vietnam," a survey and analysis.

This is "Fifty Years of Foreign Loans and Foreign Aid by the United States, 1917-1967."

This is "Working Tools for Congressional Offices," an annotated selection of publications and services useful to the Members and their committees in operating their offices.

This is "Automatic Data Processing in American Political Campaign."

These are samples of the types of reports that are multilithed from time to time and that are available to your offices.

Again, this only represents a small fraction of the amount of work that is done in LRS during the year. Of course, this multilithing of reports is a laborsaving device. We use it because of our tremendous workload, and because of recurring interest and repeated questions on the same subject, so that when we have a recurring question we don't have to do the research all over again; we just reach to the shelf and pull down one of these reports and send it to the office.

DIGEST OF GENERAL PUBLIC BILLS

I might also mention that the Bill Digest this year has been revised and expanded and given a somewhat different format. We have expanded its content, we have added a bleed-index to it, and we have added a considerable amount to the index itself, so that it is more useful to the Members.

We have added a skeleton legislative history to each of the various bills. This expansion of the Bill Digest is going to take a continued effort on behalf of our people, in terms of manpower and time.

AMERICAN LAW DIVISION STAFF

Senator YARBOROUGH. How large a staff does it take to keep that up to date?

Mr. JAYSON. This is done in our American Law Division, where we have some five or six digesters, plus an editor, plus several clerical assistants. It is one of the areas that we think is a good subject for automation.

Senator BARTLETT. Are there any further questions?

SENATE AND HOUSE USE OF LRS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have checked this, and I think you said 117,000. I misunderstood you, and I thought you said 113,000. I divided by 535 Members of Congress and that would be an average of 211 inquiries for each Member.

Mr. JAYSON. We have a chart showing the average number of inquiries. It is on page 148 of the justification book, Senator. The average number of inquiries per Senator in fiscal 1966 was 396 inquiries. Some Members use us largely for constituent inquiries, and others use us only for legislative type of inquiries, and many use us for both.

But at the end of the year, we find that every office in both the House and the Senate, and every committee, turns to us at one time or another. I can't overemphasize the frantic conditions that we

work under, particularly during the peak periods, and the need for additional staff to bring us out of this critical situation.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What is the difference between the average number per Senator, and the median number?

Mr. JAYSON. You find the median number by listing all of the numbers; one Member may use LRS 500 times during the year and another may use it 400 times, and then there may be 20 who use us 97 times or less.

The median is arrived at by listing all 100 Members in the order of their frequency of use of LRS, then counting up to the 50th man, the one right in the middle. The median number was 268, and that means there are 49 above 268, or 49 below 268.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I see that you have some where you are reaching a level here, this illustrates how much more some use the service than others by comparing the average and the median.

Mr. JAYSON. That is right, Senator.

PROGRAM EFFICACY

Senator YARBOROUGH. There are a number of very strong showings on this last year, Senator, and it seemed to me that it was a 2-year plan, and that is the reason that I raised this question.

I remembered it was a 2-year plan, and I thought then that it was reasonable, and I think that we all have daily experience practically with that service. As you pointed out, many of these are committee studies.

Mr. JAYSON. The roughest work in the sense of taking the most effort on behalf of the staff, timewise, is the work of the committees.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think a good showing has been made, Mr. Chairman, for that, and I recommend that that be approved. That is, the number of positions.

Senator BARTLETT. You have done a good selling job, I think, Mr. Jayson, as far as Senator Yarborough is concerned.

Mr. JAYSON. I appreciate his comment very much.

Senator BARTLETT. It has come to me that perhaps one office hasn't utilized the services of the Legislative Reference Service sufficiently, and one office is likely to increase its request notably immediately.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I want to assure the chairman with 10.5 million constituents, I don't want them to look my number up in here, and I might be above the median line.

Mr. JAYSON. Actually, the 2-year program that we talked about was based upon the 1965 workload which has since gone up, and as this chart shows, 1967 is going to be well up over 1966 by the time all of the count is in.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any more questions?

SUMMER WORKLOAD DECLINE

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am very much astonished at that decline in the summer, because in our work here the pace becomes more frantic in the summer months.

Mr. JAYSON. It is usually the hard-core Member inquiries that stays fairly level in there.

Senator YARBOROUGH. It is the constituent inquiries.

Mr. JAYSON. The constituent inquiries fall to a relatively less significant figure during the summer. During the summer we are faced with vacations and the staff gets a lot thinner at that time.

SPEECH-WRITING REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. It is a well-known fact and acknowledged universally, I guess, that every Member of the Congress, whether the House or Senate, writes his own speeches. Do you have many inquiries from Members for speeches to be written by other than Members?

Mr. JAYSON. If we had any requests for speeches for other than Members, we would decline.

Senator BARTLETT. I mean where the Member makes the requests.

Mr. JAYSON. If I were told by someone on a Member's staff that this is for a friend of mine, and not for the Member himself, we would decline to accept the request, because we are here only to work for the Member.

Senator BARTLETT. If the request comes from a Member, without any qualifications, is the speech written?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes. One of the services we provide is the preparation of certain types of speech drafts. But we do not do this for anyone other than a Member. If a Member requests a draft of a statement we would take care of it. We would not know if it were really for someone other than the Member.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you do this occasionally?

ILLEGITIMATE REQUESTS

Mr. JAYSON. When you are dealing with figures of over 100,000 requests a year, we assume that there is some small percentage of times where someone on a Member's staff uses us for personal use, but numberwise, it must be very small.

Occasionally, we do find by making inquiry, that the request is not legitimate in that sense, and we decline to accept it.

Senator BARTLETT. I have been illegitimate then.

Years and years ago, I requested the Legislative Reference Service to write me a speech when I was delegate in the Congress from Alaska on Seward Bay.

Of course, I was a mere delegate so it was all right for me to make a speech and it was written by the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. JAYSON. It is entirely appropriate for a delegate to use us.

Senator BARTLETT. I did.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is not quite in the category of a banker asking you to have a speech written for him.

Senator BARTLETT. I make this speech every few years. I made it the other day again.

JUSTIFICATIONS

If there is no objection, we will place in the record at this point the justifications relating to the Legislative Reference Service.

(The justifications follows:)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

1967 regular bill-----	\$2,938,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase-----	80,200
1967 adjusted-----	3,018,200
1968 estimate-----	3,428,000
Net increase-----	409,800

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASE

1. Pay above stated annual rate-----	\$10,726
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Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for one day in excess of the stated annual rates or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 will have only 260 days.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs----	\$42,481
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases as follows:	

Salaries-----	\$39,743
Personnel benefits-----	2,738
Total-----	42,481

3. New positions (46)-----	\$378,045
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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-17; 1 GS-15; 3 GS-13; 2 GS-12; 7 GS-11; 7 GS-9; 1 GS-8; 7 GS-7; 6 GS-5; 4 GS-4; 5 GS-3; 2 GS-2-----	\$351,712
Contribution to retirement-----	22,861
Contribution to health insurance-----	2,300
Group life insurance-----	1,172

Total-----	378,045
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Total increases-----	+420,526
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Net increases-----	+409,800
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FUNCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

The Legislative Reference Service is the department of the Library devoted exclusively to providing information, research, and reference materials to Members and Committees of Congress, and their staffs, to assist them in their legislative responsibilities. Because it is a research arm of the Congress, the work product takes many forms. Members can turn to LRS for preparation of background reports on legislative problems; for analytical studies of public issues; for legal opinions; for pro and con arguments; for comparisons of bills; for legislative histories; for surveys of court decisions; for tabulations of statistics; for aid in speech drafts; for newspaper searches; for spot factual information; for translations; for the preparation of charts, graphs and maps; for historical data; for personal consultations with subject specialists; for assistance with committee hearings and committee work; for assistance in answering constituent inquiries; and for other kinds of services.

The bulk of these services are furnished through seven subject-matter divisions: American Law, Economics, Education and Public Welfare, Foreign Affairs, Government and General Research, Natural Resources, and Science Policy Re-

search. Under specific authorization of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, senior specialists are also available for high-level research and consultative services in the following fields: international economics, international relations, American government and public administration, conservation, American public law, labor, engineering and public works, agriculture, price economics, national defense, social welfare, and science and technology.

During fiscal 1966, LRS answered 117,062 Congressional inquiries, an all-time high. The number of inquiries in fiscal 1967 is estimated at 125,000, and in 1968, 130,000.

In addition to providing research and analysis, LRS prepares the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*. Published biweekly, the Digest provides a brief summary of the essential features of public bills and resolutions and changes made therein during the legislative process, and other related information. It is expected that the number of bills to be digested during the first session of the 90th Congress will be somewhat higher than the number digested for the first session of the 89th Congress.

The LRS also maintains unique reference files containing clippings, pamphlets and published documents, as the basis for reply to a high percentage of inquiries; researchers are supplied with bibliographic and reference tools; selective and comprehensive bibliographies are prepared for Members and Committees of Congress; and reader services are provided by the Congressional Reading Room. During 1966, 116,813 reference file items were selected, processed, and added to the collection, 32,161 bibliographic citations prepared, 150,768 published items acquired and processed, and 6,272 readers served.

BACKGROUND: THE TWO YEAR PROGRAM

At the last year's budget presentation the Service reported that demands upon its staff from Congressional offices for research assistance had reached extraordinary and unprecedented levels during the preceding calendar year: that during calendar 1965, a total of 113,628 inquiries were answered, representing an increase of 20,691 or 22 percent over calendar 1964; that Member inquiries had risen 34 percent over the previous calendar year, and that constituent inquiries had gone up 13 percent. During the past calendar year, 1966, the percentage rate of increase tapered off, but the total volume of inquiries handled was even larger than 1965: a total of 114,037 inquiries were answered in the period January through December 1966.

The reason that reference is made to calendar year totals is that the workload of the Legislative Reference Service is largely a reflection of the workload of Congress itself, and Congressional workload is more readily understood in terms of its sessions which open at the beginning of the calendar year. But the increase in LRS workload is also unprecedented when viewed in terms of fiscal year volume: during fiscal 1966, the Service answered 117,062 inquiries, an increase of 17,230 or 17 percent above fiscal 1965 (when 99,832 inquiries were answered). The 1966 total was 20 percent above fiscal 1964 (when 97,444 inquiries were answered).

The sharp rise of the past two years over 1964 came on top of a steady growth in volume and workload during the preceding 15 years. Throughout that period, the growth in volume of inquiries far outpaced the growth in staff. The impact on the Service has been overwhelming. Heavy arrearages throughout the year in all of the divisions, backlogs in individual researcher's assignments throughout the Service, the necessity, too often, of preparing superficial reports instead of performing research in depth because of lack of time and manpower, frequently having to send books and materials when research reports were needed by Congressional offices, the dilution of senior research time by an overflow of constituent inquiries, complaints about decline in quality of response to inquiries brought on by the demands of quantity—these were some of the unfortunate results. The Service's problems and workload were the subject of a broad and intensive examination in connection with hearings before the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. They were also discussed before the Appropriations Committees during the last budget presentation.

At that time, the Service reported that it needed a minimum of 300 budgeted positions to meet a workload equivalent to that which existed during fiscal 1965, and it sought the Appropriation Committees' approval to undertake a two-year program, beginning in fiscal 1967, to bring the staff up to this strength. The Committees authorized an increase of 35 positions, from 223 to 258 budgeted

positions for the first year. The Service is now requesting 46 additional positions, so that upon completion of the two-year program the total staff would number 304 budgeted positions.

In explaining the need for the two-year program the Service discussed the dimensions of its current workload and the consequent problems mentioned above, and also noted that the subject range of legislative issues on which the Service must provide research and assistance has become broader and more complex requiring new and different types of staff specialization; that the difficulties in providing meaningful assistance to Congressional offices have become intensified by a greatly increased insistence upon rush and short-deadline work, draft statements, personalized and tailor-made reports, and assistance with constituent inquiries; that in previous years it had absorbed heavier workloads by devising new techniques and procedures for more effective handling of inquiries; but that, if the Service is to continue to provide the different types of assistance it now offers to Members and Committees of Congress and still achieve the high level of quality and timely performance that Congress requires, based on the then current workload it would need a staff of at least 300 budgeted positions. A two-year program was suggested so as to allow sufficient time for recruitment and training of qualified professional and clerical personnel.

Since last year the demands of the Congress upon the Service for research and informational assistance have not lessened, the workload has continued at a record-level, and the problems previously described still prevail. In fact, the volume of inquiries received during the first 2½ months of the First Session of the 90th Congress forecasts an even higher total for the current year. By mid-March 1967 there were several occasions on which the Service received more than 800 inquiries in a single day and more than 3,000 inquiries during a single week. Never in the history of the Service have the inquiries accumulated at such a rate.

INCREASED WORKLOAD

The sharp increase in workload since 1964 is indicated in Table I. This shows a month-by-month comparison of total inquiries cleared by the Service during calendar years 1964, 1965 and 1966. Eleven of the 12 months of 1965 showed an exceptional increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. This increase continued into 1966. It is significant from the point of view of overall increase in workload that a comparison of the 1966 monthly totals with 1964 shows that there was a very substantial increase in every month of the year; during 9 of those 12 months the increase ranged from 19 to 45 percent greater than the prior corresponding month. It is the increase over the 1964 workload that provides one of the bases for the two-year program to strengthen staff.

TABLE I.—*Inquiries cleared, calendar years 1964, 1965, and 1966*

Month	Calendar 1964	Calendar 1965	Calendar 1966	Percentage of increase or decrease		
				1965 over 1964	1966 over 1965	1966 over 1964
January	8,930	8,051	9,318	-10	+16	+4
February	10,014	11,233	12,392	+12	+10	+24
March	12,298	14,787	14,631	+20	-1	+19
April	11,142	12,172	11,534	+9	-5	+4
May	7,274	8,575	9,924	+18	+16	+36
June	5,715	7,450	7,903	+30	+6	+38
July	4,886	7,175	6,688	+47	-7	+37
August	5,206	7,665	7,525	+47	-2	+45
September	6,219	8,542	7,611	+37	-11	+22
October	8,032	9,884	10,294	+23	+4	+28
November	6,447	9,854	8,971	+53	-9	+39
December	6,774	8,240	7,246	+22	-12	+7
Total	92,937	113,628	114,037	+22	+1	+23

The authorization for additional staff for the current year came relatively late. Most of the newly authorized personnel was not on hand during the summer and fall months of the past year (where declines in clearances are reflected in Table I) by which time the Service had to negotiate downward the intake and scope of inquiries because of its inability to handle them adequately. When

new staff members were added, the Service utilized their resources to meet Congressional concern for better quality and more depth in research and for quicker response. These are factors which are not covered by the statistics.

Member inquiries and inquiries requiring written responses are reliable guides to substantive workload. Table II provides a breakdown of the types of responses employed by the Service in answering inquiries during calendar 1964, 1965 and 1966. In 1965, Member inquiries were up 34 percent over 1964; in 1966 they were up 5 percent over 1965; the 1966 total was 41 percent greater than 1964. In 1965, total written responses were up 32 percent over 1964; in 1966 they fell 4 percent below 1965, but the 1966 total was 27 percent greater than 1964.

TABLE II.—*Types of responses, calendar years 1964, 1965, and 1966*

	Calendar 1964	Calendar 1965	Calendar 1966	Percentage of increase or decrease		
				1965 over 1964	1966 over 1965	1966 over 1964
Source of inquiries:						
Member and committee.....	39,847	53,402	56,108	+34	+5.0	+41
Constituent.....	53,090	60,226	57,929	+13	-4.0	+9
Total inquiries.....	92,937	113,628	114,037	+22	+1.0	+23
Types of responses:						
Reports and memorandums.....	6,274	8,265	7,270	+32	-12.0	+16
Draft statements.....	1,890	2,620	2,557	+39	-2.0	+35
Letters.....	1,248	1,373	1,333	+10	-3.0	+7
Translations.....	2,258	3,175	3,665	+41	+15.0	+62
Maps, charts, and graphs.....	54	43	45	-20	+5.0	-17
Total written.....	11,724	15,476	14,870	+32	-4.0	+27
Materials (previously prepared LRS reports, Xerox, and photocopies, and other selected loan and expendable materials).....	64,286	77,058	78,945	+20	+2.0	+23
Telephone and in person.....	16,927	21,094	20,222	+25	-4.0	+19
Total types of responses.....	92,937	113,628	114,037	+22	+1.0	+23

During fiscal 1966, every Member of the House, every Member of the Senate, and every Standing Committee used the Service. They received answers to 117,062 inquiries, an all-time high. Of these, 55,979 (48 percent of the total) were for direct use by Members and Committees; some 83.1 percent of the Service's total research and reference time was employed in responding to them. Constituent inquiries numbered 61,083 (52 percent of the total), but required only 16.9 percent of the total research time. The bulk of constituent inquiries are handled at the lowest grade levels of the Service's research staff. An analysis of the total inquiries, which were up 17 percent over the previous fiscal year, reveals that the rate of increase was greater for Members than for constituent inquiries: Member inquiries were up 26 percent over the previous year, constituent inquiries were up 10 percent.

Table III shows the frequency of use of the Service by Members, indicating the averages and medians for fiscal years 1964, 1965 and 1966, and reflecting a significant increase during the three year period.

TABLE III.—*Inquiries—Averages and medians*

[Member and constituent inquiries combined]

	Fiscal 1964 ¹	Fiscal 1965	Fiscal 1966
Average number per Member (House and Senate combined) ..	153	174	203
Median number per Member.....	109	124	144
Average number per Senator.....	313	343	396
Median number per Senator.....	229	275	268
Average number per Representative.....	118	136	158
Median number per Representative.....	93	111	132

¹ Figures for fiscal 1964 are not strictly comparable due to change in computing "spot inquiries" (telephone inquiries answered immediately).

INCREASED WORKLOAD COMPARED TO INCREASED STAFF

Fiscal 1967 marks the twentieth anniversary, in terms of fiscal years, since the Legislative Reference Service was established as a permanent department in the Library of Congress by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. During 18 of the 20 fiscal years since that enactment, the number of research and reference inquiries handled by the Service has exceeded that of each prior year. Throughout this period the percentage increase in workload has significantly exceeded the percentage increase in staff. The gap between the two percentages has greatly widened as is indicated in Tables IV and V. Table IV is a chart reflecting the growth in inquiries and in staff on a percentage basis beginning with fiscal 1947, as the base year, through fiscal 1967 (estimated). Table V shows the total number of Congressional inquiries cleared by the Service during fiscal years 1947 through 1967 (estimated), the number of budgeted positions in the Service in each of those years, and the percentage of increase in positions and in volume of inquiries over 1947. The figures show that while the staff has doubled during this 20 year period, the volume of inquiries has increased more than fivefold.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE (Continued)

TABLE IV
GROWTH IN INQUIRIES AND STAFF
FISCAL YEARS 1947-1967
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM BASE YEAR 1947

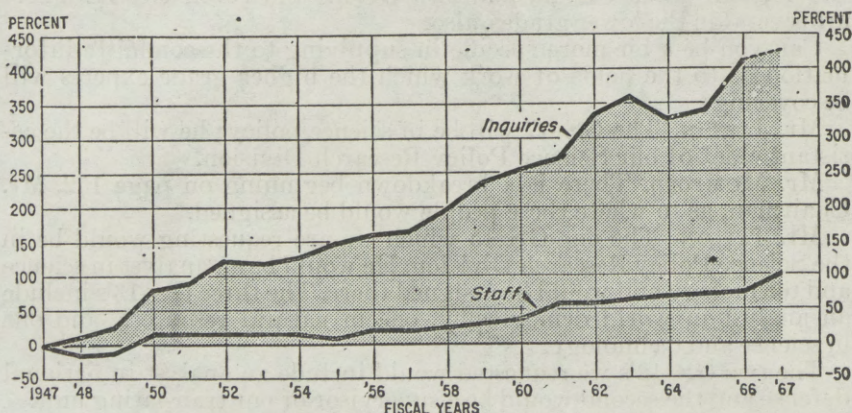


TABLE V.—Increased workload compared to increased staff, 1947-67

Fiscal year	Inquiries	Positions	Percentage increase over 1947 base figure		Inquiries per positions
			Inquiries	Positions	
1947	22,841	131			174
1948	25,704	113	+13	-14	227
1949	29,124	117	+28	-11	249
1950	41,602	151	+82	+15	276
1951	43,549	151	+91	+15	288
1952	51,076	151	+124	+15	338
1953	49,463	151	+117	+15	328
1954	51,588	151	+126	+15	342
1955	56,666	144	+148	+10	394
1956	59,425	158	+160	+21	376
1957	60,443	158	+165	+21	383
1958	67,843	163	+197	+24	416
1959	76,857	171	+236	+31	449
1960	81,000	180	+255	+37	450
1961	84,195	208	+269	+59	405
1962	99,430	208	+335	+59	478
1963	105,152	215	+360	+64	489
1964	97,444	220	+327	+68	443
1965	99,832	224	+337	+71	446
1966	117,062	228	+413	+74	513
1967 estimated	125,000	263	+447	+101	475

¹ Includes 5 positions representing the full-time equivalent of temporary positions.

ANNUAL REPORT DISTRIBUTION

Senator HAYDEN. How wide is the distribution of your annual report?

Mrs. HAMER. The annual report of the Library of Congress goes to Members of Congress who are members of this committee, to the joint committee on the Library, to university and other libraries, library schools, and to users of that kind, and it is also used in international exchange to a great extent.

Senator HAYDEN. All of the large universities get it.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. How many copies are made?

Mrs. HAMER. 5,000 are printed, Senator.

GRADE LEVELS OF LC STAFF

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting additional 46 positions for the Legislative Reference Service. These include one GS-17 and one GS-15, and three GS-13, and two GS-12 and seven GS-11. There are several in the lower grades, also.

Can you be a bit more specific in supplying to the committee information as to the fields of work which the higher grade experts will be covering?

Mr. JAYSON. The GS-17 will be in science policy; he will be the assistant chief of our Science Policy Research Division.

Mr. MUMFORD. There is a breakdown beginning on page 152, Mr. Chairman, as to where these people would be assigned.

Mr. JAYSON. The one GS-15 which we are requesting would be in the Science Policy Research Division. He would be an analyst in science and technology and would be assigned there. The three GS-13's include an analyst in world demography, one in natural resources, and one in science and technology.

The two GS-12's we requested would include an analyst in national defense and the second would be a supervisor of our translating unit.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you anticipate filling these positions mainly by promotion from within, or by recruitment from outside the service?

Mr. JAYSON. These would be filled mostly by recruitment. We have a good promotion program which is in operation, and I would hope that those who deserve promotion get the promotion routinely.

PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Senator BARTLETT. In reference to personnel problems of the Library generally, do you have figures on the rate of turnover, particularly among the high grade and very specialized?

Mr. ROSSITER. We have a turnover of 25 percent overall, Mr. Chairman, but it is principally in Grades 1 through 5, that is where our principal turnover is, and this percentage is about that of the rest of the Government. We don't have any real statistics on the higher grades.

Senator BARTLETT. It is much less?

Mr. ROSSITER. It is a good deal lower among the professional people.

Mrs. HAMER. That 25-percent turnover is for the entire library.

Senator BARTLETT. How many employees do you have in aggregate?
Mr. MUMFORD. Approximately 3,800.

Senator BARTLETT. Then, these 1 to 5 go on elsewhere to better positions, or I suppose many of them are girls who get married, and don't work any more.

Mr. ROSSITER. Some go to other Federal agencies, and to industry, and men go in the military service.

SALARY COMPARABILITY

Senator BARTLETT. How do you feel your salaries compare with the pay of the specialists, for example, the pay they would be getting in comparable positions elsewhere?

Mr. MUMFORD. You are referring to the specialists, for instance, in in the Legislative Reference Service?

Senator BARTLETT. No, I mean in general.

Mr. ROSSITER. In the Library itself, our average overall grade is 7.5. That varies from grade 7.2 in the major Library appropriation to 6.8 in the Copyright Office, and 9.7 in the Legislative Reference Service. In the card division there is a much lower average grade; in the blind division it is 6.5; and in the projects it is grade 9.4.

But the weighted overall average is 7.5, which is lower generally than comparable agencies.

Senator BARTLETT. Why should this be so? You don't have enough money, perhaps?

Mr. MUMFORD. Also the reason might be that there are more routine operations to be performed than in some of the other agencies.

Mrs. HAMER. Isn't the real question you are asking, Senator, whether we feel that Library of Congress salaries are high enough for our specialists?

Senator BARTLETT. That was the real question.

Mr. HAMER. That is what I thought, sir. The answer to that is quite different, I feel.

Mr. MUMFORD. That is quite true, but this overall figure does not reflect what the average salary for the specialists would be. But we live under the standards of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Chairman, and we have a continuing review periodically of positions in relation to those standards.

We try to keep them in line with those standards.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you achieve this in your operation.

Mr. MUMFORD. I think that we have done it.

TOP-LEVEL RECRUITING DISADVANTAGES

Mrs. HAMER. We have more and more difficulty in recruiting for these top-level positions, however. That is the point I wanted to make, Senator. We have to compete with colleges and universities, where the faculties are no longer the underprivileged so far as salaries are concerned. There has been a dramatic improvement in university salaries, and private industry is way ahead of Government. When you get into the field of science, for example, you are in a rough competitive area.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE TURNOVER

Senator BARTLETT. Let us turn specifically to the Legislative Reference Service. Is the turnover high there among your specialists?

Mr. JAYSON. We find the heaviest turnover among the researchers at the intermediate level. Someone might come to us at a grade 7 or 9 and in time we promote him up to 11 or 12, and then we find that he is lost to one of the executive agencies or to one of the universities, or occasionally to a Member's office.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT—EFFECT ON PRIORITY ASSIGNMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. As you know far better than I, the Legislative Reorganization Act has passed the Senate, and contained provisions designed to give the Director of the Legislative Reference Service authority to separate the handling of constituent requests, a subject we have gone into, from that of more substantial research projects.

And to assume a greater selectivity in assigning priorities—Does this impose significant problems insofar as you are concerned?

Mr. JAYSON. The problem is not so much one of priorities as it is of the time limits or the deadlines that are set by the Member, and very often this is something that is not within his control.

For example, if he gets word that his committee is going to hold a hearing on a bill within 4 or 5 days and he didn't anticipate it, he may have to turn to us for a very quick background report or an analysis of one bill as against another.

We have to work very quickly. Very often some of the requests that are put to us are much broader than the man putting the request understands. Very often the researcher runs into aspects of the request that neither he nor the Member could have anticipated and so we have to negotiate timewise and scopewise with the Member.

But I don't think that the new Legislative Reorganization Act, insofar as the act gives the Director powers to reorganize internally or administratively, is going to present any real problem as to the assigning of priorities. As you know, at the present time, we won't draw any distinction prioritywise between the majority and minority or between committee and Member work.

Some members of the Legislative Reorganization Committee did not think that there should be greater emphasis on the committee work. Did you want me to discuss data processing as part of this question?

Senator BARTLETT. No.

Mr. MUMFORD. I thought you included automation and data processing.

PRESENT PRIORITY SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. We will come to that a little bit later in a general way.

So you do have authority now, Mr. Jayson, to assign priorities to a request?

Mr. JAYSON. The committees which govern our policy have approved a very broad type of priority system that we use.

Broadly speaking, it is first in-first out, but if someone is engaged on a broad study or one which will take a considerable amount of time, he is supposed to drop that if he gets an inquiry that will take him an hour to do.

Then, of course, as actually happens, on top of that he may get a telephone call which requires a rush or immediate answer. Problems arise from the fact that you get a man started on a report that should take 2 or 3 weeks of work and study. Then he is called off it for something more urgent that will take a day, and then he is called off that one for something which will take an hour, and by the time the 2 or 3 weeks are over, he finds that most of his time has been eaten up.

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH DIVISION

Senator BARTLETT. Tell us something, if you will, about the comparatively new science policy division established in 1964. My imperfect knowledge is that the people there have turned out a high quality of research in depth, and have been able to avoid taking on a load of trivia that has burdened perhaps some of the other divisions.

Naturally, the science division has some advantages which would perhaps insure to their benefit in that respect. Can you tell us something about the present size and operation of this division?

PERSONNEL

Mr. JAYSON. At the present time, the Science Policy Research Division has 14 budgeted positions, but there have also been assigned to it five positions from the Science and Technology Division of the Reference Department of the Library, which had been set up to do congressional work. Additionally, two of our senior specialists who were in the science field have been administratively attached with the Science Policy Research Division.

WORKLOAD

In our justification book, we have indicated a little bit about the dimensions of the Division's work. We indicated there that during the past fiscal year, 1966, the Division handled about 1,200 science related inquiries received from 57 different Senators and 168 Members of the House.

They assisted 33 different committees and subcommittees of the two Houses, and, of course, undertook a number of broad studies like those we mentioned before, and some of which I brought with me.

INTAKE CONTROL

The Science Policy Research Division, as you know, was established in the middle of 1964 with Dr. Edward Wenk as its Chief. Dr. Wenk was convinced that the only way to do a quality job was to maintain a very tight control on the intake of inquiries, to the extent that he could. Dr. Wenk is now away on leave of absence. Dr. Charles Sheldon is now Acting Chief of the Division.

This division has tried very hard to concern itself primarily with inquiries which were of the most pressing kind, and which have the broadest implications in terms of legislative significance as determined through the Division's consultation with Members and through discussions with staffs of committees.

A great deal of their research work has been done with and for the various science committees of the Congress.

PERSONNEL INCREASE

As you know, included in the increase we are seeking this year will be seven new positions for the Science Policy Research Division. The demand for research work in science and its legislative aspects has far exceeded anything that we anticipated.

Virtually all of the Division's reports have been well received. They have frequently been commented upon in editorials and articles in science literature, and periodicals, and commented upon very favorably. We believe that the Division is contributing greatly to the needs in that field.

EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. I think that I will address this final question relating to the Legislative Reference Service to Dr. Mumford. We all understand, and this committee certainly does, why the Service was established and what its chief purpose has been and is.

Let us assume that there were no requirements upon the Library of Congress to make the Legislative Reference Service an agency chiefly dedicated to serve the Members of Congress in the manner that you described here.

I wonder if there has ever been any discussions within the Library officialdom as to what direction the work of this service would take if the requirements now imposed were all removed?

Would the work take a different course? Would it be dedicated to other ends, and would it be as constructive?

Mr. MUMFORD. I think the Library would respond to the same degree of conscientiousness and dedication, Mr. Chairman, but it would be dispersed throughout the organization. It was founded before the Reorganization Act of 1946; actually the Legislative Reference Service was administratively in existence as far back as 1914, when it was found advantageous to channel these inquiries requiring special legislative research into a specialized unit, and this led to the development of the Legislative Reference Service.

I would like to add that, of course, the Legislative Reference Service depends upon the whole Library, upon its collections, and its acquisitions and cataloging. Also, many questions that come from the Congress are answered in parts of the Library other than the Legislative Reference Service, those which do not require very extensive research and some which do.

It would mean that we would have to assemble specialists in other places in the Library if we did not have a specialized department for

this service, one which is devoted exclusively to service for the Congress.

Senator BARTLETT. Not for a moment did I intend to imply that this service ought to be discontinued.

TRIVIAL REQUESTS

On the contrary, I am in thorough agreement with Senator Yarborough that it needs strengthening. My question was meant to relate more to this, I suppose, is the Legislative Reference Service required to spend time and its money responding to too many trivial requests?

TYPES OF REQUESTS

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, that is a question which only the Members of the Congress can answer. There are some requests that might be called trivial that come to the Service through a Member, and if the Member requests the Service to handle them, the Service has not felt that it could decline.

As I indicated earlier, this question has been debated by some of the committees, including the Appropriations Committees as well as the Senate Rules Committee and the House Committee on Administration.

CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES

As Mr. Jayson indicated, I think only 17 percent of the time of the Legislative Reference Service goes into constituent inquiries, and most of them are handled by lower graded personnel, but that doesn't mean all of them are trivial. They may be important. The constituent may be a State legislator or a judge who needs some information and turns to his Congressman to get it.

Senator BARTLETT. That is true, and it might seem quite unimportant to the Member receiving the request who refers it to the Library of Congress, or to the person in the Library to whom the assignment is given, but it might be vital to the person who put the inquiry in.

Mr. MUMFORD. If I interpreted your question correctly, it was as to whether we could serve the Congress as well or better if we did not have a separate Legislative Reference Service.

Senator BARTLETT. That wasn't my question and I had no such thought in mind. You don't have to answer that.

It was entirely directed to the proposition of whether or not you were doing the kind of job which the Service is capable of, granted the fact that you do have to answer all of these inquiries of whatever nature.

QUICK REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. MUMFORD. As Mr. Jayson indicated, they have found administrative ways of expediting these questions that require very little time, by providing give-away materials or materials that have already been prepared.

There is one new division that is devoted to this quick reference service, so that the subject specialists in the other divisions, won't get burdened and held up by these trivial questions of constituents.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator BARTLETT. For the main library appropriation, salaries and expenses, you are requesting \$16,583,000, a net increase of \$2,235,700 over 1967 appropriation. Pages 4 through 17 of the justifications will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1967 regular bill.....	\$13,753,300
Comparative transfers from:	
Books for the general collections.....	210,000
Preservation of motion pictures.....	50,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	334,000
1967 adjusted	14,347,300
1968 estimate	16,583,000
Net increase	+2,235,700

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASES

1. Pay above the stated annual rate.....	-\$41,051
Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for one day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 will have only 260 days.	
2. Accident compensation—Reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation	-3,735
The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal year 1966 are less than that required for 1965.	
Total decreases	-44,786

INCREASES

3. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs	+196,164
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases, reallocations, and wage board increases as follows:	
Salaries	\$183,610
Personnel benefits	12,554
Total	196,164
To absorb this amount would mean that the equivalent of approximately 23 positions could not be filled.	
4. Sunday premium and nightwork differential.....	+19,000
Public Law 39-504, the Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966 provides, in part, that employees required to work on Sunday as a regular tour of duty be given 25 percent of their basic compensation as a premium. It is estimated that \$19,000 is the annual cost for this purpose.	
5. Guard service at Navy Yard Annex-General Services Administration	+12,000
General Services Administration provides guard service at the Navy Yard Annex for which it is reimbursed by the Library. The cost in fiscal 1967 is estimated at \$66,000, \$12,000 more than is available for this service.	
6. Pay increase at the Government Printing Office.....	+6,300
Bookbinders (men) were granted 12-cents-an-hour pay increase in October 1966 and women bookbinders were granted a 7-cents-an-hour increase in May 1966. GPO estimates these raises will result in an increase of \$6,300 to the Library for binding costs.	

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

7. Local telephone service-----+ \$15,000
 Increasing employment, additional rental space, and the expense of moving telephones in order to accommodate more people in available space has caused increased costs in providing telephone service. \$15,000 is requested to provide sufficient funds to meet the estimated cost for fiscal year 1968 of \$120,000.
8. Federal telecommunications System (General Services Administration)-----+15,000
 The Library's use of FTS has been greater than was anticipated. The cost in fiscal year 1966 was \$16,668 whereas the billing for 1967 is \$34,800. While it is not measurable, the use of FTS has generally improved our reference service and at the same time has reduced the amount of written correspondence.
9. Rental of equipment (GSA Motor Pool)-----+2,500
 An additional motor pool vehicle will be needed to provide transportation between the rental facility on Taylor Street, NW., and the main Library buildings, and for other anticipated rental locations within the District of Columbia.
10. Office supplies and guard uniforms-----+9,000
 Increased staff and increased prices make it necessary to request \$4,000 for office and housekeeping supplies. The uniform allowance for employees was increased to \$125 per employee by the 1966 Pay Act (P.L. 89-504) or an increase of \$3,075. In addition, it is necessary to purchase and maintain stock of auxiliary items of equipment, such as side arms, ammunition, and special foul-weather gear, which are not considered as basic uniform issue. This cost is estimated at \$1,925, making a total request of \$5,000 for uniforms and uniform equipment.
11. Preservation of library materials-----+275,000
 Preservation of motion pictures----- \$50,000
 As of July 1, 1967, it is estimated that there will be approximately 18 million feet of cellulose nitrate film remaining to be converted to safety base. This remaining footage will be the most difficult and expensive to replace because most of it is in positive form necessitating reproduction of a negative before a safety base positive can be prepared. In addition, laboratory charges have increased up to 32 percent in the past year. With this increase in appropriation, it is estimated that 3,500,000 feet of film could be converted.
 Preservation of sound recordings----- \$50,000
 The Library's collection of sound recordings is in need of immediate attention. Approximately 35,000 of the 183,000 recordings in the regular collection are on acetate discs or early forms of magnetic tape in danger of physical deterioration. Copies must be made on a durable polyester-base tape soon or be lost altogether. In addition to the regular collection, there are in excess of 100,000 recordings in a special Office of War Information collection. These, along with the regular collection, are in urgent need of cleaning and repackaging. It is estimated that 4,000 recordings could be recorded and 35,000 cleaned and repackaged with the funds requested in fiscal 1968.
 Microfilming and other forms of reproduction----- \$50,000
 Request is made for an additional \$50,000 to expand the Library's program of microfilming deteriorating newspapers and periodicals in its collections and to microfilm books which are too brittle or mutilated to rebind.
 Binding, deacidification, and lamination of library materials----- \$125,000

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

11. Preservation of library materials—Continued

The protection of library materials in their original form continues to be the most important of the Library's preservation programs. An increase in funds for this purpose is necessary for several reasons: A. Increased cost of commercial binding from an average per volume of \$2.26 in fiscal year 1966 to an average of \$2.51 in fiscal year 1967. B. As the Library's collections grow, the need for binding and rebinding grows. C. A general review of the deacidification, laminating, and repair programs was conducted last year. It was determined that a definite expansion in these programs was necessary in order to cope with the backlog of books, manuscripts, maps, posters, prints, and other pictorial materials to be preserved. D. Preservation is a complex and many faceted subject. As new techniques and equipment are developed, they must be carefully tested. It is felt that the Library of Congress must assume a leading role in this area, thereby insuring benefits to the entire library and archival community through its publication program of the results of its studies.

12. Automation study-----+\$1, 100, 000

In order to keep the impetus of the Library's automation efforts at a pace commensurate with its goal, it will be necessary to provide increases in the following categories:

A. Central Bibliographic System.—An increase of \$305,000 is requested to provide funds for the fourth stage of a seven stage program—systems specifications. The central bibliographic system is the main emphasis of the automation program and the work involved in this area affects other areas of effort such as studies of the Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, and Card Division. It is necessary to proceed with each stage as it develops so as not to duplicate efforts in other areas. The systems specifications study will require greater contractual arrangements which will also require additional staff to monitor. These will be employed on a temporary basis.

B. Machine-readable catalog project.—An increase of \$365,000 will provide funds to begin the second stage of a three-stage program. This project is involved with converting information from books to a form that can be read by machine. The first stage involved books in English only. The second stage will include French and German and the number of participating libraries will be greatly increased. The first stage, from all reports, indicates that this project is successful. The libraries participating have found the information valuable and are enthusiastic about continuing the project.

C. Design of related systems.—An increase of \$280,000. The design of the central bibliographic system in general terms will be known by the beginning of fiscal year 1968. It is planned at that time to begin automation plans for other Library activities, such as Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, and Card Division. A major portion of the request for 1968 will be expended on a contractual effort for the Legislative Reference Service.

D. Acquisition of computer equipment.—An increase of \$150,000. The size and complexity of our various studies of automation of the Library make it necessary to obtain a computer system of greater capacity than the Library now has.

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

13. New positions required (98)----- +\$630,522
 Processing Department (45):

To update and maintain currency
 in the Serial Record Division
 (21):

6 GS-9, 3 GS-7, 2 GS-6, 8 GS-5, 2 GS-4-----	\$129,463	
Contribution to retirement--	8,415	
Group life insurance-----	432	
Contribution to health in- surance -----	1,050	
		\$139,360

To eliminate arrearages and main-
 tain currency in preparing
 cards and filing in the card
 catalogs (24):

1 GS-9, 15 GS-6, 3 GS-5, 5 GS-3-----	133,039	
Contribution to retirement--	8,648	
Group life insurance-----	443	
Contribution to health in- surance -----	1,200	
		143,330

Total Processing Department----- 282,690

Reference Department (36):

To improve service in certain spe-
 cial reading rooms by providing
 for evening and Saturday open-
 ings (14):

1 GS-11; 3 GS-9; 4 GS-7; 1 GS-5; 3 GS-4; 2 GS-3---	86,310	
Contribution to retirement---	5,610	
Group life insurance-----	288	
Contribution to health insur- ance -----	700	
		92,908

To maintain and strengthen refer-
 ence, bibliographic, and circula-
 tion services and to provide for
 organizing materials for serv-
 ices to readers (22):

4 GS-9, 6 GS-7, 1 GS-5, 5 GS-4, 6 GS-3-----	124,315	
Contribution to retirement--	8,080	
Group life insurance-----	414	
Contribution to health insur- ance -----	1,100	
		133,909

Total Reference Depart-
 ment ----- 226,817

Law Library (3):

To provide legal and administra-
 tive assistance in the operation
 of the Hispanic Law Division
 (1):

1 GS-12-----	10,927	
Contribution to retirement--	710	
Group life insurance-----	36	
Contribution to health insur- ance -----	50	
		11,723

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

13. New positions required (98)—Continued

To provide assistance in establishing and maintaining inventory control in the Far Eastern Law and Near Eastern and African Law Divisions (2) :		
	\$10,662	
Contribution to retirement---	693	
Group life insurance-----	36	
Contribution to health insurance -----	100	
		\$11,491
Total Law Library-----		<u>23,214</u>

Administrative Department (6) :

To provide service staff for rental property (3) :		
1 GS-5, 1 GS-3, 1 WC-5-----	\$14,800	
Contribution to retirement---	962	
Group life insurance-----	49	
Contribution to health insurance -----	150	
		15,961
To provide guard service due to proposed extension of reading room service (3) :		
3 GS-3-----	\$12,807	
Contribution to retirement---	832	
Group life insurance-----	43	
Contribution to health insurance -----	150	
		13,832
Total Administrative Department-----		<u>29,793</u>

Office of the Librarian (8) :

To provide for increased workload in various activities (5) :		
1 GS-11, 1 GS-9, 2 GS-7,		
1 GS-5-----	\$35,150	
Contribution to retirement---	2,285	
Group life insurance-----	117	
Contribution to health insurance -----	250	
		37,802
To provide initial personnel for the American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial (3) :		
1 GS-14, 1 GS-9, 1 GS-5-----	\$28,133	
Contribution to retirement---	1,829	
Group life insurance-----	94	
Contribution to health insurance -----	150	
		30,206
Total Office of the Librarian-----		<u>68,008</u>

Total increases-----	\$2,280,486
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Net increases-----	<u>2,235,700</u>
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UPDATING CATALOGS AND OTHER CONTROL FILES

Senator BARTLETT. Please comment on the increases requested.

Mr. MUMFORD. Current periodical literature, or serials as we call them, are vital today because the latest research is recorded in them. We urgently need 21 positions to help eliminate arrearages, to record current intake—about 1,000 separate pieces an hour are received by the Serial Record Division—and to revise and keep the records up to date so that claims for missing issues can be made and so that those who need these materials for Government and private research can locate them for use.

With the information explosion and the great increase in catalog-card production, the Library's problems in catalog maintenance correspondingly increase. During fiscal 1966, almost 3 million cards were prepared and distributed to the Library of Congress's various catalogs, a 15 percent increase over the previous year. To maintain currency in preparing and filing these cards, 24 positions are needed.

Most of these 45 positions for serial recording and card filing are GS-6 and below.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT NEEDS

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for funds to extend your night hours? What is the need for this?

Dr. BASLER. We have had quite a few complaints because we have not been able to keep certain research rooms open longer hours.

Mr. MUMFORD. Page 45 in our justifications explains the background.

(The justification follows:)

The various unique collections of the Library of Congress should be readily accessible to the scholarly publics in order to capitalize on the large investment of time and money which has been made to develop them and which has created the leading research library in the nation and in the world. However, at present, many of the reading rooms are closed in the evenings and on Saturdays, and scholars in the Washington area employed on a normal work schedule are unable to pursue independent research. Scholars and visitors from other parts of the country are frustrated because of the limitation on the service which prevents them from working in the special reading rooms for more extended periods.

The urgent need to provide better service to the Government and to the academic and research community in this area, as well as to visiting scholars, coincides with efforts by other agencies of the Federal Government to render more adequate service, and with the request of the President of the United States that public facilities be administered in a manner that will enable the various publics to take full advantage of them. Also there is a pattern of extended service for research purposes throughout the country. Evening and Saturday service is generally given in research libraries such as New York Public, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale Universities, and the Universities of California, Chicago, and Michigan. The Library of Congress should offer reader services comparable to those in other research libraries.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mr. MUMFORD. In order to extend service in six special reading rooms—local history and genealogy, manuscript, music, newspaper, periodical and Government publications, and the microfilm reading room—14 positions would be required, but we believe that the added service would be both greatly appreciated and well used by the scholarly community.

Senator BARTLETT. How would the other 22 positions requested for the Reference Department be used?

Dr. BASLER. They are mostly lower grade positions (only four are as high as GS-9's) needed to organize, briefly describe, and give reference service on the materials received, which are increasing at the rate of some 1 million items annually. These are all back-stopping positions badly needed chiefly in several of the Reference Department divisions which have custody of such materials as maps, manuscripts, music, prints, photographs, orientalia, and so on. All these collections are in much demand and need to be put in order promptly so that they are available for use.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Senator BARTLETT. You have requests for eight positions in your office, Doctor.

Mr. MUMFORD. These are in the Assistant Librarian's province, Mr. Chairman, and she will describe these needs.

Mrs. HAMER. Five of these positions (GS-5 to GS-11), Mr. Chairman, are to handle increased workloads in the Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices of the Library. As the Library of Congress programs have expanded so have the demands on these offices, all of which are very small and none of which has had any new positions added in the last decade, except for two added in 1962 to provide for a new service—an information desk at the entrance of the main building to help the million and a half persons who come to the Library each year to use its collections and to see its exhibits. We are asking for one additional person to help keep this desk open. It saves both staff and visitors a great deal of time.

The situation in our Publications Office is a serious one. There is quite a backlog of material to be edited and prepared for the printer.

In the last decade the number of pages published by the Library has doubled for two reasons: (1) Because of the information explosion, there is more to be covered (for example, the 1964 edition of a bibliography of paperback books on Latin America contained 240 entries, while the 1967 edition now in press has 642 entries); and (2) new Library of Congress programs in such diverse fields as automation, African studies, and childrens' literature all result in publications.

The publications of the Library of Congress are an important, in some ways the most important, extension of its services to the Nation. Not everybody can come to the Library to use its services, but its publications can, and are, distributed worldwide. Thus the subject specialization, the technical know-how, and the incomparable richness of the collections themselves are made widely available to your constituents, Senators, to other libraries, to scholars and other research workers, and to what is so often called the general public. We publish a wide range of materials, from the highly technical (our catalogs and classification schemes) to the popular (reading lists, facsimiles, and exhibit catalogs) and we try to maintain high standards of content and design. Last year, among Government publications entered in Federal Editors Association contest, the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal won the sweepstakes award for a popularly written but scholarly periodical. Nearly all our publications are sold by the

Government Printing Office and the income, of course, goes into the U.S. Treasury.

The small investment we are requesting for this program will help us get up to date on our editing. To be of maximum use, publications today must be issued promptly; they must be timely.

NEED FOR EXHIBIT WORK

There are two unmet needs in our Exhibits Office. First, we must begin now to plan and to do the research for the exhibits that will go into the new Madison Memorial Building. The architects have to have definite information, and to have it very soon, about what is to go into the Madison Memorial Hall, which is provided for in the law. We must also devise educational displays to go into the exhibition halls in the main Library building, many of which are now cluttered up, of necessity, with offices but which we expect to reclaim once the Madison Building is completed. Leadtime for doing the necessary historical research, extensive writing, and design work is all important, and we need someone (a GS-11) with a good historical background and exhibit experience for this.

We have many requests for loan exhibits of Library of Congress materials or copies of them which we cannot now fill. To meet this demonstrated need around the country for high-quality but compact exhibits, we are asking for one position (GS-9) to enable us to begin a loan-exhibit program on a small scale.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE BICENTENNIAL

Senator YARBOROUGH. I see you have some plans for observing the bicentennial of American Independence.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir. The other three positions requested under the Office of the Librarian (1 GS-14, 1 GS-9, and 1 GS-5) are for the beginning of a Library-wide program to assist the country with the observance, over more than a decade, of this crucial, formative period in the history of our Nation.

Public Law 89-491, approved July 4, 1966, establishes the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the Revolutionary War and American Independence. The Librarian of Congress is ex officio a member of the Commission and he is further "authorized and requested to cooperate with the Commission, especially in the development and display of exhibits and collections, and in the development of bibliographies, catalogs, and other materials relevant to the period of the Revolutionary War." No appropriations are authorized by Public Law 89-491.

The collections of the Library of Congress relating to the War for American Independence are in all probability the largest and finest in the Nation. They include the personal papers of such Founding Fathers as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Robert Morris, as well as the Rochambeau maps and other papers relating to our French allies including Lafayette, rare books such as the Bible of the Revolution, a wealth of pictorial materials, and, of course, all the basic secondary sources relating to the period.

A phased program is envisioned, ranging from overall planning and the preparation of background material to the presentation of historical exhibits and programs in 1976 and at various other appropriate dates, such as, possibly, the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown in 1981 and the bicentennial in 1983 of the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain that recognized the independence of the United States, with appropriate publications of addresses and other scholarly contributions made by and at the Library. The first essential will be the preparation of various special guides to the collections, reading lists, and the like. Considerable leadtime is necessary if these guides are to be prepared and published well in advance of the bicentennial date, as of course they must be if they are to be useful to the many groups, public and private, that will have research projects and commemorative programs. Consequently, the nucleus of a staff, to begin work in fiscal 1968, is requested.

The specialist in American history (with the GS-5 assistant) would be in the Office of the Assistant Librarian and would plan and coordinate the bicentennial activities of the Library, serve as the Library's representative on intergovernmental groups, and provide appropriate consultative services to agencies and institutions planning commemorative observances. The full implementation of this program would require some additional staff in future years and this staff would be assigned according to program needs; for example, the GS-9 bibliographer requested for the fiscal 1968 would be assigned to the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS

Senator BARTLETT. For the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions during the current fiscal year 1967, you received \$478,000 by transfer from the Office of Education. How do you propose to finance this operation now?

Mr. MUMFORD. We did not request it as a direct appropriation to the Library since this had been done for several years and the committees had decided for fiscal 1965 and 1966 that the National Science Foundation should support two-thirds of it, but it did appropriate the cost of the remaining third to the Library.

Last year, as you no doubt are aware, the House committee did not allow funds for MIRA but the Senate Committee on Appropriations directed that money be transferred to the Library from the Office of Education to support the Index.

LANGUAGE REQUEST

This year we have included language for that in our request to the House committee and to the Senate committee.

Senator BARTLETT. For further transfer from the Office of Education?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir, to continue the transfer from the Office of Education. We hope that the committee will provide for this course of action.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the temper of the Office of Education insofar as you know relating to this? Are they agreeable?

Mr. MUMFORD. I think that they would like to see the Index funded out of title II-C of the Higher Education Act if they are to continue to fund it. Our feeling is that this is not possible at the present level of

funding for title II-C. If title II-C were funded in the amount authorized by the act, which for fiscal 1968 is \$7,770,000, the Index could be carried under this program.

Last year the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the Office of Education not to take it out of the money that was appropriated for title II-C, which is intended for centralized cataloging to serve the research libraries of the country. We hope that if the Office of Education continues to support it, there will be no requirement that the funds come out of title II-C.

Senator BARTLETT. You are hoping your suggested language will be adopted?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting additional funds for local telephone service, \$15,000, and the Federal Telecommunications System, \$15,000. This is a major increase over the previous year. Please explain the reasons for this.

Mr. MUMFORD. For the local telephone service, as our justification indicates, it is due to increasing employment, additional rental space to be serviced, the expense of moving telephones in order to accommodate more people in available spaces, and increases in general workload. I would be glad to ask Mr. Berry, the Director of the Administrative Department, to elaborate further on that.

Mr. BERRY. Part of these costs, Mr. Chairman, are related directly to the space problems that we have faced in the past few years, the necessity of moving people around within the present library buildings, and the need for locating people in new rental space.

The costs for local telephone service, as you know, are based largely upon installation costs as well as line charges. We have had increases in the amount of activity as well as certain increases in charges from the telephone company.

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

For the Federal Telecommunications System, the increase requested is based to a great extent upon the greater use of this valuable service. FTS has been useful to the Library in carrying out a number of its programs which involve libraries and organizations throughout the country.

There have been increases in rates and the use we have made of FTS has cost us more than we had budgeted, so that we have asked this year for additional funds to support those costs.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the Federal Telecommunications System?

Mr. BERRY. It is a service for long-distance telephone calls provided by the General Services Administration for the entire Government.

Senator BARTLETT. Excluding Congress, I think.

Mr. BERRY. I don't believe the Congress has gone into it, but the executive agencies have and we have joined in that service. The unit cost of calls are low, but the extent of our use has increased our overall costs for long-distance telephone service.

FUND REQUESTED

Senator BARTLETT. How much do you have for that activity during the current fiscal year?

Mr. BERRY. We have budgeted about \$16,000 under this appropriation. Actually, the costs which are considerably higher than that have been absorbed from other parts of the appropriation, not only in this appropriation heading but in some others where these services are quite heavily used.

ESTIMATED COST

Senator BARTLETT. How much is it going to cost this year?

Mr. BERRY. We estimate it will be around \$34,000 to \$35,000 in fiscal 1967.

Senator BARTLETT. How much has been appropriated?

Mr. BERRY. We have budgeted or asked in the past for about \$16,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you get it?

Mr. BERRY. This is what we have had in the past; yes, sir. We had not requested an increase to cover these added costs.

Senator BARTLETT. You are only asking for \$15,000 for the next year?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir. We are asking for a \$15,000 increase. This is based upon an estimate from the General Services Administration that our costs for fiscal year 1968 might run as high as \$39,000 or \$40,000.

Senator BARTLETT. This is a big jump in 1 year, is it not?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

USAGE OF SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. Just how do you use this service?

Mr. BERRY. We use the service largely in place of commercial long-distance telephone service.

Senator BARTLETT. In calls to libraries?

Mr. BERRY. To libraries and to organizations with which we do business. We have also used it quite effectively in answering reference inquiries that come to us from all parts of the country. By using the telephone service instead of correspondence, for example, it is possible for us to provide much more rapid service. This has cut down on our correspondence workload.

Senator BARTLETT. Let us assume that you make a telephone call to University X and place a query to an individual within that university library and no immediate reply can be made to the person to whom you have put the inquiry. When he calls back, does he call back collect?

Mr. BERRY. He could not use this Federal Telecommunications Service for that purpose. If our inquiry was sufficiently important to us, we would ask that he call us back collect, but this does not occur often.

Senator BARTLETT. Do they frequently call you on the general telephone circuit and call you collect?

Mr. BERRY. We have frequent calls from libraries, but they are not made collect.

Senator BARLETT. Isn't your experience that every telephone call almost has to be followed by a letter?

SUBSTITUTE FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. BERRY. No, sir. This has not been our experience. Administrative controls have been worked out with the General Services Administration to hold down any abuse of the system.

We have found it very effective.

RECORDS MAINTAINED ON CONVERSATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How do you maintain a record of what has happened? A telephone call is a transient thing.

Mr. BERRY. In the case of written reference inquiries, a handwritten note would be made on the incoming letter to the effect that it had been answered. This would be true with other kinds of actions, too. Records are kept of these telephone calls. It is quite possible, sir, that sometimes the calls are followed up with correspondence. In many instances, and I can think of some that the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has used, the inquiry is such that only through conversation can you come up with exactly what it is that the person is asking and what kind of information they need. Telephone calls make it possible for us to give them the best answer to an otherwise confused inquiry.

Mr. MUMFORD. I would like to say that it might save two or three letters in trying to define the inquiry more closely. By speaking directly to the person, you can get at the heart of the matter at once.

SERVICE USED TO SAVE TIME

Mr. LORENZ. We have authorized only certain persons within the Library to use this service, and these people keep records in terms of the transactions that have been made. I would say that this service is used when time is of the essence.

LRS USE OF TELEPHONE

Mr. JAYSON. Frequently in the Legislative Reference Service, we may have to make a telephone call right across the board to each State capitol or to an official in each State. For example, a committee may be in the midst of a hearing—and this is a hypothetical example—with reference to some aspect of separation of church and state, perhaps considering a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The committee members may want to know what State statutes already exist with regard to some aspect of this question. If we check the codes of the various States which we have in our collections, we will not have the most recent laws, because it takes a while to get them published.

We may have to make a quick telephone call across the country to see if there have been any amendments, or to see what amendment is pending.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Can you put the long-distance telephone call to a foreign nation? Do you have any money for that?

Mr. JAYSON. We have had no occasion in the Legislative Reference Service to do that.

Mr. MUMFORD. Not on FTS. We would make such calls on commercial lines.

Senator YARBOROUGH. If I call someone in a foreign country, I have to pay it out of my pocket. I have had this happen several times in the last few months.

Mr. MUMFORD. That would only be in emergency situations that we would telephone abroad.

PRESERVATION OF MOTION PICTURES

Senator BARTLETT. Dr. Mumford, on page 8 you referred to a requested increase of \$50,000 for preservation of motion pictures and state that as of July 1, 1967, it is estimated there will be approximately 18 million feet of cellulose nitrate film remaining to be converted. Does this mean that \$50,000 requested will complete the job?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, sir; it will not complete the job of 18 million feet of film. But first let me say that we have had a program going on for the preservation of our entire collection of films that are on cellulose nitrate. This has to be done for safety reasons, but more especially for preservation because these films deteriorate rapidly. Each year we are testing them, and we are converting the ones that are in the worst condition first. We have now reached the place where we feel that it should be accelerated some. As we indicate here, the costs will be higher from now on because a larger percentage of the prints are in positive form and we have to make a negative first and then make a positive from it.

Also, the cost of converting this film has gone up. As we indicate, the laboratory charges have increased about 32 percent. We have reduced the total amount of film to be converted from around 28 million feet to 18 million feet during the period that this program has been going on.

In addition to our conversion, we have been able, through exchange, to obtain positive copies of safety film for some of this. We have, however, about exhausted those sources now.

FUNDS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE WORK

Senator BARTLETT. How much additional money over and beyond the \$50,000 would you estimate might be required to complete the work?

Mr. MUMFORD. We estimate that 3,500,000 feet could be converted with the \$100,000 requested for fiscal 1968. To complete the conversion would require about 5 or 6 more years, totaling in the neighborhood of about \$500,000.

TYPES OF MOTION PICTURES PRESERVED

Senator BARTLETT. What types of motion pictures do you preserve?

Mr. MUMFORD. Our collection includes a cross section of films, going as far back as the earliest ones that were made. The first one that

was copyrighted was in 1894, and all of these early ones have now been converted.

The collection includes documentary films, newsreels, and selected entertainment films.

Senator BARTLETT. Included in that list, do we find a hometown idol, Ben Turpin's first six-reeler? That is one of the great films of all time.

Mr. MUMFORD. I don't know. We have the first one that was copyrighted, an 1894 film made by Edison, called "The Sneeze," which lasted about 30 seconds. That is a man going through the convulsions of a sneeze. The collection is rich in historical material. For instance, in the Library's collections are films showing McKinley's funeral, Admiral Dewey boarding his flagship, Theodore Roosevelt, the first automobile race in New York in 1904, the first pictures taken in the Vatican in 1896. There is a great variety of historical material, and those I mentioned were very early, but we have extensive holdings from the beginning of the industry up to the present time. Motion pictures were put on nitrate film up until 1950. These are the ones that need to be converted.

AVAILABILITY OF THE FILMS

Senator BARTLETT. What if a women's organization in Pocatello, Idaho, wants to get a copy of a print from you and it can't be had from any other source, for a showing in Pocatello. Do you have additional prints?

Mr. MUMFORD. They could obtain it by paying for the cost of making the print, if there are no copyright restrictions. Otherwise they would have to get permission from the copyright owner before the film could be copied.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Did that \$50,000—would that be sufficient enough to complete the job on motion pictures?

PRESERVATION OF SOUND RECORDINGS

Mr. MUMFORD. It would be sufficient to carry on the program planned for fiscal 1968.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Now, he wanted to ask a question about the preservation of sound recordings, the \$50,000, and he wanted to know whether that was a new project being carried forward.

Mr. MUMFORD. This is a new project. It is intended for the preservation of our very valuable collection of recordings, or at least to begin a program on it. As is indicated here, these funds, if granted, would provide for about 4,000 recordings to be re-recorded, and also about 35,000 to be cleaned and repackaged. We have about 35,000 in the collection that we estimate will need to be re-recorded and this request would provide for approximately 4,000. At this rate, it will take something like 7 or 8 years.

RATE OF DETERIORATION

Senator YARBOROUGH. If it goes at this rate, Dr. Mumford, would that be fast enough to allow for the preservation of all of these that are deteriorating now?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it is estimated that it will. I would like to ask Dr. Basler if the deterioration is going to progress faster than the program at this rate of conversion.

Dr. BASLER. We hope not. But this is the first year that we have requested money for the preservation of sound recordings. If we are granted this money and have the first year of experience with it, we could make a better estimate of how this is going to stack up in succeeding years. We didn't think we could use more than this in the first year to make a beginning on a program that we had just started experimentally over the last year, to see how well we can handle it.

But it will require additional appropriations to continue in succeeding years.

DURABILITY OF TAPES

Senator BARTLETT. Talking about how long things last, does anyone here have a notion of the longevity of one of these recordings made on a home recorder, that is, on tape?

Mr. MUMFORD. I am not an expert on it, Senator, but I think if it is treated properly it would last quite a while. If it is constantly played there would be some normal wear.

Dr. Basler, can you tell us that?

Dr. BASLER. There are several factors involved. The number of times it is used has something to do with it, and how roughly it has been handled has something to do with it also. The temperature and the degree of humidity in which it is preserved has a lot to do with it, and also keeping it away from strong magnetic fields has something to do with it, too.

If you put a tape recording in close proximity to a strong magnetic field, it deteriorates. But all of these are factors which we have studied and which we are trying to keep under control in storing these tapes.

With the best type of tape we can get today, we expect it to last a fair number of years, but the truth of the matter is that we have not been able to get the tape-producing manufacturers to give us any indication of what we can expect out of tape. In other words, preservation of tape is a problem that we are really experimenting on and trying to find out what the answers are.

BEST TYPE OF SOUND RECORDING

Senator BARTLETT. Is it customary in reference to tapes that might have some historical value, to transfer the sound to phonograph discs?

Dr. BASLER. There are some evidences that at present the best form of sound recordings, for preservation, is on a vinyl disc, which is pressed and stored away.

But this is very expensive. Some of the older discs, of course, shellac discs, are crumbling and have to be copied onto tape or something else. Tape is now the most practical means of copying these discs rapidly, and in quantity.

We will obtain the best tape available which will last for an indefinite number of years.

Senator BARTLETT. Ideally, it will last for an extended period, then?
Dr. BASLER. Yes.

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

Senator BARTLETT. Dr. Mumford, will you comment in detail on the progress of your automation project? You are requesting an additional \$1,100,000 for that, for the coming year. It is not quite clear to me just how far along you are on this.

Dr. MUMFORD. On page 107 of the white sheets, we have a breakdown as to how these funds are being used currently, and how the funds that we are requesting would be used. Our automation program is divided into four parts. The first is to continue the work toward the establishment of a central bibliographic system and for this we are asking for an increase of \$305,000. As I indicated in my opening statement, our purpose is to provide a central bibliographic store with random access to it which could be used by readers, catalog users, and reference assistants. Other libraries might tie into it for the purpose of obtaining information.

RANDOM ACCESS

Senator BARTLETT. What does random access mean?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is the ability to extract any information contained on the catalog card that you wish, such as author, title, subject, publisher's name, or the date of publication. Records need not be extracted in the order in which they were put in the file.

Each record would include all of the bibliographic information that is contained on one of our catalog cards.

Senator BARTLETT. The cards then are inserted in a machine?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. The cards themselves are not physically inserted, but the information contained on the catalog cards is stored in the machine.

There are new developments coming all the time and it is hard to tell whether data will be stored on discs, on tape, or just what form storage will take. Perhaps Mr. Reimers can elaborate on that.

AUTOMATION OF CENTRAL SYSTEM

Mr. REIMERS. One of the great difficulties when the report was published in 1963, was the fact that there was no really large memory available. The automation of the central system would require a memory of something in the nature of 3 trillion bits. I think it will be possible within a year to acquire such a memory from any one of several manufacturers. This is not the big problem that it was at the time that the study was made. We will be able to use this kind of memory, and get access in fairly short periods of time. It will take us seconds to find a record out of several millions of records.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you understand this completely, Dr. Mumford?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think I understand what he is saying, Senator. Among the great advantages of having an automated bibliographic store of information, is, one, to avoid the constant proliferation of card catalogs. If we look into the future we can visualize almost acres of

card catalogs. Second, it will give quicker access to the information that is contained therein, Thirdly, we can index material in greater depth than is possible now with manual means. Now we may now assign only one, two, or three subjects to a book; with automated means, we could assign eight, 10, or 12, or whatever was necessary or desirable.

It would, we believe, give the user a much greater access to library materials. These are some of the advantages that are offered. If we do not pursue automation, it is possible, as it has been predicted by some people looking at our card catalogs, that by 1980, they will collapse of their own weight.

They are getting so large and unwieldy that it will be very difficult to use them and to keep them consistent.

Senator BARTLETT. Now you have covered point number one of four points.

MACHINE READABLE CATALOG PROJECT

Dr. MUMFORD. Another part of our automation program is machine readable cataloging project. We are putting a limited part of our current cataloging on magnetic tapes and distributing it to a select number of libraries—16 libraries to be exact. We have been carrying on a pilot project which has proved to be successful. We now want to extend this to include cataloging in foreign languages, all English language material, and eventually all of our current cataloging. As soon as we have a salable product, we will charge fees for this tape. Libraries outside are experimenting with this and are very anxious to have these tapes.

We now have pending requests from about 75 libraries, in addition to the 16 which have participated in the pilot program.

Senator BARTLETT. What kinds of tapes are these? What are they made of?

Dr. MUMFORD. They are magnetic tapes. Mr. Reimers, would you describe them further?

Mr. REIMERS. These are magnetic tapes which are usable in several types of computers. What we have on tape is the equivalent to the same information we have on the Library of Congress catalog cards, except that on one tape we can put, for example, 10,000 records.

The librarians who receives this tape then instructs the computer to select those cards which it wants from the magnetic tape and he can produce the equivalent of the Library of Congress cards. He can use it to make book catalogs or manipulate it any number of ways.

In other words, we are doing the sort of source data automation that industry has found to be successful for complete automation of other kinds of processes. Instead of doing it at each library, it is being done once at the Library of Congress for the entire country.

Senator BARTLETT. This will represent a great cost reduction for libraries as a whole, I understand.

Mr. REIMERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Having completed the pilot stage, you want to go into more advanced work, and that is why you are asking \$365,000 increase here?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you project your estimates for the following fiscal year may be?

Dr. MUMFORD. We would hope that in the third stage we would have a product which we could distribute on a cost basis, could we not, Mr. Reimers?

Mr. REIMERS. It may not pay for itself the first year of operation, but it should pay for a good bit of its operation in future years.

DESIGN AND RELATED SYSTEMS

Dr. MUMFORD. The third part of this request under the heading of "Design and Related Systems," is directed primarily toward bringing about some automation in the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. Jayson referred to this item earlier. This would be for things like the Digest of Public General Bills, the legislative history pertaining to bills, and other data which we think would be susceptible to automation and which would provide more effective service to the Congress.

EXTENSION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

The fourth item, Mr. Chairman, is simply to extend our present computer equipment. There are limitations to our present computer machinery and as we move into a bigger program it will need to be extended. It is not a complete replacement, but it would be for auxiliary items.

INCREASE REQUESTED

Senator BARTLETT. You asked for \$150,000 increase?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I know you could answer without any difficulty at all, precisely what it is that you propose to buy, but we will ask Mr. Reimers.

Mr. REIMERS. It is, for example, to increase the capacity of the high-speed memory. At the present time it has 16,000 words of memory and we want to increase this to 64,000 words of memory. This is still a fairly small memory as far as computers are concerned but it will be sufficient for the present. We also want to put some disks on it to bring about this random access memory the Librarian talked about. At the present time, we have magnetic tapes and this means that if you want a record you must search through the tapes until you get to that record, and this may take minutes. On the other hand, if we have these on discs, then we can reach into the discs and get the memory on a random basis because it can be recalled every few thousandths of a second.

In addition to this, we want to procure some remote on-line equipment; that is equipment to enable us to interrogate the machine or approach the computer from a remote point.

You could sit in your office, type on a machine like a teletype, and get in touch with our computer memory. We want to do this for experimental bibliographic work in the Library and to push forward the use

of a centralized system to get actual experience in the use of an on-line system.

Senator BARTLETT. Perhaps we had better go on to other things.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

What is the status, Dr. Mumford, of the request for your new building, the James Madison Memorial Library building?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, the architects have finished the preliminary planning, working with us and with the architect of the Capitol. Mr. Rohlf, our building coordinator, is working with the architects and all of us are giving attention to it.

This report has gone to the Architect of the Capitol. There is to be a meeting tomorrow of the designing architects, the Architect of the Capitol, and staff of the Library of Congress. The next step will be approval, hopefully, by the coordinating committee, representing the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library. We hope all of this will happen rapidly enough so that the Architect of the Capitol may get a request before you for funds for the final working drawings, in order that there won't be a lag of almost a year or thereabouts before we can go forward on it.

Senator BARTLETT. You hope he may present it at this session?

Dr. MUMFORD. I understand that it is the intention of the Architect of the Capitol as soon as he has approval of the coordinating committee of the preliminary plans and model.

LOCATION, COST, AND SIZE OF BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Where is it proposed that this building be located?

Dr. MUMFORD. On what is called Square 732. The cleared site right across from the old Library building, on Independence Avenue.

Senator BARTLETT. How much will this new building cost?

Dr. MUMFORD. The Congress authorized \$75 million for the construction of it.

Senator BARTLETT. How will it compare in size with your existing building?

Dr. MUMFORD. It will be much larger than either of our two present buildings. The building will contain approximately 1,600,000 square feet of usable space.

Senator BARTLETT. We can't forecast what the future will be anywhere about anything, but if you would make a guess, would you say that this new building when completed will be adequate for the needs of the Library of Congress for some little while to come?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir, that was certainly our thought in planning, and allowing room for expansion and for growth.

We know about what our current rate of growth is, in the expansion of the book collections, as well as working space for staff. While it is

hard to contemplate every new development that may come in the next 15 or 20 years, we hope it would provide growth for something like 20 years or more.

Senator BARTLETT. How many floors will it have?

Dr. MUMFORD. It will have three below ground level and six above ground. One of the below-ground floors will be partially above ground at the rear of the building because of the slope of the site.

Senator BARTLETT. Will it be much more modern in every respect, which is desired in a library?

FLEXIBILITY OF BUILDING

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir, we have planned it on the principle of almost complete flexibility, so that if more space is needed for book collections, or vice versa, for working space for staff, it will be interchangeable.

The book stacks will be free-standing and we will not have the rigidity of many old buildings where you cannot expand the space because of fixed walls or a stacked area with a low ceiling of 7 or 7½ feet high. But this will be changeable for either purpose.

COMPLETION OF MADISON BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Once the funds are appropriated, how long will it take to construct the building?

Dr. MUMFORD. The Architect of the Capitol and his staff have estimated a minimum of 5 years for the final working drawings, and for construction, which could be about 5 years from today.

This may be an optimistic guess.

Senator BARTLETT. As these things go, that would mean 7 or 8 years, and that is probably right.

Dr. MUMFORD. In view of our desperate space situation, I would hope it wouldn't be that long.

Senator BARTLETT. It does seem quite a while, doesn't it?

Dr. MUMFORD. I can only repeat what has been told us by the architects.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. We will take up now the Copyright Office item. I ask unanimous consent that pages 116 through 121 of the justifications be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1967 regular bill.....	\$2,266,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	66,200
1967 adjusted.....	2,332,200
1968 estimate.....	2,471,000
Net increase.....	138,800

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASE

1. Pay above the stated annual rate----- -\$8,271

Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for 1 day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 will have only 260 days.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs-- +30,647
 Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries ----- \$28,671
 Personnel benefits----- 1,976

Total ----- 30,647

3. New positions (18)----- +116,424

To provide for increased workload and to reduce arrearages of the Copyright Office (15):

4 GS-7, 9 GS-4, and 2 GS-3----- \$77,326
 Contribution to retirement----- 5,026
 Group life insurance----- 258
 Contribution to health insurance----- 750

83,360

To provide staff for management study of the Copyright Office (3):

1 GS-14, 1 GS-12, and 1 GS-4----- \$30,809
 Contribution to retirement----- 2,003
 Group life insurance----- 102
 Contribution to health insurance----- 150

33,064

Total new positions----- 116,424

Total increases----- +147,071

Net increases----- +138,800

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 and cataloging all registrations and printing catalogs of copyright entries.

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

In a study conducted in connection with the proposed revision of the copyright law, it was stated: "In 1954 the copyright industries as a group contributed an estimated \$6.1 billion to the total national income of \$299.7 billion. For purposes of comparison, it is noted that the copyright industries contributed more than mining, banking, or the electric and gas utilities; they contributed slightly less than the automobile manufacturing industry or railroad transportation." The most recent figures available (1963) indicate that the copyright industries have grown to \$9.4 billion. The importance of copyright in the national economy as revealed by the above figures pinpoints the need for currency in the administrative operations of the Copyright Office and the maintenance of a registry system which can adequately and expeditiously serve the expanding needs of the copyright industries. It is encouraging to find that we have been able to reduce the time taken to examine applications and issues certificates from the six weeks required last year to three weeks.

The new statutory fees, initiated in fiscal 1966, caused a small, 2% drop in registrations but also produced a 22% increase in cash fees for the year.

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 for 1966 in the following table:

Income:
Fees applied..... \$1,470,249
Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress:

Class of items	Items received	Items selected	Average price	Total value of items selected
Books.....	152,632	68,470	\$8.15	\$558,030
Periodicals.....	166,239	166,239	.79	131,329
Motion pictures.....	5,628	¹ 1,196	² 125.00	598,000
Music, scores, etc.....	97,622	23,847	4.80	114,465
Maps.....	3,994	3,994	7.50	29,955
Prints, etc.....	35,453	1,137	10.00	11,370
Subtotal.....	461,568	264,883		1,443,149
Total income.....				2,913,398

Obligations:
Salaries..... \$1,963,239
Other obligations..... 104,834
Total obligations..... 2,068,073

Ratio of total income to obligations, 140 percent.

Ratio of fees applied to obligations, 71 percent.

¹ 4,784 reels.

² Per reel.

The following table compares income and obligations for the fiscal years 1963 to 1968:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Income:						
Fees applied.....	\$1,077,747	\$1,133,546	\$1,208,014	\$1,470,249	\$1,754,653	\$1,842,385
Estimated value of materials selected by the Library.....	584,756	854,273	1,134,882	1,443,149	1,472,012	1,545,612
Total.....	1,662,503	1,987,819	2,342,896	2,913,398	3,226,665	3,387,997
Obligations:						
Salaries.....	1,476,021	1,584,925	1,719,000	1,963,239	2,233,325	2,372,125
Other obligations.....	196,802	193,075	195,200	104,834	98,875	98,875
Total.....	1,627,823	1,778,000	1,914,200	2,068,073	2,332,200	2,471,000
Ratio of total income to obligations.....percent..	99	112	122	140	138	137
Ratio of fees applied to obligations.....percent..	64	64	63	71	75	74

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for 18 new positions and state on page 123 that 14 of the 18 requested positions are directly related to the total number of applications, deposits, assignments, and correspondents.

Has your workload so increased that your present staff cannot handle the job?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. At the time we reported last year, Mr. Chairman, we found it was taking us about 6 weeks to process the usual application and get the certificate of registration out. The staff authorized last year by your committee and the House committee has enabled us to reduce that to 3 weeks, and in some cases, in some areas, a little below that.

It has also enabled us to catch up in other respects.

There has been a falling off of about 2 percent in registrations during the current fiscal year. This was the result of a bill raising fees, which went into effect in November 1965, and which caused some decline in applications. In the past when there was a fee increase we usually had a sharp drop-off in registrations, around 15 percent the first year. This time we have had a decline of only about 2 percent, and from past experience we can expect a 5 percent increase over our current workload next year.

Senator BARTLETT. Now, you just need these additional 14 people?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, in order to maintain currency in our operations. But we also have a great need because of the pressure put on us by the prospect of a new law. The Senate Judiciary Committee is about to conclude hearings on S. 597 for the complete revisions of the copyright law. On April 11 the House passed the general revision bill with some amendments and the House version is also before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

GENERAL REVISION OF COPYRIGHT LAW

Enactment of a general revision bill would call for a pretty complete change in most of our procedures. It would add a great deal of additional work, and all this must be planned for in advance. However, since the bill has not been enacted, these figures showing estimated registrations are not based on any increase due to the new law.

We are asking for three positions which are not directly called for by our current workload. One is a management officer, another is a management analyst, and the third is a secretary. We need them to enable us to start planning for these changes.

Senator BARTLETT. These would be among the four, aside from the 14?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Of these three positions I have just mentioned, one is a secretary to assist these two management experts. We are also asking for an additional secretary in the Register's Office to take care of regular work. There are three positions which are allocated to planning. The other 15 are related to the regular work at the office.

Senator BARTLETT. Let us go back to 14 then. You say that none of those positions would be required on account of the new prospective law?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. So why are they required?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. By the regular work of the office. What had happened was that we had fallen far behind, and the backlog itself was creating a lot of extra work. The new positions we got last year helped

us to catch up in some areas, though not in some others. We want to get completely current and we want to stay on that level.

We still have backlog problems in cataloging and in the production of our printed catalogs. For the most part our examining process is within a week or so of our currency goals, at least at the present time.

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How much money would be required for those 18 new positions?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. A little over \$100,000.

Dr. MUMFORD. It is \$108,000.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It is \$108,000 plus the regular additions due to regular factors.

Senator BARTLETT. Most of these won't be highly paid people?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. There are four G-7's, ten G-4's, and two GS-3's. The two positions, the management people, are GS-14 and GS-12. Thus, aside from these two, all of these positions are Grade 7 and below.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the salary of a 14?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It is about \$15,000.

RECEIPTS FROM COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION

Senator BARTLETT. Now, am I correct in my assumption that the proceeds from copyright fees are returned to the Treasury?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir, and under what we would expect to happen in the next budget year, the total income would be 135 percent of the cost of operations, if you include the material actually turned over to the Library.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you mean by that?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. All of the material which we receive as copyright deposits is made available to the Library of Congress for its collections; that is, books, motion pictures, music, periodicals and a variety of other material. The Library selects approximately half of what we receive for retention or exchange. The value of that material, plus the money we actually receive for registrations, amounts to about 135 percent of what we will spend.

Senator BARTLETT. That you estimate would apply for the next fiscal year?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right. It would be about 74 or 75 percent in actual cash.

Senator BARTLETT. And what would the rest be?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. The material turned over to the Library.

Dr. MUMFORD. This is a very important source of acquisition for the Library, for which it would be paying money, if we did not obtain it through the copyright law.

Senator BARTLETT. Would this return be based on the inclusion of these 18 requested positions?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, sir.

RETURNS TO THE TREASURY

Senator BARTLETT. What amount of money do you estimate will be returned to the Treasury for the current fiscal year?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. About 71 percent of the total appropriation.

Senator BARTLETT. What was the actual return for fiscal year 1966?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is \$1,470,249 for fiscal 1966. We were operating on a higher fee schedule during 7 months of that year.

Senator BARTLETT. Would you estimate the return for this fiscal year?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Assuming there is little or no change in the number of registrations, our return for fiscal 1967 should be about \$1,750,000.

Senator BARTLETT. There is not a great deal of change?

INCREASE IN FEES

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Not in registrations; no. But there has been a sharp increase in actual receipts due to the increase of fees.

Senator BARTLETT. On a percentage basis, what do those increases amount to?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Our ratio of return had fallen to 63 percent. We think it is going to go up to about 73 or 75 percent.

Senator BARTLETT. I mean what were the increases?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. In fees, the cost of registration in the usual category was \$4 and it is now increased to \$6, across the board. The search fee went from \$3 an hour to \$5 an hour.

Senator BARTLETT. Can you tell the committee that this increase of fees caused a little drop off of business?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It always has in the past, but it has not been a sharp drop this time as it was in 1948.

Dr. MUMFORD. And in the past did it not shortly go up again and continue to go up?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. If everything was free, you would have to ask for many more than 18 new positions?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. Dr. Mumford, under distribution cataloging cards, you are asking for an additional \$1,862,400, and 140 new positions. I will ask that pages 157 through 166 of the justifications be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1967 regular bill-----	\$4, 564, 000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase-----	84, 600
1967 adjusted-----	4, 648, 600
1968 estimate-----	6, 511, 000
Net increase-----	1, 862, 400

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASE

1. Pay above the stated annual rate----- -\$10,286
 Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for one day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 will have only 260 days.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs----- +52,174
 Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:
 Salaries----- \$48,848
 Personnel benefits----- 3,326
 Total----- 52,174
3. Printing----- +937,000
 Pay increase at the Government Printing Office... \$24,000
 Printers, pressmen, card reproducers, and laborers at the Government Printing Office were granted pay increases in 1966 which the G.P.O. estimates will add approximately 24,000 annually to the cost of printing.
 Printing of catalog cards----- \$441,000
 Because of the greatly increased cataloging activity, it is estimated that 32,000,000 more cards will be produced in 1968 than were produced in 1967.
 Printing of book catalogs and other publications... \$472,000
 Request is made to provide sufficient funds to permit the printing of the book catalogs and other publications which are necessary tools in the operation of a library. The anticipated increase in catalog cards will necessarily result in much larger book catalogs and at increased printing costs. In addition, the demand for many of the publications is much greater because of the rapidly growing number of libraries throughout the world changing from the Dewy Decimal classification system to the Library of Congress classification system. Effort will also be made with these funds in fiscal 1968 to publish publications which had to be deferred because of insufficient funds in the previous fiscal year. The sale of these publications will produce revenue sufficient to offset the requested funds.
4. Office supplies----- +5,000
 Increased sales, production, and size of publications require increasing use of supplies, such as billing forms, wrapping paper, tape, etc.
5. Long-distance telephone----- +5,000
 Increased business, with an ever-increasing number of subscribers, has resulted in using long-distance telephone more and more. This increase is necessary to provide for the Division's share of the Library's F.T.S. costs.
6. Special mechanization project----- +50,000
 The rapid growth of the catalog card business in recent years made it necessary to reexamine our basic procedures with the result that it was decided to mechanize the Card Division's operations. It is anticipated that this mechanization will eliminate the need for a number of manual operations and improve the service.

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

6. Special mechanization project—Continued

New positions requested (140)-----		+\$823, 512
To provide personnel to implement the mechanization project (13) :		
1 GS-13; 2 GS-11; and 10 GS-3-----	\$74, 005	
Contribution to retirement-----	4, 810	
Group life insurance-----	247	
Contribution to health insurance-----	650	
Total -----	79, 712	
To meet increases in workload resulting from increased sales of catalog cards and technical publications (106) :		
4 GS-8; 9 GS-7; 26 GS-6; 6 GS-5; 50 GS-4; 9 GS-3 and 2 GS-2-----	555, 930	
Contribution to retirement-----	35, 647	
Group Life Insurance-----	1, 853	
Contribution to Health Insurance-----	5, 300	
Total -----	598, 730	
To help maintain currency in editing and publishing the "National Union Catalog" and related publications (14) :		
2 GS-9; 4 GS-8; 1 GS-6; 3 GS-4 and 4 GS-3--	80, 935	
Contribution to retirement-----	5, 261	
Group Life Insurance-----	270	
Contribution to Health Insurance-----	700	
Total -----	87, 166	
To prepare and publish new editions of the "Library of Congress Classification Schedules" and the "List of Subject Headings" (7) :		
7 GS-9-----	53, 872	
Contribution to retirement-----	3, 502	
Group life insurance-----	180	
Contribution to health insurance-----	350	
Total -----	57, 904	
Total new positions-----	823, 512	
Total increases-----		+1, 872, 686
Net increases-----		+1, 862,400

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation, which is self-supporting, provides for the printing of the Library's catalog cards, its catalogs in book form, and certain technical publications, and for their sale to Government agencies, libraries, and other institutions throughout the world. This service is of nation-wide importance because it permits other libraries to benefit from the library's work in cataloging and classification and eliminates costly duplication of effort. At the same time, these tools facilitate the research of all who use libraries.

Revenue producing activities.—A part of this appropriation is used to finance the Library's own needs, such as the printing of cards for its official and public catalogs and the printing of technical publications for its own use. The bulk of this appropriation, however, supports services to other libraries and institutions and brings in revenue which is deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Net cash receipts amounted to \$5,046,417 in 1966, which was a return

of 123 percent of the appropriation. In 1967 a return of \$5,800,000, or 125 percent, is expected. By 1968, sales should reach \$7,250,000, which with the appropriation requested would result in a return of 111 percent.

As shown in the following tables, there have been rapid increases in the number of orders received and in the dollar volume of sales the last five to ten years:

Table of work increases

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 estimated
Regular orders received.....	8,691,898	9,619,284	10,553,745	11,640,027	13,162,641	15,000,000
Percent increase over previous year.....		10.6	9.7	10.3	13.1	14.0
Percent increase over 1962.....		10.6	21.4	33.9	51.4	72.5
Gross card sales.....	\$2,150,371	\$2,455,058	\$3,117,322	\$3,703,566	\$4,008,540	\$5,000,000
Percent increase over previous year.....		14.2	27.4	18.8	8.2	24.7
Percent increase over 1962.....		14.2	45.0	72.2	86.4	132.5
Total gross sales (cards and publications).....	\$2,696,257	\$3,167,266	\$3,899,048	\$4,664,815	\$5,211,182	\$6,500,000
Percent increase over previous year.....		17.5	23.1	19.6	11.7	24.7
Percent increase over 1962.....		17.5	44.6	73.0	93.3	141.0
Total obligations.....	\$2,342,235	\$2,678,609	\$2,991,789	\$3,784,935	\$4,099,277	\$4,648,600
Deposit in the Treasury.....	\$2,792,099	\$2,950,770	\$3,679,781	\$4,354,637	\$5,046,417	\$5,800,000
Percent recovered.....	119	110	123	115	123	125

Year	Returns to the Treasury from sale of cards and publications	Obligations	Percentage of receipts to costs	Total cards sold
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.....	5,046,417	4,099,277	123	63,214,294
1967 (estimated).....	5,800,000	4,648,600	125	69,000,000
1968 (estimated).....	7,250,000	6,511,000	111	78,000,000

¹ Including pay raise supplemental request of \$84,600.

These cards are sold to over 20,00 subscribers who depend on them to construct their card catalogs. The number of libraries throughout the country utilizing this service has mushroomed in recent years, primarily because of the growth in American education. A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* pointed out that the nation is now founding new colleges at the rate of 20 or more per year, and within ten years will probably be founding them at the rate of one a week. All of these colleges need libraries, and most of them will depend on the Library's card distribution service; the same is true to an even greater extent of public libraries and libraries of elementary and secondary schools. The table below reflects the impact of this growth by indicating the number of new subscribers added to the Card Division's accounts in each of the past ten years:

Year:	New accounts added
1966.....	2,158
1965.....	2,012
1964.....	1,883
1963.....	1,691
1962.....	1,619
1961.....	1,422
1960.....	1,312
1959.....	1,158
1958.....	982
1957.....	932

During fiscal 1967, we expect to add over 2,500 new accounts.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. Will you please justify this very considerable increase in personnel that you are requesting for this activity?

Mr. MUMFORD. As I gave some indication in the preliminary statement, Mr. Chairman, it is just a case of ever increasing business. Our card distribution service is of tremendous value to libraries throughout the country. They buy our catalog cards, and it saves them from the work of original cataloging. We are selling our catalog cards to about 19,000 libraries. Last year we sold about 63 million catalog cards. The appropriation for this work has been returning far more money to the Treasury than the amount of the appropriation, running about 125 percent of the appropriation.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. What are your actual receipts for fiscal year 1966? What do you estimate it will be?

Mr. WELSH. \$5,046,417 for 1966.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the estimate for 1967?

Mr. WELSH. We estimate \$5.8 million. As of the end of April we had returned the full appropriation plus 12 percent, and we still have another month and a half to go this year, so that it will be at least \$5.8 million.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you guess it might be in fiscal 1968?

Mr. WELSH. We guessed it would be \$7.2 million.

Mr. MUMFORD. There is a constant increase in the orders which requires more manpower to handle it.

Senator BARTLETT. You make more money every time you sell a card?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, the card division receives each day over 60,000 individual orders for cards.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS, BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

Senator BARTLETT. This is valuable evidence in favor of the free enterprise system. How is it that you aren't requesting any additional funds for books for the general collections and for the law library?

Mr. MUMFORD. Well, we have within the last year or two received some increase for these appropriations. We have intensified our exchange relations with institutions abroad, and we receive some materials under the Title IIC program of the Higher Education Act. So we felt that we could live with this amount for an additional year.

Senator BARTLETT. I am sure that the committee will permit that.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

For books for the blind and physically handicapped, it is \$1,480,900, which means I can't make the same statement regarding this activity as I did the previous one. This would go toward the improvement of services and attendant costs rather than in personnel increases. Is this correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes. This request is almost entirely for materials for the blind and other physically handicapped people throughout the country. The materials consist of books in braille, talking book records, that is, books placed on records, and they are sent out to regional centers which provide circulation service to these handicapped people directly. The addition of physically handicapped other than the blind means a considerable expansion in the program. Mr. Bray who is in charge of that division is here, and he will be glad to add to that.

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANT SERVICES

Senator BARTLETT. Will you please justify your requirement for \$22,000 for professional consultant services?

Mr. BRAY. The increase divides into two projects, Mr. Chairman. One is to conduct what we call a reader interest survey. We have something better than 100,000 blind people using the service, and by the time this appropriation would become available we would have several thousand other physically handicapped persons in the program. These are people whom we never meet. They are living at home or in institutions. By an organized survey of them, such as we did for blind people about 8 years ago, we can better determine what their reading preferences are, and do our book selection accordingly.

This is a one-shot thing for this year only. The other consultant service which we would like to engage in, in view of the size of the program, is a review of the operations of the 34 independent circulation centers.

REGIONAL CIRCULATION CENTERS

Senator BARTLETT. What do you mean by 34 independent circulation centers?

Mr. BRAY. These are cooperating libraries that receive our book materials and circulate them for us. This is their share of the activity. The Federal share is the provision of books and the phonograph to play them on. We feel that we can do a better job by updating the circulation system and perhaps making it more uniform through these centers.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. You want \$25,000 for research, development and testing, and evaluation. What is that all about?

Mr. BRAY. That would be to examine, for example, the modification of a talking book machine for use by other physically handicapped. For example, for paraplegics or people with paralyzed arms, or otherwise immobile, we have reason to believe that with a little effort we can voice-activate a phonograph in order to turn it on or off by speaking to it. There is the development and testing of devices relating to the reading of sound recordings.

Senator BARTLETT. They are susceptible to some perfection then?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, they are.

Senator BARTLETT. You mean the computer?

Mr. BRAY. Strangely enough, sir, we already get some braille books printed by a computer and there is some indication that we can go further with it. At this sitting we do not use the Library's computer for this purpose, but we are aware of it, and we constantly keep it in mind. Perhaps we can use it in the future.

USE OF BRAILLE

Senator BARTLETT. Since the talking book came in to use, has there been a falling off in the learning and use of braille?

Mr. BRAY. No, sir. In the last 10 years, of which I speak with personal experience, the increase in braille readers of the National Library program has been from about 9,000 people to about 14,000. During the same period, of course, the increase in talking book readers has been greater, from perhaps 45,000 10 years ago to 90,000 presently.

The reading of braille is first of all a function of education—the teaching of braille to young people, to young adults, and to a much lesser extent to older people. But it is our conviction that the reading of braille has grown gradually but steadily, and there is every evidence that braille will continue to be taught to the blind and so we attempt to keep a balanced pace with the braille reader.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any idea how long it takes for an average student to learn braille?

Mr. BRAY. This would vary terrifically with the individual's capability, but I would estimate that in a year's time a student can learn enough braille to work with it. This is something that he can also use for the purpose of writing, he can express himself in braille as well as reading it. I would say that a student who is motivated and well taught, begins to get a grasp of braille in a year's time. To read it with fluency depends, of course, on how much practice he gets, and we think, too, on how much he wants to read. If we can make entertaining reading available to him over and above his compulsory textbook reading, this encourages reading just as it does with a sighted person.

NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS

Senator BARTLETT. How many blind people are there in the United States?

Mr. BRAY. The current estimate, Mr. Chairman, is 420,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Is that completely blind people?

Mr. BRAY. Not completely blind, sir. The definition of blindness, which is used for purposes of income tax and rehabilitation, and so forth, is 20 over 200 or less in the better eye. This means that actually most "blind" people have some residual vision, which as a rule is not worth much. I know of no estimate of the number of totally blind people out of the 420,000, but it would be on the order of about 25 percent, persons with no vision whatsoever, complete loss of eyes, and they don't even see light or dark.

Mr. MUMFORD. May I add, in addition to the 420,000 who are classified as blind, there is another segment, a large number of near-blind people who cannot read normal print, and who would be eligible for service under the new law.

Senator BARTLETT. Are any data available to you as to whether incidence of loss of vision is higher in the United States than in some other countries, or whether this sort of averages out in the world?

INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS IN UNITED STATES

Mr. BRAY. No, sir; there are statistics and studies of blindness, actually throughout the world. The American Foundation for the Overseas Blind, and the World Health Organization have studied it, and it is my recollection of the figures I have seen, that leads me to believe that the incidence of blindness in the United States is far less than in some countries.

There are in India, for example, several millions of blind people. This is largely the result of blindness through unchecked disease. There is a small nation in Africa that has a parasite there that runs rampant and that causes blindness. We are fortunate that our incidence is low. There is a nationally accepted study which identifies incidence by States per thousand population. The incidence per thousand with some variation from State to State, would be two to three blind persons out of every thousand persons. That is how you get your estimated 410,000 blind now. It is 200 million times the factor.

AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. It shows the availability of top-flight medical service; that would be a factor?

Mr. BRAY. Yes; and these factors operate in two directions. It is through the prevention of blindness programs. Glaucoma, for example, has been reduced because of early detection by glaucoma clinics, which are quite wonderful and quite widespread. There are cataract operations now, which I am told are successful in a very high percentage of cases.

Typical of medical matters, however, you lick one problem and along comes another. For example, the incidence of infant blindness was due to too much oxygen given to premature infants. Many babies were blinded before we learned how to control the oxygen. That has been checked and has been corrected.

However, in the last year or two, along has come the phenomena of measles in pregnant women—so-called rubella which multiplies handicaps. A child born of a mother who has measles can not only be born blind but may have several other disabilities.

This is currently a problem on which the medical field is working quite hard.

READING BY BRAILLE

Senator BARTLETT. Are you not rather surprised that because of the development of the recorded voice for amusement and for instruction of blind people, that the user of braille has not declined?

Mr. BRAY. Yes; I am surprised in one sense, Mr. Chairman, and on the other hand braille reading is, strangely enough, the most analogous method of reading to those of us who read line by line with our eyes. The reader, for example, sets his own pace with his finger across the dots from left to right. It is quiet reading. The book is shaped like a regular book and has pages. He can put it down and leave the room and come back and pick up precisely where he left off. The braille reader becomes fairly devoted to this method of reading. In many cases he will reject reading through sound as a choice.

Senator BARTLETT. I suppose that is comparable to the segment of the population that is not blind. Lots of people would rather read books than listen to the radio or listen to TV. It all depends on the individual.

Mr. BRAY. That is a good parallel, yes.

INCREASE IN USE OF TALKING BOOKS

Mr. MUMFORD. I think the great increase in the use of the talking book as compared to the increase of readers of braille is due to the obvious fact that a great many people become blind in older age, and they are not able to read braille.

Senator BARTLETT. When did the talking book start?

Mr. BRAY. The first talking books were available about 1934.

Senator BARTLETT. It is comparatively new.

Mr. BRAY. It is fairly new; yes. We had the first longplaying records, 12-inch and $33\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. records which came about initially in the program for the blind in this country, long before they were on the commercial market.

Senator BARTLETT. Is there any other source besides the Library of Congress for these talking books?

Mr. BRAY. There is no other substantial program of a general library nature. There are isolated sources. Most religious organizations, for example, provide for their blind members, by putting some of their material on phonograph records, which, incidentally, are played on our machines, which is proper.

There is a textbook organization which produces recorded materials for college-level blind people on small discs which are made a little differently from our records. Nevertheless, they are played on our machines. This organization is still active but is focused very sharply on those blind people who manage to achieve a programed education level.

Senator BARTLETT. Are these special machines?

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Mr. BRAY. Yes, we have a talking book machine which is a sturdy, very well built but rather elementary 3-speed phonograph. It does not have an automatic record changer or stereo and all the rest, it is a journeyman-type machine which I am told in terms of its fidelity and tone, and other characteristics, compares very favorably with more expensive commercial machines.

Senator BARTLETT. How much does one of these cost you?

Mr. BRAY. We obtain them on an annual invitation to bid from our appropriation, and we last year paid about \$8 a unit for them. The cost has stayed over the years within the \$30 to \$40 range. It is very economical and it gives years and years of service.

Senator BARTLETT. I suppose it is made in such a way that it is simple for a blind person to change the record.

Mr. BRAY. Yes, I have one here if the chairman would like to look at it.

Senator BARTLETT. All right, that would be fine.

Mr. BRAY. This is what is called a talking book machine. It is very sturdy. A blind person will play this thing for literally hours and hours a day. I can demonstrate a record for you.

We have a record here of an issue of Newsweek. We also have Sports Illustrated, and some other monthly magazines.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE PROGRAM

Senator BARTLETT. Let us go back to Pocatello, Idaho, and Joe Smith, who is blind. He hears for the first time that there is a talking book machine. How does he get one?

Mr. BRAY. His doctor or ophthalmologist, or if he is in suburban Pocatello, and he doesn't have easy access to a doctor, someone in authority who knows that he is blind can write a letter stating this, like a registered visiting nurse, or if he is totally blind, we will accept any prominent member of the community's word. This certification or statement of condition of blindness by itself makes him eligible. All he does is mail this to his commission for the blind in Boise, and he says, "I am blind and I enclose a statement from this person, and I would like to have a talking book." The regional library that serves Idaho is in Portland, Oreg. The commission for the blind sends him one of these phonographs on a free, indefinite loan, and notifies the library for the blind in Portland that Joe Smith has his phonograph and he is ready for books. The library then sends him a catalog which tells what books are available and puts him on the mailing list for a bi-monthly magazine, also free, to keep him up to date with what is being added, and he is in business.

COST OF PROGRAM

Senator BARTLETT. This entire service is free as far as Joe Smith is concerned?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How much does this cost the taxpayers a year?

Mr. BRAY. It costs—one way of stating it, sir, is that the average cost of serving one blind reader for a year, over the past 6 or 7 years, is averaged out to about \$36 to \$38 per person per year up to fiscal year 1965.

Senator BARTLETT. How many clients do you have?

Mr. BRAY. We have about 110,000 blind, and we have at least 1,000 a month of the other physically handicapped registering for the program, and we estimate by the end of 1968 to be up to an additional 45,000 to 50,000 readers. It brings the grant total up to around 160,000.

TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. How much will this cost?

Mr. BRAY. The total appropriation request is for a shade over \$6 million. Another way of stating the cost which, incidentally, the Senate committee put in the record a year or so ago, is in terms of a pie chart showing what happens to the appropriation. Slightly over 90 percent of our appropriation goes solely for books, related materials like the magazines and catalogs, and the machines. About 8 percent goes for the administrative setup.

BOOK SELECTION

Senator BARTLETT. How do you choose which books will be recorded?

Mr. BRAY. There are several factors. First of all, we pursue the standard review media, and we see which books are on the best seller list, books being talked about, and we choose from year to year with respect to what is already in the collection. Most importantly, we continually develop this through correspondence and personal interview, the items that blind people themselves say they would like to read. You get a complete gamut here of choices.

For example, we are constantly asked for Zane Grey in terms of western reading. This is an enduring thing which I think is rather interesting. Then on the other hand they want to read some of the magazines that other people are reading—Holiday, and Good Housekeeping, and Look, and Sports Illustrated, and so forth. We balance the collection in terms of not just the recreational fiction type but biographical books about people who are in the news, or people who distinguish themselves in history, or travel books, or philosophy and plays, and essentially the kind of book selection that a librarian responsible for people of all ages would use. We have to serve a blind person whether he is 5 years old or 100 years old, and you have them on both ends of the line.

RECORDING FOR THE BLIND AND HANDICAPPED

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have difficulty in finding recorders with voices suitable to meet the demand?

Mr. BRAY. No, sir. They are read by two nonprofit studios, nonprofit agencies for the blind. One is in New York City, which has a substantial pool of actors and actresses and people in radio and stage, and so forth who want to read for the blind. They get a fee, but it is a small fee. These are screened by the studio, and they are paid their fee as a part of the total cost of recording a book.

For example, it may be \$25 for one side of a record. The other studio, the American Printing House, in Louisville, Ky., has a smaller potential pool of readers in that area, but still with both men's and women's voices they manage to find and keep a cadre of readers.

VOLUNTEER REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE

In the case of Louisville, they are active in radio and TV. One interesting aspect of the volunteer program is the telephone pioneers, it is easy to buy a machine and send it to a fellow and say "Here, use it," but the tough job of course is to keep it working. It will need some attention at times. The community service organization, know as the Telephone Pioneers of America, volunteer their time and repair and maintain the talking book machines, for example, in Pocatello.

Senator BARTLETT. Would Joe Smith send it back to you?

Mr. BRAY. The most that Joe Smith would have to do would be to send it free in the mail from his home in Pocatello to his machine agency in Boise, Idaho, where the Pioneers would be working. In many States, however, since the Pioneers are thousands in number, and widespread throughout the community, they are retired or long-

term telephone employees, so they are found everywhere, the chances are that they have some men in Pocatello, and part of the process of this blind person becoming a reader is that his presence is made aware to the Telephone Pioneers. In some States, the Pioneer knows that there are a certain number of blind people in his community, and if he knows that the machine needs repairing, in many instances he will go right to the blind fellow's home and fix the machine without the blind person losing the use of his machine.

The Pioneer contributes his time and skills. If he uses any spare parts, we reimburse him for this through the State commission for the blind.

Senator BARTLETT. Now the Library of Congress does not do any of this recording within its own employees?

Mr. BRAY. We do no recording ourselves.

COST OF MAKING RECORD

Senator BARTLETT. How much does a record cost you?

Mr. BRAY. A single disc costs about 50 cents.

Senator BARTLETT. Do women volunteer their services to make these recordings?

Mr. BRAY. We work with the studios to select what kind of a voice will be used in the reading of a book. Of course it might be a little incongruous to have an autobiography of a queen read by a man, or vice versa, something about General Custer read by a woman. These are extreme examples, but in all seriousness, women's voices are used. A voice with a slight English accent might be appropriate for some of the books. Women's voices are sometimes used for children's books. One of the phenomena operating in this area is that blind people by and large, both men and women, but especially men, when we talk with our readers, will tell us that they don't like a woman's voice. We could pursue that point of course.

RECORDING VOICES OF FAMOUS PERSONS

Senator BARTLETT. What if Joe Smith wants to hear the recorded speeches of Winston Churchill or Franklin Roosevelt. Are they available?

Mr. BRAY. We did buy through the British, the Royal National Institute for the Blind some of Mr. Churchill's speeches, which were issued commemoratively fairly recently, so specifically we do offer Mr. Churchill's speeches insofar as they were issued in album form for blind people in England. I don't believe we have or ever have had Mr. Roosevelt's voice. This is a kind of thing that we get into to some extent. It is rather strange, and I think very fortunate, that a blind person who had little enough advantage in life as it is, does have the advantage of being able to hear the voice of a famous person.

For example, in earlier years Edna Ferber read one or two of her books, and we have Eva LeGallienne reading some of the older recordings. When we recorded President Hoover's biography of Wilson, "The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson", we persuaded Mr. Hoover to read the preface. I think that it gives a great deal of meaning to a book if you can inject the voice of the author, if he is well known.

More recently, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, consented to read the preface and introduction to his book. He identified himself, so that Joe Smith, reading it in Pocatello, would know he was hearing the voice of the author.

Senator BARTLETT. Which book did Edna Ferber record?

Mr. BRAY. I don't recall. We still get requests for Edna Ferber's books. She holds her own copyright, and she writes to us personally, giving us permission to braille or record her material.

Senator BARTLETT. I was especially interested in your mentioning her because two weeks ago last night I had an opportunity of visiting with her for the first time since she wrote "Ice Palace."

Mr. BRAY. I think we recorded that. I saw a letter from her the other day saying we could record another one of her books. Most copyrights are held by publishers and they give us permission to record.

EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAM TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator BARTLETT. I know the members of the subcommittee on either side of me are thoroughly familiar with the addition of the physically handicapped to your program, but since the chairman isn't, perhaps you would explain that briefly.

Mr. BRAY. By act of Congress during the last session, our basic legislation was amended by the addition of other physically handicapped people, unable to use or read books in a normal manner, as being eligible for this service.

This amendment admits to the service in addition to the strictly blind, the near blind who can't read normal printed material, other physically handicapped, for example, who are disabled to the extent they can't read or hold a book, by cerebral palsey, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, or severe arthritis or as result of stroke, and other conditions.

Senator BARTLETT. The law contains those identifications?

Mr. BRAY. The law does not identify them. I am giving you examples.

Senator BARTLETT. You are given administrative latitude in determining what groups will come within the program?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, within the limitations of the law.

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY LAW

Mr. MUMFORD. The law does require that the person be certified by a competent person, a doctor or otherwise, that he is in fact so physically handicapped that he can not hold and read books in a normal manner.

Mr. BRAY. It excludes by the same token people who are unable to read because they never learned how.

Senator BARTLETT. I guess we still have some of those.

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. All right, I will ask that pages 186 through 194 be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1967 regular bill	\$3,097,000
Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967	1,497,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	10,100
1967 Adjusted	4,604,100
1968 Estimates	6,085,000
Net increase	1,480,900

Analysis of increases and decreases

DECREASE

Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for one

1. Pay above the stated annual rate----- -\$1,478

Fiscal year 1967 requires the payment of salary funds for 1 day in excess of the stated annual rates or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 will have only 260 days.

INCREASES

2. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs----- +6,465

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

Salaries ----- 6,057
Personnel benefits ----- 408

Total ----- 6,465

3. Annualization of positions acquired in 1967 supplemental appropriation ----- +18,996

Public Law 89-522, approved July 30, 1966, stipulates that the Library of Congress shall provide the same services to the physically handicapped, certified by competent authority as unable to read normal printed material as a result of physical limitations, as are provided the blind. The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967 which provided funds to implement the provisions of that act (Public Law 89-522) included salaries and personnel benefits for 9 new positions for three-fourths of a year. This request is to provide full annual salaries and benefits for these 9 positions as follows:

Salaries ----- \$17,655
Personnel benefits ----- 1,341

Total ----- 18,996

4. Transportation of things----- +7,000

Establishment of new regional Libraries and expansion of existing ones to include services for physically handicapped as well as blind readers will require additional transportation funds. It is estimated that \$7,000 will provide for this cost.

5. Long distance telephone----- +3,000

The need for contact by telephone with organizations in respect to the new service to physically handicapped is expected to increase greatly.

6. Printing and reproduction----- +13,000

It will be necessary to revise and acquire additional copies of brochures, catalogs, and manuals to meet the anticipated demand. Of this increase, \$10,000 is for publications and \$3,000 for photoduplication.

7. Other contractual services----- +187,000

Professional and consultant services----- \$22,000

A thorough reader interest type survey at an estimated cost of \$10,000 is deemed essential in consideration of the anticipated increased program. Also, it is planned to contract with technical consultants to determine the best possible circulation system to accommodate the expansion of readers due to the increased program. This is estimated to cost \$12,000.

Repairs to machines----- \$45,000

About one-half of the talking book machine inventory of of approximately 100,000 is 5 years or more old and in heavy use. In order to keep these machines in good operating condition an adequate supply of repair parts must be maintained by each of the 54 state agencies.

Publication contracts----- \$83,000

Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued

7. Other contractual services—Continued

Circulation of the bi-monthly *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review* is expected to increase by 40,000 and 5,000 copies respectively in fiscal 1968. In addition, these publications will necessarily be enlarged to include the increase in titles expected to be produced in fiscal 1968. Also, the printed catalogs will be supplemented by a recording which will enable the readers to select titles without assistance.

Research, development, testing, and evaluation----- \$25,000

Request is made for \$25,000 to provide funds to enable the Division to improve service to our readers through research, development, testing, and evaluation. For example, it is hoped to improve further the design of transistorized talking book machines so as to achieve economy of cost and size and increase reliability. Also, it is hoped to develop a variable speed adapter for use with sound reproducers so that readers could adjust the speed to their personal requirements, etc.

Braille handcopy----- \$12,000

An increase of \$12,000 is requested to allow the Division to take advantage of an increased number of volunteers who have completed the training course in braille transcribing. Additional raw materials, payments for proofreaders, and binding by these volunteers will enable the Library to acquire additional 200 hand transcribed titles for its collections.

8. Supplies and materials----- +\$61, 950

The request for additional funds is as follows:

- A. An increase of \$4,000 is requested for office supplies for everyday needs under the expanded program.
- B. An increase of \$2,350 is needed to obtain prepared informational materials to be sent to libraries and agencies to be used to inform physically handicapped persons of the program.
- C. An increase of \$55,600 is requested to purchase 35,000 needles for use in the conversion program and for general replacement in the more than 100,000 machines in use.

9. Equipment----- +1, 156, 834

Books in raised characters----- \$50, 000

It is expected that 25 new titles making a total of 267 produced annually and 3 new braille magazines will be procured. In addition, through a cooperative project with the American Printing House for the Blind, an up-to-date comprehensive dictionary in braille may be made available.

Sound reproductions----- \$264, 000

An increase of \$214,000 will provide an additional 50 titles on discs, making a total of 550 titles produced annually, and an additional recorded magazine, making a total of 17 recordedd periodicals. An average of 800 copies of books and magazines will be purchased.

An increase of \$50,000 to provide 500 new titles on magnetic tape is requested. Tape will be very useful for physically handicapped persons as it will play for 1½ hours without adjustment.

Cassette recordings----- \$175, 000

The response to the cassette program has been very satisfying. An increase of \$175,000 is requested to purchase approximately 25,000 cassette recordings (cartridge tapes) to provide blind persons with reading materials not available in this form.

Talking book machines----- \$640, 000

*Analysis of increases and decreases—Continued***9. Equipment—Continued**

In order to provide talking book machines for our readers commensurate with the demand it will be necessary to purchase 50,000 machines at a cost of about \$38 each. 5,000 of these will be used to replace old model D machines which are 10 years old; 20,000 will take care of agency requests for blind readers and 25,000 for the physically handicapped.

Music ----- \$27,834

This request of \$27,834 is to procure musical scores, texts, and books specially prepared in braille to continue the music program authorized in 1962. The program has developed to the extent that more materials are needed to provide variety and quantities for circulation among the regional libraries.

New positions (5)-----		+ \$28,133
To provide positions to augment the national program (5)		
4 GS-5 and 1 GS-4-----	\$26,100	
Contribution to retirement-----	1,696	
Group life insurance-----	87	
Contribution to health insurance-----	250	
Total -----	28,133	
Total increases-----		+1,482,378
Net increases-----		+1,480,900

MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. I would like to ask you a related question, Mr. Mumford.

In the new library building, will facilities be made available so that the physically handicapped, those in wheel chairs, for example, will be able to use the building without any difficulty?

Mr. MUMFORD. Yes, I would like to ask Mr. Rohlf to speak to that. He has been working on the details with the designing architects.

Mr. ROHLF. We will not have a large monumental entrance consisting of many steps. The building will be raised only a few steps from street levels and ramps will be available. The regulations under the Federal Library Services and Construction Act require that libraries be planned so that the physically handicapped can use them without difficulty. While this act does not apply to our building, we are following the general regulation.

Senator BARTLETT. That is right. By the time it will be completed I expect to be in a wheelchair.

ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

I ask that the general statement, page 216 of the justification, relating to organizing microfilming of papers of the Presidents be inserted in the record. No additional funds are requested for fiscal 1968. (The justification follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT

For fiscal year 1968, \$112,800 is requested, the same amount requested for fiscal year 1967. 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 16 Presidents (Washington, Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley and Coolidge) was completed by the end of fiscal year 1966. During fiscal year 1967 work has been proceeding on the remaining 7 Presidential collections (Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, Garfield, T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson), comprising 1,524,035 manuscripts, and work will be completed on the papers of Jackson. During fiscal year 1968, work will proceed on the remaining six collections (Jefferson, Garfield, Polk, T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson), comprising about 1,448,229 manuscripts.

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED TO COMPLETE PROGRAM

Senator BARTLETT. How long will it take to complete this?

Mr. BASLER. We expect it will take another 2 or 3 years. It will begin tapering off after another year, and the Librarian last year proposed that we might wish to consider asking for a continuation of this program to put the papers of other great Americans—for example, Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton—in the same kind of order that we have been in the microfilming of the Presidential papers. It is my hope as Director of the Reference Department that we will be able to present, perhaps for next year's budget, a request to continue the same amount but to use the 10 percent or 15 percent of it to begin work on Benjamin Franklin or Alexander Hamilton. But the Presidential papers should be completed within the next 2 to 3 years.

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

Senator BARTLETT. Turning now to the collection and distribution of library materials, the special foreign currency program, I will ask unanimous consent that the justification pages 218 through 244 be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1967 regular bill	\$2,268,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	5,200
1967 adjusted	2,273,200
1968 estimates	2,859,000
Net increase	585,800

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES

EXISTING PROGRAMS

1. Ceylon: An increase of \$30,000 is requested for annualization of program initiated in fiscal year 1967 and for operation of the program at an improved level.
2. India: No increase.
3. Indonesia: No increase.
4. Israel: No increase.
5. Nepal: No increase.
6. Pakistan: An increase of \$5,000 is requested for the purchase of additional English-language titles for 300 American libraries.
7. Poland: An increase of \$87,000 is requested for annualization of program initiated in fiscal year 1967 and to provide for six additional participants.

8. United Arab Republic: An increase of \$15,000 is requested to provide for increased local salary costs, additional office space, and replacement of worn-out equipment.

9. Yugoslavia: An increase of \$87,000 is requested for annualization of program initiated in fiscal year 1967 and to provide for six additional participants.

NEW PROGRAMS REQUESTED

1. Congo: Request is made for \$94,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.

2. Tunisia: Request is made for \$178,000 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 \$89,800 is requested in U.S. Dollars. Included are salaries and incidental expenses for 2 new directors for the programs requested for 9 months (Congo and Tunisia) and a director for Ceylon which program was initiated in 1967. The balance of the request is for annualization of programs initiated in 1967 in Poland and Yugoslavia, transportation costs and equipment.

GENERAL STATEMENT

With appropriations granted last year pursuant to Section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 as amended by Public Law 85-931, approved September 6, 1958 (now Section 104(b)(5) of Public Law 89-808, approved November 11, 1966), the Library of Congress continued projects for the acquisition of materials in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Israel, and the United Arab Republic. 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. Here they constitute the working tools and materials with which American scholars conduct their teaching and research. So thorough and energetic are the overseas offices in acquiring publications that the *Accessions Lists* which they produce are used in the countries of origin to identify and locate titles produced locally. Programs in Yugoslavia and Ceylon were established on a pilot basis, the latter in conjunction with the Indian Program. Negotiations are nearing completion for establishment of a new program in Poland.

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below:

India/Pakistan/Nepal/Ceylon

California, University of (Berkeley)
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Hawaii, University of (East-West Center)
Illinois, University of
Michigan, University of
Minnesota, University of
New York Public Library
Pennsylvania, University of
Syracuse University
Texas, University of
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

Israel

Boston Public Library
Brandeis University
California, University of (Berkeley)
California, University of (Los Angeles)
College of Jewish Studies
Columbia University
Cornell University
Harvard University
Hebrew Union College
Indiana University
Jewish Theological Seminary
Joint University Librarian
New York Public Library
Michigan, University of
Portland State College
Princeton University
Southern California, University of
Syracuse University

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below—Continued

Israel—Continued

Texas, University of
Utah, University of
Virginia, University of
Wayne State University
Yale University
Yeshiva University

United Arab Republic

Arizona State University
Boston College
California, University of (Berkeley)
California, University of (Los Angeles)
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Cornell University
Hartford Seminary Foundation
Harvard University
Hoover Institution
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Kentucky, University of
Michigan, University of
New York Public Library
New York University
Portland State College
Princeton University
Southern California, University of
Syracuse University
Texas, University of
Utah, University of
Virginia, University of
Yale University

Indonesia

California, University of (Berkeley)
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Cornell University

Indonesia—Continued

Hawaii, University of (East-West Center)
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Michigan, University of
New York Public Library
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

Poland (proposed)

California, University of (Berkeley)
California, University of (Los Angeles)
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Harvard University
Indiana University
Michigan, University of
Stanford University-Hoover Institution
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

Yugoslavia

California, University of (Berkeley)
California, University of (Los Angeles)
Columbia University
Harvard University
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Kansas, University of
Stanford University—
Hoover Institution
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

RECIPIENTS—ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Alabama

Auburn University
Birmingham Southern College
Tuskegee Institute
University of Alabama

Alaska

Z. J. Loussac Public Library
(Anchorage)
University of Alaska

Arizona

Arizona State University
Phoenix Public Library
University of Arizona

Arkansas

Arkansas State Teachers College
University of Arkansas

California

California State College, Fullerton
California State College, Hayward
California State Library
California Western University
Claremont Colleges
Fresno State College
Long Beach State College
Los Angeles State College
Mills College
Occidental College
San Diego State College

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below—Continued

California—Continued

San Fernando Valley State College
 San Francisco Public Library
 San Francisco State College
 San Jose State College
 Sonoma State College
 Stanford University
 University of California, Davis
 University of California, Riverside
 University of California, San Diego
 University of California, Santa Barbara
 University of Redlands
 University of San Francisco
 University of Santa Clara

Colorado

Colorado State Library
 Colorado State University
 USAF Academy
 University of Colorado
 University of Denver

Connecticut

Connecticut College
 Trinity College
 University of Connecticut
 Wesleyan University

Delaware

University of Delaware

District of Columbia

American University
 Catholic University of America
 George Washington University
 Georgetown University
 Howard University
 Trinity College

Florida

Florida Presbyterian College
 Florida State University
 University of Florida
 University of Miami
 University of Tampa

Georgia

Emory University
 Spelman College
 University of Georgia

Hawaii

University of Hawaii (East-West
 Center)

Idaho

Idaho State University
 University of Idaho

Illinois

Bradley University
 Chicago Public Library
 Eastern Illinois University
 The John Crerar Library
 Library of International Relations
 Loyola University
 Monmouth College
 Northern Illinois University
 Northwestern University
 Southern Illinois University
 Western Illinois University
 Wheaton College

Indiana

Butler University
 DePauw University
 Earlham College
 Hanover College
 Indianapolis Public Library
 Purdue University
 University of Notre Dame
 Wabash College

Iowa

Des Moines Public Library
 Drake University
 Grinnell College
 State University of Iowa

Kansas

Fort Hays Kansas State College
 Kansas City Public Library
 Kansas State University
 University of Kansas
 University of Wichita

Kentucky

Berea College
 Kentucky Department of Libraries
 University of Louisville
 Villa Madonna College

Louisiana

Dillard University
 Louisiana State University, Baton
 Rouge
 Louisiana State University, New
 Orleans
 Tulane University
 University of Southwestern Louisiana

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below—Continued

Maine

Bates College
Bowdoin College
University of Maine

Maryland

College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Goucher College
Hood College
John Hopkins University
Mount Saint Mary's College
U.S. Naval Academy
University of Maryland
Western Maryland College

Massachusetts

Boston University
Amherst College
Clark University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mount Holyoke College
Smith College
Tufts University
University of Massachusetts
Wellesley College
Williams College

Michigan

Albion College
Central Michigan University
The Detroit Public Library
Michigan State University
Oakland University
University of Detroit
Western Michigan University

Minnesota

Bemidji State College
Carleton College
Macalester College
Mankato State College
Minneapolis Public Library
Moorehead State College
Saint Cloud State College
University of Minnesota, Duluth

Mississippi

Jackson State College
Mississippi State University
University of Mississippi
University of Southern Mississippi

Missouri

St. Louis Public Library
St. Louis University
Southeast Missouri State College
Southwest Missouri State College
University of Missouri, Columbia
University of Missouri, Kansas City
Washington University
Westminster College

Montana

College of Great Falls
Montana State College
Montana State University

Nebraska

Creighton University
Omaha Public Library
University of Nebraska
University of Omaha

Nevada

University of Nevada
Washoe County Library

New Hampshire

Dartmouth College
University of New Hampshire

New Jersey

Drew University
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Glassboro State College
Jersey City Free Public Library
Newark Public Library
Rutgers University
Seton Hall University

New Mexico

New Mexico State Library
New Mexico State University
University of New Mexico

New York

Brooklyn College
Brooklyn Public Library
City College Library
Colgate University
Elmira College
Fordham University
Hamilton College

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below—Continued

New York—Continued

Harpur College
Hunter College
New York State Library
New York University
Queens Borough Public Library
Queens College
Russell Sage College
Sarah Lawrence College
St. John's University
State University College, New Paltz
State University College, Oswego
State University of New York, Buffalo
United States Military Academy
University of Rochester
Vassar College
Wells College

North Carolina

East Carolina College
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College
North Carolina State of UNC
Queens College
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Wake Forest College

North Dakota

University of North Dakota

Ohio

Antioch College
Baldwin-Wallace College
Bowling Green State University
Cleveland Public Library
College of Wooster
Denison University
Kent State University
Malone College
Miami University
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
University of Cincinnati
University of Toledo

Oklahoma

Oklahoma State University
University of Oklahoma
University of Tulsa

Oregon

Library Association of Portland
Oregon State University
Reed College
University of Oregon

Pennsylvania

Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
Gettysburg College
Haverford College
Lehigh University
Mansfield State College
Pennsylvania State University
Shippensburg State College
Swarthmore College
Temple University
University of Pittsburgh
West Chester State College

Puerto Rico

University of Puerto Rico

Rhode Island

Brown University
Providence Public Library
University of Rhode Island

South Carolina

University of South Carolina
Winthrop College

South Dakota

State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts
University of South Dakota

Tennessee

Fisk University
Memphis State University
University of Chattanooga
University of Tennessee

Texas

Baylor University
East Texas State College
North Texas State University
Rice University
Southern Methodist University
Southwest Texas State College
Texas A & M University
Texas Christian University
Texas College of Arts and Industries
University of Houston

Recipients of comprehensive sets of publications from the various countries are listed below—Continued

<i>Utah</i>	<i>Washington—Continued</i>
Brigham Young University Salt Lake City Public Library Utah State University	Tacoma Public Library Washington State University Western Washington State College
<i>Vermont</i>	<i>West Virginia</i>
Middlebury College University of Vermont	Kanawha County Public Library Marshall University West Virginia University
<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>
College of William and Mary Hampton Institute Mary Washington College and the University of Virginia Randolph Macon Woman's College Sweet Briar College University of Richmond Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Beloit College Lawrence College Marquette University Milwaukee Public Library University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Wisconsin State College
<i>Washington</i>	<i>Wyoming</i>
Seattle Public Library Spokane Public Library	University of Wyoming

During fiscal 1968, the Library proposes to annualize the pilot programs in Ceylon, Yugoslavia, and Poland. Funds are requested to pay the salary of a full-time American director to supervise acquisitions activities in both Ceylon and South India.

Each library participating in the program for comprehensive sets of publications contributes \$500 per year per set of publications to the general hard dollar support of the program. Receipts from this source are deposited in Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury. In fiscal 1967 these contributions amounted to \$46,700 and are expected to total \$50,000 in fiscal 1968.

During the coming year it is planned to continue all aspects of the program in all areas presently covered, including not only acquisition of current materials considered to be of research value, but also their bibliographic listing by means of accessions lists and the establishment of preliminary cataloging control by the local offices. The accessions lists prepared by the various overseas offices are widely distributed within the United States, where they serve as valuable research tools. By providing preliminary cataloging control in the field, it is possible to save on dollar cataloging costs.

It is also proposed to establish 9-month pilot programs in the Congo and Tunisia, where excess currencies are now available. At the present time bibliographic coverage of these areas leaves much to be desired. There is a keen interest in publications from both North and Central Africa on the part of the American scholarly community, but experience has proved that on-the-spot coverage is the only feasible and successful way to insure receipt of needed materials. Use of U.S. owned foreign currencies in these two countries for the establishment of book procurement programs is highly desirable in the interests of increasing our understanding of these areas.

COUNTRIES NOW COVERED

India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon

Selected newspapers from both Indian and Pakistan are currently being micro-filmed. Serial publications are bound before shipment with service copies provided for selected titles. Nepalese publications are now represented in the English-language program. In fiscal 1968 it is proposed that a selected number of English-language titles from Ceylon also be included in this highly successful program, under which 310 libraries in every state of the Union benefit from the Library's acquisitions activities financed by excess foreign currencies. No increases in foreign currencies are requested for these countries except to purchase additional English-language material from Pakistan and to annualize the program in Ceylon.

United Arab Republic

Funds made available by Congress this year permitted continued improvement in the geographical coverage and the cataloging of Middle Eastern publications through our office in Cairo, thereby further easing the dollar burden for American libraries. Small increases requested for next year will permit the replacement of worn-out equipment, help to meet increased local salary costs, etc.

Poland, Yugoslavia

An increased amount in local currencies is requested in both Poland and Yugoslavia in order to annualize the program and to provide materials to additional libraries in this country for which there has been great demand.

Other Countries

No increase in foreign currencies requested for on-going programs in other countries.

NEW PROGRAMS REQUESTED

Congo

Request is made for \$94,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.

Tunisia

Request is made for \$178,000 to initiate a program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications.

For all countries the increases requested for fiscal 1968 is \$496,000 in soft currencies and \$89,800 in U. S. dollars.

U.S. and foreign currencies

FISCAL YEAR 1967

	Personnel compensation			Personnel benefits			Travel			Transportation of things		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....		7,250	7,250									
India.....	22,550	125,000	147,550	2,259		2,259		2,500	2,500	2,100	2,500	2,500
Indonesia.....	20,945		20,945	1,678		1,678	50	6,000	20,000		77,000	79,100
Israel.....	21,027	30,000	51,027	1,298		1,298	50	8,000	6,050		1,000	1,000
Nepal.....		3,000	3,000					1,000	8,050		32,000	32,000
Pakistan.....	11,794	27,000	38,794	1,182		1,182		6,000	1,000		4,000	4,000
Poland.....	8,541	28,000	36,541	818		818	275	9,000	6,000	2,500	10,000	10,000
United Arab Republic.....	12,186	33,000	45,186	1,222		1,222	50	6,000	9,275	300	9,000	11,500
Yugoslavia.....	8,541	27,000	35,541	818		818	275	9,000	6,050	2,500	45,300	45,300
Total.....	105,584	303,250	408,834	9,275		9,275	1,400	67,500	68,900	7,400	189,500	196,900
U.S. personnel and related costs.....	40,788		40,788	1,653		1,653	4,450		4,450	3,800		3,800
Grand total.....	146,372	303,250	449,622	10,928		10,928	5,850	67,500	73,350	11,200	189,500	200,700
	Rent, utilities, etc.			Printing, duplicating, etc.			Other services			Supplies		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....		2,750	2,750									
India.....		59,000	59,000		1,000	1,000		2,000	2,000		1,500	1,500
Indonesia.....		14,000	14,000		64,000	64,000		134,000	134,000	2,000	13,000	15,000
Israel.....		13,000	13,000		15,000	15,000	300	10,000	10,300		6,000	6,000
Nepal.....		2,000	2,000		4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000		10,000	10,000
Pakistan.....		9,000	9,000		29,000	29,000		2,000	2,000		1,000	1,000
Poland.....		12,000	12,000		4,000	4,000	300	5,000	5,300	1,000	4,000	5,000
United Arab Republic.....		5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	300	7,000	7,300	150	6,000	6,000
Yugoslavia.....		12,000	12,000		4,000	4,000	300	6,000	6,300		10,150	10,150
Total.....		128,750	128,750		126,000	126,000	2,100	172,000	174,100	3,150	57,500	60,650
U.S. personnel, etc.....	150		150	400		400	1,000		1,000	350		350
Grand total.....	150	128,750	128,900	400	126,000	126,400	3,100	172,000	175,100	3,500	57,500	61,000

	Books			Equipment			Grand total		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....	---	17,500	17,500	---	3,000	3,000	---	40,000	40,000
India.....	---	369,000	369,000	---	7,000	8,100	31,309	868,000	899,309
Indonesia.....	---	83,000	83,000	1,100	14,000	15,100	22,973	170,000	192,973
Israel.....	---	167,000	167,000	---	5,000	5,000	22,375	273,000	295,375
Nepal.....	---	20,000	20,000	---	2,000	2,000	---	36,000	38,000
Pakistan.....	---	75,000	75,000	---	1,000	1,000	14,276	163,000	177,276
Poland.....	---	53,000	53,000	---	12,000	12,000	12,434	139,000	151,434
United Arab Republic.....	---	145,000	145,000	500	5,000	5,500	14,708	261,000	275,708
Yugoslavia.....	---	53,000	53,000	---	12,000	12,000	12,434	138,000	150,434
Total.....	600	982,500	982,500	1,600	61,000	62,600	130,509	2,088,000	2,218,509
U.S. personnel and related costs.....	---	---	600	1,500	---	1,500	54,691	---	54,691
Grand total.....	600	982,500	983,100	3,100	61,000	64,100	185,200	2,088,000	2,273,200

FISCAL YEAR 1968

	Personnel compensation			Personnel benefits			Travel		Transportation of things		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....	14,437	14,500	28,937	995		995			2,500	5,000	7,500
Congo.....	13,883	20,000	33,883	871		871			6,000	7,000	13,000
India.....	30,985	125,000	155,985	2,666		2,666			3,500	77,000	80,500
Indonesia.....	19,547	21,000	40,547	1,244		1,244			2,850	1,000	3,850
Israel.....	23,320	30,000	53,320	1,202		1,202			2,500	32,000	34,500
Nepal.....	16,992	5,000	21,992							4,000	4,000
Pakistan.....	14,437	27,000	41,437	1,119		1,119			2,500	10,000	12,500
Poland.....	10,883	37,000	47,883	995		995			3,000	18,000	21,000
Tunisia.....	15,547	22,000	37,547	871		871			6,000	15,000	21,000
United Arab Republic.....	12,437	36,000	48,437	1,244		1,244			2,350	45,000	47,350
Yugoslavia.....				995		995			3,000	18,000	21,000
Total.....	172,468	375,500	547,968	12,202		12,202			34,200	292,000	326,200
U.S. personnel, etc.....	27,435		27,435	2,195		2,195	5,850		3,800		3,800
Grand total.....	199,903	375,500	575,403	14,397		14,397	5,850		38,000	292,000	270,000

U.S. and foreign currencies—Continued

	Rent, utilities, etc.			Printing, duplicating, etc.			Other services			Supplies		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....		5,500	5,500		2,000	2,000		4,000	4,000		3,000	3,000
Congo.....		7,000	7,000		3,000	3,000		10,000	10,000		3,000	3,000
India.....		59,000	59,000		64,000	64,000		134,000	134,000		13,000	13,000
Indonesia.....		14,000	14,000		13,000	13,000		10,000	10,000		6,000	6,000
Israel.....		13,000	13,000		4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000		10,000	10,000
Nepal.....		2,000	2,000					1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Pakistan.....		9,000	9,000		29,000	29,000		2,000	2,000		4,000	4,000
Poland.....		16,000	16,000		5,000	5,000		8,000	8,000		8,000	8,000
Tunisia.....		12,000	12,000		4,000	4,000		10,000	10,000		6,000	6,000
United Arab Republic.....		10,000	10,000		7,000	7,000		8,000	8,000		10,000	10,000
Yugoslavia.....		16,000	16,000		5,000	5,000		8,000	8,000		8,000	8,000
Total.....	150	163,500	163,500	400	136,000	136,000	3,100	198,000	198,000	3,500	74,000	74,000
U.S. personnel, etc.....	150			400			3,100			3,500		
Grand total.....	150	163,500	163,500	400	136,000	136,400	3,100	198,000	201,100	3,500	74,000	77,500

	Books			Equipment			Grand total		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....		25,000	25,000		6,000	6,000	17,932	70,000	87,932
Congo.....		25,000	25,000		10,000	10,000	20,754	94,000	114,754
India.....		369,000	369,000		7,000	7,000	37,151	868,000	905,151
Indonesia.....		83,000	83,000		14,000	16,000	25,641	170,000	195,641
Israel.....		167,000	167,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	27,022	273,000	300,022
Nepal.....		20,000	20,000		2,000	2,000		36,000	36,000
Pakistan.....		80,000	80,000		1,000	1,000	20,611	168,000	188,611
Poland.....		106,000	106,000	2,000	16,000	18,000	20,432	226,000	246,432
Tunisia.....		88,000	88,000		12,000	12,000	17,754	178,000	195,754
United Arab Republic.....		145,000	145,000		10,000	10,000	19,141	276,000	295,141
Yugoslavia.....		106,000	106,000	2,000	16,000	18,000	18,432	225,000	243,432
Total.....	600	1,214,000	1,214,000	6,000	99,000	105,000	224,870	2,584,000	2,808,870
U.S. personnel, etc.....	600		600	3,100		3,100	50,130		50,130
Grand total.....	600	1,214,000	1,214,600	9,100	99,000	108,100	275,000	2,584,000	2,859,000

Increases—U.S. and foreign currencies, fiscal year 1968

	Personnel compensation			Personnel benefits			Travel			Transportation of things		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....	14,437	7,250	21,687	995	-----	995	-----	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000
Congo.....	13,883	20,000	33,883	871	-----	871	-----	7,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	13,000
India.....	8,483	-----	8,483	407	-----	407	-----	-----	-----	1,400	-----	1,400
Indonesia.....	-----	-----	-----	434	-----	434	-----	-----	-----	2,850	-----	2,850
Israel.....	2,283	-----	2,283	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,500	-----	2,500
Nepal.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	5,198	-----	5,198	63	-----	63	-----	-----	-----	2,500	-----	2,500
Poland.....	3,896	9,000	14,896	177	-----	177	-----	3,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	9,000
Tunisia.....	10,883	22,000	32,883	871	-----	871	-----	9,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
U.A.R.....	3,361	5,000	8,361	22	-----	22	-----	-----	-----	2,050	-----	2,050
Yugoslavia.....	3,896	9,000	12,896	177	-----	177	-----	3,000	3,000	2,725	9,000	9,500
Total.....	66,884	72,250	139,134	2,927	-----	2,927	-----	24,500	24,500	23,100	42,500	69,300
U.S. personnel, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	542	-----	542	-----	1,400	-----	1,400	-----	-----
Grand total.....	53,531	72,250	125,781	3,469	-----	3,469	-----	24,500	24,500	26,800	42,500	69,300

	Rent, utilities, etc.			Printing, duplicating, etc.			Other services			Supplies		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....	-----	2,750	2,750	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	2,000	2,000	-----	1,500	1,500
Congo.....	-----	7,000	7,000	-----	3,000	3,000	-----	10,000	10,000	-----	5,000	5,000
India.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Israel.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nepal.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Poland.....	-----	4,000	4,000	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	2,000	2,000	-----	2,000	2,000
Tunisia.....	-----	12,000	12,000	-----	4,000	4,000	-----	10,000	10,000	-----	6,000	6,000
United Arab Republic.....	-----	5,000	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Yugoslavia.....	-----	4,000	4,000	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	2,000	2,000	-----	2,000	2,000
Total.....	-----	34,750	34,750	-----	10,000	10,000	-----	26,000	26,000	-----	16,500	16,500
U.S. personnel, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	-----	34,750	34,750	-----	10,000	10,000	-----	26,000	26,000	-----	16,500	16,500

Increases—U.S. and foreign currencies, fiscal year 1968—Continued

	Books			Equipment			Grand total		
	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total	Hard	Soft	Total
Ceylon.....		7,500	7,500		3,000	3,000	17,932	30,000	47,932
Congo.....		25,000	25,000		10,000	10,000	20,754	94,000	114,754
India.....						-1,100	5,842		5,842
Indonesia.....				-1,100			2,668		2,668
Israel.....				2,000		2,000	4,647		4,647
Nepal.....									
Pakistan.....		5,000	5,000				6,335	5,000	11,335
Poland.....		53,000	53,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,998	87,000	94,998
Tunisia.....		88,000	88,000		12,000	12,000	17,754	178,000	195,754
United Arab Republic.....				-500	5,000	4,500	4,433	15,000	19,433
Yugoslavia.....		53,000	53,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	5,998	87,000	92,998
Total.....		231,500	231,500	4,400	38,000	42,400	94,361	496,000	590,361
U.S. personnel, etc.....				1,600		1,600	-4,561		-4,561
Grand total.....		231,500	231,500	6,000	38,000	44,000	89,800	496,000	585,800

PROGRAM RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. What are your receipts under this program for fiscal 1967 and fiscal 1968?

Mr. ROSSITER. It is \$46,700 in 1967 and \$50,000 in 1968.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the actual for 1966?

Mr. MUMFORD. I don't have that figure.

Senator BARTLETT. Would you please supply it for the record, then?

Mr. MUMFORD. I will supply it for the record.

(The information follows:)

Receipts for 1966 were \$34,200.

REQUESTED LANGUAGE CHANGE

Senator BARTLETT. Now, why are you asking for this language provision shown on page 245, and what was that for?

Mr. MUMFORD. The Library at the present time can pay in advance for subscriptions where it is limited to the cost of subscriptions. But in this program, title II of the Higher Education Act, it is necessary sometimes to obtain some additional services from the dealer in obtaining books and subscriptions. It is possible that the law at present would cover, but we are not entirely sure and we would like to have that authorization.

Senator BARTLETT. All right.

(The justification follows:)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Add: "Payments in advance for subscriptions or other charges for bibliographical data, publications, materials in any other form, and services may be made by the Librarian of Congress whenever he determines it to be more prompt, efficient, or economical to do so, in the interests of carrying out required Library programs."

Senator BARTLETT. That will end the questions which have lasted some little while. The subcommittee is very grateful to you, Dr. Mumford, and all of those who have appeared with you, for being so patient and for answering this detailed matter so informatively.

Mr. MUMFORD. We thank you and the other members of the subcommittee.

SUPPORT FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator BARTLETT. I have received some communications relating to Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress which will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The communications follow:)

STATEMENT BY GERMAINE KRETTEK, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association is the oldest and largest non-profit professional organization of its kind in the world, with a rapidly growing membership of more than 35,000 librarians and laymen interested in the development, extension and improvement of libraries. These agencies are essential to the progress of our Nation in educational, economic, scientific, cultural and everyday aspects of life.

On behalf of the Association, I should like to urge favorable action by your Committee on two items in the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill which you now have under consideration: (1) the Library of Congress budget requests for fiscal year 1968; and (2) adequate funds to implement fully in fiscal year 1968 the provisions of the Depository Library Act of 1962.

The AIA supports wholeheartedly the budget requests of the Library of Congress for FY 1968. It is essential and urgent that this important agency continue to serve at the highest possible level of effectiveness the needs of the Congress and the requirements of the intellectual, research and cultural progress of the Nation.

While the Association stands back of the entire program of the Library of Congress, it would like to emphasize especially a few of the national services rendered by it to the libraries of the country.

One is the request for an increase in funds for printed catalog cards. Since 1901, the Library of Congress has been distributing these catalog cards at a price to all types of libraries. The availability of such printed cards has enabled libraries to save countless dollars and to avoid needless duplication in cataloging. During fiscal year 1966, over 63,000,000 printed catalog cards were sold and the receipts went into the U.S. Treasury. The sheer enormity of the sales points to the value of this service. We urge that the funds requested for this program (\$5,848,000) be appropriated in order that card orders can be dispatched promptly to the requesting libraries. Without an increase in funds for new positions so badly needed, it is doubtful that the Card Division can continue to meet the growing demands placed upon it.

The automation of the Library's bibliographic apparatus is fundamental to the information needs of libraries and scholarship. The library community has been encouraged by the progress being made at the Library of Congress in its long-range automation program which ultimately benefits the public. The project to provide machine-readable catalog copy (MARC) to libraries on an experimental basis has shown the advantages of automation in libraries. An extension of the MARC project and the continuation of the Library's central automation program is not only highly desirable, but, we believe, absolutely essential if librarians throughout the country are going to be able to meet their responsibilities to a large segments of our citizenry in future years. The American Library Association feels it is essential that this program be adequately funded if the target date (1972) set in the report of the survey team, *Automation and the Library of Congress*, is to be met.

In addition we strongly urge that your Subcommittee provide for the funds requested under the Public Law 480 Book Procurement Program. With the use of U.S.-government owned foreign currencies, research institutions in every State of the Union have been the recipients of important research materials heretofore unavailable. This program has been carried on by the Library of Congress with imagination and dispatch, and has had an enthusiastic reception from not only librarians but the entire scholarly community. The extension of the program to Tunisia and to the Congo would, we believe, enhance greatly the value of this program.

One of the most heartwarming of library programs is the National Books for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped Program. Certainly, since its inception in 1931, the Congress of the United States has shown special concern for this reading service. Now that the program has been expanded to include the physically handicapped, a portion of the citizenry which heretofore has had inferior library service, we look to the Congress to continue this support. We are pleased that the Librarian of Congress has requested additional funds (\$6,085,000) to serve the handicapped. The Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966 contain authorization to provide funds to the States for the purpose of servicing the materials in the fields of the blind and the physically handicapped. If both of these programs are fully funded, library service to the handicapped has a bright future.

In the case of the Depository Library Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-579), the Association recommends to the Subcommittee that it grant sufficient funds in FY '68 to enable the Superintendent of Documents to implement fully the requirements of this revised legislation.

This Act was passed to benefit the public—business, industry, science, research, and other walks of life—by increasing the number of designated depository libraries in the United States to which government documents are distributed

regularly, and by including, also, publications printed by federal departments and agencies outside the Government Printing Office, generally referred to as non-GPO documents.

Citizens need the valuable information about research and operations of the federal government contained in both GPO and non-GPO publications and resulting from huge expenditures of federal money. The process requires printing, listing, and distributing of the materials by the government and the servicing of them by the libraries, all of which costs money. But the public for whom all is intended, profits. The usefulness of these documents to citizens is illustrated by three public library memoranda sent to us in April of 1967, which we are asking you to include in the record of the hearings following this statement.

For the adequate functioning of the revised Depository Act of 1962, several additional features should be noted, not as luxury provisions, but as essential. One is the inspection of the depository libraries by the Public Printer; another is the development of regional depository libraries; and still another is a fully operating advisory committee on depository libraries to the Public Printer. These activities will cost additional money, but not a great deal in view of the good to be accomplished. Funds for these essential services should be provided in the appropriation.

In view of the preceding facts regarding the Depository Library Act, it is urged that the Subcommittee grant sufficient funds to enable the Superintendent of Documents to put fully into effect the provisions of the law.

In addition, we wish to take this opportunity to request this Committee to reinstate the \$25,000 for the Library of Congress' highly essential program for the preservation of deteriorating materials, which has been deleted by the House Appropriations Committee, according to House Report 323.

In conclusion, we would like to again emphasize to you the importance of the services of the Library of Congress to the entire Nation, and the significant utilization of government documents by the public. Accordingly, we urge the Subcommittee's approval of the Library of Congress' budget request and increased funds to the Public Printer to permit the full implementation of the Depository Library Act of 1962.

MEMORANDUM BY DONNA LEMON ON THE USE OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS IN THE BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE TULSA CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM, OKLAHOMA

Government documents, through their authoritative, up-to-date coverage of a wide variety of topics, play a vital role in the reference services extended by the Business and Technology Department.

Within this department, emphasis is placed on making documents readily accessible to patrons. Reflecting unique local interests, many document series are cataloged and placed with reference books on the same subjects. U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines publications are examples of cataloged material. Older series of documents, shelved in a central storage area, can be immediately retrieved or patrons are free to work right in the storage area if necessary. As an added service, government documents are loaned for a period of a week to Tulsa business and professional persons for office use.

Each staff member is trained in effective document usage and is prepared to recommend these publications for specific patron needs. When possible, the staff also makes use of the opportunity to instruct patrons in the use of the *Monthly Catalog* and the procedure for locating documents on the shelves.

In brief, many requests for information from Oklahoma citizens are being fulfilled by means of accessible government documents and a library staff trained in their use.

Government documents of a general nature are considered a part of the general reference collection. As such, they are generally treated in a similar manner to other reference materials.

Students, both high school and college, are the major users of the general documents collection. As they seek information concerning the topics of their papers, the reference librarians frequently refer the students to the *Monthly Catalog* for additional material. This is particularly true in cases where the subject under consideration is one on which the government may have published information.

MEMORANDUM BY EDWARD DI ROMA, CHIEF, ECONOMICS DIVISION, THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, N.Y.

For many years and at close range I have had the opportunity to observe the nature and the extent of the research done with U.S. government publications by businessmen, government officials, educators, teachers, students and other members of our society. Several hundred people use the New York Public Library depository collections of U.S. government publications every day. Though I cannot produce statistics to indicate the value of the research made possible by our depository collection and by all the other heavily used depository collections throughout the country, there is no doubt in my mind that this research contributes profoundly to the welfare of the Nation, economically, politically and socially.

In deed, I feel that the depository library program is so important that the Superintendent of Documents should be appropriated not only the amount of money he is requesting, but sufficient additional funds as well, so that he may implement fully the charge of the Depository Act of 1962. This law empowers the Superintendent of Documents to distribute to depository libraries not only the publications printed at the Government Printing Office, but also all the documents produced in the field publishing units of executive agencies. These latter materials, often referred to as non-GOP publications, have been estimated to be at least as numerous as the items printed by the Government Printing Office.

The Superintendent of Documents is not unmindful of this part of his responsibility and in the last several years he has undertaken to distribute to depository libraries the non-GPO publications of the Bureau of the Census and of the Department of the Interior. If he hasn't done so already, he will begin shortly to distribute the non-GPO publications of the Department of Labor as well. Further, it is my understanding that the plans to begin distributing the non-GPO publications of one additional executive department each year.

But I submit that the research needs of the nation cannot wait that long. Too many important non-GPO publications have not received the circulation they deserved, and as a result much valuable information has been lost. The recording and the distribution of all the non-GPO publications of *all* executive agencies should start next year.

Money appropriated by Congress for the distribution of federal publications is more than matched in expenditures by depository libraries in making the documents available to the public.

These libraries must not only (1) record the receipt of the publications, but (2) provide space for the storage of the publications, (3) organize the publications in some meaningful way for use, (4) provide reading areas for readers using the publications, and (5) most importantly, provide reference and bibliographic assistance to these readers.

MEMORANDUM BY RICHARD L. WATERS, HEAD, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT, DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, TEXAS

Government documents are vital to the service this library provides. The depository program of the Superintendent of Documents has been, and is, a lifesaver. Anything which enlarges and improves this program will be for the good of our patrons. We use government documents so often and in so many ways that there is no way we can measure the *total* use made of them. The following statistics on government documents reflect only those totals that our two documents librarians record:

Size of collection: 24,000 bound volumes; 60,000 unbound pieces.

Recorded usage: 500 per month, either in person or by telephone. In addition to this, we average about 60 reference loans per month.

Most popular items: In addition to the other items mentioned here, Congressional publications are important, being used most often in compiling legislative histories. Statistics published by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior and Labor are most often requested and/or used.

Users: Equally divided between the following—businessmen and lawyers, students, and the intelligently curious.

Cost to house and service:

Salaries—Two full-time (40 hours) professional librarians with salary ranges of \$6,192 to \$7,788.

Binding—\$1,000; *Equipment*—\$17,050.

Floor Space to House: 3,500 sq. ft.

Not reflected are the countless times we refer to such items as the *Statistical Abstract*, the *Monthly Labor Review*, *Survey of Current Business*, *International Commerce*, and many other basic tools we try to keep right at our fingertips. Additional usage is made of documents in other departments of the library, particularly the Community Living Department which includes the subjects of education, government, law and political science. Where would they be without the *Congressional Directory*, the *Education Directory* or the *United States Code*?

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will adjourn until a date to be announced later.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p.m., Tuesday, May 23, 1967, the hearing was recessed, subject to call of the Chair.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1967

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

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room S-128, the Capitol, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bartlett, Proxmire, Kuchel, Chairman Hayden, and Young.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; ACCOMPANIED BY MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT; 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; DANIEL J. GEARY, ACCOUNTING OFFICER; JOSEPH DIAMOND, MANAGER, SENATE RESTAURANTS; CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT; L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER; AND ROBERT H. ROHLE, COORDINATOR OF BUILDING PLANNING

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Mr. BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in session.

This morning we have the pleasure of having with us J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, and his associates.

Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

For the fiscal year 1968 our budget estimates for the Architect of the Capitol and the Botanic Garden totaled \$16,137,700. Included in this total was \$3,233,500 for Senate items under the Architect—made

up of \$3,174,900 for maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Buildings and \$58,600 for maintenance and operation of the Senate Garage.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

In accordance with custom, the House committee did not consider these two Senate items. The total considered by the House committee was \$12,904,200. Of the \$12,904,200 considered, the House committee allowed a total of \$12,629,600.

ITEMS DELETED BY HOUSE

The amount cut totaled \$274,600, of which \$6,000 was for one of three additional gardeners requested to care for the landscaped areas above the two new underground garages nearing completion in squares 637 and 691 on the House side of the grounds; \$36,000 for part-time elevator operators heretofore allowed for operation of elevators in the Rayburn House Office Building; \$125,000 for installation of an additional elevator in the Library of Congress Annex; \$40,000 for installation of protective grilles on the exterior of the ground floor windows in the Main Library Building; and \$5,000 for replacement of catwalks above bookstacks in the attic of the Main Library Building; \$32,600 for miscellaneous items of furniture for the two Library buildings; \$30,000 for refurbishing the metal doors, window frames, and grilles in the Main Conservatory of the Botanic Garden. We do not ask for the restoration of any of these cuts.

ASSOCIATES TO PRESENT INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

Mr. Chairman, I have with me this morning members of my staff who assisted me in preparing our budget estimate for 1968 and I ask your permission to call on these members to testify on the various individual items of increase where they are more familiar with the detail.

Senator BARTLETT. That will be fine.

1967 APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET ESTIMATE COMPARISON

Before we move into that, I understand your estimates for the coming fiscal year are \$1,038,500 over the appropriations for 1967.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. This encompasses a gross increase of \$2,222,995 offset by decreases totaling \$1,184,495; is that correct?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I am placing in the record at this point a table showing the comparison between the 1967 appropriations and the 1968 request together with an itemization of the gross budget increases of \$2.2 million mentioned above.

(The table follows:)

Comparative summary of appropriations and appropriation estimates

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1967			1968 estimates of appropriations (including budget amendments)	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1968 estimates over 1967
	Regular annual act	Supplemental and 2d Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1967	Total appropriation		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol	\$647,700	\$11,800	\$659,500	\$678,200	+\$18,700
Contingent expenses	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Capitol buildings	1,786,000	36,900	1,822,900	1,676,600	-146,300
Capitol Grounds	695,400	7,800	703,200	726,800	+23,600
Senate office buildings	2,530,000	56,000	2,586,000	3,174,900	+588,900
Senate garage	57,900	1,000	58,900	58,600	-300
House office buildings	4,019,000	60,000	4,079,000	4,517,000	+438,000
Capitol Power Plant	2,778,000	10,400	2,788,400	2,841,600	+53,200
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant				250,000	+250,000
Library buildings and grounds:					
Structural and mechanical care	1,392,000	19,800	1,411,800	1,166,900	-244,900
Furniture and furnishings	325,000		325,000	382,600	+57,600
Total, appropriations and estimates	14,281,000	203,700	14,484,700	15,523,200	+1,038,500

Summary of increases

The gross budget increase of \$2,222,995 requested for 1968 is summarized as follows:

Personnel compensation:

Increased pay costs, wage-board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong	\$208,455
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 89-504, "Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966"	64,300
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act	33,375
Overtime pay increased cost	147,430
Nightwork differential increased cost	9,800
Sunday premium pay increased cost	3,800
Temporary labor increased cost	9,000

Additional positions:

Capitol Grounds: 3 gardeners, wage-board 6	17,160
Senate Office Buildings: 4 air-conditioning mechanics (2-WB-10; 2-WB-9)	26,250
House Office Buildings:	
To staff 2 new garages: 3 foremen (1 WB- 8, 1 WB-7, 1 WB-6); 4 assistants (2 WB-6, 2 WB-5); 15 attendants (WB-4); 1 labor foreman (WB-5); 1 labor leader (WB-4; 4 laborers (WB-3); additions to air-conditioning force: 2 mechanics (WB-10)	158,554
Capitol Power Plant: 1 electrician (WB-12), 2 maintenance mechanics (WB-11), 2 operating engineers (WB-10)	34,716

Total, additional positions-----236,680

Total, personnel compensation-----712,840

Other annual maintenance items:

Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong	29,355
Payment to life insurance fund, Public Law 598, 83d Cong	3,500
Payment to health benefits fund, Public Law 86-382, 86th Cong	3,000
All other items	47,400

Total, other annual maintenance-----83,255

Special nonrecurring maintenance items:

Capitol Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, Capitol Power Plant.....	\$583, 200
Library Buildings and grounds.....	593, 700

Total, nonrecurring maintenance.....	1, 176, 900
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Special nonrecurring construction items:

Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant—Liquidation of contract authority.....	250, 000
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Total, gross increase requested for 1968.....	2, 222, 995
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SALARIES

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Stewart, for Salaries, Office of the Architect, you are requesting \$678,200, which is \$18,700 more than your 1967 appropriations.

Mr. STEWART. That's right, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Is it correct that this increase applies to strictly mandatory items such as wage increases?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Pages 7 and 8 of your justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

Salaries, Office of the Architect

1967 appropriation in annual act.....	\$647, 700
Pay supplemental (Public Law 89-504 pay increase).....	11, 800

Total appropriations, 1967.....	659, 500
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Deductions:

"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "Overtime pay" allotment....	-1, 800
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Base for 1968.....	657, 700
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Additions:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress, for wage-board employees.....	585
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Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.....	14, 615
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Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-504, approved July 18, 1966, "Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966." The increases authorized by this act cost, on an annual basis, \$16,576. Of this amount, \$4,776 was absorbed through savings for the fiscal year 1967, necessitating a supplemental appropriation of \$11,800 for that year. This leaves a balance of \$4,776 necessary to cover a full-year cost in 1968. However, we propose to meet \$2,776 of this balance through proposed lapse savings in 1968, thereby reducing the additional amount necessary to request for 1968 to \$2,000.....	2, 000
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"Overtime Pay" allotment increased from \$56,500 to \$58,300.....	1, 800
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This increase results from transfer of \$1,800 from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being Leap Year, there would normally be two excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the two excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. As most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays (an overtime day) at time and one-half pay, the amount normally allowed for one additional basic day's pay is being transferred for 1968 from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$36,000 to \$37,500. \$1, 500

This increase results from increase in basic pay rates and is requested to cover the cost of government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress, Title IV—Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956". +20, 500

Total, estimate for 1968----- 678, 200

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. For contingent expenses you are requesting the same amount as last year, \$50,000?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Please explain the purposes of this account and under what circumstances funds are expended therefrom.

Mr. STEWART. This is the same amount we were allowed in 1967. This is an item allowed for the first time in fiscal year 1956 and is needed to facilitate the work of 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.

1967 EXPENDITURES

During the fiscal year 1967, allocations totaling \$22,581 have been made against the contingent expense appropriation of \$50,000. Of the total of \$22,581, the amount of \$10,581 has been expended for the purchase of 90 walnut chairs, smaller than chairs formerly in use, and eight walnut plastic table tops for use in the main dining room, House restaurants, Members' side, to accommodate more Members; and \$12,000 for installation of a refrigerated meat room in the House restaurant's kitchen, basement, House side of the Capitol, to provide adequate refrigerated space for the storage of meat.

Both of these items were approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There were originally 132 chairs in the Members' dining room. We kept 62 of those chairs in the room and replaced the other 70 chairs with 90 smaller chairs, in order to accommodate more Members in the main dining room during the rush hours and afford more space between tables.

Senator BARTLETT. How much of the \$50,000 will be spent or obligated by June 30, would you estimate?

Mr. STEWART. That is all we expect, \$22,581.

Senator BARTLETT. But you still feel that you should have \$50,000, the same amount, for the next year?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Will the remainder of the 1967 appropriation revert to the Treasury?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; assuming there are no further emergency items between now and June 30.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Senator BARTLETT. For Capitol buildings you are requesting \$1,676,600, a net decrease of \$146,300 from your 1967 appropriations. Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I ask unanimous consent that pages 19 through 23 from the justifications be placed in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

Capitol buildings

1967 appropriation in annual act.....	\$1,786,000
Supplemental—Maintenance item in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.....	18,000
Pay supplemental (Public Law 89-504, \$1,500; wage board, \$17,400)	18,900
Total appropriations, 1967.....	<u>1,822,900</u>

Deductions:

"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "Overtime pay" allotment	2,200
Payment to employees' compensation fund, decreased from \$33,295 to \$27,700.....	5,595

This item represents a decrease of \$5,595 under the amount allowed for 1967. The item varies from year to year and covers 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 year on account of service-connected injury or death.

Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in Capitol Building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968.....	100,000
Remodeling of House Press Gallery, nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968.....	65,000
Installation of 2 toilets, House radio-television facility, nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968.....	8,000
Converting space on second floor, Senate wing, for additional accommodation for Senate disbursing office, nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968.....	18,000
	<u>(-)198,795</u>

Base for 1968.....	<u>1,624,105</u>
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Additions:

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83rd Congress

\$18,388

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 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.

An increase of \$15,000 is requested for 1968 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 4, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol Buildings Wage-Board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of 3,388 is requested for 1968 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 salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----

7,312

Increased Pay Costs due to Public Law 89-504, approved July 18, 1966, "Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966-----

9,300

The increases authorized by this act cost, on an annual basis, \$18,000. Of this amount, \$16,500 was absorbed through savings for the fiscal year 1967, necessitating a supplemental appropriation of \$1,500 for that year. This leaves a balance of \$16,500 necessary to cover a full-year cost in 1968. However, we propose to meet \$7,200 of this balance through proposed lapse savings in 1968, thereby reducing the additional amount necessary to request for 1968 to \$9,300.

Overtime and Holiday Pay allotment increased from \$195,500 to \$199,400-----

3,900

Of this increase, \$1,700 results from increase in basic pay rates. The additional \$2,200 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being Leap Year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering 1 full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$2,200 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

Temporary labor allotment increased from \$16,000 to \$25,000----- \$9, 000

This increase is necessary in order to meet the current cost of temporary labor. No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1957 and in the ensuing 10 years the cost of such labor has risen approximately 50 percent. Expenditures have exceeded the allotment for the past several years and it is requested that the allotment for 1968 be adjusted to present-day labor costs. Whereas, unskilled labor was being paid \$1.57 per hour in 1957, the current rate is \$2.36; and the rate per hour for skilled labor has risen from \$1.74 in 1957 to \$2.63, the present rate. Temporary labor is required to be employed to supplement the regular maintenance force during periods when Congress is not in session and is utilized for washing walls, painting, cleaning chandeliers, and other miscellaneous housekeeping work that must be completed during the adjournment of Congress in order to have the building in proper condition by the convening of Congress in January.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund increased from \$2,600 to \$3,800----- 1, 200

This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Cong. The amount of \$3,800 requested for 1968 is based on actual cost figures; the amount of \$3,738 having been expended for this item for the fiscal year 1966. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1962.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$57,810 to \$59,705----- 1, 895

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.

Penalty mail increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000----- 1, 000

This amount is needed to reimburse the post office for all penalty mail costs incurred by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. Such reimbursement is required to be made, annually, by Public Law 286, 83d Cong. The increase of \$1,000 for 1968 is based on current costs. No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1961.

Maintenance and repair, lighting system grounds increased from \$17,500 to \$18,000----- 500

The increase of \$500 for 1968 is for maintenance of 25 street lights in squares 732 and 639 transferred to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol during the past year, not previously provided for. This allotment provides for the maintenance of the dome flood lighting system and street and park lighting systems of the Capitol Grounds, including lamps, processing of lamps, external glassware, cutouts, transformers, parts and repair parts for luminaries, paint for standards and transformers, cleaning materials for the glassware, and maintenance of the special truck used in this work. The equipment includes 798 lights, 1 4,160 KVA transformer, 1 3-pole, 4,160-volt circuit breaker, 6 30 KVA constant-current regulators, 1 112.5 KVA, 60-cycle step-up transformer, 1 automatic switch, 528 lighting standards, 167 transformers with single and double secondaries, 629 globes and canopies, 350 handholes, with interconnecting ducts; the floodlighting system of the grounds and dome; also, 81 lighting units formerly under the District Government.

(+) 52, 495

Total estimate for 1968 (including \$10,200 budget amendment)----- 1, 676, 600

MANDATORY WAGE RATE INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. Please explain this net decrease.

Mr. HENLOCK. The net decrease results from increases totaling \$52,495, offset by decreases totaling \$198,795. The first five items of increase, Mr. Chairman, are for mandatory pay increases, such as wage board increases. The first item of increase other than those mandatory items is shown on page 22, where the item of temporary labor is increased from \$16,000 to \$25,000, an increase of \$9,000.

Mr. STEWART. There has been no increase provided under this allotment since 1957 and in the ensuing 10 years the cost of such labor has risen approximately 50 percent. The expenditures have exceeded the allotment in the past several years and it is requested that the allotment for 1968 be adjusted to the present-day labor costs.

Whereas unskilled labor was paid \$1.57 per hour in 1957, the current rate being paid is \$2.36; and the rate per hour for skilled labor has risen from \$1.74 in 1957 to \$2.63, the present rate.

Temporary labor is required to be employed to supplement the regular maintenance force during periods when Congress is not in session and is utilized for washing walls, painting, cleaning chandeliers, and other miscellaneous housekeeping work that must be completed during the adjournment of Congress in order to have the building in proper condition for the convening of the Congress in January.

RETIREMENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS AND LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS

The next two items—the Government contribution to the retirement fund and the Government payment to the employees' life insurance fund are required by law.

PENALTY MAIL REIMBURSEMENTS

The item of penalty mail has been increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This amount is needed to reimburse the Post Office for all penalty mail costs incurred by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. Such reimbursement is required to be made annually by Public Law 286, 83d Congress. The increase for 1968 of \$1,000 is based on current costs. No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1961.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF GROUND LIGHTING SYSTEM

Our next item, maintenance and repair of the lighting system on the grounds, is increased from \$17,500 to \$18,000, a \$500 increase.

The increase of \$500 in 1968 is for maintenance of 25 street lights in squares 732 and 639 transferred to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol during the past year, not previously provided for. This allotment provides for the maintenance of the dome flood lighting system and street and park lighting systems of the Capitol Grounds, including lamps, processing of lamps, external glassware, cutouts, transformers, parts and repair parts for luminaries, paint for standards and transformers, cleaning materials for the glassware, and maintenance of the special truck used in this work. The equipment includes 798 lights, one 4,160 KVA transformer, one three-pole, 4,160-volt circuit breaker, and many other items. If you want me to read them, I will read them in detail.

Senator BARTLETT. It is not necessary.

Mr. STEWART. The total estimate for 1968, including a \$10,200 budget amendment, is \$1,676,600.

DECREASES

Senator BARTLETT. What brought about, Mr. Stewart, the substantial net decrease of \$146,000?

Mr. STEWART. I would like to call on one of my assistants, Mr. Henlock, who can explain it more in detail.

Mr. HENLOCK. For 1967, we had an item of \$100,000 to continue the program of improvement of the illumination and modernization of the electrical wiring in the Capitol Building. We did not have to repeat that request for 1968. For 1967, we also had nonrecurring items of \$65,000 for making improvements in the House Press Gallery; \$8,000 to install two toilets in the House radio-television facility on the House side; and \$18,000 to convert additional space upstairs to provide additional accommodations for the Senate Disbursing Office. Due to the omission of these nonrecurring items for 1968, we were able to decrease our estimate for next year.

PAINTING OF SUBWAYS AND SENATE OFFICE BUILDING CORRIDORS

Senator BARTLETT. Why is it that so much of the painting of the walls in the subways and in the corridors of the Senate Office Buildings was done after Congress convened or at least after the Senate convened rather than during the recess?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, may I call on Mr. Caraway to answer that question.

Mr. CARAWAY. We just did not have time to get to all of that work, sir, during the recess period.

Senator BARTLETT. Did it start promptly with the commencement of the recess?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, it did.

Senator BARTLETT. How long does such a job take?

Mr. CARAWAY. It takes about 2 or 3 months to go over required areas in both buildings.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you go over both buildings during this last recess?

Mr. CARAWAY. Some work had to be done in both buildings. Normally, some corridors have to be done each year. The upper floor walls are generally good for at least 2 or 3 years. The basement has to be done almost every year.

EQUIPMENT FOR PRESS GALLERIES

Senator BARTLETT. Who furnishes the typewriters in the Press Galleries? Are they Government-owned or are they owned by the newspapers and press associations?

Mr. HENLOCK. We do not furnish them.

Senator BARTLETT. They are furnished by the papers or by the press association?

Mr. CLANCY. They are furnished by the Sergeant at Arms in the Senate, sir, I believe.

Senator BARTLETT. Who furnishes the paper for the Press Galleries?
Mr. CLANCY. I can't answer that, sir. That is a matter for the Sergeant at Arms also.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator BARTLETT. We will ask him that.

Under Capitol Grounds, \$726,800 is requested. This is an increase of \$23,600 over 1967.

Mr. STEWART. That's right, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I ask that pages 38 to 42 be placed in the hearing record.

(The justification follows:)

Capitol Grounds

1967 appropriation in annual act-----	\$695, 400
Wage board pay supplemental-----	7, 800
Total appropriations, 1967-----	<u>703, 200</u>

Deductions:

"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "Overtime pay" allotment----	1, 600
Additions to water supply system to Capitol, nonrecurring item allotted for 1967, not required for 1968-----	35, 000
Total -----	<u>-36, 600</u>
Base for 1968-----	<u>666, 600</u>

Additions:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress...	17, 979
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Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 73 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 \$12,719 is requested for 1968 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 Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 4, 1966, 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$5,260 is requested for 1968 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 salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----	2, 311
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Overtime and holiday pay allotment increased from \$69,345 to \$75,195

\$5, 850

Of this increase, \$4,250 results from increase in basic pay rates and the proposed addition of 3 new employees. The additional \$1,600 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at the time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering 1 full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,600 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

3 additional gardener positions, wage board grade 6 at \$5,720 per annum each

17, 160

These 3 gardeners are required for care and maintenance of the landscaped areas above the underground garages constructed in squares 637 and 691 located immediately south of the House Office Buildings. The landscaping is expected to be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1967. The landscaping will include, in each square, a large display fountain, 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 two squares will contain approximately 3½ acres of lawns and other planted areas and approximately 11,750 square yards of walkways. In addition, these 3 employees will also be responsible for the daily care and maintenance of squares 639 and south of 635 now being developed as parking lots, with trees, grass, and hedges planted about their perimeters.

Contribution to retirement fund, increased from \$33,150 to \$33,650

500

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 the proposed addition of 3 more employees.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from \$700 to \$1,500

800

This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Cong. The amount of \$1,500 requested for 1968 is based on actual cost figures; the amount of \$1,494 having been expended for this item for the fiscal year 1966.

Maintenance of signal lights, increased from \$2,600 to \$3,000

400

This allotment provides for the maintenance and operation of 180 traffic signals, walk lights, and demand lights in the Capitol Grounds, owned by the Federal Government and maintained and operated by the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the Architect of the Capitol. The increase is to cover current maintenance and operation costs, and to provide for the cost of maintenance and operation of 11 traffic signals in squares 639 and 732 transferred to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol during the past year, not previously provided for. The maintenance cost includes the cost of electrical energy furnished, the servicing and replacement of lights and standards.

Supplies and materials, increased from \$20,000 to \$22,500----- \$2, 000

This allotment provides for the purchase of large plant material (other than material obtainable from the Botanic Garden Nursery), grass seed, shrubs, fertilizers, soil, sod, insecticides, and gasoline and oil for motor equipment. Over ½ of the allotment is normally required for grass seed, peat, fertilizers, spray materials, soil, and sod. For 1968, an increase of \$2,000 is requested, of which \$1,000 is for the purchase of fertilizer, peat, soil, and sod; and \$1,000 for insecticides and fungicides for care and maintenance of the landscaped areas above the underground garages in squares 637 and 691.

Equipment, increased from \$6,600 to \$19,800----- 13, 200

The regular annual allotment of \$6,600 provides power and hand mowers; truck and tractor equipment, including replacement parts; replacement and upkeep of traffic signs and equipment; tools, brushes, brooms, hose, couplings, waterproof wearing apparel, and other miscellaneous equipment.

For 1968, an increase of \$13,200 is requested, of which \$7,200 is for replacement of a dump truck and \$6,000 for replacement of the bandstand used on the Capitol Plaza. The increases are explained as follows:

A nonrecurring amount of \$7,200 is requested for 1968 for purchase of a new 5-ton dump truck, equipped with snowplow attachments for a 10-foot snowplow, in replacement of a 1950 model 5-ton dump truck, now in use. The old truck, after 17 years of constant use, can no longer be kept in satisfactory repair and should be replaced. This truck is used daily for the removal of trash from the buildings and grounds in the legislative group, and, in the winter, is equipped with snowplow attachments and used for the removal of snow from the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, in addition to its daily trash removal use.

A nonrecurring amount of \$6,000 is requested for 1968 for construction of a new bandstand in replacement of the existing bandstand, which has been in use for the past 27 years, and can no longer be kept in economical or satisfactory repair and should be replaced. This bandstand is used on the Capitol Plaza, at the east front of the Capitol, for the annual Service band concerts conducted during the summer months. The records indicate that concerts have been conducted at the Capitol by the Service bands for over 100 years.

(+) 60, 200

Total estimate for 1968 (including \$7,800 budget amendment) ----- 726, 800

ADDITIONAL GARDENERS

Senator BARTLETT. \$17,160 is requested for the employment of three additional gardeners. Is it correct that these men are to be used in connection with the new underground House garages?

NONAPPEAL OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; Senator, that is correct. However, I might add that the House allowed us only two of those three gardeners, and that we are not appealing restoration of the third position. They are required for care of landscaped areas recently developed over the two new garages on the House side.

EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Now, equipment seems to be the largest request under this appropriation, \$13,200, of which \$7,200 is for replacement of a dump truck and \$6,000 is for replacement of the bandstand used on the Capitol Plaza.

What is the problem with the present bandstand?

Mr. STEWART. I will ask Mr. Pincus, our landscape architect, to answer that question.

Mr. PINCUS. Sir, the new bandstand that we now have is 27 years old and it has reached the point where it is beyond repair. We feel that this is the last year we can get service out of the bandstand and we feel that the bandstand is an essential part of the functions on the Capitol Grounds in the summertime.

There are many people who attend the concerts.

Senator BARTLETT. Is the dump truck to be in addition to what you already have, or is it a replacement?

Mr. PINCUS. This is a replacement, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How old is the present one?

Mr. PINCUS. It's a 1950 truck that will be replaced. It is now 17 years old.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator BARTLETT. Operation and maintenance of the Senate Office Buildings you are requesting \$3,174,900.

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. An increase of \$588,900.

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. I will place in the record pages 57 through 64 of the justifications which itemize the increases requested.

(The justification follows:)

Senate Office Buildings

1967 appropriation in annual act.....	\$2, 530, 000
Pay supplemental (Public Law 89-504, \$21,000; wage board, \$35,000)	56, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	2, 586, 000
Deductions:	
"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "Overtime pay" allotment.....	\$5, 000
Purchase of table lamps for Senators' offices and suites. Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968.....	9, 000
	-14, 000
Base for 1968.....	2, 572, 000

Additions:

Wage-rate increase authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong----- \$38, 170

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 \$32,576 is requested for 1968 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. 4, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$5,594 is requested for 1968 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----- 3, 520

Increased Pay Costs due to Public Law 89-504, approved July 18, 1966, "Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966"----- 5, 000

The increases authorized by this act cost, on an annual basis, \$34,500. Of this amount, \$13,500 was absorbed through savings for the fiscal year 1967, necessitating a supplemental appropriation of \$21,000 for that year. This leaves a balance of \$13,500 necessary to cover a full-year cost in 1968. However, we propose to meet \$8,500 of this balance through proposed lapse savings in 1968, thereby reducing the additional amount necessary to request for 1968 to \$5,000.

Overtime pay allotment increased from \$235,485 to \$241,885----- 6, 400

Of this increase, \$1,400 results from increase in basic pay rates. The additional \$5,000 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering one full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$5,000 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

4 air-conditioning mechanics, 2 wage-board 10 at \$6,677 per annum each; 2 wage-board 9 at \$6,448 per annum each-----

\$26, 560

It has been the practice for many years to operate the Capitol Power Plant's refrigeration plant, during the cooling season, from early April to late November, only during the period 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., daily. Under this 16-hour operating schedule, it has been necessary before the buildings supplied by the refrigeration plant can be provided with comfortable conditions, to extract, during the period 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., the residual heat that is absorbed by the system during the shutdown period. This means that the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, and other buildings supplied with cooling from the refrigeration plant are without cooling during the period 11 p.m. to 8:30 a.m., daily, and working conditions during such period are most uncomfortable.

Complaints of discomfort are being received from Members of Congress and their staffs who commence work in their offices earlier than 8:30 a.m.

In addition, working conditions in these buildings are most uncomfortable during the shutdown period for 105 charwomen, 39 night laborers, 2 attendants, and 1 service officer in the Senate Office Buildings, for 177 charwomen, and a force of night laborers and mechanics in the House Office Buildings, and 17 charwomen in the Capitol, who have to perform their duties during this period. The charwomen in the Senate and House Office Buildings work 6 hours daily during the shutdown period.

During the shutdown period, there is virtually no circulation of air in the buildings after the air-supply fans are shut down, since the windows in the air-conditioned buildings are, in most instances, permanently closed.

It is therefore recommended that funds be allowed for 1968 for the necessary additional personnel to keep the refrigeration plant at the Capitol Power Plant and the air-conditioning systems in the Capitol group of buildings in operation on a 24-hour-a-day basis. If this recommendation is approved, it will be necessary to add 3 mechanics to the "Capitol Power Plant" roll; 2 mechanics to the "House Office Buildings" roll; and 4 mechanics to the "Senate Office Buildings" roll. The cost of adding the 4 mechanics to the Senate Office Building maintenance appropriation is \$26,250.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$111,155 to \$114,715 -----

3, 560

This increase results from increase in basic pay rates and the proposed addition of 4 new employees for 1968. This allotment covers the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Cong., "Title IV: Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956."

Modernization of elevator No. 11, Old Senate Office Building, nonrecurring item -----

45, 000

A nonrecurring amount of \$45,000 is requested for 1968 for the modernization of elevator No. 11 in order to improve elevator service at the southeast corner of the Old Senate Office Building.

Elevator No. 11 is located adjacent to elevator No. 10 in the southeast corner of the old building near the Constitution Ave. entrance. It is near the tunnel leading to the New Senate Office Building where there is a heavy flow of traffic.

Both elevators are manually operated and controlled by a common flashlight annunciator system. When the operators leave at the end of their shift, both elevators are shut down, since they cannot be automatically operated, leaving this section of the building without elevator service for anyone working after regular office hours.

Elevator No. 11 was installed in 1935. When the building power supply was converted to alternating current in 1955, a new motor generator and starter were installed. No further improvements have been made on this elevator since that time. Its capacity is 3,000 pounds and operates at a speed of 500 feet per minute.

In order to improve the elevator service in this corner of the building, elevator No. 11 should be modernized for both manual and automatic operation, and the old hoistway and control equipment, which is now 30 years old, should be replaced with new equipment.

Under the amount of \$45,000, it is proposed to provide a new controller and selector, including new wiring and connections to elevator No. 10; new car-operating fixtures, new power door operator, new car doors and hangers, new hoistway door hangers, new top-of-car operating device, new fascia plates extending across both elevator fronts to eliminate potential hazard at door headers and sills, new bronze panels in lieu of glass panels in hoistway doors, new car-button fixtures with additional wiring, and the elevator cab is to be refinished.

Installation of 3 additional elevators in New Senate Office Building, nonrecurring item

\$470, 000

An estimate of \$470,000 is submitted for 1968 for the installation of 3 additional passenger elevators in the southwest corner of the New Senate Office Building, in order to correct present congested conditions in this location, particularly at the basement level, and to provide more expeditious elevator service for Senators, their staff, and the public.

It is proposed to remove the existing stairway now located directly east of, and adjacent to, the shaft presently occupied by the 2 large passenger elevators, known as Nos. 8 and 9, and 1 slow-speed passenger-freight elevator, known as Elevator No. 7, now located at the southwest corner, and to install the 3 new elevators in the adjacent stairway location.

When the New Senate Office Building was constructed, this stairway was installed, as at that time its installation was a requisite under the fire regulations then prevailing. Since then, building code revisions, issued in 1963 and currently in force, relaxed some of the former requirements, and under the current regulations, this stairway can be eliminated without jeopardizing the emergency evacuation of the building occupants. The only change necessary will be the installation of a new fire exit stairway between the subbasement and basement levels, and installation of a new single-flight stairway between the 7th floor and the roof deck.

It is, however, recommended, as a matter of convenience, that there also be installed a convenience stairway from the cafeteria on the basement level to the 1st and ground floor levels. Although this stairway is not a rigorous requirement, its availability would relieve to some degree the traffic imposed on all elevators in the southwest corner of the building. Installation of this stairway would absorb some of the space on the basement floor level presently occupied by the electric shop and would necessitate the elimination of the men's rooms and part of the women's rooms at the southwest corner on the ground and 1st floor levels. There are, however, adequate toilet facilities elsewhere on these 2 floors.

1-000,000

000,000,000

Under the plan proposed, each of the proposed elevators will accommodate 11 passengers, plus an attendant. Provisions will be included for automatic operation, thus making use of the elevators available to Senators and others without the presence of an attendant. When operated without an attendant, the cars will accommodate 13 passengers each. All cars will travel at a speed of 500 feet per minute, the optimum rate of travel for the floor heights in this building. It is estimated that the average waiting time at floor landings will be 30 seconds or less. The potential handling capacity of the bank of 3 elevators will be 100 passengers in 5 minutes, or 1,200 passengers each hour. The 3 smaller cars proposed for this installation will provide more expeditious service than 2 larger cars.

Each of the new cars will be equipped with floor-level indicators visible from the interior of the car. A car-position indicator will be provided at each floor landing for the convenience of waiting passengers. Car-call devices will include provision for a 3-ring audible signal.

The use of the stairwell, to be eliminated, as an elevator shaft will necessitate the relocation of some air ducts, a ventilating fan and low-pressure steam main. It is proposed to install fire doors in the present open entrance to the basement-level pedestrian tunnel leading to the Old Senate Office Building, and also in the subway terminal entrance. Normally, such fire doors will be secured in their open position by electromagnetic door holders. Sensitive smoke detecting devices will automatically release the tunnel and subway entrance doors to their closed position by the presence of products of combustion.

Replacement of 3 revolving doors, Old Senate Office Building, nonrecurring item-----

5, 000

For 1968, \$5,000 is requested to replace 3 of the 8 revolving doors in the Old Senate Office Building. No funds are requested for the other 5, as at the Rotunda 1 was installed in 1950, and 4 in the First St. wing in 1933, and these 5 doors are in satisfactory operating condition.

The 3 doors, proposed to be replaced, were installed in 1909 and have been in continuous service since the building was originally constructed and occupied. One is located on the 1st floor at the First and C St. entrance; 1 on the basement floor at the Delaware Ave. near C St. entrance; and 1 on the 1st floor at the Delaware Ave. near Constitution Ave. entrance.

These 3 doors are wooden revolving doors and have now deteriorated to the point where their continued use presents a hazard. They can no longer be kept in satisfactory working order. They have been repeatedly repaired over the years in an effort to keep them in working condition. Replacement parts are no longer available, as the doors are now of obsolete design. They are a constant source of trouble and complaints and, in the event of an accident, could prove costly to the government under the Federal Tort Claims Act; also, they are not of fireproof construction.

Under the estimate of \$5,000, it is proposed to replace these 3 revolving doors with 5 new double doors constructed of aluminum, with medium bronze finish, and glass panels. The new doors will not be of the revolving type. An exterior double door and an interior double door will be installed at the First and C St. and Delaware Ave. and C. St. entrances, and the remaining double door will be installed at the Delaware and Constitution entrance, which is so constructed as to permit the installation of only 1 double door.

+602, 900

Total, estimate for 1968 (including \$485,900 budget amendment) -----

3, 174, 900

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANICS

Senator BARTLETT. First, \$26,250 was requested for employing four additional air-conditioning mechanics. Please explain the necessity for these new positions at this time.

Mr. STEWART. Four additional air-conditioning mechanics are requested for 1968; two wage board grade 10 at \$6,677 per annum each, and two wage board grade 9 at \$6,448 per annum each, totaling \$26,250.

It has been the practice for many years to operate the Capitol Power Plant's refrigeration plant, during the cooling season, from early April to late November, only during the period 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Under this 16-hour operating schedule, it has been necessary before the buildings supplied by the refrigeration plant can be provided with comfortable conditions, to extract, during the period 7 to 8:30 a.m., the residual heat that is absorbed by the system during the shutdown period. This means that the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, and other buildings supplied with cooling from the refrigeration plant are without cooling during the period 11 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. daily and working conditions during such period are most uncomfortable.

Complaints of discomfort are being received from Members of Congress and their staffs who commence work in their offices earlier than 8:30 a.m.

In addition, working conditions in these buildings are most uncomfortable during the shutdown period for 105 charwomen, 39 night laborers, two attendants and one service officer in the Senate Office Building; for 177 charwomen and a force of night laborers and mechanics in the House Office Buildings; and 17 charwomen in the Capitol, who have to perform their duties during this period. The charwomen in the Senate and House Office Buildings work 6 hours daily during the shutdown period.

During the shutdown period there is virtually no circulation of air in the buildings after the air-supply fans are shut down, since the windows in the air-conditioned buildings are, in most instances, permanently closed.

It is therefore recommended that funds be allowed for 1968 for the necessary additional personnel to keep the refrigeration plant at the Capitol Power Plant and the air-conditioning systems in the Capitol group of buildings in operation on a 24-hour-a-day basis. If this recommendation is approved, it will be necessary to add three mechanics to the Capitol Power Plant roll, two mechanics to the House Office Buildings roll; and four mechanics to the Senate Office Buildings roll. The cost of adding the four mechanics to the Senate Office Building maintenance appropriation is \$26,250.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE OF OTHER AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANICS AND NONCONSIDERATION OF SENATE ITEM

Mr. HENLOCK. The House allowed the four requested for the House Office Buildings and the three requested for the Capitol Power Plant. They did not take up the Senate items.

Senator BARTLETT. We only have to worry about the Senate?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. Is the air-conditioning system in operation now?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

COMPARISON OF HOUSE AND SENATE AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANICS

Senator PROXMIRE. Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, why do you need four in the Senate and only two in the House? The House has bigger space, three buildings; we have only two. Why the discrepancy? We have twice as many mechanics as they have.

Mr. RUBEL. It is my understanding that the House already has some men on duty from midnight until the morning, and they will use their services in addition to these two additional people there.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many men do they have on duty at the present time during the so-called shutdown period?

Mr. RUBEL. In the House buildings?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have a total of 45 men allowed on the air-conditioning force for the three House Office Buildings, spread over three 8-hour shifts. We can supply further details for the record, if desired.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING NIGHT TEMPERATURE

Senator PROXMIRE. I would appreciate it.

(The information follows:)

We are now allowed 7 mechanics on the midnight to 8 A.M. air conditioning force for the 3 House Office Buildings. The two additional mechanics allowed by the House for these 3 buildings will bring the total midnight to 8 A.M. air conditioning force for those 3 buildings for 1968 to 9 mechanics.

Senator PROXMIRE. I will tell you, during the summer of 1964 I slept in my office for about 8 weeks.

Senator KUCHEL. What did you do that for?

Senator PROXMIRE. Because my family went out to Wisconsin and we rented our house. I had no other place to stay. I found it was a very economical operation. It was a comfortable place to sleep and it seemed to me that the temperature rarely went above 75° because it was kept down during the day, and at night it is relatively cool.

Mr. STEWART. Is your office located on the north or the east side of the building?

Senator PROXMIRE. My office is located on the north side of the building.

Mr. STEWART. That would have some effect on the temperature conditions.

Senator PROXMIRE. The south side of the building is considerably warmer?

Mr. STEWART. That is right; a certain amount of latent heat is retained on the south side.

Senator PROXMIRE. It was up pretty high, it was on the fourth floor.

Mr. ROOF. Senator Proxmire, the way this was figured, we just tried to supplement our present air-conditioning force to the extent necessary. As Mr. Rubel says, in some of the buildings we already have the force on duty anyway. For instance, in the Capitol we have a force that is already here, so that you don't have to add to the Capitol appropriation. So we are only asking for the additional men required. Much of the work will be absorbed by men already on night duty.

PRESENT AIR-CONDITIONING COST AND INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give us what the present cost of air conditioning is and how much this would increase it?

Mr. ROOF. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. The total appropriated for the 105 mechanics on the air-conditioning force for the Capitol Buildings, the two Senate Office Buildings, the three House Office Buildings, the two Library Buildings, and the Supreme Court Building, which we have included on our chart, is \$736,000 annually.

Mr. ROOF. This would increase it, according to my notes here, \$59,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. So the increase would be in the area of about 7 or 8 percent.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. The ones I would be concerned about are the charwomen who have to work for 6 hours and perhaps it is uncomfortable for them. Have they really complained about this?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, we have had petitions from them. I have had calls from Senators, I have had calls from Congressmen, we have had numerous calls over a period of years and we have talked for many years of having the air-conditioning system operating 24 hours a day. That is done, as we understand, now in a lot of modern hotels and office buildings.

And as Mr. Rubel can explain to you, we don't think in the long run that this is going to really cost you any money because of the fluctuation—we will get to that item later. But this is just taking advantage of the plant that you have. In addition to the charwomen and our maintenance personnel, of course, you have the police here at night and you have Senators here at night, you have Senate employees, you have House employees, and House Members here at night and early in the morning that this would take care of.

ELECTRICITY COST

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the electricity cost?

Mr. ROOF. It is a very minor item. We covered that in the House hearings.

Senator BARTLETT. I was wondering about that. I will not take issue with Senator Proxmire because I know nothing about this. But before this colloquy started, it occurred to me that it might be cheaper in the long run than if you shut down at 11 o'clock or whenever you do and have to gear the whole thing up and cool it down again.

Mr. ROOF. We have that in the Power Plant statement, sir.

Mr. RUBEL. I have that information here, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Let's have something on that.

NONOPERATION OF POWER PLANT BETWEEN 11 P.M. AND 7 A.M.

Mr. RUBEL. In anticipation of this question I have accumulated some facts which have a bearing on your contention. Incidentally, the Capitol Power Plant is the only large Federal installation that does not operate its refrigeration equipment on a 24-hour schedule.

The present practice of shutting down at 11 p.m. each night and re-starting the plant at 7 a.m. each morning, not only creates discomfort

for about 350 employees whose regular duties are performed necessarily during the plant shutdown period, but more significantly it results in unsatisfactory environmental conditions in the legislative and other buildings on Capitol Hill during the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. each day.

These unsatisfactory conditions during the early hours of the working day have resulted in an increasing number of complaints from the building occupants. During the 8-hour plant shutdown the temperature of the 600,000 gallons of stationary water stored in the system frequently rises from 40°, the normal chilled water temperature, to 53° or higher, depending on the atmospheric temperature prevailing during the night.

EARLY MORNING WORKLOAD

The removal of this accumulated heat from the water requires the operation of two 2,200-ton machines for 1 hour or more. Additionally, the heat absorbed by the air in the buildings and by the walls, floors, ceilings, and furniture must be removed as rapidly as possible before the regular workday starts.

This load is at least equivalent to the capacity of two more 2,200-ton machines operating for 1 hour. Consequently, it requires the output of at least four large machines operating for 1 hour each morning to compensate for the effect of the 8-hour shutdown period.

PROPOSED 24-HOUR OPERATION

If the proposed 24-hour operating schedule is approved, reasonably satisfactory conditions normally can be maintained in all buildings from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. by the continuous operation of not more than two machines at less than full load with a total water flow not exceeding 20,000 gallons per minute, and by 8 a.m. each day normal conditions will prevail in all buildings.

As far as the electric power cost is concerned there should be little difference. Under the present system an excessive amount of power is consumed during the period between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. Some of the power consumed by keeping the water and buildings reasonably cool all night will be offset by a reduction in the morning peakload inherent in the present operating schedule. It is very much the same as in your own home, many people will turn down their thermostat at night to 50°, but they are paying for it the next morning to get the temperature up to 70° or 72°.

Senator PROXMIRE. They want it cooler.

Senator BARTLETT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ELEVATOR No. 11 MODERNIZATION

Senator BARTLETT. On the record.

The second question on this item, Mr. Stewart, is this: The next largest item under this appropriation is \$45,000 to modernize elevator No. 11 in the Old Senate Office Building. What is the problem here?

Mr. STEWART. Elevator No. 11 is located adjacent to elevator No. 10 in the southeast corner of the old building near the Constitution Avenue entrance. It is near the tunnel leading to the New Senate Office Building where there is a heavy flow of traffic.

Both elevators are manually operated and controlled by a common flashlight annunciator system. When the operators leave at the end of their shift, both elevators are shut down, since they cannot be automatically operated, leaving this section of the building without elevator service for anyone working after regular office hours.

Elevator No. 11 was installed in 1935. When the building power supply was converted to alternating current in 1955, a new motor generator and starter were installed. No further improvements have been made on this elevator since that time. Its capacity is 3,000 pounds and operates at a speed of 500 feet per minute.

In order to improve the elevator service in this corner of the building, elevator No. 11 should be modernized for both manual and automatic operation, and the old hoistway and control equipment, which is now 30 years old, should be replaced with new equipment.

Under the amount of \$45,000 it is proposed to provide a new controller and selector, including new wiring and connections to elevator No. 10; new car-operating fixtures, new power door operator, new car doors and hangers, new hoistway door hangers, new top-of-car operating device, new fascia plates extending across both elevator fronts to eliminate potential hazard at door headers and sills, new bronze panels in lieu of glass panels in hoistway doors, new car-button fixtures with additional wiring, and the elevator cab is to be refinished.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Kuchel, do you have any questions?

Senator KUCHEL. No, I have no questions.

ADDITIONAL ELEVATORS FOR NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. All right, No. 3.

Mr. STEWART. No. 3 is for installation of additional elevators in the New Senate Office Building. This is a nonrecurring item. An estimate of \$470,000 is submitted for 1968 for the installation of three additional passenger elevators in the southwest corner of the New Senate Office Building, in order to correct present congested conditions in this location, particularly at the basement level, and to provide more expeditious elevator service for Senators, their staff, and the public.

It is proposed to remove the existing stairway now located directly east of, and adjacent to, the shaft presently occupied by the two large passenger elevators, known as Nos. 8 and 9, and one slow-speed passenger-freight elevator, known as elevator No. 7, now located at the southwest corner, and to install the three new elevators in the adjacent stairway location.

FIRE REGULATION RELAXATION

When the New Office Building was constructed, this stairway was installed, as at that time its installation was a requisite under the fire regulations then prevailing. Since then, building code revisions, issued in 1963 and currently in force, relaxed some of the former requirements, and under the current regulations this stairway can be eliminated without jeopardizing the emergency evacuation of the building occupants. The only change necessary will be the installation of a new fire exit stairway between the subbasement and basement levels, and installation of a new single-flight stairway between the seventh floor and the roof deck.

CONVENIENCE STAIRWAY INSTALLATION

It is, however, recommended, as a matter of convenience, that there also be installed a convenience stairway from the cafeteria on the basement level to the first and ground floor levels. Although this stairway is not a rigorous requirement, its availability would relieve to some degree the traffic imposed on all elevators in the southwest corner of the building. Installation of this stairway would absorb some of the space on the basement floor level presently occupied by the electric shop and would necessitate the elimination of the men's rooms and part of the women's rooms at the southwest corner on the ground and first floor levels. There are, however, adequate toilet facilities elsewhere on these two floors.

NEW ELEVATOR FEATURES

Under the plan proposed, each of the proposed elevators will accommodate 11 passengers, plus an attendant. Provisions will be included for automatic operation, thus making use of the elevators available to Senators and others without the presence of an attendant. When operated without an attendant, the cars will accommodate 13 passengers each. All cars will travel at a speed of 500 feet per minute, the optimum rate of travel for the floor heights in this building. It is estimated that the average waiting time at floor landings will be 30 seconds or less. The potential handling capacity of the bank of three elevators will be 100 passengers in 5 minutes, or 1,200 passengers each hour. The three smaller cars proposed for this installation will provide more expeditious service than two larger cars.

Each of the new cars will be equipped with floor-level indicators visible from the interior of the car. A car-position indicator will be provided at each floor landing for the convenience of waiting passengers. Car-call devices will include provision for a three-ring audible signal.

EQUIPMENT RELOCATION AND FIRE DOOR INSTALLATIONS

The use of the stairwell, to be eliminated, as an elevator shaft will necessitate the relocation of some air ducts, a ventilating fan and low-pressure steam main. It is proposed to install fire doors in the present open entrance to the basement-level pedestrian tunnel leading to the Old Senate Office Building, and also in the subway terminal entrance. Normally, such fire doors will be secured in their open position by electromagnetic door holders. Sensitive smoke-detecting devices will automatically release the tunnel and subway entrance doors to their closed position by the presence of products of combustion.

I would like to ask Mr. Rubel to elaborate on this item, since he has made a thorough study of the situation.

LOCATION

Senator BARTLETT. First, we have a chart here, but I still don't identify the locations.

Mr. ROOF. These are the present large elevators that front on the main corridor here. This is the so-called "Senators' private elevator."

Senator PROXMIRE. On this map it is over here?

Mr. ROOF. Over there (indicating).

Senator BARTLETT. This is on that end of the building?

Mr. ROOF. Right where the subway comes in.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have the small elevator that Senators use right there, I see. There are three elevators there now.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. The stairs are right in here?

Mr. ROOF. Yes.

AREA CONGESTION AND SLOW ELEVATOR SERVICE

Mr. RUBEL. Gentlemen, the traffic in this area of the building has been a serious problem ever since the New Senate subway was opened. Crowds of people coming over from the Capitol, staff members and Senators all concentrate in this area. The congestion in the corridor is serious, and hampers access to the elevators in the southwest corner of the building. Persons patronizing the cafeteria add to the congestion and delay.

The waiting time for an elevator in the southwest corner may be 30 seconds, a minute or 2 minutes—depending on how many people are concentrated in the corridor.

We have tried to find solutions different from this one. They all involve difficult structural problems, and they all run into considerable money.

This proposal appears to be the most logical solution. It has been determined that the present stairway in the southwest corner is not required by the revised building code. At the time the New Senate Office Building was designed, the code requirements for fire exits were more rigid than they are now.

CONVENIENCE STAIRWAY LOCATION

Senator KUCHEL. Where would you put the new fire exit stairway that Mr. Stewart talked about in his statement?

Mr. RUBEL. In part of the electric shop on the right as you come through doors from the Senate subway terminal.

Senator KUCHEL. Yes.

Mr. RUBEL. That is where the new stairway, the so-called convenience stairway, would be installed.

Senator KUCHEL. Where would it be visible on the first floor?

Mr. RUBEL. It would not be visible, sir. I can show you its location on this plan. This is the portion of the new stairway within the present electric shop on the basement floor. At the first floor there is a toilet room directly behind the east wall of the entrance lobby. We would absorb part of that space. There are sufficient other toilet facilities within reasonable distance.

Senator YOUNG. Where would the elevators go?

EXISTING ELEVATORS

Mr. RUBEL. In this existing stairwell [indicating]. The subway terminal is here [indicating]. You come through the double doors into this main north-south corridor; these are the two existing elevators used by Senators, their staffs, and the public. This is the small elevator in the east-west corridor leading to the garage.

Senator YOUNG. That is the real slow one, isn't it?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, all of 200 feet per minute. It was designed as a combination freight and passenger elevator because it is the only elevator in this area of the building that serves the attic floor. It was never intended to be used as a passenger elevator. Certainly it was never intended to be a Senator's private elevator at that speed, but it has to be used for that purpose to relieve the excessive load on the two large elevators.

LOCATION OF NEW ELEVATORS

Senator BARTLETT. These two new ones would be right across from the existing ones?

Senator PROXMIRE. The stairway, you would put them right here?

Mr. RUBEL. Sir, here are the two existing passenger elevators. The subway terminal is here. This is the corridor leading into the cafeteria. This is the corridor that goes east to the garage. This is the stairwell behind the two large elevators. It is proposed to install three new elevators in this stairwell.

Senator PROXMIRE. You would have to go into the cafeteria to get to them?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir. Entry to the cafeteria is by way of the north-south corridor. The approach to the new elevators is from the east-west corridor.

Senator BARTLETT. What are you going to do with the electric shop?

Mr. RUBEL. We are encroaching on only a portion of the shop.

Senator BARTLETT. You are going to eliminate the men's room then in the subway?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Just part of the one on the ground floor or the first floor.

Mr. RUBEL. The new stairway from the basement to the first floor, previously referred to as a convenience stairway, would encroach on the electric shop on the basement level, and would also eliminate entirely the ladies' toilets on the ground and first floors and part of the men's toilets on the ground and first floors.

ELEVATORS AT NORTHWEST BUILDING AREA

Senator BARTLETT. Now, is the traffic problem there much more acute than at the other end of the building where there are only two elevators? I have often waited 4 minutes there.

Mr. RUBEL. It's not too good at the north end either, but it is more acute at the south end because of the subway traffic. Also on the first floor at the south end there is a main entrance to the building which contributes to the congestion at the southwest corner of the building.

Senator KUCHEL. There is no question you have more traffic there than just about anywhere in either of the office buildings. You have to fight your way through that corner, don't you?

EXPENDITURE ADVISABILITY

Senator PROXMIRE. When there are a lot of tourists coming in, a lot of kids especially, going upstairs. Frankly, I am very skeptical about the investment of half a million dollars, \$470,000, for two extra elevators.

Senator KUCHEL. Why, what would you do? Just forget it?

Senator PROXMIRE. I don't think you have as much congestion. I have not heard of any Senator, for example, has missed a rollcall because of this. Maybe this happened, but none have told me about it. And half a million dollars is a whale of a lot of money and you can take the stairs if you have to; of course, for the fellows way on top it's bad, the fifth and sixth floors. I think we ought to hear from them.

Senator BARTLETT. I like that compliment, though, you run up and down those stairs all the time.

Senator PROXMIRE. Frankly, I have a vested interest in that, too.

Senator YOUNG. Senator, if you will yield, I have to use these elevators all the time and I think if you added up the time I have to spend in waiting for elevators, in just 1 year's time, would amount to quite a few days just waiting for elevators.

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE

Senator PROXMIRE. Maybe it would be possible to step up this existing elevator that goes 200 feet a minute to 500. Is that feasible or not?

Mr. RUBEL. It would have to be rebuilt, sir, and the cost would be in the neighborhood of about \$75,000. The small degree of improvement would not justify the expenditure.

Incidentally, the proposed installation contemplates three new elevators.

Senator PROXMIRE. Oh, three new elevators.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. That will give you five.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would actually give you six.

Mr. RUBEL. It would give you six at that southwest corner, including the slow combination freight and passenger elevator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Supposing you put only two in, one or two, what would be the alternatives if you put in one, two, or three?

Mr. RUBEL. The saving would only be in the order of \$55,000 for the omission of one elevator. The structural changes would have to be made for three elevators. All shafts should be equipped for future installation of any elevators omitted.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any prospective plans for the other end of the building where there are only two elevators?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir; we have not worked on that end of the building. The southwest corner appears to be the most congested.

EMPLOYEE ELEVATOR SERVICE

Senator YOUNG. Could I ask a question. Have you made any study at all of the time that the employees have to stand and wait for an elevator to get up or down? I know my employees, as I say, they sometimes have to wait 5 or 10 minutes or even longer.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think that is a good suggestion. I think a study would be very helpful.

Mr. RUBEL. Several traffic studies have been made. The last study was made in July 1966.

Senator YOUNG. The employees will be standing there waiting and a Senator pushes the button and they pass them by. By the time they

are about to get an elevator, another Senator pushes the button. Of course, he has to get to some committee meeting but this is a horrible situation.

Mr. CARAWAY. You have to wait 3 or 4 minutes sometimes before you can get a car.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR COST

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the cost of operators—\$470,000 for the one-time cost to put the elevators in; then you have to hire people to operate them.

Mr. CARAWAY. I would suggest they be left on automatic operation. One thing about these cars, they will be in the back where the public will not see them. Just the employees of the building or Senators, people who know that they are back there will use these three cars. That means the employees and the Senators should be able to get a car at almost any time.

1967 REPORT INJUNCTION

Senator BARTLETT. Let me read into the record language from the report on this bill from last year:

The elevator service in the Senate Office Buildings is unsatisfactory. The elevator in the New Senate Office Building at the southwest corner operates too slowly. When nonautomatic elevators in the Old Senate Office Building are closed, Senators and employees working beyond that time are required to use the steps or walk a block to the other end of the building. The Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings is directed to examine into the elevator situation in both of these buildings and to make recommendations for improvement to the committee at the next session of the Congress, including estimates for cost of converting to automatic elevators.

Has that direction been complied with?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; the proposed installation of three new elevators is one facet of that directive, the other is the recommended change in elevator No. 11 in the Old Senate Office Building to make that automatically operated.

Senator BARTLETT. That is a start on the direction——

Mr. RUBEL. In fact, I think it covers the entire subject right now.

Senator BARTLETT. Except that if you are making automatic only one elevator in the Old Senate Office Building, a Senator or an employee might have to walk quite a distance to reach that.

Mr. RUBEL. Some of the other elevators in the Old Senate Office Building are already automatic.

Mr. CARAWAY. That would give us an automatic car on every corner except one; that's at the Constitution and the Delaware Avenue entrance where it does not have an automatic car.

REPLACEMENT OF REVOLVING DOORS IN OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Next it is noted, Mr. Stewart, that you are requesting \$5,000 for the replacement of three revolving doors in the Old Senate Office Building. Please locate them for us and explain why these should be replaced at this time.

Mr. STEWART. For 1968 we are asking \$5,000 to replace three of the eight revolving doors in the Old Senate Office Building. No funds are requested for the other five as one, at the rotunda, was installed in 1950, and four in the First Street wing in 1933, and these five doors are in satisfactory operating condition.

AGE, CONDITION, AND LOCATION OF DOORS

The three doors, proposed to be replaced, were installed in 1909 and have been in continuous service since the building was originally constructed and occupied. One is located on the first floor at the First and C Street entrance, one on the basement floor at the Delaware Avenue near C Street entrance, and one on the first floor at the Delaware Avenue near Constitution Avenue entrance.

These three doors are wooden revolving doors and have now deteriorated to the point where their continued use presents a hazard. They can no longer be kept in satisfactory working order. They have been repeatedly repaired over the years in an effort to keep them in working condition. Replacement parts are no longer available, as the doors are now of obsolete design. They are a constant source of trouble and complaints and, in the event of an accident, could prove costly to the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act. Also, they are not of fireproof construction.

PROPOSED REPLACEMENT DOORS

Under the estimate of \$5,000 it is proposed to replace these three revolving doors with five new double doors constructed of aluminum, with medium bronze finish and glass panels. The new doors will not be of the revolving type. An exterior double door and an interior double door will be installed at the First and C Street and Delaware Avenue and C Street entrances, and the remaining double door will be installed at the Delaware and Constitution entrance, which is so constructed as to permit the installation of only one double door.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR UPHOLSTERY AND CARPENTER-CABINET SHOPS

Senator BARTLETT. It is a tragedy that they have to go. They are beautiful.

Now, Mr. Stewart, you are requesting an additional \$30,000 in excess of your budget estimate for the employment of four workers for the upholstery and carpenter-cabinet shops. Please explain to us why you need the additional employees.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR WORKLOAD INCREASE AND BACKLOG

Mr. STEWART. These additional positions are necessary due to the tremendous increase in the workload of the upholstery and carpenter-cabinet shops. We have a constant and increasing backlog of work for these shops. As the furniture in both buildings gets older, this repair work will continue. The furniture, carpeting, and draperies in the new building are now almost 10 years old and require a great deal of repair.

For example, the chairs with fabric seat covers are now being received in the shop at the rate of five or six a day. Carpeting is in constant need of repair, spot cleaning, and in some cases replacement. Draperies have to be cleaned, which means the shop personnel must take them down, reinstall when cleaned, and often reseat.

The requirement of partitions has more than doubled during the last 2 years. There is increased demand for specially built furniture

such as open shelving for Senators' offices and committees. The fine old furniture in the old building requires more care and repairs as it becomes older.

The four new employees are necessary to keep the furniture and furnishings in both buildings in a sound and presentable condition. I strongly urge that funds be included in the pending bill for these four jobs.

I would like to ask Mr. Caraway, the Superintendent, to testify in detail on these needs.

WORK ORDER DELAYS

MR. CARAWAY. Sir, the Senators in the offices who are asking for partitions, cabinets, or any kind of work are waiting up to 3 months. I think that is too long for them to wait and I think they do, too.

In order to keep up with this work, we are going to have to put on more help. Of course, the furniture, as explained here, is getting old. The furniture in the new building is 10 years old, and we have to recover the seats and do other repair work to it; and we are laying our own rugs now, and that is saving us money, rather than calling on outside people to do it.

Most of the rugs in the new building are going to have to be replaced within the next year, and we will be covering rooms that have never been covered.

Senator BARTLETT. How much will you have to pay these people?

MR. CARAWAY. We are asking for one upholsterer and one helper in the upholstery shop, and one cabinetmaker and a cabinetmaker helper. The detail costs are shown in Mr. Stewart's letter to the committee, which we have here with us.

Senator BARTLETT. Are they hard to recruit?

MR. CARAWAY. I am afraid we will have trouble finding a good upholsterer. I think we can get a cabinetmaker without any trouble.

LETTER OF THE ARCHITECT

Senator BARTLETT. For the record I ask that the Architect's letter, dated May 27 of this year, be placed in the hearing record at this point.

Perhaps we won't need the people if a Senator would phone you his needs just before he punched the elevator button. It would be all ready by the time you got there.

(The letter follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 27, 1967.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the request of Mr. Caraway, Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings, we respectfully ask that you consider adding four new positions to the force of the Senate Office Buildings for the fiscal year 1968, as follows:

1 grade W-10 upholsterer.....	\$8, 243
1 grade W-5 upholsterer helper.....	6, 775
1 grade W-10 cabinetmaker.....	8, 243
1 grade W-5 cabinetmaker helper.....	6, 775

Total (rounded).....	30, 000
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The salary rates shown include all costs (basic pay for 40 hours per week, overtime pay, health and life insurance, and retirement contributions).

These additional positions are necessary due to the tremendous increase in the workload of the Upholstery and Carpenter-Cabinet Shops. We have a constant and increasing backlog of work for these shops. As the furniture in both buildings gets older, this repair work will continue. The furniture, carpeting and draperies in the new building are now almost 10 years old and require a great deal of repair. For example, the chairs with fabric seat-covers are now being received in the shop at the rate of 5 or 6 a day. Carpeting is in constant need of repair, spot cleaning, and in some cases replacement. Draperies have to be cleaned which means the shop personnel must take them down, reinstall when cleaned, and often reseat.

The requirement of partitions has more than doubled during the last two years. There is increased demand for specially built furniture such as open shelving for Senators' Offices and Committees. The fine old furniture in the old building requires more care and repairs as it becomes older.

The four new employees are necessary to keep the furniture and furnishings in both buildings in a sound and presentable condition.

I strongly urge that funds be included in the pending bill for these four jobs.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator BARTLETT. For the appropriation entitled "Senate Garage," you are requesting \$58,600, which is a decrease of \$300 under the 1967 appropriation. The increases I see are mandatory for the most part. The decreases are reflected in the supplies and materials allotment.

JUSTIFICATION

I ask that pages 83 through 85 be inserted in the record.
(The justification follows:)

Senate Garage

1967 appropriation in annual act.....	\$57,900
Wage board pay supplemental.....	1,000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	58,900
Deductions:	
"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "overtime pay" allotment.....	100
Supplies and materials allotment reduced for 1968 from \$3,700 to \$1,700, due to dropping of nonrecurring amount of \$2,500 allowed for 1967 for replacement of fluorescent lighting tubes in garage; offset by an increase of \$500 in the regular annual allotment to meet current maintenance costs. The last increase allowed under this allotment was in 1964.....	2,000
Base for 1968.....	56,800

Additions:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong----- \$900

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-wage 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 \$760 is requested for 1968 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 4, 1966, 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$140 is requested for 1968 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage-board system, for employees compensated under that act.

"Overtime pay" allotment increased from \$10,100 to \$10,700----- 600

Of this increase, \$500 results from increase in basic pay rates. The additional \$100 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic work-days to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering 1 full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$100 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$2,300 to \$2,600----- 300

This increase results from increase in basic pay rates and is requested 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.

Total estimate for 1968 (including \$600 budget amendment) - 58,600

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Senator BARTLETT. Any questions on that?

We come now to the Capitol Power Plant for which you are requesting \$2,841,600, an increase of \$53,200 over 1967.

JUSTIFICATION

I ask that pages 119 through 125 of the justification be placed in the record.

(The justification appears on p. 202:)

AIR CONDITIONING MECHANICS

Senator BARTLETT. Of your total increase, \$20,696 is requested for three air-conditioning mechanics to keep the refrigeration plant in operation on a 24-hour basis.

Mr. STEWART. That is right.

ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE MECHANICS

Senator BARTLETT. We have already discussed this proposition in connection with the Senate Office Buildings appropriation.

Why do you need the two additional maintenance mechanics for which you are requesting \$14,020?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to ask Mr. Rubel to discuss this request. He is familiar with all items pertaining to the Capitol Power Plant.

Mr. RUBEL. Mr. Chairman, during the past 8 years the capabilities of the Capitol Power Plant have increased tremendously in order to take care of the demands imposed by the extension of the east front of the Capitol, by the Rayburn House Office Building, the New Senate Office Building, and the air-conditioning installation in the Main Library Building. These new loads required the installation of four additional refrigeration machines.

Also, four oil-fired steam generators were installed in the plant to take care of the increased steam load. A new cooling tower on the Capitol Power Plant grounds; a new oil storage system for storing the fuel oil for the new boilers, and a new coal-handling system also are recent additions to the plant facilities.

All of this additional equipment must be maintained in first-class operating condition. With the present force of seven mechanics assigned to the maintenance force the workload has become excessive and it is not possible to keep all of the machinery in top-notch condition.

ADDITIONAL ELEVATORS FOR NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator PROXMIRE. Could I ask unanimous consent just for a minute to go back to these elevators again?

ESTIMATED COST OF ALTERNATIVES

I wonder if it would be possible for the record if you would give us a precise estimate of the cost—you gave us a general estimate, but I did not follow it up—the estimate of the cost of having one additional elevator or two additional elevators in addition to the present three, and also the feasibility if you do that of having available a stairway which would not interfere with this electric shop, because it occurs to me if you knock out part of the space for the electric shop, they are going to have to find new space somehow.

This is going to be additional cost for them and I think we ought to do all we can to avoid that sort of thing if we can do so.

At any rate, if you could give us, if it is all right with the chairman, if we could get for the record some notion of what our alternatives are, I think we would be in a better position to judge how to go ahead on it.

You made a strong case that the three elevators are more economical in a sense, because you are going to have to do this reconstruction anyway. But I think that the committee ought to have a chance to determine whether they want one additional elevator, two or three.

ELECTRIC SHOP ENCROACHMENT

Mr. RUBEL. Mr. Caraway, do you think this encroachment on the electric shop would require taking over any other space?

Mr. CARAWAY. No. We are not taking all of the shop, we are taking part of it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I have never seen an operation in the Government since I have been here that can get along with less space. Maybe there are some.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is more or less of a workshop and we have another storage room down the hall and an office across the hall from this shop.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have a terrific shortage, as you know, for space. We have been fighting for it for the joint committee. We want it desperately; Russell Long wants it urgently for the Finance Committee; everyone wants more space.

Mr. CARAWAY. We have 45 people in one suite of rooms. I know everyone needs space.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, at any rate I think these figures would be helpful to the committee, if it is all right with the chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Certainly.

(The information follows:)

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

INSTALLATION OF ADDITIONAL PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND CONVENIENCE STAIRWAY—COMPARATIVE BREAKDOWN OF COSTS

	3 additional elevators	2 additional elevators	1 additional elevator
Elevator installation:			
Demolition of existing stairway, construction of elevator shaft, and all other construction work required, including construction of fire-exit stairway, and stairway from the 7th floor to the roof.....	\$171,500	\$171,500	\$171,500
Manufacture and installation of:			
3 additional passenger elevators.....	214,500		
2 additional passenger elevators.....		159,500	
1 additional passenger elevator.....			104,500
Installation of fire doors for entrances to subway terminal and tunnel to Old Senate Office Building.....	4,400	4,400	4,400
Engineering, administration, and supervision.....	38,600	38,600	38,600
Total for elevator installation.....	429,000	374,000	319,000
Convenience stairway (to be installed in part of electric shop):			
Demolition and general construction work.....	33,200	33,200	33,200
Mechanical and electrical work.....	4,150	4,150	4,150
Engineering, administration, and supervision.....	3,650	3,650	3,650
Total for convenience stairway.....	41,000	41,000	41,000
Grand total estimated cost for elevator installation and convenience stairway.....	470,000	415,000	360,000

NOTES

1. Installation of less than 3 elevators will only partially relieve present inadequate service conditions and is not recommended by the Architect of the Capitol.

2. The installation of the convenience stairway can be omitted without seriously affecting the service provided by the new elevators.

STUDY TO DETERMINE TIME LOST BY EMPLOYEES WHILE WAITING FOR ELEVATORS

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, if I could say a word more on that.

So far as I know, there is not a Federal building in the city of Washington where it takes more time to get an elevator than in the New Senate Office Building. I go to all these Federal buildings and you don't have much of a problem of getting an elevator and there is not much of a wait. But I think this is the worst situation in Washington and if you could come up with some kind of a study like this to indicate whether my thinking on this is right or wrong, it would go a long ways toward justifying it.

Mr. RUBEL. Senator, I am glad you came back to that subject. I agree that the results of a study establishing the annual loss of time experienced by Senators and staff members would be a most convincing justification for the three new elevators. How to make the study and come up with reasonably accurate results is not apparent to me at this moment.

Senator YOUNG. While you are doing it——

STUDY MODUS OPERANDI

Mr. RUBEL. It does present a problem to us as to how we would proceed with such a study. I think we will need a lot of cooperation from the Senators and their staffs to get reasonably accurate results. The persons making the time study would not recognize all the Senators and staff members using the elevators. Because there are so many visitors using the same elevators, the proper identification of all Senators and staff members would present a problem.

Senator YOUNG. About all you would have to do would be to discuss this with, say, two of the top staff members from each office and they could give you a pretty good idea.

Mr. RUBEL. They themselves would probably have to measure their waiting time just as a spot check periodically, and give us those figures, so that we could accumulate the totals.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think there is a technical way of doing this efficiently. I don't know about it, but there must be, because people who put elevators in buildings just don't put them in on the basis of happenstance and guess. There must be a way of measuring the amount of time.

You have three elevators and the kind of volume we have, how long you would have to wait. Of course, people are going to block elevators, which happens when you have an automatic operation. But when you have operators as we have for the three that go in the Senate Office Building most of the time, we have operators, there should be some more scientific way of measuring how long the maximum wait is or the average wait is.

Mr. RUBEL. Of course, we are primarily concerned with the lost time of Senators and their staffs.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed.

Mr. RUBEL. The expenditure could not be justified solely to accommodate the visitors.

TYPE OF SURVEY SUGGESTED

Senator KUCHEL. I will tell you what you can do if you are going to make any additional survey, and I am one of those who approve the

item for three elevators. You ought to go downtown to the executive branch and you ought to go into a couple of the buildings maintained for the different departments of Government, and get an idea of how much square footage is involved in those buildings, how many employees of the Federal Government are present, how many tourists go into them, because in my judgment you are almost knocked down upstairs by tourists.

You are not going to find that in the agencies downtown. You ought to see how many elevators are installed in the buildings down there as compared with what you have up here and then let us see whether the legislative branch is shortchanging itself.

These are public buildings. You have a right as a tourist to walk anyplace you want to, but they prefer to come down here, and, Bill, I just think—I have no objection to the survey. But if you are going to have a survey, you ought to get a little comparison.

I just think that it is in the public interest to have this miserable transportation solved as efficiently as possible. I run from my office over here in the Capitol back to my office in the Old Senate Office Building and to committees. I am happy that we are meeting here in this building rather than across the street. Transportation is time and time is about all we have to deal with around here.

Senator YOUNG. Would you yield?

Senator KUCHEL. Sure.

Senator YOUNG. I think our friends, the reporters, could give you a pretty good idea of the comparison of elevator service in the various buildings around Washington, if they wanted to tell you on or off the record any time.

Senator KUCHEL. Anyone want to be sworn? [Laughter.]

VOICE. We never talk off the record.

Senator BARTLETT. Can you do this, too? You take traffic counts in the elevators occasionally?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Over the space of the next several days starting the beginning of next week, why don't you take a count in these elevators we are discussing and those at the other end of the building.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; we do that periodically. In the New Senate Office Building the last traffic study was made in July 1966.

(The exhibit appears on p. 277.)

UNPAID RESTAURANT BILLS

Senator BARTLETT. Now we come to a subject of great interest. I turn to the hearings on the second supplemental appropriation bill, when the subject of unpaid restaurant bills came under discussion.

Mr. STEWART. I will ask Mr. Roof to answer any questions about the Senate restaurant, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Let me read here first to set up somewhat of a background.

When the information was divulged that some Senators owed rather substantial bills, I remember the supplemental subcommittee that was here, and I was one of them, confessed great concern.

Senator Pastore, chairman of the committee, said he was shocked, and he added, "The fact that you can collect from the dead ones and not the live ones is something I don't understand."

And then he placed the whole burden of responsibility on me on account of the fact that I am chairman of this Legislative Subcommittee. And he said, "This is your responsibility. Let's see how good you are in collecting that money."

And at that point I suggested we hire a bill collector, but no one went for it. But I did say to Senator Pastore, "I want to assure you and any member of the subcommittee here that when the Legislative Subcommittee meets, we are going into this very thoroughly and exhaustively and try to devise some means to end this practice."

Well, I am speaking for myself. I have not devised any means yet, but we are going to inquire into it a bit.

Now, Mr. Stewart, it was related to us during the testimony on the second supplemental that Senators' accounts were delinquent. I have before me a statement showing unpaid accounts as of noon, Friday, May 12, 1967. This statement was prepared for the committee by your office. This statement shows the unpaid accounts which are carried over from March and prior months which I consider delinquent.

Will you please advise the committee what efforts you have made to collect these delinquent accounts, and I might add that the Senators here are numbered from 1 to 100, 1 to 54—I guess the rest of them all pay in cash, and no names are mentioned. So my curiosity, as that of many other people's, is still unsatisfied.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to have Mr. Roof give you information on this item. He has followed this matter through.

AMOUNT OF DELINQUENCIES

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, as the statement before you shows, as of that time we had \$9,492 due the restaurants. Of that amount, \$7,532 was applicable through April, which meant that that was not yet delinquent. We had a total in March of \$642 in bills that had not been paid. We had February of \$125, we had prior months of \$1,191 that was not collected as of noon, May 12.

Now, as of today, all of the accounts that were delinquent at this time have been paid in full.

Senator KUCHEL. How do you define "delinquent"? Thirty days or over?

Mr. ROOF. Through March at that time.

Senator BARTLETT. Starting this first of March?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, going backward. In other words, the part that was applicable to March and prior months.

Now, as of today, we have total due the restaurant of \$15,233. Of that amount, \$13,292 is applicable to May, which means that it has just now been billed, and only \$1,931 is applicable to April, and all of the prior months have been cleared up.

Senator KUCHEL. \$1,000—how much for April?

Mr. ROOF. \$1,931.

Senator KUCHEL. About \$2,000, so that most of the April \$7,500—\$6,000 has been paid?

FIVE UNPAID ACCOUNTS

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir. There are only five accounts that have not been paid; none of them are large accounts.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think congratulations are owing to the chairman. He has done a great job in following Senator Pastore's suggestion.

Senator BARTLETT. I take full credit. [Laughter.]

I think our means have been devised here—all we have to do is to meet occasionally and, with members of the press in attendance, have the Architect of the Capitol explain to us what the situation is and I guess we won't have too many problems after that.

COLLECTIONS AFTER SUPPLEMENTAL HEARING

I am told that there was a great inpouring of money to you within 2 or 3 days after the second supplemental was under consideration; is this correct?

Mr. ROOF. Between the time that you had your hearing and the press circulated the story, the following day at noon I believe it was, we collected \$17,000. [Laughter.]

Senator PROXMIRE. The power of the press.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, I suggest in respect to those April accounts that before the committee meets to mark up this bill, we have a further report from you as to how much of that \$1,900 has been paid. Can we do that?

Senator KUCHEL. Yes.

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And we will hope it is zero.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

You are asking, are you not, Mr. Stewart, for \$50,000 for the second year allotment under the 3-year plan to replace stokers and steam generators?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. One stoker has already been replaced?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, one has been replaced.

(The justification follows:)

Capitol Power Plant

1967 appropriation in annual act.....	\$2, 778, 000
Wage-board pay supplemental.....	10, 400
Total appropriations, 1967.....	2, 788, 400
Deductions:	
“Pay above the stated annual rate” allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to “Overtime pay” allotment	1, 800
Stoker rehabilitation—1st year allotment under 3-year program for replacement of spreader stokers in 3 coal-fired steam generators	45, 000
Protective lighting and visual detection system to provide adequate security and protection for the Capitol Power Plant—	
Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968---	15, 000
Base for 1968.....	2, 726, 600

Capitol Power Plant—Continued

Additions:

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress -----

\$21, 124

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 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 \$12,733 is requested for 1968 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 4, 1966, 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$8,391 is requested for 1968 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--

160

Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-504, approved July 18, 1966, Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966-----

3, 000

The increases authorized by this act cost, on an annual basis, \$9,400. This total amount was absorbed through savings for the fiscal year 1967, leaving the amount of \$9,400 necessary to cover a full-year cost in 1968. However, we propose to meet \$6,400 of this cost through proposed lapse savings in 1968, thereby reducing the additional amount necessary to request for 1968 to \$3,000.

Overtime and holiday pay allotment increased from \$48,900 to \$50,700 -----

1, 800

This increase results from transfer of the amount of \$1,800 from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering 1 full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,800 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

5 additional positions: 1 electrician, wage-board grade 12 at \$7,342 per annum; 2 maintenance mechanics, wage-board 11 at \$7,010 per annum each; 2 operating engineers, wage-board 10 at \$6,677 per annum each-----

34, 716

The need for these additional employees is explained as follows:

CAPITOL POWER PLANT—continued

Additions—Continued

5 additional positions—Continued

1 electrician and 2 operating engineers are requested for 1968 to keep the refrigeration plant at the Capitol Power Plant on a 24-hour-a-day operating basis during the period each year, commencing in early April and ending in late November. For many years, it has been the practice to operate the refrigeration plant only during the 16-hour period, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., daily. As the period 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. each day is required to extract from the system the residual heat which the system absorbs daily during the shutdown period, the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, supplied by the Plant with chilled water for cooling, can be provided with comfortable working conditions only from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m., daily. During the period, 11 p.m. to 8:30 a.m., working conditions in the buildings are most uncomfortable.

Complaints of discomfort are being received from Members of Congress and their staffs who commence work in their offices earlier than 8:30 a.m.

In addition, working conditions in these buildings are most uncomfortable during the shutdown period for the 300 charwomen and the night laborers and mechanics who have to perform their duties during this period. In the case of the House Office Buildings, prior to occupancy of the Rayburn Building in 1965, the House charwomen worked only 3 hours a day, from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. Since occupancy of the Rayburn Building, their workday has been extended to 6 hours, from 2 a.m. to 8 a.m. In the Senate Office Buildings, the charwomen also work 6 hours daily.

During the shutdown period, there is virtually no circulation of air in the buildings after the air-supply fans are shut down, since the windows in the air-conditioned buildings are permanently closed.

At present, a force of 6 mechanics is required and provided for operation of the refrigeration plant on a 16-hour-a-day basis. In order to keep the plant in operation on a 24-hour-a-day basis, it will be necessary to add 3 additional mechanics to the maintenance force, and funds, in the amount of \$20,696, for such purpose are requested for the fiscal year 1968.

2 maintenance mechanics are requested for 1968 to augment the existing force of 7 mechanics who are required to handle all mechanical maintenance work in the steamplant, the refrigeration plant, the coal-handling installation, the ash-handling plant, the air-compressor facility, and the plumbing and heating systems. The present force consists of 1 foreman (WB-15), 1 assistant foreman (WB-13), 3 mechanics (WB-11), and 2 welders (WB-10 and WB-11).

This force is responsible for maintaining in good physical condition steam generating and refrigerating equipment having an estimated replacement value of over \$12,000,000. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of this equipment is over 10 years old, resulting in the need for continually increasing preventive maintenance in order to insure uninterrupted service and decelerated depreciation, if the normal useful life of 30 years or more is to be realized for this substantial capital investment.

In the latter part of 1965, new installations, authorized by Public Law 85-895, were completed and placed in operation, which increased the refrigeration capacity of the plant by 75 percent and the steam generating capacity by 65 percent. In addition, new fuel-handling and storage facilities have been installed for recently completed oil-fired boilers, which installation includes a 250,000-gallon storage tank, transfer pumps, oil heaters, piping systems and auxiliary items, representing an investment of \$450,000.

Capitol Power Plant—Continued

Additions—Continued

5 additional positions—Continued

These substantial increases in the production and supporting capabilities of the Capitol Power Plant impose significant additional burdens on the maintenance force, exceeding the normal capability of a 7-man force.

Additional funds, in the amount of \$14,020, are therefore requested to augment this force by the addition of 2 mechanics for the fiscal year 1968.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from \$41,800 to \$45,100 ----- \$3, 300

This increase results from increase in basic pay costs and from the proposed addition of 5 new employees. The amount requested is to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress, "Title IV—Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956."

Payment to employees' life insurance fund increased from \$1,230 to \$2,130 ----- 900

This increase is necessary to request in order to cover the current cost being incurred under this allotment. The cost, for the fiscal year 1966, amounted to \$2,100. The item covers the cost of the Government's payment to the employees, life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress, "Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954."

Stoker rehabilitation ----- 50, 000

This item represents a request for funds for a 2d year allotment under a 3-year stoker rehabilitation program. Funds were allowed for 1967 to replace the spreader stoker in 1 of the 3 steam generators at the Capitol Power Plant. Each of these steam generators has a steam-generating capacity of 110,000 pounds per hour, is coal-fired, and was placed in operation in August 1954. During the past 12 years, each Stoker has burned about 140,000 tons of coal during a period of 70,000 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 12 years of continuous operation. Despite this constant attention, the point has now been reached where the dependability of plant operation demands the replacement of the spreader stokers in all three of the steam generators. The work has to be done over a 3-year period in order not to jeopardize continuous operation of the steam generating plant which might readily result through attempting to replace all 3 stokers during a single nonheating season.

Accordingly, an appropriation of \$50,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1968 to permit the replacement of the stoker in the 2d steam generator before June 30, 1968, leaving a final appropriation to be requested for the fiscal year 1969 for replacement of the stoker in the 3d steam generator.

Total estimate for 1968 ----- 2, 841, 600

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator BARTLETT. Turning now to Library Buildings and Grounds, structural, and mechanical care, I will place in the record pages 149 to 159 from the justifications.

(The justification follows:)

1967 appropriation in annual act-----	\$1,392,000
Pay supplemental (Public Law 89-504, \$3,400; wage-board, \$16,400)-----	19,800
Total appropriations—1967-----	<u>1,411,800</u>

Deductions:

“Pay above the stated annual rate” allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to “Overtime pay” allotment-----	1,400
Annual care of grounds: Nonrecurring item for 1967 allowed for purchase of new generator set to operate grass trimmers and other electric tools, not required for 1968-----	500
Installation of floor tile, main building: Replacement of cork floor tile on decks A, B, 37, and 38, main building, allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	30,000
Repairs to marble floor tile, main building—11th year allotment of repair program; this completes work that can be done until a 3d Library building is available-----	9,500
Clean and restore ceiling and wall decorations, main building: 4th year allotment of improvement program-----	10,000
Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings: 3d year allotment to improve the lighting in various office and work spaces, both buildings-----	50,000
Clean and refinish bronze doors, west entrance, first floor, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	2,500
Air conditioning, deck 1, south, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	10,000
Replacement of garage doors, east side, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	3,500
Fireproofing pipe and duct openings, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	3,500
Roof repairs, main building: 1st year allotment of roof repair program-----	5,000
Pointing exterior stonework, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967 to point up the brickwork on the building wall and arches in the passageway below ground encircling most of the exterior of the main building, not required for 1968-----	10,000
Replacement of book conveyors, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	200,000
Replacement of 3 passenger elevators in bookstacks, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	136,000
Construction changes, cellar areas, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	115,000
Installation of fire sprinkler systems, cellar areas, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	30,000
Materials handling and cleaning equipment: Several items of equipment allowed as replacements for obsolete equipment and to supplement existing equipment, allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	10,000
Repairs and replacements, sidewalks surrounding main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	35,000

Total-----	<u>—661,900</u>
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Base for 1968-----	<u>749,900</u>
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Additions:

Wage board increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.--

\$12, 407

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 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.

An increase of \$8,203 is requested for 1968 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 in the Washington metropolitan area, conducted during the past year. The new rates went into effect Dec. 4, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$4,204 is requested for 1968 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--

213

Overtime pay allotment increased from \$105,900 to \$111,680----

5, 780

Of this increase, \$4,380 results from increase in basic pay rates. The additional \$1,400 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under the "Pay above the stated rate" allotment, covering 1 full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,400 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

General annual repairs--increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000-----

5, 000

This increase is requested for the following reasons: (1) the last increase was allowed in fiscal 1965 and since then costs of labor and materials have risen; (2) as the 2 buildings continue to advance in age, the need for maintenance and repairs increases; (3) new tube and conveyor systems now installed cost more to maintain because they are more complicated mechanically and electrically than the old equipment; (4) there has been some increase in the cost of protection services due to an expansion of areas containing classified records in the collections.

Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration systems--increased from \$15,600 to \$31,100-----

15, 500

Of the total amount requested (\$31,100), \$15,600 is for the routine annual maintenance and repair of the various air conditioning and refrigeration systems in both buildings and is the same as allowed for 1967. The remainder (\$15,500) covers 2 nonrecurring items, as follows: (1) Cleaning of air-handling systems, rare book stacks, main buildings (\$9,500). These systems have not been cleaned for nearly 20 years, with the result that dirt is now getting into the rare book collections with adverse effects on these very valuable materials. A thorough cleaning of the air-handling systems, in-

Additions—Continued

704 Maintenance and repair—Continued cluding ducts, grills, fans, filter frames and heat transfer coils, is required to remedy this condition, and it can only be done by a qualified contractor, with special equipment; (2) Installation of new preheat coils, annex (\$6,000). The absence of preheat coils in the annex requires the curtailment of the fresh air supply during periods of low outside temperatures in order to prevent freezing of water coils. During such periods, there is an excessive use of vitiated recirculated air and a lack of an adequate fresh air supply, circumstances that create discomfort and unhealthful conditions for the building occupants. The installation of preheat coils in spaces provided for the future installation when needed, when the annex systems were redesigned in 1957, will permit the introduction of an adequate supply of fresh air, regardless of outside temperatures, and correct the unsatisfactory conditions mentioned. Installation of these coils is now necessary as there is no longer a transfer of air between the main and annex buildings by way of the interconnecting pedestrian tunnel, since installation of a complete air-conditioning system in the main building in 1965.	\$2, 000
Snow removal----- This is a new item for the Library and is required on an annual basis. After a heavy snowstorm, it is generally necessary to employ the Architect of the Capitol's Capitol Grounds snow removal contractor to remove snow from some sections of the grounds (for example, the driveway at the west front of the main building) because the Library's equipment cannot handle the job. Charges for this work are made against the appropriation established under the Architect of the Capitol for care of the Library buildings and grounds. During fiscal 1966, this charge amounted to \$2,000, and so far in 1967 the cost has been nearly \$900. However, since no funds were appropriated for this purpose, the costs had to be taken out of funds made available for other purposes. An allowance of \$2,000 is requested, therefore, starting in fiscal 1968, to take care of this contingency; should there be no occasion to use the funds, they would be returned to the Treasury.	17, 500
Equipment for bookstacks, main building----- The following items of equipment are requested: (1) 400 free-standing bookshelving sections are needed to provide additional shelf capacity in the bookstacks to compensate for losses of shelf space caused by the installation of air-conditioning equipment and fire-retardation facilities (\$10,000); (2) 36 5-drawer plan file cases are requested to house the valuable collection of American and foreign posters now piled on tables and exposed to dust and deterioration (\$4,000). 200 special metal shelving units to fit on existing stack shelving are needed for the storage of phonodisc sound recordings to insure proper support and guard against warping and distortion of the playing surface (\$3,500).	10, 000
Clean and restore ceiling decorations, main building----- This item is requested to permit continuation of work completed in the last few years in decorated areas located primarily in the west side of the main building. Funds provided for 1967 are being used to start the restoration of decorations on the walls and ceilings of the ground floor, but there is still much to be done in this area.	50, 000
Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings----- The amount requested is the same as allowed for 1967 and is needed to assure continuance of an office lighting improvement program started in fiscal 1964. Since that time, the inadequate lighting in the perimeter office areas on the entire 1st floor of the annex has been replaced, improvements have been made in several smaller, but nonetheless critical, sections in both buildings, and the unsatisfactory lighting in	

Additions—Continued

Improved lighting, office areas—Continued

office spaces and reading rooms on the ground floor of the main building is presently in the process of being replaced with suitable fixtures capable of producing proper illumination for library tasks. Although a good start has been made, much remains to be done.

The offices on the 1st floor of the annex are now adequately lighted, but there are 3 other main floors in that building which need similar treatment. The installation of improved lighting on the ground floor of the main building, now in progress, will still leave large expanses on other floors where the lighting is anything but satisfactory under present-day standards. The objectives are to raise the quantity of illumination throughout from foot-candle reading as low as 8 in some places at present to at least 75, the minimum requirement for library work; improve the quality of light by the use of modern, efficient fixtures; and enhance the surroundings in certain areas where architectural features are now obscured by poor illumination.

Installation of additional elevator, annex----- \$125, 000

This is a resubmission of an item requested for 1967, but denied (without prejudice), to install a passenger elevator in an existing empty shaft on the east side of the annex. At present there are only 2 elevators on the east side, but on the basis of observations by the elevator engineers they have to handle about as much traffic as the 4 elevators on the west side. As a result, waiting time on the east side is frequently excessive, sometimes, during busy periods being as high as 2½ minutes. Service further deteriorates when it is necessary to shut down 1 of the 2 east side elevators for repairs.

Since this request was submitted a year ago, the annex 4th floor, a storage area converted to office space but then only partly occupied, is now fully occupied. Library staff working in the building has increased as a result of new positions allowed in the Library's appropriations and the initiation of new projects (for example, the shared cataloging activities). Visitor traffic to the 7 reading rooms, Copyright Office, Processing Department Office, and other locations has also increased. Although the Library staff in the annex outnumbered that in the main building by several hundred, there are the same number of elevators in both buildings for general passenger use, and in most cases the annex elevators are called upon to serve more floors than those in the main building. The proposed new elevator would be tied in with the other 2 automatically operated elevators on the east side for automatic group operation of all 3 elevators.

Modernization of four bookstack elevators, Annex----- 80, 000

These elevators are located in 2 control rooms. Elevators Nos. 9 and 12 are on opposite sides of the "control room" in the south stack area and elevators Nos. 10 and 11 are on opposite sides of the "control room" in the north stack area. Although these elevators are arranged in pairs, the controls are individual selective-collective type and each elevator responds to its own riser of car-call buttons. This arrangement creates a very unsatisfactory condition because the majority of passengers who register hall calls press both buttons forcing both cars to answer a single call. The result is a tremendous number of false stops during a normal days operation and sacrifices about 60 percent of the otherwise available elevator service.

The loss of traffic handling capacity could be eliminated by converting the 2 pairs of elevators—Nos. 9 and 12 in the south control room and Nos. 10 and 11 in the north control room—to duplex selective-collective control with the double

Additions—Continued

Modernization of elevators—Continued

car-call button risers connected together so that by pressing a single button in one control room or both buttons for a specific direction, the nearest available car will respond to the call leaving the 2d car free to answer other calls. Included also in these improvements would be the replacement of obsolete equipment, some of which was installed in 1938 and is outmoded and difficult to maintain.

Installation of bronze handrailings, stairs, west front, main building -----

\$2,000

This item is requested to provide for the installation of a suitably designed bronze handrail in the center of each of 4 flights of stairs from the 1st Street, Southeast, sidewalk to the flagstone terrace at the west front of the main building. The stairs here have from 11 to 13 risers, 2 flights are 17 feet wide, the other 2 are 40 feet wide, and none provides any support for pedestrains aside from the balustrade at each end. A railing in the middle of each set of stairs would add a needed safety feature and help prevent accidents. Although not seriously injured, a visitor slipped and fell on one of these flight of stairs several months ago. This item should be allowed to safeguard the Government against tort claims.

Roof repairs, main building -----

5,000

Funds provided for this purpose in fiscal 1967 have been expended but they were not sufficient to complete all of the roof repair work needed to be done. Many of the more critical areas were repaired and the most troublesome leaks were stopped. In order to repair all sections that need attention, however, and assure better protection to the interior of the building and collections, it is estimated now that \$10,000 additional will be required—\$5,000 for fiscal 1968 and a like amount in fiscal 1969. Funds requested would be used to buy materials (copper, solder, and other necessary materials), and employ temporary mechanics to carry on the work.

Pointing exterior stonework, main building -----

30,000

This item is requested to permit pointing up the cornice and upper wall stonework and the glazed brickwork below on the exterior walls of the northwest and southwest courtyards of the main building (except the north and south walls of the northwest courtyard, which were pointed up in fiscal 1965). About 50 percent of the wall areas in these courtyards need this repair treatment. Work will include cutting and raking out bad joints, pointing up all joints deficient in mortar, and striking off new work to match existing adjacent work. Funds would be used for the purchase of materials and scaffolding and the employment of temporary stone and brick masons to do the work under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol. Most other exterior stonework on the main building has been pointed up in fairly recent years and appears to be in good condition.

Replacement of catwalks, main building -----

5,000

This item provides for the replacement of existing wooden catwalks in attic space above deck A with noncombustible metal catwalks. These catwalks are used by maintenance mechanics to service the heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment in this attic, by guards on their inspection routes, and as access to the roof. Since this attic is isolated and unoccupied, containing mechanical and electrical equipment, it is advisable to replace the combustible catwalks with fire-proof ones.

Additions—Continued

Installation of protective grilles, ground floor windows, main building -----	\$40, 000
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This item is requested to provide for the installation of wrought iron grilles on the exterior of 96 windows on the ground floor of the main building. These windows are easily accessible from the ground, so that the installation of the grilles would improve security against any attempted unauthorized entry to the building from that direction. They would also prevent egress through the windows from the inside and guard against the passing of library books through the windows. These grilles would be suitably designed by the Architect of the Capitol to be in keeping with the building's architecture, similar to grilles already existing on a few windows in the 1932 east addition to the building.

Materials handling and cleaning equipment-----	6, 100
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The following items of equipment in this category are requested for the purposes indicated: 1 set of storage batteries for an electric tram to replace a set now 11 years old (a similar replacement was made on the other electric tram in fiscal 1967); a magnesium truck and fiberglass boxes for the transportation of serial materials between the 2 buildings to replace a heavy and cumbersome wooden truck and boxes; 4 medium vacuum cleaners and 2 medium floor polishers to improve floor cleaning operations; 6 platform trucks to replace old wornout equipment; 18 mop carts to replace old wornout equipment; 10 sections of roller conveyors and 4 file case dollies to raise efficiency of materials handling tasks.

Replacement of tractor-----	5, 500
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A new tractor is needed to replace an old 1945 model which was originally obtained in used condition as an excess property transfer through the General Services Administration, is now beyond economical repair (some parts, in fact, are no longer available), and is fully depreciated. This equipment is used for grounds maintenance work—cutting grass, plowing snow, hauling fertilizers, sand, loam, seeds, plants, and other miscellaneous work on the Library Grounds, removing debris, and related tasks, and is essential for efficient operations.

Total -----	+417, 000
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Total estimate for 1968 (including \$5,900 budget amendment) -----	1, 166, 900
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AMOUNT REQUESTED

Senator BARTLETT. For this appropriation you are requesting \$1,166,900, a net decrease of \$244,900.

Please detail for the committee some of the larger nonrecurring items contained in the appropriation last year. Has all of that work been completed or just how much progress has been made?

NONRECURRING ITEMS

Mr. STEWART. I will ask Mr. Henlock to discuss those items.

Mr. HENLOCK. The principal items added for 1967 were \$200,000 for replacement of the book conveyors in the annex; \$136,000 for replacement of three passenger elevators in the bookstacks of the main building; \$115,000 for construction changes in the cellar areas of the annex; \$30,000 for installation of fire sprinkler systems in the cellar areas of the annex; and \$50,000 to continue the program of improved lighting in the office areas of both buildings.

When we appeared before your committee last year, we asked that those funds be made available through June 30, 1968. Because we knew the work would require extensive surveys, we doubted if these items could be gotten under contract by June 30, 1967, and, on that basis, your committee agreed to the action of the House, making these funds available until June 30, 1968.

Some work has been done under contract with respect to the lighting improvements, but not with respect to the other items. As to the status of the plans and specifications for those items, if you want any further details, Mr. Rubel is familiar with that point.

Senator BARTLETT. I don't think we need that.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

What about some of these other requests, an additional \$46,100 for equipment and office machines, Card Division, for example? How does this compare with prior years?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is a request put in the budget at the request of Dr. Mumford, who may wish to discuss that item.

Senator BARTLETT. I got ahead of myself, but we are going to consider Library furniture and furnishings, and I will ask pages 185 through 192 be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1967 appropriation in annual act-----	\$325, 000
Deductions:	
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office: 40 15-drawer sections to replace obsolete equipment in the Copyright card catalog-----	4, 000
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary: Replacement of 10-year-old model 1250-----	5, 600
Adding and calculating machines, Stack and Reader Division and Legislative Reference Service-----	2, 500
Card catalog cases, Processing and Reference Departments: 143 15-drawer, 3 inch by 5 inch wooden sections for expansion and replacements in divisions in these departments-----	26, 000
Microfilm reading machines: 3 reading machines to provide better service in the microfilm reading room-----	1, 600
Motion picture equipment, Prints and Photographs Division: Various items of equipment to supplement existing equipment and thus provide improved service to expanding motion picture film collection-----	3, 100
Exhibit case: Needed for the proper display of the Library's "Showcase exhibit," west ground floor entrance lobby, Main Building-----	2, 700
Equipment and office machines, Card Division: Mailing equipment, steel cases and trays for card stock, rotary filing unit, card counting and imprinting equipment, adding machines, and wooden card catalog cabinets-----	81, 000
Bookkeeping machines Copyright Office and Office of Fiscal Services: Replacement of obsolete equipment in these offices-----	10, 200
File cabinets, Office of the Secretary and Prints and Photographs Division: 268 metal 5-drawer file cabinets to replace a like number of old, wooden, 4-drawer cabinets-----	13, 500
Checkstand equipment, Buildings and Grounds Division: Replacement of old equipment, plus provisions for expanding capacity of the checkstand-----	3, 700
Chairs, law library reading room: Replacement of 126 wornout chairs-----	7, 600
Dictating and transcribing machines, Reference Department: 1 machine to replace obsolete equipment, 2 to handle increased correspondence-----	1, 500

Deductions—Continued

Rotary power files, Loan Division: To accommodate the Central Charge file records-----	\$10,500
Bookracks, Stack and Reader Division: 100 2-shelf units for installation on desks occupied by users of research and study facilities-----	2,500
Recording equipment: To replace old equipment, some of which was 25 years old and in unsatisfactory condition-----	5,000
Base for 1968-----	144,000

Additions:

Typewriters, increased from \$34,000 to \$55,000-----	21,000
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Of the total amount requested, \$34,000 is for regular annual replacements and other recurring needs, and is the same as allowed for fiscal 1967. The remainder requested, \$21,000, is a nonrecurring item needed to obtain suitable equipment in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of expanding operations in the Legislative Reference Service and Copyright Office, demands that cannot be met from the funds provided for regular annual replacements and other recurring needs. The larger part of this nonrecurring item would be used for the replacement of old typewriters, while the remainder is required to obtain equipment for additional clerical personnel.

Card catalog cases, metal, Copyright Office and Science and Technology Division-----	13,300
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Copyright Office: 88 15-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, sections are needed, 80 to accommodate growth in the Copyright card catalog which is currently expanding at the rate of 625,000 catalog cards annually, and 8 to replace obsolete sections in the Office of the Register of Copyrights; 20 8-drawer, 4 inches by 6 inches sections needed for expansion of the assignment card file (record of the assignment of copyrights from 1 copyright holder to another). Science and Technology Division: 40 8-drawer, 4 inches by 6 inches sections are required for the orderly storage of microfiche and microcards, which are now kept in cardboard boxes and similar makeshift containers.

Card catalog cases, wood, Processing and Reference Departments-----	75,400
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Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division: (a) 235 15-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, sections are needed for expansion of and relief of crowding in the official catalog which normally increases by more than 600,000 catalog cards annually but which is expected to increase at a much greater rate in the future due to expanded cataloging activities; (b) 50 15-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, sections are required for expansion of the main (public) catalog near the main reading room which is becoming crowded; (c) 16 15-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, sections are needed to replace the old and wornout sections now housing the catalog of serial publications in the main reading room. Serial Record Division: 18 15-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, sections are needed to replace old wornout metal sections containing parts of the serial record catalog. Descriptive cataloging Division: 7 60-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, cabinets are needed to replace existing obsolete equipment housing the music catalog shelf list. Reference Department: 48 15-drawer sections, 3 inches by 5 inches, are required to replace existing old, wornout equipment, to provide expansion space, and relieve crowding in special reference catalogs used in various divisions of the Reference Department.

Visible file cases, Serial Record Division-----	4,200
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10 18-drawer visible file cases are needed to accommodate entries being added to the catalog of new serial titles and to permit relief for overcrowded portions of existing file cases.

Additions—Continued

File cabinets-----	\$10, 000
Approximately 200 5-drawer metal legal and letter-size file cabinets are needed for various divisions in the Library; most of these would replace wornout, 4-drawer wooden and metal cabinets which have been in service many years, while a few are required to provide space for growth.	
Adding and calculating machines-----	7, 800
8 machines are requested, as follows: Office of Fiscal Services: 2 adding machines for payroll preparation work to replace 2 machines 20 and 17 years old, respectively, and beyond economical repair. Descriptive Cataloging Division: 1 adding machine to replace an old machine used for the compilation of statistics. Legislative Reference Service: 2 electronic and 2 printing calculators to handle increased research workloads in such fields as science, public affairs, economics, and fiscal affairs requiring preparation of reports to Congress containing statistics, tables, and charts. Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: 1 calculator for increased statistical and fiscal work resulting from this Division's expanded programs.	
Dictating and transcribing machines, various departments----	3, 000
9 machines are requested, as follows: Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: 4 transcribing machines to handle increased correspondence workloads generated by additional responsibilities acquired by this Division recently. Copyright Office: 1 dictating-transcribing machine for use in the Examining Division by stenographers who do not take shorthand dictation. Legislative Reference Service: 4 dictating-transcribing machines to help handle increasing correspondence workloads resulting from growing services to the Congress.	
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary-----	5, 600
Requested to replace an existing machine which is 10 years old and becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in reliable operating condition.	
Duplicating machines-----	1, 000
2 spirit process duplicating machines are needed to replace 2 old machines which are in poor condition and beyond economical repair; these are used for the duplication of preliminary catalog cards.	
Mailing equipment, Office of the Secretary and Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped-----	8, 800
Office of the Secretary: 1 folding machine, 1 addressing machine and 1 bundle-tying machine to replace old equipment subject to frequent breakdowns and unable to handle increasing workloads, and 1 special magnesium box truck to handle more efficiently increasing quantities of mail. Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: 1 folding and stuffing machine and 1 addressing machine to improve operations involved in mailing many thousands of reference, technical and information circulars to State agencies, regional libraries, and other interested recipients, and in sending out materials to blind and handicapped readers.	
Sealing and embossing machines, Copyright Office-----	1, 200
An electric envelope sealing machine is requested for the mailing operations to replace the present manual process, thus saving time and increasing production; an electric embossing machine is requested for affixing the Copyright seal to official documents and would replace old equipment which is in bad condition and constantly in need of repair.	
Microfilm reading machines-----	1, 600
Stack and Reader Division: 2 machines to improve service to readers who are increasing in proportion to the growth in the microfilm collections. Copyright Office: 1 machine needed to speed up the examination of microfilms deposited for copyright.	

Additions—Continued

Motion picture viewing machine, Copyright Office-----	\$3, 000
This machine is needed for the inspection of motion picture film deposited for copyright and would replace obsolete equipment which is inefficient and damages the film.	
Recording equipment-----	10, 000
The Music Division needs a new console, a new stereo recorder, numerous replacement parts for existing equipment (much of which is 12 to 15 years old and obtained as surplus from other agencies), and modern test equipment for the Recording Laboratory in order to maintain proper standards of service and quality of product.	
Reference bookstands, General Reference and Bibliography Division-----	1, 800
3 of these are requested, 2 for the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room and one for the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section to accommodate the "Cumulative Book Index, Union List of Serials, New Serial Titles," and other large volumes which are in constant use and should be readily available for easy reference by research assistants and readers.	
Tub record desks, Copyright Office-----	1, 100
2 of these are requested to accommodate trays of cards used in the periodical cataloging operations; copy for the catalog of Copyright entries and the Copyright general catalog are prepared from these cards.	
Book trucks-----	5, 700
Stack and Reader Division (Reference Department): 6 large distribution trucks are requested, 4 as replacements for old equipment and 2 to handle increased workloads resulting from growth in the collections and their increased use. Copyright Office: 10 standard trucks requested to replace wornout equipment throughout the Department.	
Clothing lockers, Buildings and Grounds Division-----	5, 000
These are needed to replace a substantial number of existing broken, rusty, and deteriorated lockers not fit for housing personal effects and to provide a small reserve for new personnel and emergency needs; 200 are required.	
Office furniture, Legislative Reference Service-----	13, 000
In addition to items listed elsewhere in these estimates for the Legislative Reference Service, funds are requested for the nonrecurring purchase of numerous items of office furniture—mainly standard desks, chairs, and tables—to replace a substantial quantity of wornout equipment and to provide suitable furniture for increased personnel. It has not been possible to allocate sufficient funds out of the annual allotment for the purchase of furniture and equipment to permit an orderly and economical replacement of obsolete items and purchase suitable furniture and equipment for new employees appointed to provide for expanding services to the Congress. As a result there is a real need for the nonrecurring funds requested here to obtain standard furniture and equipment for the purposes indicated.	
Equipment and office machines, Card Division-----	46, 100
Expenses for the operation of the Card Division are recovered through revenue from the sale of catalog cards, book catalogs and technical publications and deposited into Treasury miscellaneous receipts. Gross sales from these sources in fiscal 1966 amounted to \$5,211,181, an increase of 12 percent over fiscal 1965. The following equipment and office machines are needed in the Card Division operations: 30 140-tray, 3 inches by 5 inches, steel cases to accommodate expansion of card catalog stocks maintained for sale; labeling machine to speed up labeling of bulk mail to some 18,000 subscribers, thus improving service and reducing overtime costs presently incurred; visible filing equipment to augment present equip-	

Additions—Continued

Equipment and office machines—Continued
 ment used for the account number file, but now practically filled to capacity; 6 tape dispensers to improve the expanding package wrapping operations; 2 60-drawer, 3 inches by 5 inches, card catalog cabinets, 1 for the publishers' liaison unit and 1 for the audiovisual file; standard office furniture for the replacement of wornout furniture and provide furniture for a rapidly expanding staff.

Total estimate for 1968----- \$382, 600

INCREASE IN REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. \$382,600 is being requested for fiscal 1968, an increase of \$57,600 over 1967. Though the increase is relatively small, nevertheless this is a net figure and it seems to me there is a considerable quantity of new equipment being requested.

For instance, \$21,000, to a total allowance of \$55,000, is requested for new typewriters. Doesn't that seem rather large to you?

Mr. HENLOCK. All of the furniture items were determined and estimated by the Librarian, Mr. Chairman. With respect to items of structural and mechanical care, we do a good part of the estimating ourselves. As we previously stated, the House cut \$32,600 from the furniture estimate, reducing the total appropriation request for furniture to \$350,000. But if there is any explanation desired of the furniture items, Dr. Mumford is here and can explain them.

Senator BARTLETT. Right.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure I could hear the question properly.

TYPEWRITERS

Senator BARTLETT. Why do you want so much money for typewriters?

Dr. MUMFORD. As the justification indicates, this request is for replacement of old typewriters and for the provision of additional typewriters for additional staff, especially in the Legislative Reference Service.

I can assure you that we have machines in the Library that are in very bad condition and we have a continuous process of replacement. The regular allowance is not sufficient to take care of regular replacements and this additional need for the coming year.

Part of this is nonrecurring, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. You have \$55,000 for typewriters.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; that is what we are asking.

Senator BARTLETT. How many typewriters will that buy?

Mr. HENLOCK. 145 for the \$55,000.

Senator BARTLETT. What do they cost each?

Mr. HENLOCK. Dr. Mumford may have that information.

Senator BARTLETT. I think our reporter has an idea.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. MUMFORD. It is estimated, Mr. Chairman, that this amount of \$55,000 would purchase at least 145 typewriters. Some of these would be electric and some nonelectric.

Senator BARTLETT. You still use nonelectric, how come?

Dr. MUMFORD. In some of our work, where continuous typing is not required, we can still use some manual typewriters. In cataloging

and other activities a typewriter is indispensable, but it is not used continuously, nor is speed and firmness of impression always required.

Senator BARTLETT. Listening to the testimony you and your associates gave the other day, I thought everything was computers over there now.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; we are giving a great deal of attention to computers, but not everything is done yet by computers, by any means.

Senator KUCHEL. How much is this item?

Senator BARTLETT. \$21,000, which makes a total of \$55,000 for the typewriters.

Senator KUCHEL. I don't understand.

Mr. HENLOCK. The annual allotment is \$34,000. The Librarian has asked that it be increased for 1968 to \$55,000, or an increase of \$21,000, which he indicates will be a nonrecurring increase.

Senator KUCHEL. And that presents—

Mr. HENLOCK. Fifty-five typewriters are represented in the increase.

Senator KUCHEL. I don't understand. That is a thousand dollars apiece, Doctor, for typewriters. Is that what it is?

COST OF TYPEWRITERS

Dr. MUMFORD. No, the typewriters cost about \$210 for a manual typewriter and between \$350 and \$450 for an electric typewriter, depending upon the keyboard and other features required.

Senator KUCHEL. What will you use the rest of the money for?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have an annual requirement of \$34,000 for replacement of typewriters. For this amount we can obtain some 90 machines. This will be in addition to that. Another \$21,000 for an additional 55 machines.

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator BARTLETT. Still on Library buildings and grounds, et cetera, an increase of \$15,500 is requested for maintenance and repairs, air conditioning and refrigeration systems.

What seems to be the problem here?

Mr. STEWART. I would like to ask Mr. Rubel to advise the committee on that item, since that is in his department.

Mr. RUBEL. Part of this additional \$15,500 request is represented by an item of \$9,500 badly needed for cleaning the ducts of the air-handling systems that serve the Rare Book Section. Those systems have not been cleaned for 20 years. The movement of the air through the ducts carries some of the accumulated dust onto the books in the Rare Books Section, and, of course, they are the most valuable books in the Library.

Senator BARTLETT. This will be a one-time shot for a while?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; it is a matter of housekeeping. It should have been done before.

AIR-HANDLING UNITS

There is another item of \$6,000 that should be expended for the air-handling units in the Library annex. Although some improvements were made in that equipment some years ago, at that time there weren't

enough funds to install preheat coils which serve two purposes—to temper the cold air as it is drawn in from the outside, and also to prevent freezing of the coils, which can result in a very expensive expenditure for replacement of frozen coils.

It would be advisable to finish the job that was started some years ago.

SNOW REMOVAL

Senator BARTLETT. I note you wish an allowance of \$2,000 a year for snow removal, with any balance to be returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year; is this right?

Mr. HENLOCK. It would be, if there is none expended.

Senator BARTLETT. Are you receiving anything for this purpose now?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How is the snow removed?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have just had to draw on the general funds whatever savings we could effect on any special allotments. During the fiscal year 1967 so far the cost has run \$900.

INSTALLATION OF ELEVATOR IN ANNEX

Senator BARTLETT. You are again requesting funds in the amount of \$125,000 for the installation of another elevator in the annex. This request was denied last year. What further justification is there for the request?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was denied by the House again this year, and we are not appealing the restoration of the item.

Senator BARTLETT. You can get along without it?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; Dr. Mumford indicated he would go along with the request not being restored.

MODERNIZATION OF BOOKSTACK ELEVATORS

Senator BARTLETT. Additionally you want \$80,000 to modernize four bookstack elevators. Please explain what the problem is in this regard.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Rubel prepared that estimate.

Mr. RUBEL. This item has reference to elevators 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the annex. This equipment was manufactured by a company that has been out of business for several years. They were converted from car-switch control to simplex-collective operation in 1947 by Haughton Elevator Co.; power door operators were later installed by Westinghouse Elevator Co. Each elevator serves 14 landings, including two fifth floor reading rooms used by the public and staff.

There are characteristics about the operation of these elevators that should be corrected. They are physically arranged in pairs but the signals are of the selective-collective type, with each elevator responding individually to car-call buttons. This arrangements results in numerous false stops and sacrifices more than 60 percent of the otherwise available elevator service. This loss of traffic-handling capacity can be corrected by converting the separated pairs of elevators to duplex selective-collective control, with the duplex car-call button risers interconnected so that, upon a passenger pressing a single button or both buttons for a specific direction of travel, the nearest car will

respond to the registered call, leaving the second car free to respond to other calls.

Senator BARTLETT. These are not ordinary elevators?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. But they are entirely different in structure from the passenger elevators?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; they are not used for the general passenger traffic. They are used primarily by the employees of the Library and for transporting books within the bookstacks.

Senator BARTLETT. I am still curious as to how you can do it so cheaply.

Mr. RUBEL. They are not being replaced completely, sir. It is a question of replacing the signaling system and some outmoded parts that were installed in 1938.

Senator BARTLETT. Where are you going to get those parts if the company is out of business?

Mr. RUBEL. From a company currently in business. The outmoded parts will be completely replaced by currently available parts.

POINTING OF EXTERIOR STONEWORK

Senator BARTLETT. The next largest items are \$30,000 for painting exterior structures and \$40,000 for installation of protective grilles on the ground floor windows of the main building.

Please explain the necessity for this work.

Mr. HENLOCK. For pointing the exterior work, Senator, the request is \$30,000; that is, to point up the cornices and upper wall stonework—

Senator BARTLETT. It is not painting, it is pointing.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes sir. On the exterior walls of the northwest and southwest courtyards of the main building (except the north and south walls of the northwest courtyard, which were pointed up in fiscal 1965). About 50 percent of the wall areas in these courtyards need this repair treatment. Work will include cutting and raking out bad joints, pointing up all joints deficient in mortar, and striking off new work to match existing adjacent work.

Funds would be used for the purchase of materials and scaffolding and the employment of temporary stonemasons and brickmasons to do the work under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol. Most other exterior stonework on the main building has been pointed up in fairly recent years and appears to be in good condition.

PROTECTIVE GRILLES

The other item, \$40,000, for the installation of protective grilles on the ground floor windows of the main building was disallowed by the House. We do not ask for the restoration of this House cut. The Librarian indicated that this item, although highly desirable, does not fall in the category of absolute urgency.

Senator BARTLETT. No appeal?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Have there ever been grilles on these windows before?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Anyone ever broken into the Library and stolen books?

Dr. MUMFORD. I don't think we have any instance, Mr. Chairman, of anyone breaking in. We have had materials stolen from the Library, most of which has been recovered, because when it shows up in the hands of bookdealers, they notify us about it. The theft of books is not extensive, however.

This item was requested to provide greater assurance against unauthorized entry through these ground floor windows, some 96 of them; although we have not had instances of breaking in, this could happen fairly easily. The grilles would also prevent egress from the inside to the outside. We wished to bring this item to the attention of the committee of the House and committee of the Senate as something that is desirable to provide greater security for the vast collections in the Library, but we have not felt that it was of sufficient urgency to ask this committee to reconsider it.

BORROWING OF BOOKS FROM LIBRARY

Senator BARTLETT. Do many Members of Congress or others authorized to take books from the Library keep them longer than they should?

Dr. MUMFORD. In general, only the Members and committees of Congress borrow books from the Library; and books are lent to other Government agencies for official use, and in an extremely limited number of cases to individuals who are doing research for publication.

We do lend books, of course, on interlibrary loan to other libraries throughout the country where a person is doing advanced research and may not be able to obtain a book that is badly needed from his own local libraries. This loan is made for a limited period of time and only if we can lend it without anticipating inconvenience to the Congress and Government here.

KEEPING BOOKS OVERTIME

Senator BARTLETT. That is a good explanation, but I am going to renew my question.

Dr. MUMFORD. I am sorry, sir.

As to the keeping books overtime, those that are lent to other libraries and governmental agencies, we have no problem, and generally not with the Members and committees of the Congress. We send periodic reminders to the Members if they have kept them an inordinate period of time and they usually respond by returning them.

If they are lost, the Members replace the book or provide money to purchase another item if the book itself cannot be replaced.

Senator BARTLETT. Speaking for myself, I confess complete and inexcusable guilt in that regard. [Laughter.]

Senator KUCHEL. I will not go quite that far. I will say I maybe make a different decision on what is a reasonable length of time. [Laughter.]

Dr. MUMFORD. And I might also say, Mr. Chairman, that if a book is badly needed by another Member or by a committee and some other Member has it on loan, that Member is generally quite cooperative and responsive in making it available at once.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator BARTLETT. Now, Mr. Stewart, for the Senate restaurants you are requesting \$365,000 to cover the operations of these restaurants for the fiscal year 1968. That is \$2,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Pages 238 to 242 of the justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

Senate restaurants----- \$365, 000

Effective August 1, 1961, management of the Senate Restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings was placed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, pursuant to Public Law 87-82, 87th Congress, approved July 6, 1961.

The following units are in operation :

Capitol building

Main dining room and private dining rooms for Senators (S-109, S-113, and S-114).

Main dining room for staff, press and public (S-112).

Vandenberg Room for staff and public (S-138).

Family dining room for staff and public (S-115).

Special Breakfast and Luncheon room (S-120).

Snack Bar (Basement).

New Senate Office building

North Cafeteria for Senators and Senate employees (Basement).

South Cafeteria for visitors and agency employees (Basement).

Carry-out (Basement—off northeast corner of South Cafeteria).

Senators' private dining rooms (Ground Floor).

Old Senate Office building

Coffee Shop and Carry-out (Basement Floor).

FISCAL YEAR 1968

For the fiscal year 1968, a total of \$365,000 is requested to finance the Senate Restaurant losses. This compares to \$363,000 granted for the fiscal year 1967 for this purpose.

If the fiscal year 1967 figure of \$363,000 is used as a base for 1968, and the necessary funds are added for wage board increases and the annualization for the August, 1966 wage-board pay schedule adjustments, the total amount required would be in the neighborhood of \$393,000. In view, however, of recent action taken by the Subcommittee on the Restaurants, involving the closing of all restaurant facilities on Saturdays (when the Senate is not in session on those days), except for one cafeteria and the private dining room in the new Senate Office Building, and the likelihood of some upward adjustment in menu prices, we are willing to attempt operation of the restaurants during the fiscal year 1968 on the budgeted figure of \$365,000.

FISCAL YEAR 1967

For the current year, \$363,000 was appropriated to finance Senate Restaurant losses. Of this amount, \$275,000 was included in the regular act and \$88,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967. The \$88,000 supplement covered the following items:

General pay increases (2.9 percent) for 22 management and office employees, effective July 3, 1966-----	\$5, 000
Pay increase for 185 wage-board employees, due to adjustment of the District of Columbia wage-board pay schedules, effective Aug. 28, 1966-----	53, 000
Additional operating expenses-----	30, 000
Total in supplemental funds-----	88, 000

Financial statement

Facility	Gross sales	Net loss (-) or profit (+)
Fiscal year 1967 (to May 6, 1967):		
Capitol dining rooms.....	\$156,858	-\$166,162
Snackbar in Capitol.....	42,159	-1,815
Coffeeshop in Old Senate Office Building.....	157,138	-21,814
Cafeteria in the New Senate Office Building.....	384,949	-112,115
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building.....	15,430	-26,222
Carryout in New Senate Office Building.....	113,995	+25,402
Subtotal.....	870,529	-302,726
Equipment expenditures.....		-4,010
Total.....	870,529	-306,736

Financial statement

Facility	Gross sales	Net loss (-) or profit (+)
Fiscal year 1966:		
Capitol dining rooms.....	\$190,271	-\$158,326
Snackbar in Capitol.....	50,543	+1,663
Coffeeshop in Old Senate Office Building.....	178,255	-8,571
Cafeteria in New Senate Office Building.....	458,593	-74,741
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building.....	15,612	-22,867
Carryout in New Senate Office Building.....	118,068	+21,240
Subtotal.....	1,011,342	-241,602
Equipment expenditures.....		-4,049
Total.....	1,011,342	-245,651

SATURDAY CLOSING OF SOME FACILITIES

Senator BARTLETT. Please set forth the details as to how the Saturday closings of some of the facilities will affect your total cost.

Mr. STEWART. If I may, I would like to call on Mr. Diamond to answer that question.

Mr. DIAMOND. This was the effect of the Saturday closings?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. DIAMOND. This was designed to effect a saving in an amount which I estimated before we set the thing up at somewhere in the neighborhood of \$600 per Saturday. I have a rough breakdown of it, the results of a typical Saturday in January.

If the total sales at that time were \$786, the total wages of \$1,446, taking the cost of food at the arbitrary 40 percent and operating costs also at 10 percent, so that your net loss is \$1,092.

The rearranged schedules called for closing of all Capitol facilities on Saturday, the closing of the Old Senate Office Building which previously had a carryout line on Saturday, and a modification of the cafeteria in the New Senate Office Building. I projected—this was in advance—a payroll cost of \$526, estimated sales of \$500, and a reduction of the deficit in the area of \$600.

This has proved almost accurate; the results of two or three Saturdays show that we have actually saved \$585 on one Saturday, which is analyzed here, by comparison with a full Saturday in the previous operation. So on that basis, we would get an annual figure of somewhere around \$32,000 if all Saturdays were affected.

Now the actual saving, when we excluded the adjournment period and take into account a few considerations that I had not gotten into in the estimates here, but have since developed, the actual annual saving in 1968 over 1967 would be—30 Saturdays at roughly \$600 for a round figure—or \$18,000 from this change in operation.

BASIC PROBLEMS RE DEFICITS

Senator BARTLETT. Your basic problem in respect to these deficits, is it not, is that you don't have enough customers for breakfast and you don't serve any dinners as a rule?

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, sir. I would say that would be the basis of it, because of the fact that we have the organization in being and are not getting use of the facilities at all times.

Those are the weakest points. We don't have enough morning business and we have no evening business, with the exception of the time when the Senate stays late.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

Senator KUCHEL. How many employees do we have in the restaurant today?

Mr. GEARY. Sir, I have an organizational chart with me, which shows the total employment of 179 wage board personnel plus 23 administrative and supervisory personnel, for a total of 202 employees. I will make this chart available if you would like to look at it.

Senator KUCHEL. How does that compare with prior years?

Mr. GEARY. It is approximately the same number of people that we have had since we assumed operation of the new restaurant facilities in the Capitol in December 1961. I think there may be a very small increase in the number, but not very much, not a substantial number.

INCREASE IN PRICES

Senator KUCHEL. Either I read or listened to one of you gentlemen testify that there was going to be an increase in price in some of the items which would possibly reduce the amount of the restaurant next year.

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir; that is correct. These prices which have been approved by the committee, verbally—and we expect formal approval within the next few days—will affect only the cafeteria.

Senator KUCHEL. This is the Rules Committee?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir; their Subcommittee on the Restaurant.

Senator KUCHEL. And the Rules Committee has the responsibility—

Mr. GEARY. To approve all prices; yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. And what you are telling this committee here this morning is that a recommendation has been made to increase the charges for certain items in the cafeterias?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. Why not in the other restaurants?

MAIN DINING ROOM PRICES

Mr. GEARY. We made adjustments in January of 1966 to the main dining room menu and in the opinion of the management, and I believe also the subcommittee, the price structure in those restaurants is comparable to outside restaurants for the same sort of service and food.

Senator KUCHEL. But that is not the case with respect to the cafeterias?

Mr. GEARY. The adjustments that are being made in the cafeteria prices have been made on a basis of cost analysis and comparability with outside operations of the same sort.

Senator KUCHEL. And on that basis you would find that they are lower than—

Mr. GEARY. That some of the prices should be increased and we have made recommendations that they be increased.

ESTIMATED DECREASE IN DEFICIT

Senator KUCHEL. Can you tell the committee just in round figures, if the Rules Committee were to approve what you have suggested, how that would be reflected with respect to the amount of the deficit hereafter?

Mr. GEARY. It is quite difficult to make an estimate that you can really live with, but we do estimate that the decrease in the deficit will amount to between \$15,000 to \$20,000 for this coming year.

Senator KUCHEL. For this current fiscal year.

Mr. GEARY. No, sir; for the next fiscal year.

Senator KUCHEL. For the next fiscal year?

Mr. GEARY. That's right.

Senator KUCHEL. That is to say, the fiscal year which begins just a month from now?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. I guess that is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. And the hamburger prices will not be increased in the restaurants over here?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir.

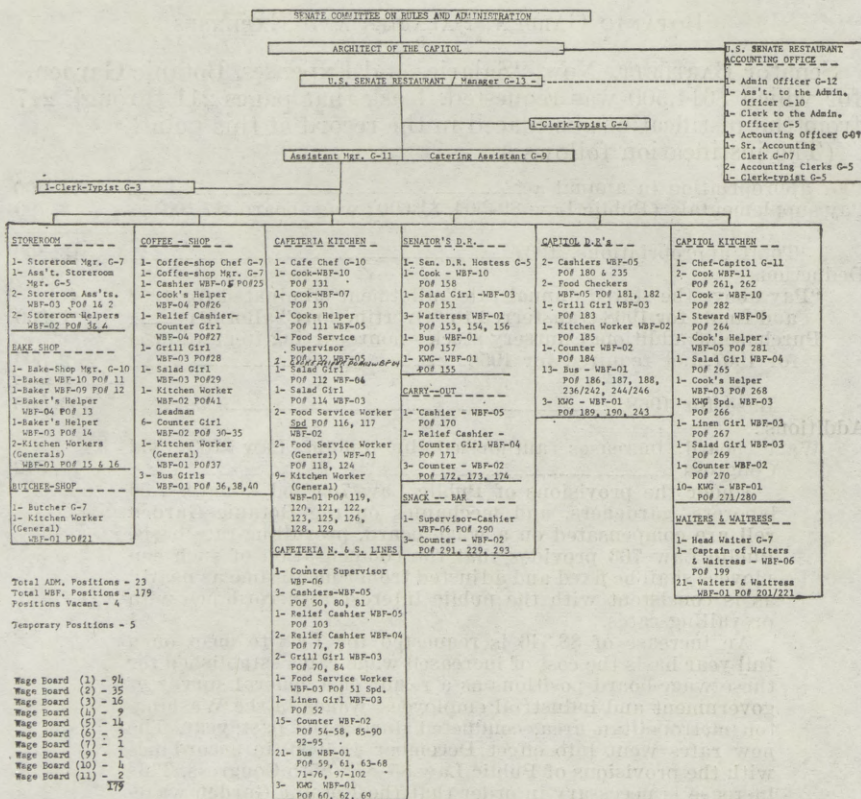
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Senator BARTLETT. It has been requested that the organizational chart of the U.S. Senate restaurant be printed in the record at this point. Unless there is objection, it will be done.

(The chart follows:)

U.S. SENATE RESTAURANT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



WAITERS PAY

Senator BARTLETT. How do you pay the waiters?

Mr. GEARY. We pay them on a wage board scale which we use for all such employees. This wage board scale is adjusted yearly for food service employees for the District of Columbia. We use this wage system in the payment of waiters and other food service employees.

Senator BARTLETT. Is this an hourly rate?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And do these people have the benefit of Government insurance and Government retirement?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And when Congress adjourns, are they out of work until Congress resumes?

Mr. GEARY. We make every effort we can to find jobs for those who want them, and need them, in other areas of the buildings.

Fortunately at the same time we usually have some activities which require additional help, so that we are able to provide some jobs for most of those who really need them and want them.

Senator BARTLETT. I am glad to hear that, because you have some very faithful, excellent employees.

Mr. GEARY. We do make every effort to provide some employment for them to carry them through the adjournment period.

BOTANIC GARDEN, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. Now, "Salaries and Expenses, Botanic Garden," for which \$614,500 was requested. I ask that pages 211 through 217 from the justifications be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1967 appropriation in annual act-----	\$504, 600
Pay supplementals (Public Law 89-504, \$1,600; wage-board, \$7,100) --	8, 700
Total appropriations, 1967-----	513, 300
Deductions:	
"Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment eliminated for 1968 and funds for 1968 transferred to "Overtime pay" allotment-----	1, 000
Purchase of additional nursery stock—nonrecurring item allowed for 1967, not required for 1968-----	2, 500
Base for 1968-----	509, 800

Additions:

Wage board increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress-----	11, 342
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Under the provisions of Public Law 763 83d Congress, 50 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 \$8,346 is requested for 1968 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 4, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. 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 1968 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$2,996 is requested for 1968 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----	881
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 89-504, approved July 18, 1966, "Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966"-----	1, 600

The increases authorized by this act cost, on an annual basis, \$5,200. Of this amount, \$3,600 was absorbed through savings for the fiscal year 1967, necessitating a supplemental appropriation of \$1,600 for that year. This leaves a balance of \$3,600 necessary to cover a full-year cost in 1968. However, we propose to meet \$2,000 of this balance through proposed lapse savings in 1968, thereby reducing the additional amount necessary to request for 1968 to \$1,600.

Overtime pay allotment increased from \$52,000 to \$55,400----- \$3, 400

Of this amount \$2,400 results from increase in basic pay rates and the proposed addition of one employee. The additional \$1,000 results from transfer of such amount from the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment. Next year being leap year, there would normally be 2 excess basic workdays to be compensated. However, in the fiscal year 1968, the 2 excess days fall on a Saturday and Sunday. Most of the employees under the Architect are required to work 4 hours on Saturdays at time and one-half pay, and a skeleton maintenance force is required to work on Sundays, also at time and one-half pay. It is estimated that the amount normally provided under the "Pay above the stated annual rate" allotment, covering one full 8-hour day for all employees, will equal and offset the cost of work required on the excess Saturday and Sunday in 1968. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,000 allowed under that allotment for 1967 has been deleted from that allotment for 1968 and transferred for 1968 to the "Overtime pay" allotment.

1 additional position—electrician, wage-board grade 10----- 6, 677

At the present time, the Botanic Garden maintenance force is without an electrician on its regular roll to service, maintain and repair electrical equipment.

All of the ventilators in the Main Conservatory and the new greenhouses are now operated by electric motors which, due to continuous use, require periodic replacement, operational maintenance, and repairs. The new boilers, installed at the Nursery to serve the 16 greenhouses located at that point, are maintained electrically. The majority of the pumps and valves are now electrically operated and require operational maintenance and repairs. All of these items add to the electrical maintenance work to be done.

Emergency repairs have been made from time to time by the Capitol Power Plant maintenance crew, whose duties at the plant do not allow adequate time for such work, and the general electrical maintenance work has had to be done, insofar as possible, by the general maintenance foreman at the gardens whose prime duty is to supervise all carpentry work, painting work, plumbing, glazing, and miscellaneous mechanical work required at the Main Conservatory and nursery. His regular duties do not permit him adequate time for the proper care and maintenance of the electrical equipment.

There are hundreds of motors, starters, contactors, and other electrical devices which progressively require more emergency repairs due to the aging of the installations and the lack of periodic maintenance during the recent past. The problems are particularly critical during severe weather—either hot or cold—when the entire plant life in a building may depend on the proper operation of automatic devices, such as ventilators, heaters, pumps, thermostats, and other electrical devices. Many of these devices are located from 20 to 90 feet above ground level and are accessible only by limited catwalks or elevated working platforms.

The addition of this position is urged in the interest of safety, economy, and proper operation.

Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$24,000 to \$25,300-----

1, 300

This increase results from increase in basic pay costs and the proposed addition of 1 new position. This item covers the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund—increased from \$600 to \$1,100-----\$500

This increase is requested to meet current costs under this allotment. The cost is now running, annually, to \$1,200. No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1958. The item covers the cost of the Government's payment to the employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress, "Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954."

Installation of greenhouse evaporative cooling system in 4 greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery—nonrecurring item-----4, 000

For 1968, a nonrecurring amount of \$4,000 is requested for installation of an evaporative cooling system in 4 greenhouses at the Nursery, now being used for the production of plants for the cut-flower crop. The cut flowers, while needing the full sun, suffer from the effects of being enclosed in greenhouses with outside temperatures ranging from 90° to 100° during prolonged periods in the summer, resulting in poor production of buds on the plants and a shorter plant life, thus reducing the number of cut flowers per crop.

Under the amount requested, it is proposed to install an evaporative cooling system of the fan and aspen wood fiber type, which would pull outside air in through the water-soaked aspen wood fiber installed at the opposite end of the greenhouse. This system has proved highly successful in nurseries throughout the country in improving crop production through increased humidity and by providing better control of plant growth.

Repairs, replacements, and improvements to electrical systems, Main Conservatory, office building, and Bartholdi display fountain—nonrecurring item-----45, 000

The Main Conservatory of the Botanic Garden was completed and occupied in January 1933. Funds were allowed in 1959 to effect some improvements in the electrical systems of the Conservatory, but were limited at that time to the correction of hazardous conditions likely to cause short circuits and fires. Since then, further deterioration has taken place, particularly in the high bay wiring in the Conservatory, and electrical disturbances are increasing progressively.

There is also now need for improved illumination in the Display Room of the Conservatory. In addition, some of the equipment associated with the operation of the ventilating sashes is causing difficulty for the maintenance personnel. Either complete replacement or some effective rehabilitation of this equipment is now in order.

When electrical disturbances occur at the higher levels of the Conservatory, the repair work necessary is extremely dangerous since there are virtually no catwalks available above the 50-foot level. Should failures occur during extremely cold weather conditions, the malfunctioning of one or more ventilating sash motors could readily subject all plant life in the building to temperatures which cannot be sustained for the extended periods of time that might be required even for the accomplishment of temporary repairs.

The present electrical equipment and wiring in the office building located in the outdoor garden square has been in use for over 30 years. It is now in deteriorated physical condition and somewhat overloaded. The equipment and wiring serving the Bartholdi display fountain in this square are in the same poor physical condition, overloaded, and badly in need of repairs and replacements.

In order to make all necessary improvements required to put these electrical systems in good condition, an expenditure of \$45,000 is required. More than half of this amount is required for the work to be performed at the higher elevations in the Conservatory.

Cleaning, refinishing, and repairing metal doors and windows, Main Conservatory—nonrecurring item-----	\$30,000
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This item, requested but not allowed last year, is resubmitted for consideration this year.

The aluminum doors and aluminum frames of windows in the Main Conservatory have not had a major cleaning or refinishing in the 34 years since the Conservatory was completed and occupied in 1933.

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 1968, 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 drop lights.

Total estimate for 1968 (including \$7,200 budget amendment) -----	614,500
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REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENT TO ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for only one additional electrician for this, \$6,677. Did the House allow this?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Your largest request seems to be for \$45,000 for repairs, replacements, and improvements to electrical systems.

Please give us an explanation for requesting funds for this work at this time.

Mr. STEWART. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Rubel to elaborate on that item. He is very familiar with it.

Mr. RUBEL. The Conservatory, as you know, is for the most part a glass-enclosed structure with many of its electrical installations as much as 90 feet above the floor level. Approximately 300,000 persons visit this building annually to view the interesting and exotic tropical and other horticultural specimens on display.

At the higher elevations in this building there are over 100 electro-mechanical devices and extensive wiring systems which have been in service for over 35 years. Limit switches of a foreign make are obsolete models requiring a thorough overhaul or complete replacement.

Motor-starters now accessible only under hazardous conditions should be relocated for greater safety to personnel. The circuit wiring at these high elevations is the original installation and the insulation on such wiring has reached the end of its useful life. Some lighting fixtures at the lower level are totally inoperative because of the deterioration of the insulation on circuit wires.

The display areas used for seasonal flower exhibitions are so poorly illuminated that the real beauty of such displays is lost after dusk. Much can be done with recently developed lamps and fixtures to im-

prove these conditions. Considering that an average of 300,000 persons visit the Conservatory annually, the relatively small investment for general improvement of the electrical installations in this activity is in reality rather insignificant in comparison to its popularity with the general public.

The Bartholdi fountain on the plot across from the Conservatory is in dire need of new wiring and other related improvements to insure its continuous operation and to enhance its esthetic characteristics.

The small building previously mentioned, used as headquarters for 11 Government employees, has inadequate electrical wiring for its present usage. This building was originally designed as a residence for the Director of the Botanic Garden.

Most circuits are overloaded, as evidenced by excessive heating of switches and wires. Such conditions present a fire hazard and result in frequent service interruptions that interfere with the activities of the building occupants. Obviously a building that was wired for residential purposes has electrical installations that are incompatible with the present usage of its floor space. Immediate improvement of these conditions is essential.

Senator BARTLETT. How did the House react to this suggestion?

Mr. HENLOCK. They allowed the item.

METAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

Senator BARTLETT. Then you are asking for \$30,000 for cleaning and repairing metal doors and windows of the Main Conservatory. Was this item requested last year and disallowed?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, Senator; and it has been disallowed by the House again this year and we are not appealing for restoration of the item.

PLANT MATERIALS GROWN

Senator BARTLETT. What all do they grow in the Botanic Garden?

Mr. STEWART. I will ask Mr. Pincus to answer that question.

Mr. PINCUS. At the Botanic Garden many forms of plant materials are grown. One of the main types of material that is grown is exhibition plants for the Conservatory. We have several shows which are exhibited at the Conservatory throughout the year.

The first show is usually at the beginning of the year, and features the spring show of azaleas, tulips, narcissus. That material is all grown at the Poplar Point Nursery of the Botanic Garden. Then we have the Easter show, featuring lilies and other spring flowering plants. In the fall, there is the chrysanthemum show featuring these plants in many types, colors, and shades and, finally, the show season is closed out with the poinsettia show at Christmastime.

We also maintain a large collection of orchids which are on display at the conservatory. The conservatory also contains tropical and sub-tropical plants from all over the world, which are grown in naturalistic settings. The Botanic Garden also propagates and grows plant material which is used as plantings in the Capitol Grounds and around other buildings under our jurisdiction.

We also maintain a large collection of green plants which are on loan to the congressional offices. They also produce carnations and other

plants which are used for congressional functions on the Hill, in the restaurants and the Prayer Room.

This should give you an idea of what is grown at the Botanic Garden.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, you gave me some clues I didn't know about before.

Thank you very much.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Mr. Stewart, what is the status of the proposed extension of the west front of the Capitol?

Mr. STEWART. The preliminary plans and estimates of cost ordered by the Congress have been completed. The model is on display. There has been no request made for funds to proceed with construction thus far this year.

Senator BARTLETT. And no request for any funds is contained in this budget?

Mr. STEWART. That is right, sir.

MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. What is the status of the proposed new Madison Memorial Library Building?

Mr. STEWART. I would like to ask Mr. Campioli, my assistant, who has worked closely with the Librarian and the architects to explain that item.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The preliminary drawings, estimates, and report, rendering, and model, which have been authorized to be prepared, have been under preparation by the associate architects and are expected to be completed and in our hands by June 7, which is this coming week. We have recently received the formal report of the American Institute of Architects, containing their comments on the preliminary plans, report, and model. After all these documents have been finally reviewed by the Architect of the Capitol, which will only require a short period, the preliminary plans, estimates, report, and model will have to be considered and approved by the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, the Joint Committee on the Library, and the James Madison Memorial Commission, under the terms of the Authorization Act, before further funds for the project may be requested by the Architect of the Capitol.

REPAIRS ON WEST FRONT

Senator KUCHEL. Let me interrupt, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stewart, what about the repairs on the west front? Are we going forward with any repair items?

Mr. STEWART. No, sir; except in some severe cases where we may have to increase the bracing and things like that.

Senator KUCHEL. Would it be that you are saying to the committee that in your opinion all that is necessary to be done by way of repairs on the west front is being done?

Mr. STEWART. By erection of the shoring recommended by the consulting engineer, Dr. Clair, we have taken care of the most dangerous

sections on a temporary basis. We are right at the limit of what we can do in repairs, pending final decision by Congress on funds for the extension.

Senator KUCHEL. In other words, all the work that is being done on the west front by way of repairs is what in your opinion is necessary?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, we are doing all that can be done in way of maintenance to stabilize the most seriously deteriorated sections.

Senator KUCHEL. You have no question about the moneys in this budget for continuation of repairs?

Mr. STEWART. There is no question of money for the regular repairs we make annually to the exterior and interior of the building.

Senator BARTLETT. You have all you need for that?

Mr. STEWART. To keep it in the status quo; yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

There being no further witnesses to be heard and not a single additional question to be asked, the committee will be in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Thank you, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. on the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1967)

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS R. VALEO, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE; ACCOMPANIED BY DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CHIEF CLERK AND ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, U.S. SENATE

SENATOR METCALF'S AMENDMENT OF S. 355

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in session.

The first witness this afternoon is Hon. Francis R. Valeo, Secretary of the Senate.

The subcommittee understands, Mr. Valeo, you have a prepared statement.

Mr. VALEO. That is correct, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you care to read it?

Mr. VALEO. Thank you. I wish to thank the subcommittee for affording me an opportunity to present these observations which pertain to the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. May I also say I am happy to be here to make myself known in my present official capacity to the members of this committee of jurisdiction. But my request for this hearing stems primarily from the action of the Senate in adopting the amendment offered by Senator Metcalf to S. 355, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967. As you know, if S. 355 becomes law in its present form, the principal Senate committee positions and certain other staff positions, by application of longevity, would be raised to a maximum rate of compensation of \$25,890 gross per annum from a present maximum of \$24,460. In the light of this possible change, it appeared to me that the subcommittee might wish to examine certain other salaries in the upper structure of the Senate pay scale which would not be affected by S. 355.

I reached this conclusion, may I say, on the basis of relevant public comment which you, Mr. Chairman, made at the time of the adoption of the amendment by the Senate.

CHIEF CLERK AND PARLIAMENTARIAN

If the subcommittee is inclined to make such an examination, I would most respectfully recommend that the salaries of the Chief Clerk, presently occupied by Mr. St. Claire, and the Parliamentarian of the Senate, Mr. Riddick, be preserved at their traditional level in the Senate pay scale. That place, at present, is somewhat higher than the figures for highest committee staff salary and is equal to the statutory salaries which are provided for the secretaries for the majority and

the minority. To be exact, the present statutory rate of compensation for the Chief Clerk and the Parliamentarian is \$25,611.05, as compared with \$24,460 for the highest nonstatutory employees of the Senate.

If the traditional ratios are to be kept, therefore, an adjustment upward would be required in these two salaries in the Office of the Secretary. They would have to go from the present level to a figure somewhere between the sum of \$27,500 which the Sergeant at Arms and the Secretary of the Senate are paid at the present time and the \$25,890 which is contemplated for the highest nonstatutory positions under the amendment.

CHIEF REPORTER OF DEBATES AND FINANCIAL CLERK

If this adjustment should be made, I would hope that the committee would also consider establishing a new wage category in the Secretary's office which would be above the amendment's projected \$25,890 but below the salary which might be set for the Chief Clerk and the Parliamentarian. In this new category it is suggested that there be placed the Chief Reporter of Debates and the Financial Clerk of the Senate. At the present time, may I add, the Chief Reporter of Debates is on a par with the Parliamentarian, \$25,611.05, and the Financial Clerk is at the highest nonstatutory level of staff employees, \$24,460.

If you do proceed on this basis, I would respectfully suggest that you put them both on the same level, somewhat below the Chief Clerk and the Parliamentarian.

REGULAR REPORTERS OF DEBATES

The third level of salaries in the Secretary's Office is that of the regular Reporters of Debates, as distinct from the Chief Reporter. The present scale for this type of skill is \$24,460. I would suggest to the committee that this level be maintained at this time, as adequate in relationship to other Senate salaries, current or proposed.

I would reiterate that these observations and suggestions are precipitated by S. 355, on the basis of the public comments of the chairman of this subcommittee. Otherwise, I request no additional personnel for the Office of the Secretary nor do I make any other specific requests.

Senator HAYDEN. Is the bill you cited a law now?

Mr. VALEO. No, sir. That has passed the Senate, sir, and is pending in the House.

REEXAMINATION OF SALARY SCALES

I would not want to close here without expressing the hope that this committee will be disposed, in connection with the legislative appropriations bill next year, to hear such comments as I may have on the basis of a thorough reexamination of salary scales which is now underway in the Office of the Secretary. There are employees in the Secretary's office, in pay categories other than those to which I have referred, who render indispensable service to the Senate. I have in mind the messengers no less than the men who keep the records or staff the Presiding Officer's desk or the head of the Senate library, the document room, and the stationery room.

The last general examination and adjustment of pay scales in the Secretary's Office occurred more than 10 years ago. Since then, the business of the Senate has increased greatly. The Secretary's Office has kept pace with the requirements which this growth has entailed, not so much by the expansion of personnel, but rather by the growth in personnel skill and efficiency. Changes in the work force in the 10-year period have been at a minimum. The present staff is highly trained and experienced in the unique requirements of the Senate service. If you will permit me to say so, I think it reflects on the wisdom of the Senate that it has, in the past decade, more and more chosen to authorize its Secretary to appoint to positions on the basis of competence and experience, and to retain on the rolls those persons of demonstrated ability and capacity, regardless of party affiliation.

PAY ADJUSTMENTS MAY BE REQUIRED

On the basis of a preliminary examination of the matter I wish to state now that I do think that some adjustments of pay scales may be called for if full recognition is to be given to the value of the caliber, tenure, and experience of the personnel which has enabled the Secretary's Office to meet the growth of its manifold responsibilities to the Senate, with efficiency and dispatch.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, for your indulgence, and you, Chairman Hayden, for coming to this hearing.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Valeo.

Chairman Hayden, do you have any questions?

Senator HAYDEN. No.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Kuchel?

EFFECT OF METCALF AMENDMENT

Senator KUCHEL. For the record, will you refresh the memory of the members of the subcommittee, Mr. Valeo, on what the amendment which was adopted in the Senate, offered by Senator Metcalf, did?

Mr. VALEO. May I ask Mr. Brenkworth to take that in specifics?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator Metcalf's amendment affected only Senate committees.

Senator KUCHEL. Senate committees?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senate committees. It provided that, in lieu of the maximum for one employee on the Senate committee of \$24,460, two employees could go to a new maximum of \$25,890. It provided at the second level of salary on committees, which is presently \$23,244 per annum, the salary be increased to \$25,103 per annum.

Senator KUCHEL. For how many?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Metcalf amendment specified four, the reason for this being there were three additional positions specified by that bill.

Senator KUCHEL. For each committee?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes; one review specialist and two additional professional staff members, so that the committee staff instead of being 10 would be 13. Now the four in the second category took into consideration the three new positions being created. The third level of

salary on the Senate committees, presently \$22,230, was increased to the basic \$8,520 which is \$23,583.

Senator KUCHEL. And how many would that apply to?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That would apply to the remaining three, including these new positions. You must bear in mind that presently our limitations are imposed on a staff of six. The new limitations would be imposed on a staff of nine. So our ratio now is 1, 2, and 3 in those three levels. It would go to 2, 4, and 3.

Senator KUCHEL. Oh, 2, 4, and 3?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

APPROVAL OF ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Senator KUCHEL. Now, suppose a committee wanted two more employees. Well, obviously a committee is going to have additional employees based on the clerical needs, and how are those additional committee slots approved?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Through two means, either by resolution authorizing additional staff for the standing committee or by a resolution for an increase in the investigations subcommittee of the committee.

Senator KUCHEL. So that your testimony is that the whole thrust of the Metcalf amendment is to provide by statute for an increase in the salaries of the top nine positions in each standing committee of the Senate?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Correct.

Senator KUCHEL. I agree, then, with the position you take. I mean I think the Senate would be ill advised to take any one category and change the level of salary, ignoring everybody else, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. VALEO. That, may I say, was also the burden of the statement which the chairman of this subcommittee issued at the time that the amendment was adopted. While it undoubtedly had merit in it—this concept of increasing the maximum for committee people—he indicated that you couldn't touch just one piece of this without considering the whole scale and that this overall consideration properly belonged before this subcommittee.

STUDY OF SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Senator KUCHEL. You testified a few moments ago to a study that is being made under the responsibility of your office.

Mr. VALEO. That is correct, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. Would that study, when completed, be the basis for further recommendations by you as Secretary for the other positions in the Senate?

Mr. VALEO. No, sir; just for the positions in the Secretary's office.

Senator KUCHEL. Just in the Secretary's office?

Mr. VALEO. That is correct.

Senator KUCHEL. Is there any basis on which you distinguish a statutory employee of the Senate from one created by resolution or one approved by the Senate in some fashion?

STATUTORY AND NONSTATUTORY POSITIONS

Mr. VALEO. A statutory position is where the position itself is specified in law, that is, it will say the Chief Clerk of the Senate or the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid so much.

Senator KUCHEL. What is the difference? What is there any difference between a statutory Senate staff position and a nonstatutory position?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator, for example, if I may, where this committee creates a position and establishes a fixed salary for that position, this is considered a statutory position. The law creates the position and establishes the salary which must be paid to the employee in that position.

On the other hand, you have an employee of a Senator. So much money is provided and the Senate fixes the salary of employees. This is not a statutory position in the sense that the salary for the position is not fixed by statute. It is within an allowance.

Senator KUCHEL. But are there not nonstatutory positions in the Senate as a whole?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Nonstatutory positions?

Senator KUCHEL. Must be. That is what I thought he was talking about in his testimony. All I want to know is, is there any difference? What is the difference between them? Maybe there isn't.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I would say this: You have a specific number of positions created. For example, in the Secretary's office every one of these positions is statutory. The committee has created the position and fixed the salary. On the other hand, you appropriate money for positions with Senators. The people employed in that heading are not in statutory positions in that they were created as positions but authorization was given to the Senators to employ people. These are not statutory positions in the sense that they were not created by a statute and salary fixed.

Senator KUCHEL. I think what I am trying to grope for is what, if any, positions in the Senate are created by substantive statute as distinguished from appropriation bills?

SOURCE OF MAJORITY OF STATUTORY POSITIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Well, I think there that you have the Legislative Reorganization Act which says that there shall be four professional staff members on each standing committee and six clerical, with a secondary law coming along and saying how the clerical positions shall be defined. These are statutory positions by the Reorganization Act, but the majority of our statutory positions stem from this committee, the housekeeping committee of the Senate.

Senator KUCHEL. Bob, the Secretary of the Senate is a statutory position in the fact that the appropriation bill refers to the Secretary?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Secretary is mentioned and the law says that the Secretary of the Senate is the disbursing officer. He does this. It defines the duties of the Secretary of the Senate.

Senator KUCHEL. There is a substantive statute.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes. There are a number of positions in this area.

Mr. VALEO. He would be mentioned in law.

STATUS OF CHIEF REPORTER

Senator KUCHEL. Chief reporter? Is he created by statute?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. In a sense in this way. It is an indirect way. This committee puts in a bill that there shall be a chief reporter who shall be paid so much, appointed by the Secretary. One of the sections, in the general provisions in this bill, provides that the items provided in this bill shall be the permanent law. It is statutory. The creation of the position the first time it goes to the floor is subject to a point of order as legislation in a sense, but not on the second time around because that general provision which has been inserted in these bills for many years would make it a permanent law and make it a statutory position.

PRACTICALLY ALL POSITIONS CREATED BY APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. I looked into the history of this at some length, and I find that practically all the positions except the Secretary of the Senate were created by appropriation measures.

Senator KUCHEL. Is there any distinction between a statutory officer of the Senate?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. Only that the statute may set up certain duties for an officer of the Senate.

Senator KUCHEL. Well, then, if this committee were to accept the recommendations of the Secretary of the Senate and would await the additional recommendations which he has to make, there would still be a number of Senate employees that this committee itself would have to seek out additional evidence on which to base, say, a reorganization of pay structure.

Mr. VALEO. By all means. The reference here is strictly to the inner situation in the Office of the Secretary.

Senator KUCHEL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator KUCHEL. That is all.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No; thank you.

COMPARABILITY OF SENATE AND HOUSE SALARIES

Senator BARTLETT. If we adopt your recommendations, Mr. Valeo, what will be the situation regarding comparability of salaries with those in the House?

Mr. VALEO. They are on a gross basis.

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. I have some figures here. We looked into this earlier this morning and we find that sometimes it is rather hard to draw a comparison between the House and the Senate salaries because of the factors which affect House duties and factors that affect the Senate duties, that is to say, where the journal clerk of the Senate has one assistant, the journal clerk of the House has two.

In some measure you can say that the Parliamentarian of the House gets much more than our own Parliamentarian, but as far as the keeper of stationery, just to pick another position out of the roll, ours gets \$17,288 gross, whereas the keeper of the stationery in the House now gets \$14,300. To use another position, the journal clerk, for instance, our

journal clerk at present is paid \$21,470 whereas the House journal clerk at the moment gets \$19,200. In some areas the House is ahead of us and in many areas we are ahead of them.

Senator HAYDEN. This is the first time I ever heard the House paid less than the Senate.

COMMITTEE STAFF SALARY MAXIMUM

Senator BARTLETT. Now, if Senator Metcalf's amendment becomes law—which would increase the compensation of certain committee staff members to \$25,890 gross; right?

Mr. VALEO. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. How would that salary compare with the highest salary a Senator may give to his administrative assistant?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The maximum compensation in the Senate that an administrative assistant can get is \$24,460. The reorganization bill does not affect this. The Metcalf amendment pertains only to committee staffs. Therefore, there will be the difference between \$24,460 and \$25,890 as a disparity.

Senator BARTLETT. We are learning that. It is difficult to bring these salaries into line. Mr. Valeo, thank you very much.

Mr. VALEO. Thank you.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANTS SALARIES

Senator KUCHEL. Let me ask one important question, Mr. Chairman. Isn't there, however, another provision in this legislative Reorganization Act which purports to fix the salary of legislative assistants?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The \$8,460 level currently and that would pay the legislative assistant \$23,244, not as part of the clerk allowance, but as a separate position.

Senator BARTLETT. And only for that job of legislative assistant?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Correct.

Senator KUCHEL. Up from—

Mr. BRENKWORTH. New position. It wouldn't be up from anything.

Senator KUCHEL. Yes, I see.

SALARY STUDY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Valeo, one final question, I hope. How long will it be until this study in your own office is completed?

Mr. VALEO. It will not be submitted in this session, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT G. DUNPHY, SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE
SENATE; AND JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

SERVICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Robert Dunphy, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, please.

I have here a letter from Mr. Dunphy in which he requests four additional employees for the service department. If there is no objection, the letter will be inserted in the record at this point, and you may proceed, Mr. Dunphy, to give your reasons why you figure you need these additional employees.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1967.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Service Department which is under the Office of the Sergeant at Arms serves all Members of the Senate and Senate Committees in duplicating, addressing, inserting and mailing of printed matter related to the business of the Senate. In the past seven years, the work of this department has more than doubled, and there has been no significant increase in personnel. In fact, there has been but one position authorized since 1959.

It has been our policy whenever possible to increase production by the introduction of labor saving machinery and improved work methods. This policy will be continued; however, there is at this time a pressing need for four new positions.

In our Duplicating Section we need *one additional Offset Pressman* at \$2700, *basic* or \$7711.05 *gross*.

The work in this department has increased over 200% since the last Pressman position was authorized. Although we have improved our equipment in an effort to increase production, we now require this position to meet the workload.

In our Folding Section we have a pressing need for *two additional Inserting Machine Operators* at \$1980, *basic* or \$5782.15 *gross*.

The workload in this department is reflected in the figures provided in duplicating. These positions will be filled by individuals who will run high speed inserting machines which we have acquired in an effort to meet Senators and Committees mailing schedules.

Finally we are requesting *one additional Automatic Typing Repairman* at \$2880, *basic* or \$8166.38 *gross*.

We now have two such repairmen who are attempting to service, repair and overhaul 535 pieces of automatic typing equipment now in service in the Senate—they are simply unable to do so. Consequently, we must frequently call in outside repairmen at considerable expense to the Senate (from \$11.00 to \$12.50 per hour) and have Senators machines "down" for prolonged periods. This position would do much to relieve this situation and result in an over-all economy to the Senate.

If your Committee would like further detail with respect to this request, I will be most pleased to supply it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms.

JUSTIFICATION

Mr. DUNPHY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let say at the outset that it is a pleasure to be here and, Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to see you here and Chairman Hayden, Senator Kuchel, and Senator Young.

Specifically this letter deals with our service department. We have in this department since 1959 added but one new position. We have attempted through the introduction of labor-saving devices and improved work methods to increase our production to a point where we are not forced to ask for additional personnel. As I mentioned in the letter, we have continued in this direction. However, we do now have a need for additional personnel and are requesting for our duplication section one additional offset pressman, for our folding section, two inserting machine operators, and we need in our automatic typing repair shop an additional automatic typing repairman. Let me take them, if I may, in sequence.

OFFSET PRESSMAN, DUPLICATION SECTION

In the duplicating section we will require this individual to operate a press which we have on delivery to meet our workload which has increased some 200 percent since 1959.

INSERTING MACHINE OPERATORS, FOLDING SECTION

This is also reflected in our folding section because material which is duplicated obviously must be inserted. These two operators will run two high-speed inserting machines which we are in the process of acquiring.

AUTOMATIC TYPING REPAIRMAN, AUTOMATIC TYPING REPAIR SHOP

In the automatic typing section the man that we are requesting will be used to service and repair the automatic typing equipment. We have on hand at this time in the Senate 535 pieces of such equipment and the two men that presently repair them, overhaul them, and service them from day to day just aren't able to keep pace with the work requirements. When we call in outside help we pay from \$11 to \$12.50 an hour, and our machines are frequently "down" while we have these individuals come from downtown.

That, basically, is our request for the service department.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. What would the gross amount needed be?

Mr. DUNPHY. For the duplicating section the one position is \$7,711.05. For the folding section the positions—there are two—at \$5,782.15 each per annum; and the man we need for the automatic typewriter repair shop, the salary there is \$8,166.38.

Senator BARTLETT. You would save that money if you had many calls downtown at \$11 or \$12 an hour.

Mr. DUNPHY. We have found that to be true in the automatic typing section, very much so, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Chairman Hayden?

Senator HAYDEN. No questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. No questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young?

INCREASED WORKLOAD

Senator YOUNG. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think Mr. Dunphy is far too modest in his request. I have to quarrel with you—I admire your conservatism—but, Mr. Chairman, the business of this service department has increased tremendously and increased to the extent that they are just not able to meet the needs there.

For example, I wanted to correct my mailing list this summer, and it is not one of the bigger ones, and I asked them to run off the cards with the names on so I could correct them. Well, he said it couldn't be done for some 3 or 4 weeks because they have a priority established. I had Mr. Chambers come up to my office and he tells me what his problems are, and he has tremendous problems. The requests have increased very sharply and is just not possible for them to handle all this business. The fellow is about a nervous wreck trying to handle it. He is doing the best he possibly can under the circumstances. I see no way in which you can stop Senators from sending additional work there, and as long as we can't do that, I think we are going to have to put more staff members on to help him.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL AND SALARY INCREASE

I would suggest in the case of the four, Mr. Dunphy, that you should have at least five more than this. Some of the top people you are hiring, I understand, can get twice as much money in a commercial establishment, so once they get extra help, they come at a great sacrifice in salary. I would believe, in order to run a more efficient establishment, a little more money spent in some of the top positions would help a great deal. I know some of this summer help may be of a little help, but when kids are there for just a little while, they are about as much of a problem as they are a help in getting things out. So I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, and when the appropriate time comes, I am going to offer an amendment, that we increase this by five more, and I would like to know what positions these should be and at what salary.

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, Senator, let me just say this. I agree that it is a mighty busy place. I also agree that Mr. Chambers is doing an excellent job and that he is extremely busy and all the people that work for him are. One of the things that we have been looking at—you mentioned running your list—

Senator YOUNG. If I may interrupt, the reason I wanted these cards was because I am hiring a couple of girls this summer to correct my mailing list, not a very big one, and the only way you can get these out is to do it on Sunday, and I think I will get my cards in about a week or 10 days.

MAIL ADDRESSING AND PLATE STORAGE

Mr. DUNPHY. They will be available to you, Senator, the first of the week, but the larger problem is in this addressing section that you

mentioned and running the lists. Well, obviously when they are running newsletters and printed matter, they do have a certain priority for running the cards from which you correct your mailing list.

We have been looking into this addressograph system, and we are hopeful very shortly—in fact we have three proposals pending—that we will be able to come up with an improved method of addressing these envelopes, that we will be able to address them more rapidly, and, even more important, we will have less of a storage problem.

What you run into with these addressograph plates is it doesn't take long to fill a cabinet and several cabinets don't take long to fill a room, and pretty soon you are running out of space. We are hopeful we can devise a method where we can put these addresses on magnetic tape and from these magnetic tapes have a printout and a heat transfer process to the envelope which will cut down our storage space.

DEFERRAL OF PERSONNEL REQUESTS PENDING NEW EQUIPMENT PURCHASE STUDIES

One of the reasons that we did not request additional personnel in the addressograph section at this time is because we feel that we will need a different type personnel to operate the new equipment and we had postponed a request and anticipated that we would have to come back and ask for personnel to man the equipment that we contemplate getting.

Now, if it does not prove feasible, we would need the additional addressograph personnel, but we have taken this request down to the minimum, and it has been my policy to operate with improved equipment for another reason.

INCONSTANT WORK FLOW

The work flow is not constant. There are times when we are snowed under and there are other times when we are not, and, if you are able to do the work with improved equipment, you don't have people on your hands when there isn't work to be done. I can't say this happens frequently any longer. We are busy most of the time over there now, Senator; that is true.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

FINANCING FROM MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OR SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

Senator YOUNG. When do you expect to get the new equipment and do you have money in the bill for this purpose?

Mr. DUNPHY. No, Senator, we do not have money in the bill for it at this time. It would be a purchase that we would make from the contingent fund and, if it is required, a supplemental appropriation may be requested.

PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Senator YOUNG. When do you expect to get the machines?

Mr. DUNPHY. The machines that we are looking at we wouldn't have a delivery date on now because we haven't made a determination on which ones that we should have. We have two or three proposals that we expect to have within the next month. Then we would make a determination at that time.

This department is difficult in this sense, that we serve 100 Senators plus the committees, and the Senators in arranging their deadlines sometimes come in almost at the same time or want to come out at a certain time each month with information for news media, and also for their constituency.

We think that this department does perform a worthwhile function in increasing the communication between our Senators and their constituents through newsletters and other material which they forward to them. I would not have any objection to having some additional personnel, believe me.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS ADDRESSING

Senator YOUNG. I mail out bulletins about once every 2 years, but you have a long waiting list on bulletins, don't you?

Mr. DUNPHY. Are you speaking about the little agricultural bulletins?

Senator YOUNG. Yes. Of course we can't mail them to box holders but I mail them to may regular lists, which is one of the smaller ones in the Senate, but there is a quite long waiting period before they can handle these.

Mr. DUNPHY. Most of these are addressed right on the bulletin itself rather than inserted in an envelope. I don't know how yours are handled, but a good many of them are, and it is primarily an addressing function. As I say, the difficulty that you have encountered with your list, Senator, is primarily in our addressing section and also in our folding room.

HIGH SPEED INSERTERS

These high-speed inserters that we have coming and the individuals that we have requested to man them, I think will largely cure the problem we have in our folding room.

Senator YOUNG. That will take some time, though, before you get that equipment.

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, it is not going to take too very long for the inserters. They are on order now, Senator.

ADDRESSOGRAPH EQUIPMENT

The addressing equipment you mentioned is another problem. We have not made a determination on the type we want; that is correct.

Senator YOUNG. I have no complaint with either you or Mr. Chambers.

Mr. DUNPHY. I appreciate that, Senator, and, as I mentioned we have no complaint with him either and we agree with you that he works mighty hard.

Senator YOUNG. It isn't very often that I complain about an administrator not asking for enough money.

CONVERSION OF PERSONNEL TO NEW EQUIPMENT

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, Senator, it may be that we would be wise to request the additional personnel and then convert them to the new equipment.

EQUIPMENT USE LIMITATION

Senator YOUNG. I think we have to either do this or else put a limit on the amount of use any Senator can make of this service.

Senator BARTLETT. And you be the judge of what that limit is.

Mr. DUNPHY. I think that we would need a Solomon to make that determination, but jurisdictionally speaking I guess it belongs with the Rules Committee.

PERSONNEL CONVERSION TO NEW EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. In light of what you say about the new equipment that you are contemplating securing, could you constructively use now five people in addition to those you have asked for?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, I am sure we could. I am sure we could. I am sure that even with the new equipment we could convert these individuals and make use of them on the new equipment, yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., June 5, 1967.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to my testimony before your Subcommittee on June 2, 1967, I am supplementing my earlier request for additional personnel in the Service Department under the Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

For our Addressograph Section:

One Senior Addressograph Operator at \$2400, basic, \$6888.66 gross.

Two Addressograph Operators at \$2160, basic, \$6287.07 gross.

For our Folding and Mailing Section:

One Mailing Equipment Repairman at \$2640, basic, \$7559.25 gross.

For our Service Department at night:

One Assistant Night Supervisor at \$2460, basic, \$7039.03 gross.

If your Committee requires further detail with respect to this request, I will be most pleased to supply it.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FURNISHED TO PRESS GALLERY

Senator BARTLETT. I asked Mr. Stewart a question this morning and he said he couldn't answer it because it was in your department. In the press gallery does the Government furnish the typewriters?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The paper?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The pencils?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The telephone service?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

POLICE OFFICERS INCREASE REQUEST

I have a letter from you, Mr. Dunphy, to which is attached a letter addressed to you by Chief Powell, in which he requests additional police officers. These letters will be placed in the record at this point, and you and Chief Powell may proceed.

(The letters follow:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., May 25, 1967.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from James M. Powell, Chief of the U.S. Capitol Police.

I thought perhaps you would find it convenient to have the information contained in Chief Powell's letter prior to our appearance before the Legislative Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

I plan to have Chief Powell with me when this matter is under consideration by the Subcommittee and will be prepared, at that time, to supply whatever testimony is necessary to support this request for the Senate detail Capitol police force.

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms.

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Washington, D.C., May 25, 1967.

HON. ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNPHY: As you know last year the Senate Appropriations Committee authorized an increase in the Senate Detail of the Capitol Police of one Lieutenant, one Sergeant and twenty-five Privates. At the direction of the Committee these positions were filled outside the patronage system with men who have had prior police experience. I am pleased, indeed, to report that we have filled these positions in the above manner with men who have proved most satisfactory. At approximately the same time, the House of Representatives, authorized the hiring of three Sergeants and sixty-nine Privates on a similar basis, and we have also been able to recruit desirable experienced officers for these positions.

With the training program established in 1966 and the infusion of career type officers we have made a good start in creating a hard core of trained personnel within our Force. These officers supplemented by those appointed through the patronage system have, in my opinion, greatly improved the efficiency of the Capitol Police.

As you will recall our request of last year to the Committee was for thirty-nine Privates and twenty-five were authorized. I would like at this time to request these fourteen positions which are needed to cover existing posts for the maintenance of adequate security.

In addition to the above, it is respectfully requested that the Committee authorize twenty-six Privates, one Captain, one Lieutenant and four Sergeants. These positions are needed to relieve an almost intolerable leave situation.

Although members of the force work a six day week, they are presently given one day per week in compensatory leave time. In other words, they earn leave at the rate of fifty-two days per year. However, the present size of the force makes it impossible to grant this leave when Congress is in session without reducing security below safe limits. The result is an accumulation of leave requests in the late fall and, frequently, men forfeiting earned leave. The total of forty-six men requested above would allow us to cover all posts and grant personnel two excused days per week (five day week) with a reasonable annual and sick leave system.

As you know, I made a similar request of the House of Representatives, and earlier this month the House authorized forty new positions to man existing posts and thirty-eight new positions to enable us to establish the five day work week with a reasonable sick and annual leave system. It is my hope that the Senate will see fit to take similar action. In addition to enabling our Force to maintain adequate security for the Senate and provide improved working conditions for our men, these additional career type officers will bring the strength of the Senate detail to a total of two hundred and one officers, who will be available for use when ceremonial occasions or protest groups require that our full complement report for duty.

If you or the Committee desire further information with respect to this request, please let me know.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

INCREASED POSTS AND SHORTENED WORKWEEK

Mr. DUNPHY. Mr. Chairman, just by the way of introduction of Chief Powell in connection with this request, this is a matter which has been acted on in the House of Representatives, and the request is twofold, one to fill posts which are in existence that we do not presently have the manpower to fill, and, two, to increase the force to provide for 2 excused workdays in the course of a week. You might say a 5-day week, but these 2 days would be in the nature of a privilege rather than a right. Our police officers work, when we have requirements, and when we have occasions here to hold all three shifts over, we do that.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE SPECIAL DETAILS SUPPLY

There is one benefit which I think should be emphasized in connection with this proposal. With the personnel that Chief Powell has requested we will have available for those occasions when we have celebrations or protest demonstrations, the full strength of the force without making undue demands on the Metropolitan Police force which is finding itself in increasing difficulty in supplying us with special details.

With this thought, I would like to have the Chief make the presentation and answer whatever questions you have in connection with the request.

Senator BARTLETT. Right.

1967 POLICE FORCE INCREASE

Chief POWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I appreciate the opportunity to be here.

We think we have made some good progress with the police force. Last year the Senate was kind enough to give us an additional 25 privates and a lieutenant and a sergeant who were appointed on a nonpatronage basis with some requirement that we screen the police experience or equivalent thereof. We are happy to report that we have filled all of those positions and the men are good qualified men and perform their duties effectively.

Chief POWELL. Well, some of the men are retired military men. We have found a source of supply from the military district of Washington, mostly officers with military police experience, around 40 years of

age or so, 41, or 42, that have police experience, have been in military service and in some cases attended regular police academies and military police training schools. Some other police departments have certain age limitations which are not applicable to the Capitol Police and we get some of those men from that source who are within the restricted age requirements of the Capitol Police.

INCREASED POSTS AND LEAVE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

We have improved our training program, and we expect to continue to do that. We have some uncovered posts. We request an additional 14 privates, which we requested previously. We were granted 25 in 1966 and those 14 would fill that original request of 39. In order to implement the leave program which we propose, it will take an additional 26 privates, a captain, one lieutenant and four sergeants are needed.

The Capitol Police Board could establish a leave program more in line with other branches of the Government and other police departments upon approval of this request. Under our present conditions it is impossible to grant leave until Congress adjourns. These men earn leave at the rate of 52 days per year, as a recompense for working 6 days per week and in the fall it is almost impossible to grant all these men the leave they have earned. In some cases men have lost leave. Of course it is necessary to maintain security and it is almost impossible to provide adequate security and grant this leave.

If we could be granted these additional men, I think it would help us to operate more effectively and provide adequate security for the Capitol, the grounds and the office buildings.

APPROVAL OF HOUSE PERSONNEL INCREASE

Early this month the House acted on a similar request, and they have passed that resolution into law and we are in the process of recruiting the men for the House side at the present time.

I believe that is about all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Chairman Hayden?

Senator HAYDEN. No questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to go to the foreign relations briefing.

Senator KUCHEL. I do, too.

CRIME IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I support this increase. I guess this makes kind of spendthrift of me today. I have had a little experience with this police problem myself. I think we have a sharply increasing problem in Washington, D.C. Three times within the last year I had trouble within a block or two blocks of the Woodner Hotel. Once they shot at me and shattered a window in line with my face, and two other times big rocks hit the side of the car about the size, symbolic cannon-ball.

This is where the Park Service has jurisdiction, and I have talked to the Park Police and they say, "They do the same thing to us." They

put on an extra detail in that particular area and they caught 54 in a short while. One extra policeman caught six in a week.

Senator KUCHEL. With firearms?

Senator YOUNG. Rocks and firearms and whatnot. This gives you some idea of the increasing problem we have in Washington, D.C., and this summer could well be one of the worst ones. I think we would be foolish, indeed, if we didn't increase our police staff here in the Capitol. This is one place where the people of the United States could come and visit and feel that they are halfway secure.

Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Kuchel?

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SECURITY

Senator KUCHEL. Chief, is it your statement to this committee that in your judgment the recommendations you make are necessary to provide an adequate level of security for the people connected with the legislative branch of Government?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir, that is correct.

PERSONNEL INCREASE APPROVAL BY SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND HOUSE

Senator KUCHEL. And the Sergeant at Arms concurs in those recommendations?

Mr. DUNPHY. I do, indeed, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. And the House of Representatives has approved those recommendations as you urged them to do?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

CAPTAIN TO SUPERVISE SENATE OFFICE DETAIL

Senator KUCHEL. You are going to get my vote, and there is no question about the outcome. I do want to just ask, for my own information, do I read this correctly? Are you requesting an additional captain for the Senate side?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. Why do you need two in the Senate and one in the House?

Chief POWELL. Well, going back some years, which I guess we will have to do to cover that, traditionally there has been one Captain in the entire Capitol police. At one time I believe that was the position held by the Chief of Police. For several years now the one captain that we have has been in charge of what we call the Capitol detail. That is the police officers assigned to the Capitol itself. We have expanded, of necessity, and we have 179 authorized for the House Office detail, and we have ourselves in a position where one lieutenant supervises other lieutenants and sergeants in the House Office Building and in the Senate Office Building. The House in their action provided for a captain to supervise the House Office detail, and this request would provide a captain to supervise the Senate Office detail, which would include the grounds in that area including parking lots.

Senator KUCHEL. And the third, this building that we are in?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

LIAISON WITH DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

Senator KUCHEL. Is there anything you can tell the committee? You maintain obviously a close liaison with the District of Columbia enforcement authorities.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. I suppose all these modern techniques of law enforcement are available to your people?

TRAINING PROGRAM

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; and we are expanding our training program in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department, the FBI, and other law enforcement agencies in the area.

CIVIL SERVICE STATUS

Senator KUCHEL. Does the law give any of your men any kind of civil service protection?

Chief POWELL. No, sir; it does not.

Senator KUCHEL. I wonder whether we could give any consideration to that? I don't know. Maybe that is not for me to decide.

NONPARTISAN PRIOR TRAINING SELECTION BASIS

Mr. DUNPHY. As to the ones that were authorized last year by this subcommittee, they specifically stated at that time—it was incorporated in the report—that they were to be hired on a nonpartisan basis, and we have done that.

Senator KUCHEL. And also on a competence basis.

Mr. DUNPHY. Basis of prior training.

Senator KUCHEL. And not political patronage.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; not on patronage.

Mr. DUNPHY. They are earmarked as such, and I might say those positions are filled and the people who have occupied them have performed satisfactorily without exception.

Senator KUCHEL. Very good. Thank you.

Thank you, sir.

Chief POWELL. Thank you.

HOUSE PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. How many people did the House add?

Chief POWELL. The House added 73 privates and five officials, 78 in total.

Senator BARTLETT. For the coming fiscal year?

Chief POWELL. Immediately. They put that in the form of a resolution and we are hiring those people at present.

Senator BARTLETT. You are hiring those now?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

SENATE PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. And here you ask for 40 privates, four sergeants, one lieutenant, one captain.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. That would be for the next fiscal year?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. At a total first-year cost of \$328,812?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

RECRUITING PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. These people would be appointed, as I understood you to say to Senator Kuchel, on the basis of whatever kind of examination you made and not by patronage?

Chief POWELL. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. These wouldn't be patronage employees?

Chief POWELL. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And do you have trouble getting a trained police officer whose salary is \$6,287 a year?

Chief POWELL. We would have difficulty in recruiting those men rapidly. But there are men available if recruited over a period of a few months. We have a small backlog of qualified applicants at present. We have a total of 200 or 300 applicants whom we are in the process of having screened and investigated for suitability.

I would estimate in 3 to 4 months—certainly within 6 months—that we could recruit qualified men to fill the positions, if authorized.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

PRIVATE STARTING SALARY

Senator BARTLETT. If a man is taken on as a private in the Metropolitan Police Force, what is his starting salary?

Chief POWELL. \$6,700.

Senator BARTLETT. \$6,700?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And they are short of people, too, aren't they?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir, they are.

RECRUITMENT

Senator BARTLETT. How is it then that you can recruit them when the Metropolitan Police have more difficulty and you are paying about \$500 less a year?

Chief POWELL. Well, I think probably several factors enter into it. One factor is, and probably most important, the metropolitan does not hire the men who are older than 29 years of age and their physical requirements are perhaps more strict. There are men who are actually qualified men who do not quite meet the physical requirements of the Metropolitan Police Department.

TOTAL SENATE PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. If you are granted these 40 privates, how many privates will be you have on the Senate side?

Chief POWELL. That would give us a total of 201 altogether, officials and privates. There would be 19 officials, and 182 privates.

LEAVE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Senator BARTLETT. And if your request is allowed, would you propose to put the entire force on a 5-day week?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Immediately?

Chief POWELL. Well, we would have to wait until such time as we would have recruited sufficient men.

Senator BARTLETT. Yes, as soon as you had your full complement.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir, because we need to get away from this leave system that we have at present.

Senator BARTLETT. And now your men work 6 days a week?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And you can't pay them overtime? The only extra compensation they receive is by way of added leave accrual which you sometimes can give and sometimes can't; is that correct?

Chief POWELL. That is correct, yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You have no provision for overtime pay?

Chief POWELL. No, sir, we don't.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator BARTLETT. Did the House convert its system to a 5-day week?

Chief POWELL. They authorized the necessary men for it. The police board actually must take action to establish the change in the leave system, but the House has authorized the personnel for it, yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. So far it is the intention of the House to have you go on a 5-day week?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD APPROVAL

Senator BARTLETT. And the Capitol Police Board will act to reduce the workweek to 5 days?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Any questions on that?

Senator KUCHEL. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Chief POWELL. Thank you.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH ALLOWANCES CONSOLIDATION

Senator BARTLETT. I have something more for you, Mr. Dunphy.

The Reorganization Act contained a provision for you, Mr. Dunphy, to study and formulate a plan for consolidating telephone and telegraph allowances of Senators as a single allowance. This committee has also directed you to make this study. What recommendations have you to make at this time in this regard?

Mr. DUNPHY. Senator, I have directed a letter to you, Mr. Chairman, also to Chairman Hayden, concerning this matter.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1967.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In order to comply with your Committee's directive as contained in the Report accompanying H.R. 948, *Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1967*:

"CONSOLIDATION OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH ALLOWANCES

"The legislative reorganization bill, S. 355, as it passed the Senate in March, 1967, contained the following provision:

"SEC. 323(b). The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, acting under the direction and supervision of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, is authorized and directed to formulate a plan for consolidating telephone and telegraph allowances of Senators and the President of the Senate as a single allowance."

"This committee reaffirms the direction contained in the reorganization bill to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to formulate a plan for consolidating telephone and telegraph allowances of Senators and to submit such plan as soon as possible."

It is respectfully suggested that the statute dealing with Senate Long Distance Telephone Allowances be repealed effective January 1, 1968, and the following language be inserted in this Bill:

"Effective January 1, 1968, the paragraph relating to official long-distance telephone calls to and from Washington, District of Columbia, and the paragraph relating to long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside Washington, District of Columbia, under the heading 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (Public Law 479, Seventy-ninth Congress; 2 U.S.C. 46c, 46d), and the paragraph relating to flat-rate long-distance telephone service contracts under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1966 (Public Law 89-90; 2 U.S.C. 46d-2) are repealed.

"Effective January 1, 1968, and thereafter, there shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on strictly official long distance telephone calls when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate."

The proposed new language is almost identical to the existing statutory language relating to telegram allowances and will make it possible to put both accounts on a calendar year basis. At this time we account for telephones on a fiscal year and telegrams on a calendar year. With both allowances handled in the same accounting period, the Committee on Rules and Administration will be in a position to promulgate rules and regulations to accomplish the objectives endorsed in the Report referred to above.

If your Committee acts favorably on this request, I then plan to propose language for consideration by the Rules Committee which would provide by regulation substantially the same long distance telephone allowances which are now covered by statute. In addition, the proposed regulations will provide a means whereby unused telephone funds may be made available to pay telegraph charges which are above those provided by the telegraph regulations and vice versa. This action will have a twofold benefit in that it will unburden the statute of detail which can best be handled by regulation and it will insure that no Senator will have to pay a telephone or telegraph bill from personal monies when funds exist in either of these accounts.

With kind regards,
Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms.

CONVERSION OF ALLOWANCES TO CALENDAR YEAR BASIS

Mr. DUNPHY. The Reorganization Act does state that the Sergeant at Arms shall devise a plan for consolidating telephone and telegraph

allowances of Senators and the Vice President, and in the supplemental appropriation, the second supplemental for fiscal year 1967, we had this reemphasized in the report. In order to accomplish this—at present we account for telephones on a fiscal year basis and telegrams on a calendar year basis—I feel that the first step should be to convert them both to a calendar year basis so that we can make the accounts interchangeable. I have therefore suggested language to accomplish this, which on January 1, of next year would repeal the statutory language which now exists on long distance telephone allowances for the Senate and also effective on January 1, 1968, the statute would provide that there shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on strictly official long distance telephone calls when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

TELEGRAM ALLOWANCES

The proposed new language is almost identical to the existing statutory language relating to telegram allowances and will make it possible to put both accounts on a calendar year basis. With both allowances handled in the same accounting period, the Committee on Rules and Administration will be in a position to promulgate rules and regulations to accomplish the objectives endorsed in the report that accompanied the supplemental and also in the Reorganization Act.

TELEPHONE ALLOWANCES

If your committee acts favorably on this request, I then plan to propose language for consideration by the Rules Committee which would provide by regulation substantially the same long distance telephone allowances which are now covered by the statute.

UNUSED TELEPHONE FUNDS AVAILABILITY FOR TELEGRAPH CHARGES

In addition, the proposed regulations will provide a means whereby unused telephone funds may be made available to pay telegraph charges which are above those provided by the telegraph regulations and vice versa. This action will have a twofold benefit in that it will unburden the statute of detail which can best be handled by regulation and it will insure that no Senator will have to pay a telephone or telegraph bill from personal moneys when funds exist in either of these accounts.

This, basically is the proposal that we have to meet the directive which is contained in the reorganization bill and the report on the second supplemental.

WIDER AREA TELEPHONE SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. You say basically. Are there any other changes?

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, Senator, we have one other problem which it was my intention to discuss with the Rules Committee if your committee approved this language and it concerns wide area telephone service.

Senator BARTLETT. What does that mean?

WATS (DIRECT-DIAL) SYSTEM

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, we have a system called WATS, which, if you will notice in the paragraph that is to be repealed is under contingent expenses of the Senate "Administrative Provisions." I have here a WATS telephone map which contains zones throughout the country and it is for flat rate telephoning into these zones. At present a Senator may elect to join with another Senator in the use of this system. If he does so, we have a formula whereby we compute his allowance in minutes and calls and arrive at a money figure. We then take the necessary money to support the bill that comes in for WATS, and we withhold the minutes and the calls to allow him to use the WATS system, we then convert back to minutes and calls what he has left over.

We have found in connection with this WATS telephoning that in almost every instance it takes practically all the Senator's minutes and calls in order to support the WATS system, and that is sharing it with another Senator.

FIFTY PERCENT WITHHOLDING ALLOWANCE

We feel that since there is a minimum of one other Senator on the system with him and he has it only 50 percent of the time, there is a requirement for him to use his telephone for the other 50 percent of the time and also to conduct person-to-person telephoning business.

It is my feeling that we should arrive at a percentage figure and the one that I have in mind is 50 percent. In other words, a Senator would be allowed to go on this system by withholding 50 percent of his allowance. He will have 50 percent left for his person-to-person calling and at times when he is not on the WATS wire. We would still provide for him to share the line with one other Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the WATS wire?

Mr. DUNPHY. It is a direct-dial system. In other words, you have a phone in your office, and let's take zone 3, which is roughly the Midwest. You would be sharing that with another Senator. You can use the system 24 hours a day.

FLAT RATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. That is yours exclusively in company with the other Senator?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is right. You get up on the line and you dial the area code, for the zone, and you can dial the local telephone number. If you need help you can get local information. It is a flat rate telephone system, and the regulations provide that a Senator may have it through to the zone in which his State is located.

Senator BARTLETT. Does this apply with equal validity, equal fairness, to all Senators no matter how distant from Washington their home States may be?

MINUTES AND CALLS MEASURES

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, yes, I think so because the minutes and calls are a measure that was adopted to take this into consideration. In other words, obviously a minute to Senator Kuchel's State is different from a minute to Senator Tyding's State, but Senator Tydings can call the

same number of minutes as Senator Kuchel, and converting those minutes back to dollars in order to use the WATS system, Senator Kuchel's minutes are worth more than Senator Tydings', in paying for the WATS system.

Senator BARTLETT. And he won't pay any more? He can phone just as much as Senator Tydings?

EQUAL TELEPHONE USE IN MINUTE CALL ON WATS SYSTEMS

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, in either system that is correct, yes. He will get just as much use out of the telephone either by the minute call formula or by the WATS formula.

Senator KUCHEL. Except, Bob, I suppose in a populous State like my own—

Senator BARTLETT. I understand you have a few people out there.

WATS SYSTEM SENATORIAL AGREEMENTS

Senator KUCHEL. 20 million. The theory I suppose would be for both Senators from the same State to share the WATS line.

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, that is a matter that we leave to you, Senator. You make an arrangement with someone in this brown zone here. That is the zone that you are in and you would make an arrangement with some Senator. It wouldn't necessarily have to be from California. You could make an arrangement with some one from Idaho, say.

Senator KUCHEL. I would think offhand that people would be using that WATS line more than 50 percent of the time.

Mr. DUNPHY. And also you have another situation. Your calling times to your area are different. You would be using it later in the day than other individuals.

Senator KUCHEL. Yes.

Mr. DUNPHY. But it is a 24-hour system, incidentally.

Senator BARTLETT. Can the fellow on the other end of the line get on that thing?

NONCALLBACK OR PERSON-TO-PERSON CAPACITY

Mr. DUNPHY. No, it does not have a callback capacity nor does it have a person-to-person capacity. It does not.

Senator BARTLETT. Let me get this straight. I am having great difficulty in doing so because I have no acquaintance with this. You take so much money out of what otherwise would be allocated to the ordinary account and shift it to the WATS system?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir, Senator, that is correct.

WATS SYSTEM NONOPERATIONAL IN ALASKA AND HAWAII

Senator BARTLETT. What happens when the WATS system doesn't operate in his State? I can think of two States in which it does not operate—Alaska and Hawaii.

Mr. DUNPHY. Right.

Senator BARTLETT. What system do we use?

Mr. DUNPHY. Of course, Senator, you still have the present allowance which is stated in minutes and calls. Unfortunately, there is nothing that we can do about getting this system to Alaska and Hawaii, although I think it is in the mill.

Senator BARTLETT. Can't we direct you to make an intensive study of it?

POPULOUS STATES MINUTES AND CALLS INCREASE

Mr. DUNPHY. First of all, a Senator has to elect to go on WATS, in any event, and a great many of our Senators are happy with the minutes and calls they have and have no desire at this time to go on WATS. But getting back to Senator Kuchel, one other thing I might mention in connection with your telephone allowance, Senator, is that the last time the telephone regulations were revised, the States in the population category into which California falls were given an additional 50 percent in calls and minutes, which of course would be available under the formula for acquiring WATS.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you use WATS?

NONRESTRICTED EXTENSIONS

Senator KUCHEL. No, I don't. Would it be available so that my two people over in my whip office could use it as well as across the street, or does it just come into one extension?

Mr. DUNPHY. We have not had an incident where that has occurred, but it is not necessary to come into one extension; no, sir.

Senator KUCHEL. It could come to the whip office as well as the other?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes; I believe that is possible.

Senator KUCHEL. Well, it has some advantages.

CENTREX TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Mr. DUNPHY. I think I also might mention this about wide area telephoning generally. In the Legislative Reorganization Act one other thing they directed the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to explore is some type of contract telephone system for the Congress as a whole, and one of the reasons that this committee has been reluctant to endorse such a proposal to date is the fact that we have had no means of measuring its use or controlling it. This year we have entered into an agreement with the telephone company to install a Centrex telephone system for the Senate and the House of Representatives which is being engineered at this time.

Senator BARTLETT. What is this?

Mr. DUNPHY. Senator, this is a telephone system which utilizes just about the most up-to-date switching equipment available. Well, I think I can say that unqualifiedly. It does utilize it. It is what they use at the White House and what the General Services Administration has been putting in the newer executive departments, the newer buildings, that is. It will provide us with capabilities that we have not had in the past in our telephone system, and most of the switching equipment is going to be off premises in connection with this.

CONFERENCE HOOKUP CAPABILITY AND TOUCH TONE SYSTEM

Mr. Scott is familiar with it. He has made a visit to the telephone company and also to the White House and other locations in Washington and familiarized himself with the system. It will provide us with

conference hookups that are not now possible. It will provide us with the ability of eventually, if the Congress in its wisdom wishes to do so, to go to a touch tone system.

Senator BARTLETT. What is this?

TELEPHONE USE CONTROL

Mr. DUNPHY. That is a pushbutton telephone. The big thing, though, is, if we were to go to some type of a telephone system that provided all Members with a wider range telephone service in the nature of WATS, it would provide us with a control. That is, we would know how much each telephone is used and if someone were to abuse it, we would be in a position to take the necessary administrative steps to correct it.

WATS SYSTEM INSTALLATION IN ALASKA

Senator BARTLETT. Why can't you have the WATS system installed in Alaska?

Mr. DUNPHY. Well, I will ask the telephone company for you, Senator, but I don't know. As a matter of fact, some of the telephoning that is done up there, as you know, is done over military wires.

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. I think General Services Administration has some sort of arrangement for Federal departments both in Washington and Alaska——

Mr. DUNPHY. They do.

Senator BARTLETT (continuing). And they phone with great abandon and at greatly reduced cost to the Government.

Mr. DUNPHY. Right.

Senator BARTLETT. It just occurred to me a year or so ago that if we could hook onto that in the three Alaska offices, I imagine the Government would save a very considerable sum of money every year.

Mr. DUNPHY. That service, incidentally, where it exists is provided in the home State offices at a flat rate. It is called FTS, the Federal Telecommunications System, and it is somewhat in the nature of Wats, but is a lease line arrangement that the Government has, and they will provide it if you occupy space on one of their switchboards. They will supply it at a flat rate figure. Going out of Washington they do not, but out in the States they do. Many of our members use it.

Senator BARTLETT. My experience in my office at Juneau is quite otherwise. I had telephones there but no one in the office. Then I learned my bill was \$64, so I took the telephones out.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator KUCHEL. Thank you, Bob and Chief.

Senator BARTLETT. And thank you.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the field, the second section deals with the work done in the laboratory, and the third section deals with the work done in the office.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work done in the field, the second section deals with the results of the work done in the laboratory, and the third section deals with the results of the work done in the office.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done in the field, the second section deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done in the laboratory, and the third section deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done in the office.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations made during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations made in the field, the second section deals with the recommendations made in the laboratory, and the third section deals with the recommendations made in the office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK, U.S. SENATE

1967 APPROPRIATION AND 1968 BUDGET REQUEST; U.S. SENATE

Senator BARTLETT. The final witness will be Mr. Robert Brenkworth, financial clerk of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates submitted for the U.S. Senate for fiscal year 1968 total \$41,009,650. This does not include the estimates submitted for Senate-funded joint committees, which total \$948,525, and are included in the legislative bill as it passed the House of Representatives. The Senate estimates exceed the appropriation for fiscal year 1967 by \$679,600. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will use the committee table No. 1 to outline the areas of increase in the estimates.

SENATE DISBURSING OFFICE EMPLOYEES

The first appropriation having an increase was item 6, Office of the Secretary. The increase was \$10,785, and it represents the full-year revision of the first supplemental Appropriation Act of 1967 authorization to employ two additional employees in the Senate Disbursing Office which was effective on January 1, 1967; \$10,790 was provided in that bill, and the full year cost is \$21,575, the remaining \$10,785 representing an increase in the fiscal year 1968 estimate.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

The second area in which we have an increase is for administrative and clerical assistance to Senators. The increase here is \$503,030; \$498,410 of this increase represents the annual costs of the Pay Act of 1966 in this appropriation which was absorbed for fiscal year 1967 because of less than full use of clerk-hire allowances. A restoration of this cost in the coming year is necessary since we may not anticipate a continuance of the reduced obligation. The remaining \$4,620 of this increase represents the full year revision of the first supplemental 1967 authorization to increase the clerk-hire allowances of Senators from the State of North Carolina to the 5 million population category. The appropriation in the first supplemental was \$13,860 of the full year cost, \$18,480, the estimate revision a \$4,620 increase.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

SENATE RESTAURANT OPERATION

The last area of increase is in the appropriation "Miscellaneous items," and this is the multipurpose appropriation; \$2,000 of this in-

crease is based on the estimate of the Architect of the Capitol for the operation of the Senate restaurant. His estimated request was \$365,000. The fiscal year 1967 appropriation was \$363,000. The net increase \$2,000.

STAFF AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

An additional \$105,450 is needed to cover the annual cost of the three additional professional staff members and three additional clerical assistants authorized by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to on February 20, 1967. The fiscal year 1967 obligations for this new authorization were absorbed.

TELEPHONE CHARGES OF SENATORS

An additional \$60,000 will be required to cover the full year cost of the new authorization for reimbursement of telephone charges of Senators contained in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1967. The annual cost of this reimbursement is \$120,000. The fiscal year 1967 appropriation was \$60,000 with the remaining \$60,000 as an increase in the estimate.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION BILLING REDUCTION

Finally, we have a reduction of \$1,665 based on the billing of the Bureau of Employees Compensation which is authorized to be reimbursed by 5 U.S.C. 785. The appropriation in fiscal year 1967 was on the billing of \$8,030, the fiscal year 1968 billing \$6,365; with a decrease in that item of \$1,665. That brings us to a net increase in miscellaneous items of \$165,785, and an overall increase in the estimates of \$679,600.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Under joint items, which, as I mentioned before, are included in the House bill, and this is on table 2, the estimate submitted for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures was \$37,525, and this is in the bill as it passed the House.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Joint Economic Committee estimate was \$383,000. The joint committee requested the House to provide an appropriation of \$401,620, an increase of \$18,620. This was not granted. They did not go over the estimate of \$383,000, and that is what was passed on the House side.

The justification by the joint committee for the increased request can be found on page 349 of the House hearings.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

On the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the appropriation in the House bill is in the amount of the estimate, \$367,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Joint Committee on Printing estimate was \$161,000. The House bill contains an increase of \$29,000 to \$190,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Why was that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The justification on this, Senator, can be found in the House hearings on page 352. I believe it was for additional staff. The remaining items under "Joint items" are disbursed by the House of Representatives. The estimates are submitted by the House of Representatives.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

On the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the estimate submitted was \$480,000 and this amount was appropriated in the bill and the justifications can be found on page 355 of the House hearings.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

The Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy estimate was \$25,480. This item was deleted by the House on request of the joint committee chairman. The reasons can be found on page 359 of the House hearings.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The Joint Committee on Defense Production estimate was \$87,435, and this is the amount contained in the bill as passed the House.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

The Office of the Attending Physician, the estimate submitted \$130,000, and the House bill contains that amount. These justifications are on page 341 of the House hearings.

Senator BARTLETT. Stop there. That seems like a terrific increase.

Mr. SCOTT. \$60,000 of the increase is for X-ray equipment, \$10,000 for automatic developing device, \$7,000 for associated supplies such as X-ray film developer, and \$22,000 additional for medical supplies and drugs.

Senator BARTLETT. I am not going to quarrel with that because I think they have done a lot over there to put themselves in a position to furnish more adequate medical service.

If you will.

CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next joint item is Capitol Police, and I believe Mr. Dunphy has covered the Capitol Police Board item, and the general expense item.

EDUCATION OF PAGES

On "Education of pages," \$93,726, the estimate and the appropriation. The justification is on page 368 of the House hearings.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Official mail costs, \$8,534,000, estimate and appropriation. Justification is on page 372 of the House hearings.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

And the final item under "Joint items" is the "Statements of appropriations," \$13,000, which is a joint disbursement item, one-half disbursed by the House and one-half disbursed by the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the submission of the budget estimates justifications.

Senator BARTLETT. And everything else in these tables is fixed, immutable, secured in law.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

PAY RATE CONVERSION FROM BASIC TO GROSS RATE BASIS

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Brenkworth, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 contained a provision relating to the conversion of pay rates of Senate employees to a gross rate basis. I understand that you, with the cooperation of the legislative counsel of the Senate and the staff, Committee on Appropriations, have looked into this matter thoroughly, and I wish you would insert into the record the necessary language which will convert the pay system for employees of the Senate from a basic to a gross pay rate system.

The subcommittee in its markup will then be in a position to examine into this matter and determine whether it desires to recommend it to the Senate.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. As you have said, Mr. Chairman, we have gone into this in quite some detail, and I believe we have solved most of the problems. There is still one major problem which is a policy matter the committee will have to determine. All of this information will be available to the committee staff for insertion into the report slips.

(The information follows:)

CONVERSION OF PAY OF SENATE EMPLOYEES TO AGGREGATE BASIS

Sec. —. (a) (1) Whenever the rate of compensation of any employees whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate is fixed or adjusted on or after the effective date of this section, such rate as so fixed or adjusted shall be a single per annum gross rate which is a multiple of \$180.

(2) New or changed rates of compensation of any such employees shall be certified in writing to the disbursing office of the Senate on or before the day on which they are to become effective, except that in the case of any change, other than an appointment, to become effective on or after the first day and prior to the tenth day of any month, such certification may be made at any time not later than the tenth day of such month.

(b) The rate of compensation of each employee whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate which was fixed before the effective date of this section at a basic rate with respect to which additional compensation is payable by law shall be converted as of such date to the lowest per annum gross rate which is a multiple of \$180 and which is not less than the aggregate rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation provided by law) which such employee was receiving immediately prior to such date. Any increments of longevity compensation to which an employee became entitled prior to the effective date of this section under section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60j), shall be excluded in converting such employee's rate of compensation under this subsection, but such employee's rate of gross compensation shall be increased by \$540 (which shall be considered to be an increase under such section 106(b)) for each such increment.

(c) In any case in which the rate of compensation of any employee or position, or class of employees or positions, the compensation for which is disbursed by

the Secretary of the Senate, or any maximum or minimum rate with respect to any such employee, position, or class, is referred to in or provided by statute or Senate resolution, and the rate so referred to or provided is a basic rate with respect to which additional compensation is provided by law, such statutory provision or resolution shall be deemed to refer, in lieu of such basic rate, to the per annum gross rate which an employee receiving such basic rate immediately prior to the effective date of this section would receive (without regard to such statutory provision or resolution) under subsection (b) on and after such date.

(d) (1) After the effective date of this section, the aggregate of the per annum gross rates of compensation of employees in the office of a Senator shall not at any time exceed—

- \$----- if the population of his State is less than 3,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 7,000,000 but less than 9,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 9,000,000 but less than 10,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 10,000,000 but less than 11,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 12,000,000 but less than 13,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 13,000,000 but less than 15,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 15,000,000 but less than 17,000,000 ;
- \$----- if such population is 17,000,000 or more.

(2) Within the limits prescribed by paragraph (1) of this subsection, Senators may fix the number and the rates of compensation of employees in their respective offices. The salary of an employee in a Senator's office shall not be fixed under this paragraph at a gross rate less than \$1,080 per annum or in excess of \$14,400 per annum, except that (i) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a gross rate of not more than \$18,180 per annum, (ii) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a gross rate of not more than \$23,580 per annum, (iii) the salary of two employees may be fixed at gross rates of not more than \$25,200 per annum, and (iv) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a gross rate of not more than \$25,890 per annum. A Senator may establish such title for positions in his office as he may desire to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of the Senate.

(e) (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), the professional staff members of standing committees of the Senate shall receive gross annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman ranging from \$14,220 to \$23,580.

(2) The rates of gross compensation of the clerical staff of each standing committee of the Senate shall be fixed by the chairman as follows:

(A) For each committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), one chief clerk and one assistant chief clerk at \$6,120 to \$23,580, and not to exceed four other clerical assistants at \$6,120 to \$10,620; and

(B) For the Committee on Appropriations, one chief clerk and one assistant chief clerk and two assistant clerks at \$15,840 to \$23,580; such assistant clerks as may be necessary at \$10,800 to \$15,660; and such other clerical assistants as may be necessary at \$6,120 to \$10,620.

(3) No employee of any standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the conference majority and conference minority of the Senate), or of any joint committee the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, shall be paid at a gross rate in excess of \$23,580 per annum, except that—

(A) Two employees of any such committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), who are otherwise authorized to be paid at such rate, may be paid at gross rates not in excess of \$25,200 per annum, and two such employees may be paid at gross rates not in excess of \$25,890 per annum; and

(B) Sixteen employees of the Committee on Appropriations, who are otherwise authorized to be paid at such rate, may be paid at gross rates not in excess of \$25,200 per annum, and two such employees may be paid at gross rates not in excess of \$25,890 per annum.

For the purpose of this paragraph, an employee of a subcommittee shall be considered to be an employee of the full committee.

(f) No officer or employee whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$25,890, un-

less expressly authorized by law. In any case in which the fixing of any salary rate in multiples as required by this section would result in a rate in excess of the maximum rate specified in this subsection, the rate so fixed shall be reduced to such maximum rate.

(g) The first sentence of section 106(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60j) is amended to read as follows: "An employee to whom this section applies shall be paid during any period of continuous service as such an employee additional gross compensation (hereinafter referred to as "longevity compensation") at the rate of \$540 per annum for each five years of service performed as such an employee during such period."

(h) Section 5533(c) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) (1) Except as provided by paragraph (2) of this subsection, unless otherwise authorized by law, appropriated funds are not available for payment to an individual of pay from more than one position if the aggregate amount of the basic pay from the position exceeds \$2,000 a year, and if—

"(A) the pay of one of the positions is paid by the Clerk of the House of Representatives (in the case of employees receiving basic rates of compensation); or

"(B) one of the positions is under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

"(2) Unless otherwise authorized by law, appropriated funds are not available for payment to an individual of pay from more than one position if the aggregate (gross) compensation from the position exceeds \$5,987 a year, and if the pay of one of the positions is paid by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives (in the case of employees receiving single per annum rates of compensation)."

(i) (1) The paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the provisions relating to the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (2 U.S.C. 72a-4), is repealed.

(2) The paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their offices in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60f), is repealed.

(3) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate appearing under the heading "Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60a note) is repealed.

(4) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, as amended (2 U.S.C. 72a-1a), is repealed.

(5) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution providing for a more effective staff organization for standing committees of the Senate", approved February 19, 1947 (2 U.S.C. 72a-1), as amended, is repealed.

(6) Section 4(f) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, as amended, is repealed.

(j) The rate of compensation of each telephone operator on the United States Capitol telephone exchange and each member of the Capitol Police, whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be converted to a gross rate in accordance with the provisions of this section.

CLERK-HIRE ALLOWANCES OF SENATORS

Senator BARTLETT. I understand from previous conversations with someone on this subject that the problem isn't quite so simple as it might appear on the surface.

Mr. BRENKORTH. No, sir; it is not. It is quite complicated. One of the major problems is the determination of the clerk-hire allowances of Senators in the conversion. The actual cost of converting appears at this point to be less than 1 percent as far as money is concerned, but I think the major problem will be a determination of the new allowances on a gross system as opposed to the basic that we have currently.

REVIEW OF REORGANIZATION ACT APPROPRIATION ITEMS (S. 355)

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Brenkworth, will you please review the Reorganization Act as it passed the Senate, S. 355, and place in the record a paper which will briefly explain those items that will be necessary to provide appropriations for?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; we can do this, Senator.

I will have that information available to the staff.

(The information follows:)

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

TITLE I

Part 1

Sec. 102(g)—requires each Committee desiring additional funds (for inquiries and investigations) to offer one annual resolution by Jan. 31 of each year. Our present procedure of appropriating an amount compatible to the rate of expenditure and not the full obligational authorization resulting from agreement to these resolutions and covering deficits, if and when they occur, by supplemental appropriations, will not be affected by this change.

90th Cong., 1st sess. authorization (Feb. 1, 1967 thru Jan. 31, 1968) -- \$5,908,000
Fiscal year 1968 estimate----- 4,965,660

Sec. 105(c)—new obligation authorization—a Review Specialist Position for Standing Committees (16) other than Appropriations. Position in the \$8,460-\$23,244.66 class. Amended on floor and placed in \$9,060-\$25,103.91 class. Effective 30 days after enactment.

<i>Annual cost estimate</i>	
At \$23,244.66 × 16	At \$25,103.91 × 16
\$371,914.66	\$401,662.56
Including new Committee on Veterans' Affairs, \$395,159.32	\$426,766.47

Part 2

Sec. 121(q)—creates a new Committee on Veterans Affairs. Effective 30 days after enactment.

Annual cost estimate

Under current limitation:		Under Legislative Reorganization limitations (without new positions):	
1 @ \$8,880	\$8,880.00	2 @ \$9,420 (25,890)	\$51,780.00
2 @ 8,460 (23,244)	46,489.32	2 @ 9,060 (25,103)	50,207.82
3 @ 8,040 (22,230)	66,690.27	2 @ 8,520 (23,583)	47,167.40
4 @ 3,720 (10,479)	41,916.84	4 @ 3,720 (10,479)	41,916.84
	\$179,556.43	(+ 11,515.63)	\$191,072.06
		New positions authorized by Legislative Reorganization:	
		RS-PSM 2 @ \$9,060 (25,103)	\$50,207.82
		PSM 1 @ 8,520	23,583.70
			(73,791.52)
			\$264,863.58

TITLE III

Part 1

Sec. 301(a)—New obligational authorization—2 additional Professional Staff Members for Standing Committees (other than Appropriations), 16—with Veterans Committee, 17. Effective: Jan. 1, 1968.

Annual cost estimate

Under current limitations:		Under legislative reorganization limitations:	
2 at \$8,040—(22,230)	\$44,460.18 × 16	1 at \$9,060	\$25,103.91 23,583.70
	\$711,362.88		\$48,687.61
Plus Veterans' Affairs	44,460.18 × 16		
	\$755,823.06		\$779,001.76
		Plus Veterans' Affairs	48,687.61
			\$827,689.37

Sec. 301(c)—new obligational authorization—Minority employees (2 PSM+1 CA) appointed to Standing Committees having no staff vacancies to be paid from contingent fund until such time as a vacancy exists. (Misc. Items)

Funds needed to cover this authorization will depend on number of appointments made when vacancies do not exist as well as the duration of these appointments requiring payment from contingent fund.

Since the appropriation involved, Misc. Items, is a multi purpose appropriation and the need is so indefinite, a cost estimate is not possible. It is suggested that costs in this area which cannot be covered by surpluses in other areas within this appropriation be covered by deficiency appropriations until a realistic estimate, based on usage, can be made.

202(j)(i)-(4)—new obligational authorization—specialized training assistance for committee professional staff (limited)—continuance of pay—and/or grants—tuition, expenses.

Committees would be required to obtain Resolution funding—payment to be made from contingent fund—it is presumed these funds would be specified and payments authorized in the annual resolution of the Committee. Payment would be from Inquiries and Investigations and would be funded in the same manner as general investigative authorizations are presently.

Cost indefinite.

Sec. 301(d)—Metcalf amendment—Increases compensation limitations applicable to Committee staffs:

Current limitations:		Legislative Reorganization Act (excluding 3 new positions):	
1 at \$8,880	\$24,460.00	2 at \$9,420 (25,890)	\$51,780.00
2 at 8,460 (23,244)	46,489.32	2 at 9,060 (25,103)	50,207.82
3 at 8,040 (22,230)	66,690.27	2 at 8,520 (23,583)	47,167.40
4 at 3,720 (10,479)	41,916.84	4 at 3,720 (10,479)	41,916.84
	\$179,556.43	(+ 11,515.63)	\$191,072.06
	× 16	× 16	× 16
	\$2,872,902.88	\$184,250.08	\$3,057,152.96
New Pos: (RS PSM)	2 at \$9,060 (25,103)	50,207.82	
(PSM)	1 at 8,520	23,583.70	
	(264,863.58 ea)	\$73,791.52	
		× 16	
		New Positions	\$1,180,664.32
		16 Comm	\$4,237,817.28
		Vet Affairs	264,863.58
		17 Comm	\$4,502,680.86

Appropriations Committee:

		1968 Approp	\$592,190
2 at \$9,420 (25,890)	\$51,780.00		
16 at 9,060 (25,103)	401,662.56		
	\$453,442.56		

Sec. 322(b)—Increases Senators employee mileage payments from 4 to 5 for Senators from States of less than 10 million and from 6 to 7 for Senators from States of 10 million and over.

Annual cost estimate

Current appropriation (424 trips)-----	\$123, 740
1 additional trip times 100 Senators (100 trips)-----	29, 185
Total (524 trips)-----	152, 925

(Based on \$58,370 mileage appropriation when enacted (for 2 trips.))

Sec. 324—requests this Committee to prepare and recommend a plan establishing a gross per annum salary table, correcting the present basic plus additional rates to the new gross rates and converting clerk hire allowances of Senators to a gross allowance.

The Clerk of this Committee, the Legislative Counsel, and I have had a number of discussions in an attempt to develop a gross table and the necessary conversion. We have developed a \$180 multiple gross table, and prepared language to enact such a table and provide for the conversion. The one problem we have not been able to solve is the conversion of the clerk hire allowances. Statistics have been developed for presentation to this Committee outlining the problem, which may provide a basis for a decision by this Committee.

The language has been written to provide a conversion only. The limitations on retroactive appointments, compensation, and control of allowances are continued in order to maintain the administrative procedures necessary for maximum service and fiscal control. Adoption of this system will require more complicated pay legislation language, since percentages must be rated to definite sums and the clerk hire allowances will necessarily require restatement at increased amounts.

Part 3

Sec. 335 (a) and (b)—authorizes an appropriation for the installation of a public address system in the Senate Chamber, the Majority and Minority Leaders being authorized to approve the system to be installed.

TITLE IV

Part 1

Sec. 401—creates a Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, which is funded from House Appropriations. This committee will supervise and control an Office of Placement and Office Management.

Part 2

Sec. 422—authorizes the Capitol Police Board to formulate a plan for converting the Capitol Police Force to a professional force.

Sec. 423—changes the minimum and maximum ages of pages:

<i>From—</i>	<i>To—</i>
Ages 14 through 17-----	Completion of high school to age 22—savings clause covers pages on roll when effective (30 days after enactment).

Sec. 424—creates a Capitol Guide Service to furnish free guide services to the public—funded by House of Representatives.

Part 3

Sec. 433—authorizes a Congressional sine die adjournment for at least the month of August.

Part 7

Sec. 481(a)—discontinues commutations of Senate Stationery Allowance balances, provides for an annual reimbursement at not to exceed said balance with any amount remaining returned to the Treasury. Subsection (b) makes the same provision for the Members of the House.

Contingent expenses:

Policy committees, each \$3,500-----	7,000
Inquiries and investigations, new committee-----	5,000
Miscellaneous items:	
Res Roll (Res Asst)-----	
Res Roll (Metcalf)-----	36,040
Sen transportation-----	26,185
Employees mileage-----	29,185
Stationery, new committee-----	300
Legislative counsel-----	
Joint Economic Committee-----	8,000
Joint Committee on Printing-----	4,000

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Senator Kuchel?

Senator KUCHEL. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. We thank you, Mr. Brenkworth.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator BARTLETT. I have received a letter from the Librarian of Congress, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, commenting upon the legislative appropriation bill as it passed the House of Representatives. I ask unanimous consent that this communication be inserted in the record at this point.

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., June 1, 1967.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,

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

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: Because the Library's hearings before your Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations were held before we knew the recommendations of the House Committee on Appropriations in respect to our budget requests (House Report No. 323 accompanying H.R. 10368), we were told that we might file an appeal. I would like to do so. I would also like to respectfully request that your Subcommittee concur in the recommendations of the House Committee on Appropriations in respect to funds for those items which it approved.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Of the 45 positions requested for the Processing Department under this appropriation, 20 were granted by the House. The other 25 positions, however, are urgently needed if the Library is to maintain its principal catalogs and files on a current basis.

Twenty-one of the positions requested were for maintaining the Serial Record, the Library's file of information on periodicals and other serial publications. Almost every division of the Library depends on this record, and if it is not maintained on a current basis the services of the rest of the Library are seriously affected. As the largest file of information on serial publications in the world, the Serial Record also serves as the basis for providing bibliographic information on serials to other research libraries of this country, and if this information is out-of-date all of the major libraries in the country are affected. All twenty-one positions requested for the Serial Record Division are therefore urgently needed.

The remaining 24 positions requested by the Processing Department are needed to maintain currency in the Library's principal card catalogs. These catalogs are the basic means of making known to the Library's users—Members of Congress, Federal agencies, other libraries, the general public, and members of the Library's Reference Department staff and the Legislative Reference Service—what materials the Library has available. If cards for these catalogs are not prepared and filed on a current basis, the purchase and cataloging of many books will represent work performed in vain and money spent to no immediate

purpose, since the existence of the books will be unknown to their potential users.

Increases in publishing, in acquisitions by the Library, and in cataloging effort have all combined to produce marked increases in the workload of the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publications Division, which is responsible for preparing and filing these cards. The resulting backlogs have reached serious proportions; in many cases there is a delay of several months between the time the cataloging for a book is finished and the time all of the cards for that book are prepared and filed into the Library's card catalogs. Inclusion of all 24 positions included in my budget request for this activity is therefore urgently requested.

I realize that the observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution may seem far removed from the war in Vietnam, or crime in the streets, or poverty, or urban decay, or any of the other pressing issues of the day, but the Nation is going to commemorate this important anniversary in our history, and not only the Congress, but the States, and localities, as well as our schools and colleges, will be looking to the Library of Congress for information about authentic sources. They will need reading lists and other kinds of guides to materials—some to be found only in LC—to help them in making this observation educational and meaningful in terms of an understanding of the roots of American independence and the bases of our national aspirations. They will need these aids well before 1976, The Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence, if they are to be of the greatest utility. It takes 2 or 3 years to compile the kinds of guides expected from the Library and nearly as long to get them prepared for the printer and published. Thus, it is none too soon to begin. Accordingly, I urge your committee to make it possible for us to make a small start on this Bicentennial work by granting the three positions which were requested for fiscal year 1968 but which were not allowed by the House Committee on Appropriations. Smiliar funds were approved by the House of Representatives of the Smithsonian Institution for fiscal 1968. We very much hope not to arrive at 1976 with too little, too late.

Also, we apparently did not stress sufficiently the urgency of the need for the GS-11 exhibits specialist (historian), because the House Committee expressed the feeling that it seemed a bit early to add such a position for work on the Madison Memorial Exhibition Hall. This exhibition is required by the legislation authorizing the Madison Building, and just this week the architects in charge of the building were deploring the lack of exact information about the scope and content of this exhibit. It will be no easy job to provide them with the information they require and require at the earliest possible date. Extensive research, competent selection of materials to tell the story of President Madison's contributions in such a way that it will interest and instruct school children but will also withstand scholarly scrutiny, and detailed planning of the physical layout of this more or less permanent exhibit will be required. This is far more than a one-year, one-man job, but we urgently need to get started on it. There are only two professionals and one clerical assistant in the Library's Exhibits Office, and they cannot absorb this added responsibility. Nor would the new loan-exhibit specialist (GS-9) which the House Committee did allow, have the appropriate background for this work or the time for it if he is to prepare and manage loan exhibits. I therefore urge approval of the GS-11 exhibits position also.

Although disappointed in the decision, I accede to the judgment of the House Committee that "The proposition, involving 17 positions, to extend evening and Saturday openings to certain reading rooms is desirable but can be deferred." I strongly recommend, however, that the Senate Subcommittee grant all 22 positions requested for on-going reference responsibilities for which the House Committee allowed only "about 10" (page 13 of the House Report). The detailed justification of all these positions given on pages 47-61 of the Library's "Justification of Estimates," which we could not go into in the hearings, is, I believe, exceptionally strong. No one of these positions can be dispensed with except by crippling some aspects of the basic reference, bibliographic, and circulation services, which are of great importance to the Congress and other agencies of the Government as well as to research workers who come from all over the nation. We are fighting mounting backlogs and are failing to handle requests for needed service in every one of the 10 divisions of the Reference Department among which these 22 positions are distributed, as I believe the statistics of increasing workload cited in the "Justification of Estimates," pages 47-61, show. I should also like to emphasize that none of these positions is above the GS-9 level, and that the average annual cost per position is a little over \$6,000.

Restoration is requested of the \$100,000 reduction by the House from the request for an expanded preservation program, the details of which are found on pages 97 through 106 of the justifications. You will recall from our discussion during the Senate hearings that we place great importance upon the preservation of the significant (and often unique) items in the Library of Congress' collections, particularly those that are in danger of loss if not copied in some other form. Three of the four categories of increases are directly related to the copying of rapidly deteriorating materials: nitrate motion picture films; sound recordings; and newspapers and brittle books. The additional funds we requested are needed for the motion picture and newspaper programs to maintain present levels (in view of increased costs) and give greater assurance of keeping ahead of the rapid deterioration of these materials and to begin the sound recording program.

The fourth category of preservation which the House reduced by \$25,000 is that for binding, deacidification, and laminating. The amount of material to be processed is very extensive. Costs of work performed by the Government Printing Office and commercial binderies continue to rise; the quantities of material to be bound, deacidified, or laminated also increase as our collections grow. These processes are basic to the maintenance of the valuable materials with which the Library is entrusted for service to present and future generations.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

I hope very much that your Subcommittee will give consideration to granting the Legislative Reference Service's request for 46 new positions. The House Committee, while expressing appreciation of the needs of the Service, recommended only 23 new positions. Restoring the full number requested would, we believe, enable the Service to meet the goals of its two-year program to improve the quality and timeliness of its research for Members and Committees of the Congress.

This two-year program to raise LRS's staff to a minimum of 300 budgeted positions was based upon the very substantial and rapidly enlarging gap between the increase in LRS' workload as compared to the increase in its staff. In fiscal 1965 the Service handled some 99,000 inquiries. In fiscal 1966, the number rose to 117,000. In fiscal 1967 it may be as high as 125,000. The serious impact on the Service, in terms of the deterioration of the quality of its research work in order to meet the demands of quantity, were outlined at the hearings. The two-year program, which was designed to meet this problem, was based on the record workload on hand in 1965. Since then the workload has been climbing even higher.

The House Committee Report suggests that if "out-and-out unreasonable requests could be avoided or turned down, it would help the situation." I can assure you that LRS frequently negotiates with offices when their requests seem to LRS to be unreasonable because of their deadline or subject coverage or depth of study sought. The Service, moreover, is very conscious of its obligation not to concentrate its activities in assisting one Member or Committee to the prejudice of another.

It seems to us quite important that LRS be given sufficient resources to meet its current workload—and to meet it with the quality and timeliness that Members of Congress require—before the new services that LRS will have to provide under the provisions of the pending Legislative Reorganization Act come into being.

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

Under the PL-480 program, funds were requested to establish acquisitions programs in the Congo and Tunisia, but the House did not allow funds for either country. We do not urge further consideration of the Congo program at this time, but we ask that funds be restored for the Tunisia program. The American scholarly community is keenly interested in publications from North Africa, but coverage by present acquisition techniques is inadequate; experience has shown that the only feasible way to insure receipt of the materials needed by the Library of Congress and by other American research libraries is through on-the-spot acquisitions. An office in Tunisia would enable us to acquire publications from other North African countries as well as Tunisia, thus complementing the program presently operating in the United Arab Republic. Excess currencies

are available and we feel that extension of the program to Tunisia would be highly desirable at this time.

I have read the report of the House Committee, which states that the Committee has tried to be reasonably responsive but also conservative because of current budget stringencies. For this reason, I have appealed only those reductions which I believe would have a serious effect on the efficiency of the Library of Congress and its service to the Congress, the Government, and the Nation.

Your Subcommittee's consideration of the items mentioned above would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Details of restoration request to accompany letter of June 1, 1967, to Senator E. L. Bartlett.

1. *Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress*

Restoration requested—\$366,769.

A. \$155,336, representing 25 new positions in the Processing Department. Original request was 45 new positions; the House granted 20.

B. \$71,325, representing 12 new positions in the Reference Department. Ten of the 22 positions requested for various reference services were granted by the House.

C. \$40,108, representing 4 new positions in the Office of the Librarian. Four of the 8 positions requested were granted by the House.

D. \$100,000, representing the reduction of \$25,000 in each of the four categories of the program of preserving deteriorating materials in the collections.

2. *Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service*

Restoration requested—\$189,000, representing 23 new positions, which are one-half of the 46 positions originally requested.

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

Restoration requested—\$195,754, representing the cost of initiating a new program in Tunisia. \$17,754 in U.S. dollars and \$178,000 in foreign currency.

Page 21 of the Bill, lines 21 to 23, would then read as follows: "... \$2,418,754, of which \$2,181,000 shall be available only for payments in foreign currencies. . . ."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Senator BARTLETT. I have received a letter from Mr. James L. Harrison, the Public Printer, commenting upon the legislative appropriation bill as it passed the House of Representatives. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be included in the record at this point.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 31, 1967.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: H.R. 10368, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, provides \$7,359,000 for the Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, including a limitation of not to exceed \$1,500 for travel expenses. The total amount provided is a reduction of \$88,700 of the requested 1968 appropriation. The House Report on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1968 (90th Congress, 1st Session, H.R. No. 323), states that the amount deleted is that sought for the purpose of opening three branch retail bookstores in as yet undesignated cities. The amount requested for that purpose included a request that the limitation for travel expense be increased to not to exceed \$10,000.

The removal from the 1968 appropriation of the amount that would have been necessary to establish and operate three additional branch bookstores in other cities, reduces the estimated amount of travel that we would otherwise have

been called on to make. I feel, however, that the limitation of \$1,500 for travel expense is no longer adequate for carrying out those existing responsibilities which necessitate travel by our personnel.

The Depository Library Act of 1962 states that the Superintendent of Documents shall make first hand investigation of the conditions of depository libraries for which need is indicated by the reports received periodically from those libraries. When the present limitation of \$1,500 for travel was first provided in 1950 there were 543 depository libraries. Today there are 912, with 11 more pending designation, and an estimated 42 additional which will be designated during fiscal 1968. The increased number of depositories, plus the higher transportation and per diem costs of travel since 1950, reduces the effectiveness which \$1,500 can provide for this inspection function in 1968.

Out of the \$1,500 presently available for travel must come the simple necessity of purchasing approximately \$350 in car tokens for intra-city travel.

We have benefitted greatly by taking advantage of the opportunities offered from time to time to view out-of-town demonstrations of addressing and mailing equipment and to study distribution procedures of mail order houses and other commercial mailers. Our present system of processing orders has as its basis the practices followed by several of the large mail order houses, particularly Sears Roebuck, that we were able to visit and study. We made a number of visits to see and receive instruction in the operation of the high-speed automatic mailing machines, before their installation and these have made possible the great saving resulting from the "self-mailing" technique, dispensing with the necessity of using envelopes. Finally, we have reviewed the procedures followed by the Naval Supply Depot in Philadelphia in filling orders for armed services specifications and standards, with a resulting improvement in our order scheduling operation.

It is highly desirable also that official travel funds be available to enable us to obtain any needed information about automatic data processing systems that might be applicable to our future plans for conversion of the order processing operation, involving 25,000 requests a day, and the servicing of mailing lists with a total of nearly 3 million addresses. We plan to begin this new system with our largest single mailing list of 875,000 names, during fiscal 1968.

The Joint Committee on Printing has directed that we make a 10-month report of the operation of the two experimental branch bookstores now in operation in Chicago, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri. To do this we must inspect and make site audits of them, which will necessitate travel in addition to that required for the other operations previously noted.

In summary, to provide an adequate amount for the cost of the travel involved in carrying out the present responsibilities of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, I respectfully request that favorable consideration be given to an increase from \$1,500 to \$4,000 of the limitation for travel expense in the enactment of the 1968 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES L. HARRISON,
Public Printer.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Senator BARTLETT. That concludes the hearings. The subcommittee will recess until further notice.

(Whereupon, at 3:37 p.m., Friday, June 2, 1967, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

MATERIAL FURNISHED SUBSEQUENT TO COMPLETION OF HEARING

(The study requested on page 200 follows:)

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

JUSTIFICATION FOR THREE ADDITIONAL ELEVATORS

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BUILDING

The New Senate Office Building is regularly occupied by about 1,500 persons requiring expeditious vertical transportation because their offices are located above the levels of the street entrances, the subway terminal, the cafeterias and the pedestrian tunnels connecting with the Old Senate Office Building. Additionally three to seven thousand persons on official or casual visits enter the building daily, including those coming over from the Old building, and impose an extraordinary burden on the vertical transportation facilities. By actual count made on June 6, 1967 it was established that 8,149 persons entered the new building on that day between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M., and on the same day 4,714 passengers were transported on the two elevators at the northwest corner of the building (Elevators Nos. 3 and 4) and 5,568 passengers were transported on Elevators Nos. 8 and 9, located at the southwest corner of the building, during the hours between 8:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M.

It is reasonable to assume that $\frac{1}{3}$, or 500, of the official occupants of the building having occupational areas on the first to sixth floors now use the two elevators in the southwest corner (Elevators Nos. 8 and 9) upon arrival in the morning, at lunch time, and upon departure in the evening—and, in going to and from their offices, make a minimum of four elevator trips each day. It is also reasonable to assume that $\frac{1}{2}$, or 250, of these official occupants make four additional trips during each workday in the performance of their regular duties.

A very conservative analysis of the statistics included on Exhibits "A" and "B" attached indicates that the traffic congestion imposed by official visitors, tourists, messengers and other on the existing two elevators in the southwest corner creates a delay of 30 seconds or more in *excess* of the 40-second waiting period considered normal by the elevator industry for a two-car group of elevators. In other words, for each trip made by an official occupant of the building $\frac{1}{2}$ -minute or more is unavoidably lost in waiting for the arrival of an elevator—over and above the normal waiting period of 40 seconds.

Employing the extremely conservative statistical premises described in the two previous paragraphs and assuming that the 500 occupants work 260 days each year at an average hourly rate of \$6.00, it can be demonstrated without question by elementary arithmetical operations that the annual lost time is 8,666 man hours, representing a monetary loss of \$52,000 each year for Senate personnel in the New Building alone, under present conditions. Therefore, the estimated expenditure of \$470,000 for three new elevators and a new convenience stairway can be amortized in 9 years by the elimination of unnecessary lost time for this personnel, or in a substantially shorter period if less conservative but more realistic assumptions are made in deriving the lost-time cost.

Furthermore, the availability of the bank of three new elevators would provide excellent service at all times for the Senators and staff members, regardless of the traffic generated by visitors, tourists, messengers and others also requiring vertical transportation. The car-call dispatching system for the three new elevators can be designed so that signals initiated by Senators will take precedence over signals dispatched by other authorized users during any time elevator attendants for the new 3-car bank are on duty.

With the bank of three new elevators available for the exclusive use of Senators and their staff members, the two existing elevators (Elevators Nos. 8 and 9) in the southwest corner of the building would always be available for all other traffic. Under this arrangement the prevailing congestion in the corridor leading

to the cafeteria would not impede the progress of authorized persons using the remotely-located and inconspicuous elevators reserved for the use of official personnel.

The validity of the proverbial phrase "time is money" is confirmed by the foregoing analysis.

Refer to Exhibit C for geographical locations of existing elevators, proposed new elevators and proposed convenience stairway.

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SURVEY OF ELEVATOR SERVICE
SOUTHWEST & NORTHWEST CORNERS

EXHIBIT "A"

June 6, 1967

WAITING TIME IN SECONDS AT ALL FLOOR LEVELS.
AS RECORDED ON JUNE 6, 1967.

FLOOR	ELEVATORS 8 & 9 (SW)				ELEVATORS 3 & 4 (NW)			
	UP Travel		DOWN Travel		UP Travel		DOWN Travel	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Basement	2	159	X	X	3	130	X	X
Ground	5	160	26	75	4	139	3	127
First	4	150	8	196	5	106	4	125
Second	12	20	25	152	8	108	5	113
Third	5	160	8	161	10	92	7	110
Fourth	No stops registered	No stops registered	14	225	10	44	11	123
Fifth	31	100	13	225	25	41	6	143
Sixth	X	X	10	183	X	X	12	118

For reasonably good service the waiting time at any floor should not exceed 40 seconds for a 2-car bank of elevators.

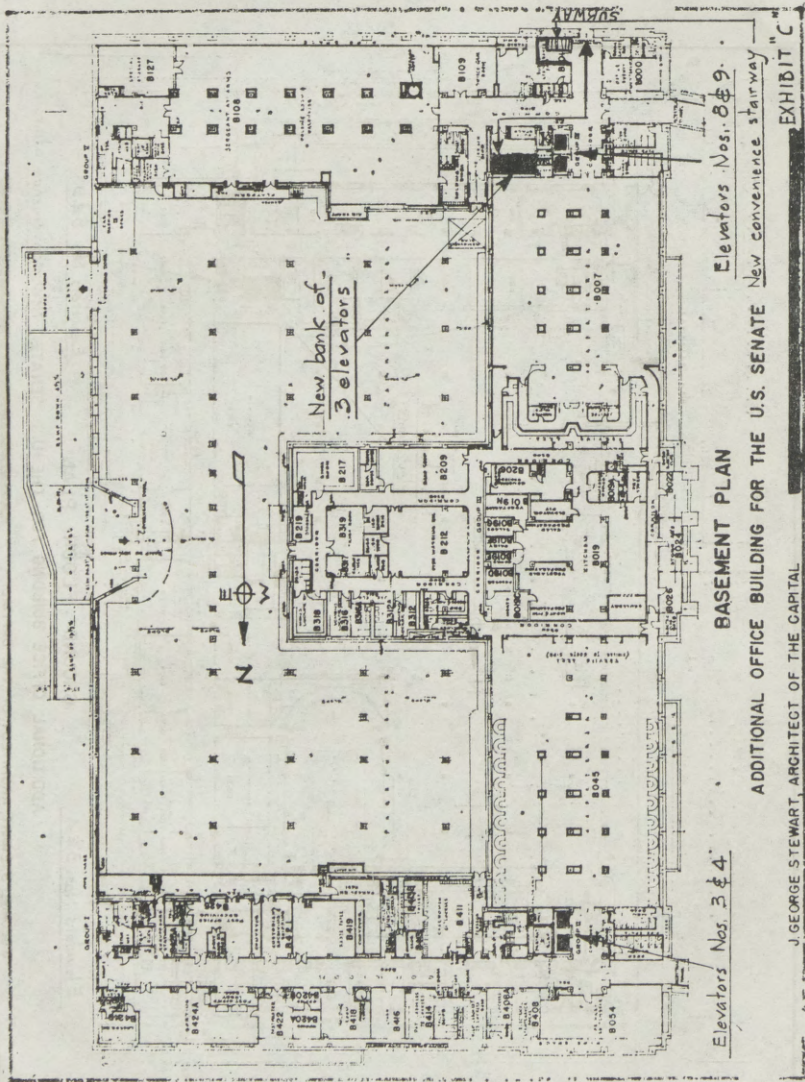
NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SURVEY OF ELEVATOR SERVICE
SOUTHWEST & NORTHWEST CORNERS

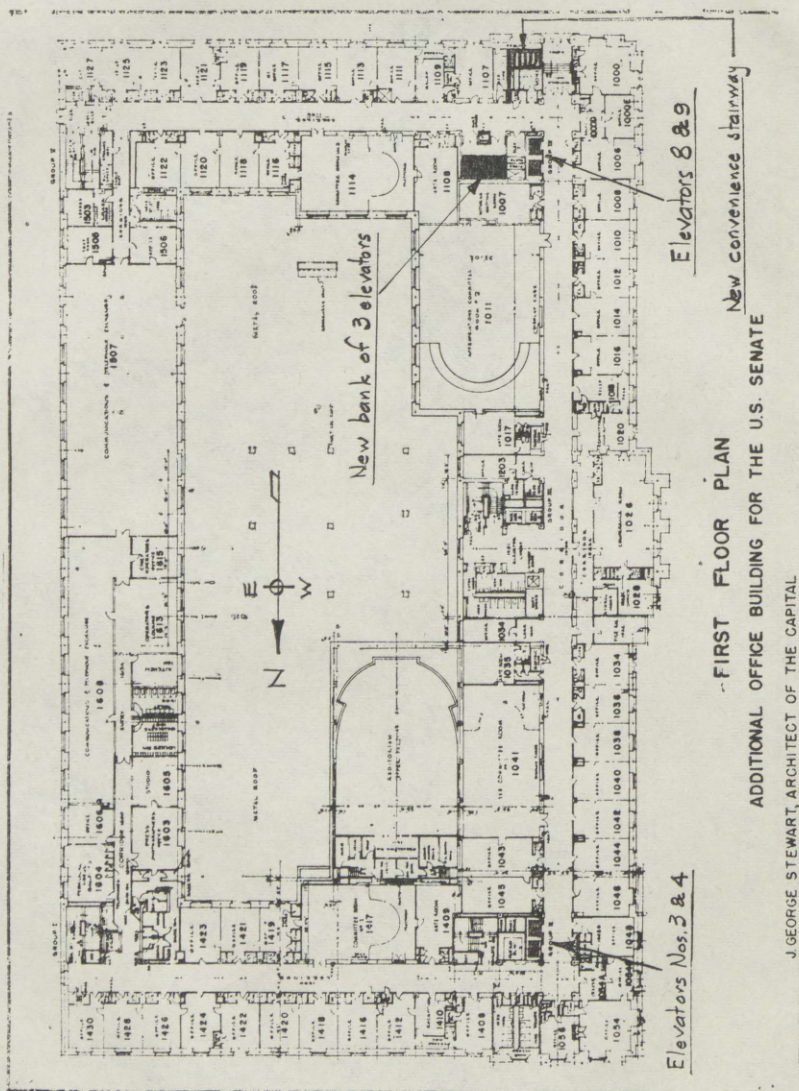
EXHIBIT "B"

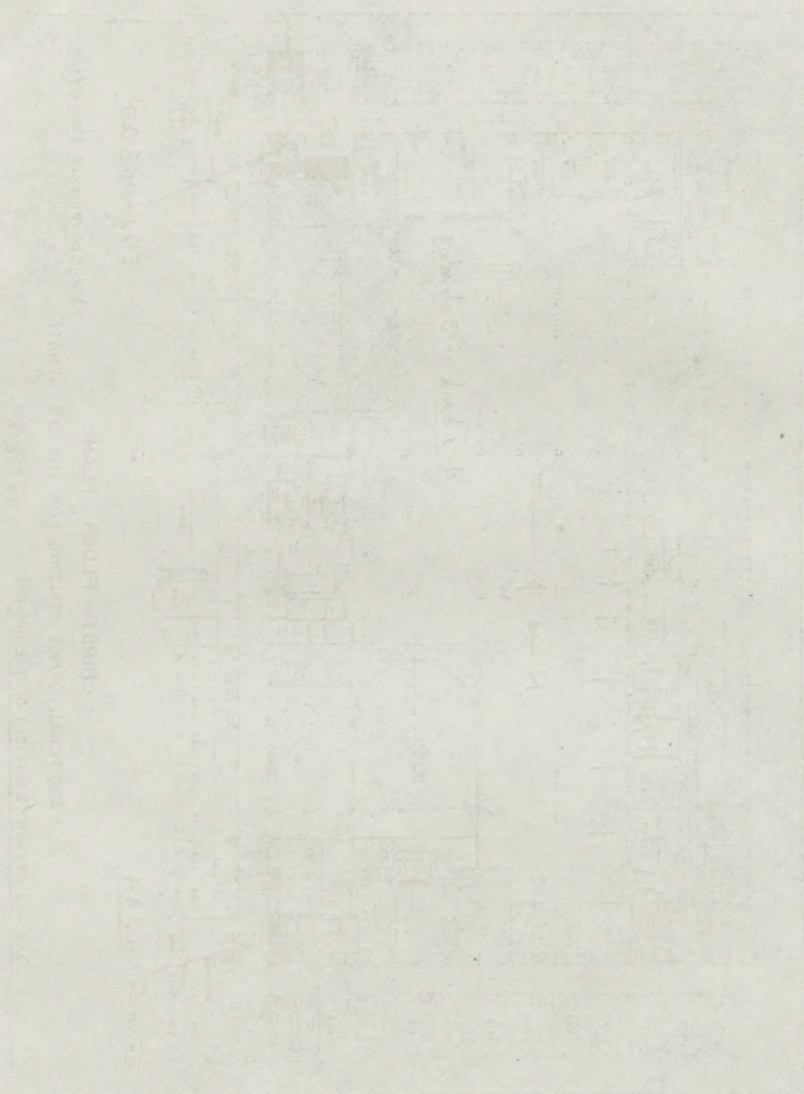
June 6, 1967

WAITING-TIME INTERVALS IN EXCESS OF
NORMAL 40-SECOND INTERVAL, EXPRESSED
IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF
TIME INTERVALS, RECORDED ON JUNE 6, 1967.

FLOOR	ELEVATORS 8 & 9		ELEVATORS 3 & 4	
	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN
Basement	67%	X	56%	X
Ground	55%	55%	45%	44%
First	66%	52%	20%	42%
Second	None	80%	17%	47%
Third	54%	68%	17%	56%
Fourth	None	90%	25%	70%
Fifth	50%	80%	40%	85%
Sixth	X	75%	X	70%







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