

1032

90 1/4
AP 6/2
LS2/969

44
AP 6/2:
LS2/
969

Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

GOVERNMENT

Storage

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 18038

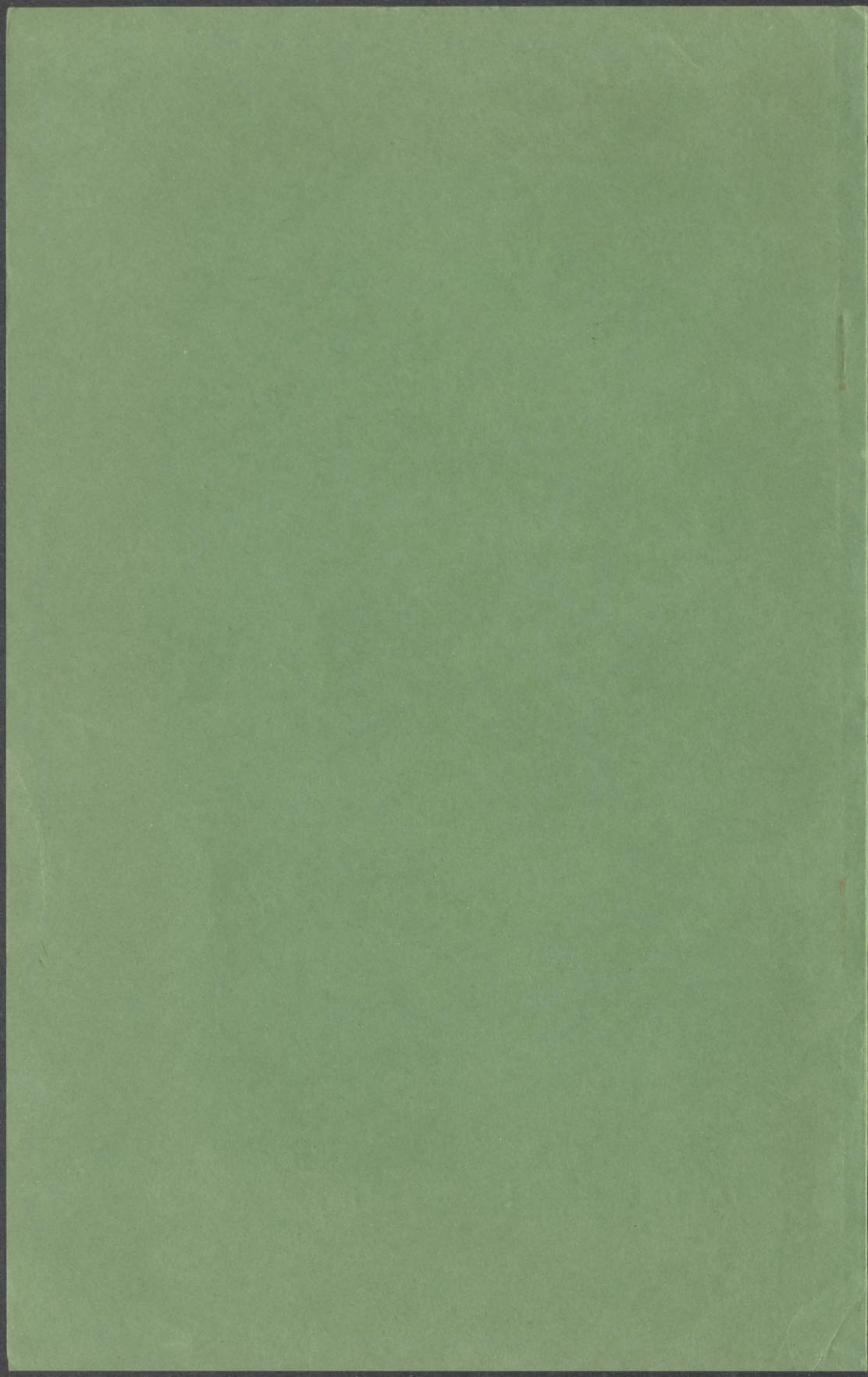
90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Fiscal Year 1969

KSU LIBRARIES



A11500 698598



**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969**

**HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

NINETIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 18038

**MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1968

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

E. L. BARTLETT, Alaska, *Chairman*

WILLIAM PROXMIRE, Wisconsin

THOMAS H. KUCHEL, California

RALPH YARBOROUGH, Texas

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

Chairman HAYDEN, Arizona, *Ex Officio*

MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota,
Ex Officio

THOMAS J. SCOTT, *Clerk*

(II)



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bartlett, Proxmire, Chairman Hayden, 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

ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR., DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY AND
SPECIAL STUDIES

HERSCHEL J. SIMMONS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRA-
TIVE SERVICES

SANFORD H. CORNETT, CHIEF, BUDGET AND FINANCE BRANCH

OWEN A. KANE, LIAISON OFFICE

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will come to order.

We start hearings this morning on the legislative branch appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969. The House committee schedule is to report the appropriation bill to the House on June 21, 1968. This is only a few days before the beginning of the new fiscal year, so I have concluded it would be desirable to do as much work as possible on the bill so that when it arrives from the House, we can proceed promptly to process it through the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

We have with us this morning the Comptroller General of the United States, Mr. Elmer B. Staats, and his associates. Will you please introduce your associates for the record, Mr. Staats?

Mr. STAATS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To my left is Mr. Frank Weitzel, Assistant Comptroller General; on my immediate right, Robert Keller, General Counsel of the GAO; to his right, Mr. Herschel Simmons, Director of Administrative Services; and next to him is Mr. Cornett, who is our budget officer; and Mr. Morse, next to the reporter, Director of our Office of Policy and Special Studies.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

JUSTIFICATION

I will insert into the record several pages from the justification of the General Accounting Office.
(The justification follows:)

PROGRAM AND FINANCING

[In thousands of dollars]

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Office of the Comptroller General.....	179	384	461
2. Office of the general counsel.....	2,381	2,553	2,648
3. Office of administrative services.....	1,197	1,343	1,454
4. Office of personnel.....	359	366	390
5. Office of policy and special studies.....	549	818	941
6. Civil division.....	7,300	7,947	8,608
7. Defense division.....	3,515	4,053	4,424
8. International division.....	3,733	4,671	5,196
9. Field operations division.....	21,317	23,305	24,473
10. Claims division.....	1,360	1,348	1,345
11. Transportation division.....	6,665	7,033	7,254
12. Report department.....	582	644	714
Total direct program costs.....	49,136	54,465	57,909
Reimbursable program:			
13. Special assistance to the Congress.....	55	65	65
Total program costs.....	49,192	54,530	57,974
Unfunded adjustments to total program costs:			
Depreciation included above.....	-64	-64	-64
Increase in unfunded leave accrual.....	-170	-177	-178
Total program costs, funded.....	48,958	54,289	57,732
Capital acquisitions.....	135	100	75
Change in selected resources ¹	3		
10 Total obligations.....	49,096	54,389	57,807
Financing:			
11 Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds.....	-55	-65	-65
25 Unobligated balance lapsing.....	300	29	
New obligational authority.....	49,340	54,353	57,742
New obligational authority:			
40 Appropriation.....	49,350	52,800	57,742
41 Transferred to other accounts.....	-10	-6	
43 Appropriation (adjusted).....	49,340	52,794	57,742
44 Proposed supplemental for civilian pay act increases.....		1,559	
Relation of obligations to expenditures:			
10 Total obligations.....	49,096	54,389	57,807
70 Receipts and other offsets (Items 11-17).....	-55	-65	-65
71 Obligations affecting expenditures.....	49,040	54,324	57,742
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....	1,910	2,330	2,577
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-2,330	-2,577	-2,714
77 Adjustments in expired accounts.....	-82		
90 Expenditures excluding pay increase supplemental.....	48,539	52,603	57,520
91 Expenditures from civilian pay act supplemental.....		1,474	85
Expenditures are distributed as follows:			
01 Out of current authorizations.....	46,727	50,273	54,943
02 Out of prior authorizations.....	1,812	2,330	2,577

¹ Selected resources as of June 30 are as follows:

	1966	1967 adjust- ments	1967	1968	1969
Stores.....	71		69	69	69
Unpaid undelivered orders.....	118	-14	110	110	110
Total selected resources.....	189	-14	179	179	179

The General Accounting Office is responsible directly to the Congress for conducting independent reviews, audits, and investigations of programs, activities, and financial transactions of Federal agencies; for the rendition of legal decisions relating to Government fiscal matters; for developing, reviewing, and evaluating Federal agency accounting systems; for the settlement of certain claims for and against the Government; and, for advising and assisting the Congress and Government agencies on matters relating to public funds.

1. *Office of the Comptroller General.*—Executive management of the General Accounting Office is carried out by the Comptroller General, who is assisted by the Assistant Comptroller General and staff assistants.

2. *Office of the general counsel.*—In addition to preparing decisions and reports on the legality or propriety of proposed obligations and expenditures of the Government, the general counsel and his staff assist the Comptroller General in coordinating the various activities of the General Accounting Office with the Congress, its committees, and individual members, participate in conferences with legislative and administrative officials of the Government on legal matters of a fiscal nature, the sufficiency of proposed legislation, the desirability of new legislation for particular purposes, and render all other required legal services.

5. *Office of policy and special studies.*—This office develops accounting policies and related requirements for observance by each agency; auditing policies for the guidance of audit work performed by General Accounting Office auditors; and internal auditing objectives, principles, and standards for guidance of the executive agencies. It conducts special studies or makes reviews of agency studies of program alternatives requiring application of systems analysis techniques. It represents the General Accounting Office in the Joint Financial Management Improvement program conducted with the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department. It participates in the review of agency accounting systems for approval purposes; conducts Government-wide studies of the management of automatic data processing systems; and in providing advice and assistance to the Congress on accounting and auditing policy matters.

This office also performs professional staff development functions for the accounting and auditing divisions, including (a) formulating and executing recruiting programs, (b) developing and carrying out training and professional career development programs, (c) participating in general control over the assignment of staff, and, (d) obtaining appropriate recognition of the professional character of the accounting and auditing work of the General Accounting Office.

6. *Civil division.*—7. *Defense division.*—8. *International division.*—These divisions, located in Washington, D.C., are responsible for the performance of the accounting, auditing and investigative functions of the General Accounting Office in the Federal departments and agencies and the District of Columbia, as assigned by the Comptroller General. These functions include rendering cooperative assistance in the development of accounting systems and the making of reviews and evaluation of these systems; the review and evaluation of the performance of Federal agencies, and contractors where appropriate, in discharging their financial responsibilities, including General Accounting Office audit and settlement of accounts; and the making of investigations into matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds.

The International division includes:

European branch, with headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany, responsible for performing assigned General Accounting Office functions in the European area, including North Africa and the Near East.

Far East branch, with headquarters in Honolulu, Hawaii, responsible for performing assigned General Accounting Office functions in Hawaii and the Far East area.

9. *Field operations division.*—This division, composed of a central office and regional offices in principal cities in the United States, performs assigned accounting, auditing, and investigative work outside the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C.

10. *Claims division.*—All claims by or against the United States are settled in this division except those for transportation items and claims wherein exclusive jurisdiction is conferred by law upon another agency or the courts.

11. *Transportation division.*—This division audits freight and passenger transportation payments for the account of the United States and settles claims involving transportation charges.

12. *Report department.*—This department prepares for the accounting and auditing divisions typed copies of (1) final audit reports, (2) manuals, including the GAO Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies, and audit manuals for internal use, (3) congressional statements, audit programs, and other documents, and (4) draft audit reports. It also conducts the related proofreading, editing, and duplication of all reports, statements, and other documents in accordance with prescribed standards and requirements.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	40,567	44,495	47,423
11.3	18	24	24
11.5	283	324	292
Total personnel compensation			
	40,868	44,843	47,738
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation.....			
	40,832	44,798	47,693
12.0	3,157	3,561	3,768
13.0	48	48	48
21.0	3,315	3,975	4,200
22.0	134	273	281
23.0	456	601	673
24.0	158	168	168
25.1	151	172	174
25.2	477	398	406
26.0	168	186	186
31.0	144	145	145
Total direct obligations			
	49,040	54,324	57,742
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation.....			
	36	45	45
21.0	19	20	20
Total reimbursable obligations			
	55	65	65
99.0	49,096	54,389	57,807

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Total number of permanent positions.....	4,306	4,499	4,606
Average number of all employees.....	4,071	4,280	4,411
Average GS grade.....	9.2	9.5	9.6
Average GS salary.....	\$9,927	\$10,679	\$11,012
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$5,861	\$6,245	\$6,240

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED

	Revised estimate, fiscal year 1968				Changes, 1968 to 1969				Estimate, fiscal year 1969			
	Average positions	Personnel		Other expenses	Average positions	Personnel		Other expenses	Average positions	Personnel		Other expenses
		Compensation	Benefits			Compensation	Benefits			Compensation	Benefits	
Office of the Comptroller General.....	21	\$321,000	\$27,275	\$40,641	+4	+\$79,200	+\$1,840	-\$10,120	25	\$400,200	\$29,115	\$30,521
Office of the General Counsel.....	196	2,277,700	172,385	93,117	-----	+89,300	+6,235	-985	196	2,367,000	178,620	92,132
Office of Administrative Services.....	148	1,013,000	142,886	189,333	+6	+73,600	+12,094	+23,978	154	1,086,600	154,980	213,311
Office of Personnel.....	38	321,900	25,235	20,974	-----	+21,600	+1,450	+33	38	343,500	26,685	21,007
Office of Policy and Special Studies.....	55	667,700	57,430	45,227	+5	+123,700	+4,980	-4,655	60	791,400	62,410	40,572
Civil Division.....	606	7,007,000	539,525	134,496	+31	+612,900	+37,920	-6,034	637	7,619,900	577,445	128,462
Defense Division.....	264	3,463,000	284,860	89,827	+27	+374,000	+8,570	-10,729	291	3,837,000	293,430	79,098
International Division:												
Washington staff.....	125	1,483,000	133,930	53,326	+11	+126,600	+2,065	-5,981	136	1,609,600	135,995	47,345
European branch.....	55	669,500	56,430	177,652	+9	+111,200	+11,220	+13,450	64	780,700	67,650	191,102
Far East branch.....	68	881,000	81,860	270,382	+6	+134,500	+13,505	+40,750	74	1,015,500	95,365	311,132
Field Operations Division.....	1,724	18,651,200	1,462,950	452,142	+23	+939,000	+81,435	+15,807	1,747	19,590,200	1,544,385	467,949
Claims Division.....	130	1,201,000	92,100	66,030	-5	-800	-235	-2,987	125	1,200,200	91,865	63,043
Transportation Division.....	775	6,364,300	491,950	179,053	+10	+173,500	+22,680	+10,807	785	6,537,800	514,630	189,960
Report Department.....	75	476,700	39,860	130,200	+4	+36,700	+2,865	+27,966	79	513,400	42,725	158,166
Total.....	4,280	44,798,000	3,608,676	1,942,400	+131	+2,895,000	+206,624	+91,300	4,411	47,693,000	3,815,300	2,033,700
Personnel compensation and benefits.....		\$48,406,676				+83,101,624				\$51,508,300		
Travel.....		3,975,000				+225,000				4,200,000		
Other expenses.....		1,942,400				+91,300				2,033,700		
Transfer to GSA.....		5,724				-5,724						
Administrative reserve.....		29,200				-29,200						
Total obligations 1968 and estimate 1969.....		54,359,000				+3,383,000				57,742,000		
Appropriation 1968.....		52,800,000										
Proposed supplemental for pay increase.....		1,559,000										

LOCATION AND STAFFING OF MAJOR OFFICES

	Average number		Dec. 31, 1967
	1968	1969	
Regional offices:			
Atlanta.....	120	122	118
Boston.....	98	100	96
Chicago.....	81	81	79
St. Paul.....	24	24	24
Cincinnati.....	64	67	62
Indianapolis Army audit staff.....	46	44	47
Dallas.....	109	109	113
Denver.....	90	90	94
Air Force audit staff.....	42	42	43
Detroit.....	74	74	76
Cleveland.....	30	30	30
Navy audit staff.....	36	36	37
Kansas City.....	78	82	75
St. Louis.....	36	36	36
Los Angeles.....	107	110	103
New Orleans.....	59	60	58
New York.....	102	106	101
Norfolk.....	48	48	47
Philadelphia.....	124	125	123
San Francisco.....	110	112	110
Seattle.....	67	67	68
Portland.....	34	34	34
Washington (Falls Church, Va.).....	139	142	141
Total.....	1,718	1,741	1,715
Foreign operations:			
European Branch:			
Frankfurt.....	48	55	56
New Delhi.....	7	9	6
Subtotal.....	55	64	62
Far East Branch:			
Honolulu.....	41	44	42
Manila.....	16	17	13
Saigon.....	11	13	9
Subtotal.....	68	74	64
Total.....	123	138	126
Total field.....	1,841	1,879	1,841
Washington, D.C.....	2,439	2,532	2,425
Grand total.....	4,280	4,411	4,266

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Our budget estimates for 1969 total \$57,742,000, an increase of \$3,383,000 above our revised 1968 estimate of \$54,359,000. The revised 1968 estimate includes a requirement for a minimum supplemental appropriation of \$1,559,000 for the pay act increases and related benefits provided by P.L. 90-206, effective October 8, 1967. The following summary table compares major items of expense for 1968 and 1969:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Revised 1968 estimate	Estimate, 1969	Change
Salary.....	\$44,798	\$47,693	+\$2,895
Benefits.....	3,609	3,816	+207
Travel.....	3,975	4,200	+225
Other.....	1,977	2,033	+56
Total.....	54,359	57,742	+3,383
1968 pay increase.....	1,559	2,258	+699
Costs at old rates.....	52,800	55,484	+2,684

Over 96% of our estimates are required to pay our employees, to provide their benefits, and for travel of the professional staff between their offices and other Government and contractor activities where they perform a substantial part of their work. The following summary compares our staffing requirements for 1968 and 1969 and identifies our need for an average of 131 additional positions in 1969:

[Average number of positions]

	Revised estimate, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Change
Accounting and auditing:			
Professional.....	2,375	2,475	+100
Other.....	597	613	+16
Subtotal.....	2,972	3,088	+116
Transportation division.....	775	785	+10
Claims division.....	130	125	--5
Other.....	403	413	+10
Total, GAO.....	4,280	4,411	+131

Our staffing requirements for 1969 provide for a further gradual increase in our professional accounting and auditing positions. The increase of 100 in the average number of our professional staff and 16 supporting positions will provide additional audit coverage of the expanded domestic programs, defense activities including operations in Vietnam and the foreign assistance programs. Also, the increase in the number and dollar value of transportation vouchers, primarily for special support of Vietnam operations, will require an increase of 10 in the staff performing the audit and settlement in our Transportation Division. This work must be performed within 3 years of the date of payment.

The basic objective of GAO audit work is to promote constructive improvements and economy in Government operations. The results of our work, an important part of which is immeasurable, have generally resulted in several hundred million dollars of collections and measurable financial savings each year. Perhaps even more importantly, our work serves to inform Congress as to the actual conditions surrounding the expenditure of public funds. Our findings and recommendations are forwarded to the Congress, the Appropriations Committees, the Legislative Committees, as well as responsible agency officials, for consideration and action. We, of course, are pleased that each year the Congress makes more extensive use of our assistance in the discharge of its fiscal and legislative oversight and appropriation responsibilities.

We must continue to place special emphasis on the further gradual increase in our professional staff. We find the activities subject to our audit continue to expand. We find that to meet the expressed needs of the Congress and to improve the effectiveness of our work we must go to greater depths in some of our work. We find that we must continue to place increased emphasis on improving financial management in the Federal service. We also find that to meet our most pressing obligations we must continue to delay work which needs our attention.

Aside from the unprecedented number of new social, economic, and health programs which the Federal Government has undertaken in the past few years, we are confronted with an increasing workload in practically all major civil agencies. To assist the Congress in maintaining effective legislative oversight of the complex of governmental programs and operations, we have increased our capability in appraising the adequacy of program management as well as the effectiveness or results of those programs of major dollar impact and congressional interest. For example, we have scheduled twenty-seven (27) reviews involving approximately 75 staff members of programs and activities in space research and technology. Every one of these reviews is in an area of immediate concern or interest to congressional committees concerned with the financial requirements or legislative surveillance of the programs.

During fiscal year 1969 we contemplate that nearly 400 staff members will be involved in providing direct assistance to the Congress and its committees. This work is important and is, of course, directly related to our primary effort to assist the Congress.

The hard facts are that with our growing economy and Federal outlays of approximately \$175.6 billion (F.Y. 1968) we do not have sufficient staff to cover our governmentwide audit responsibility. We have had to direct our audit resources and talents to those areas in which they can be most effectively used to fulfill the greatest apparent need, and continue with vigorous efforts to increase our staff capability on a logical and prudent basis. The policy we have followed through the years has been that of a conservative but yet effective implementation through recruitment of top quality graduates of the universities and colleges.

Our experience over the past ten years has been that we are able to recruit annually approximately 350 students of very high quality. We could have lowered our standards for recruitment and obtained a greater number of graduates but with less potential to develop rapidly to positions of competence and responsibility. Also, in spite of losses to other Government agencies, public accounting and private industry, we have been able to gradually increase the professional staff on a net basis of approximately 100 positions each year.

This year through better retention of our staff, we have conserved some of our previous investment in training and experience. For example, we had 166 separations for the first 7 months of this fiscal year compared to 221 separations for the same period last year—we lost 55 fewer well qualified accountants and auditors. Due to a special and unusual effort this fiscal year, we have been able to attract and employ more well qualified applicants than last year. We appointed 237 accountants and auditors for the first 7-month period of the current fiscal year compared to 132 for the same period a year ago, or 105 more. On January 31, 1968, our professional accounting and auditing staff totaled 2,397, an increase of 197 above the prior year total of 2,200.

The single most important asset we have in providing assistance to the Congress is a well-qualified staff, and probably the single most important factor in the long-term effectiveness of the Office is the quality of our personnel. It takes several years to develop junior staff members to their full potential. It is extremely important that we continue a further gradual increase of our professional accounting and auditing positions to provide additional and more adequate audit coverage consistent with our statutory responsibilities.

During the current fiscal year, we are making every reasonable effort to economize without disrupting our work by delaying the filling of vacancies, rigorously reviewing all proposed travel, and eliminating or deferring purchases. While we generally have been able to absorb a part of previous general pay increases, this year we have necessarily had to apply what saving would otherwise have been available to our additional work, particularly the effort currently being directed to the review of the Poverty Program and the increased work program in South and Southeast Asia.

In response to congressional interest and requests we have progressively increased our efforts in civil and defense programs, international activities, and more recently new social, economic, and health programs which present a formidable task. For example, the Congress in enacting the Economic Opportunity Amendments Act of 1967, P.L. 90-222, approved December 23, 1967, directed that the Comptroller General undertake a comprehensive review and evaluation of the efficiency of the administration and the much more difficult evaluation of the effectiveness of the OEO poverty programs and to report on the results of our review by December 1, 1968. This has required a major acceleration and expansion of our work relating to the OEO programs. To meet the congressional objectives about 200 of our staff have been scheduled to participate in this review on an accelerated basis. This represented a redirection of effort of nearly 125 staff members who had been previously assigned to other important and high-priority work. This effort has also required an additional \$575,000 in 1968 funds for contract services and increased travel which was not reflected in our budget estimate.

Also, we have had to increase our international work, particularly in South and Southeast Asia, and to provide an additional \$375,000 for this work in our revision of the 1968 estimate.

The following table is provided to illustrate the change in the staffing structure of the General Accounting Office over the 10 year period shown.

Year	Total	Employees on rolls on June 30			
		Accounting and Auditing Staff	Transportation Division	Claims Division	Fiscal and other
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
1967.....	4,216	2,326	768	142	980
1968 estimated ¹	4,499	2,528	797	137	1,037
Net change.....	-704	+736	-393	-357	-690
1969 estimated ¹	4,606	2,605	815	133	1,053

¹ Authorized permanent positions, some may be vacant on June 30.

PROGRAMS UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964

Under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity is responsible for overall direction and coordination of the War on Poverty. In this capacity, he directly administers certain anti-poverty programs and delegates others to various Federal agencies, principally the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The Community Action Program and Job Corps are the major activities carried out directly by OEO. Other OEO activities include Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and the Migrant Workers Program. The Department of Labor administers the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare administers the Work Experience Program based on delegations and allocations of funds from OEO.

Our planned audit direction and emphasis in the recent past has been directed largely to preliminary and detailed reviews of selected Community Action Program grants, Job Corps Center activities, Neighborhood Youth Corps operations, and Work Experience programs. Our scheduled work efforts however have been substantially increased by a large volume of congressional inquiries, many of which involved extensive field work. With the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967, all planned new work has been merged with and made a part of the work required to comply with the provisions of that act.

Title II of the act directs the Comptroller General to make an investigation in sufficient depth of programs and activities authorized under the act to determine:

“The efficiency of the administration of such programs and activities by the Office of Economic Opportunity and by local public and private agencies carrying out such programs and activities, the extent to which such programs and activities achieve the objectives set forth in the relevant part of title of the Economic Opportunity Act which authorizes such programs or activities.”

and to make such interim reports as he deems advisable and to make a final report to the Congress not later than December 1, 1968. Such final report shall contain a detailed statement of findings and conclusions together with such recommendations, including recommendations for additional legislation, as he may deem advisable.

Work in response to this congressional directive is divided into three major program areas, as follows:

JOB CORPS

Reviews will be made at selected men's centers, women's centers, and conservation centers of the Job Corps.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS, AND WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM

Each of four regional offices has been assigned the Community Action Program; Neighborhood Youth Corps Program; the Work Experience Program; and

the Concentrated Employment Program where operative, in selected cities and communities. The Concentrated Employment Program is a new program which was inaugurated in May and June 1967, under the direction of the Department of Labor, and our work on this program will depend on how long the program has been in operation.

Community Action and Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs are generally administered by Community Action agencies, although in some cases they are administered by other entities, such as a school board. Work Experience programs are usually administered by a State agency.

At some locations, the Community Action Program work in respect of efficiency of administration will be largely a matter of updating our previous reviews and examining areas of administration not previously covered. The same will apply to the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Work Experience Program. Other special programs such as New Careers, Mainstream, and Special Impact, will be considered at all locations, rural and urban, if operative.

As to evaluating the extent to which the various programs have achieved their objectives, we expect to determine program effectiveness on the basis of impact on a selected number of participants and/or a selected target area or neighborhood in selected cities and counties.

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA (VISTA)

In connection with our reviews at Job Corps Centers and Community Action agencies we will look into the field activities of VISTA assigned to these centers and agencies. We also intend to examine selected contracts awarded to train VISTA's prior to their assignments in the field. Also, we will examine into other phases of work at OEO Headquarters, such as recruiting, screening, and assignment of VISTA's.

This entire special program represents a complex and difficult assignment for a number of reasons, but primarily because of the restricted timeframe within a large number of separate but related assignments must be carried out by our existing available staff resources.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1968 AND REQUIREMENTS, 1969

Senator BARTLETT. We will be pleased to hear from you at this time, Mr. Staats.

Mr. STAATS. I have a statement, Mr. Chairman, which with your permission I would like to read.

Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Mr. STAATS. And then I shall be prepared to answer questions as you wish. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the work of the General Accounting Office and our budget estimates for 1969. 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.

Just to summarize, Mr. Chairman, we felt it would be useful to break out the elements of the change from 1968 to 1969. Our appropriation for 1968 was \$52.8 million. We are requesting a pay increase supplemental for fiscal year 1968 of \$1,559,000.

The total requirement for fiscal year 1968 is \$54, 359,000. The fiscal year 1969 estimates of \$57,742,000 represent, therefore, an increase over the current year's requirements of \$3,383,000. This increase is made up of the following principal items:

(The list follows:)

Additional cost of the pay increase effective October 8, 1967, to put it on a full year basis.....	\$597, 000
Periodic step increases plus an extra day's pay in 1969.....	876, 000

Grade promotions, mandatory overseas allowances and an average increase of 100 professional staff for our accounting and auditing work, together with 16 supporting positions-----	\$1, 239, 000
(This will increase the average number of our professional accountants and auditors from 2,375 in 1968 to 2,475 in 1969, and their supporting staff from 597 to 613.)	
Promotions and an increase of 10 man-years in the staff required to audit additional transportation bills growing out of the military operations in Vietnam-----	128, 000
An increase in mandatory personnel benefits associated with the above items-----	207, 000
An increase in travel to cover projected increase in professional staff (\$167,000) and an increase in the average daily cost of travel (\$68,000) for a total of-----	225, 000

STAFFING IN VIETNAM

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator BARTLETT. Go ahead.

Senator YOUNG. How big a staff do you have in Vietnam now?

Mr. STAATS. At the moment we have 12, but we do have additional staff located in Manila who are available to go in on a spot basis and then as need be we also supplement that with staff from our Honolulu office.

We try to keep the staff in Saigon on a full-time basis to a bare minimum. We have had as many as 31 during the course of the last few months there at one time, but as of right now we have a total of 12 actually located in Saigon.

Senator YOUNG. I visited with some of your personnel when I was over there a year ago.

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator YOUNG. They are doing an excellent job under very difficult circumstances. I don't know anywhere in the world where your work is more needed than in Vietnam.

Mr. STAATS. I am prepared a little later on in my statement to give you a list of all of the work that is in process in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. I can do that now, if you wish.

Senator YOUNG. I will have to be leaving for another meeting shortly.

Mr. STAATS. Please feel free to break in as you wish.

FAR EAST BRANCH

Senator BARTLETT. I think you better get your questions in.

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

First, where is your office now for the Far East operations located? Honolulu?

Mr. STAATS. Honolulu is our branch office and we have established two offices which we call suboffices, one in Manila and one in Saigon. We established the one in Manila partly so that we could get people with families to live in Manila and perform work in Vietnam, thus cutting our travel costs down on work in Vietnam. That was one of the reasons. We can also usefully employ them on military, economic assistance, and other work in Southeast Asia.

PROPOSED OFFICE IN BANGKOK

We had hoped initially to have an office in Bangkok and thus avoid the necessity of having a full-time office in Saigon because of the short travel time. This would have made it less expensive for us and really a better arrangement, but because of the increase in number of U.S. personnel going into Thailand at that particular time, the Department of State objected rather strongly to any additions, so both we and the Defense Department were asked not to add to the personnel for audit purposes in Thailand.

Senator BARTLETT. Why was that, do you know?

LIMITED PERSONNEL IN THAILAND

Mr. STAATS. The individual who was then our Ambassador felt strongly on the need to limit personnel going into Thailand as much as possible and he felt that the audit activities could be located elsewhere.

Senator BARTLETT. Did he say why?

Mr. STAATS. We did not fully agree with him, but under the circumstances we did not feel that we should make a major issue out of it.

Senator BARTLETT. We understand that, but did he give you any specific reason?

Mr. STAATS. Nothing more than the desire to contain the numbers of American personnel in Thailand to a minimum. That was the only reason.

Senator BARTLETT. Excuse me.

Senator YOUNG. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator PROXMIRE. So how many people did you have in Bangkok on a permanent basis?

Mr. STAATS. We had none.

Senator PROXMIRE. And how many would you have had?

Mr. STAATS. We would have had probably the combined number that we now have in Manila and Saigon, which would be about 25.

Senator PROXMIRE. And how big, roughly, was our U.S. personnel in Thailand?

Mr. STAATS. It is on the order of several thousands.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would have been 25 out of several thousand.

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

DIFFICULTY IN ASSIGNING MARRIED PERSONNEL TO SAIGON

I believe we have been able to function reasonably well under the present arrangements, but it does mean that there is great difficulty in getting anyone with a family to take an assignment in Saigon. All the people that we have had there on a permanent basis have been single people. This made it necessary for us to have an office in Manila so that individuals could go there, take their families, and, of course, they could be on temporary duty in Saigon without too much loss of time away from their families.

CURRENT PROJECTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

If you would like, I could give you a listing of the projects that we have in process in Southeast Asia.

Senator YOUNG. I would be interested in that, particularly as to whether the misuse of appropriated funds is on the increase or decline. Where is it the worst?

COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM

Mr. STAATS. Perhaps I can answer your question best by just giving you what our program has been. We have recently completed a report on the commodity import program—that is, the AID program in Vietnam—for the House Appropriations Committee. This was a committee request and a report has been made to them. This represented a very substantial amount of work on our part over the last several months and this report has just been made, as I say, in the last few weeks.

VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

We have in process an updating of the earlier work we did on the construction activities in Vietnam of the port at Saigon. This represented a very major capital development, as you know, amounting to about \$1.3 billion total capital development.

Senator BARTLETT. In Saigon?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, and elsewhere in Vietnam.

Senator BARTLETT. Say that again.

Mr. STAATS. \$1.3 billion. This includes building a whole new port for Saigon where there was no port previously and other construction in South Vietnam. We did a major study on this last year and the work we are now doing is an updating of that.

LAND REFORM PROGRESS

We did another report for the House Government Operations Committee on the progress in achieving our policy on land reform in Vietnam. This had to do with the question that was raised because this was an important part of the program for pacification.

Senator YOUNG. This is a tremendously important project.

Mr. STAATS. The House Government Operations Committee asked us to make a report, which we did. We made this report last year and the report by the committee itself has only come out within the last few weeks.

LAND REFORM

Senator PROXMIRE. We have done nothing on land reform, have we, practically?

Mr. STAATS. Very slow.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have appropriated almost nothing for land reform. As I recall, we appropriated about a million dollars—about as much as it costs to run the war in Vietnam for a couple of hours—for the land reform program for the entire year. This was a couple of years ago and since then I don't think we have appropriated anything.

Mr. STAATS. The central issue was whether or not the U.S. Government had developed with the government of Vietnam an adequate program to follow through on the policy and achieve results within a specified period of time. I think the information that we developed on it indicated much slower progress than was intended initially or as alleged by the Department of State itself.

Senator PROXMIRE. I agree with Senator Young. I think this is the important thing we can do in pacification. I think this is a most crucial program, very little emphasis on it, and I think it is a No. 1 failure. It is one of the reasons why we haven't done better in Vietnam, a major reason.

Senator YOUNG. This is one of the reasons why Chiang Kai-shek and General MacArthur were successful in the programs they initiated in Taiwan and Japan.

Senator PROXMIRE. Another reason that the committee was interested was that the land reform program in Korea was really quite successful. The query naturally was whether or not a similar program over a short period of time was not feasible in South Vietnam.

Mr. STAATS. If you are interested, we would be glad to furnish you copies of our report and the committee report.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Senator YOUNG. May I ask this question? Who owns most of the land there? Do the French still own quite a lot of the land?

Mr. STAATS. Much of it—I say “much”—a large segment of it, and I do not have the figures in my mind, represents land that was taken from the French and still held by the Vietnamese Government, but has not been distributed. This represents one part, and this is the part which has been the basis for most of the criticism as to why the Government of Vietnam didn't move faster. But suppose we send you copies of the committee report which draws heavily on our work.

(The report, H.R. 1142, was furnished to the committee.)

Senator PROXMIRE. I understood about 3 percent of it has been distributed; it is just pitiful.

Senator BARTLETT. That would be fine.

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. STAATS. Another activity we have in Vietnam has to do with the supply management program. We have a report which we now expect to come to Congress in June outlining a number of things which we feel can be done and indeed some have already been done as a result of our studies, to improve the distribution of material already located in Vietnam.

As a result of the buildup, there developed tremendous excesses in many categories of supplies and equipment and, after we had been into this far enough, we told the Defense Department what our preliminary findings had been and they have taken action to go in and make a redistribution.

They sent a team out there and we feel it responded very satisfactorily and very well to what we developed in our report, but we will have a report coming to Congress on this in June. Similarly, we have been looking into the possible improvements and economies in transporting

supplies and equipment into Southeast Asia from the United States, from our bases in the Far East, and we will be giving Congress a separate report on that. We feel that much can be done here to improve the efficiency of the transporting of supplies and equipment into that area.

ECONOMIC AID AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND

We have in Thailand two studies in process. One deals with our economic aid program in Thailand and another our construction activities in Thailand. The latter is almost complete and should be available shortly.

REVIEW OF KOREAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Then, finally, we have a review of the U.S. assistance program to Korea. These are matters on which we have either just completed, or recently completed, reports or which we have in process and on which we expect to report to Congress soon. Does that give you the story that you were interested in?

THAILAND SITUATION

Senator YOUNG. How do you find the situation in Thailand?

Mr. STAATS. Generally I can say we have had good cooperation from the Defense Department and to my knowledge we have not had any resistance to our work that we have carried on in that area.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you want to continue your statement then, Mr. Staats?

INCREASE IN 1969 TRAVEL ESTIMATE

Mr. STAATS. Just to complete the listing of changes, we have an increase in travel projected to cover our professional staff; that is, the increase in travel for professional staff, and an increase in the average daily cost of travel which totals \$225,000.

PER DIEM RATES IN THE FAR EAST

Senator BARTLETT. What do you people get for per diem in the Far East, or does it vary? From what to what?

Mr. SIMMONS. It can run up to \$26, depending on what is in the regulations for the area.

Senator BARTLETT. You follow those?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KELLER. For example, in Saigon it is around \$25 a day.

Senator BARTLETT. Hotel rooms?

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. In Saigon the hotel rooms run from \$20 to \$25 a day. In other places they are cheaper. The State Department rents the rooms in Saigon for the Government. When our people go in and stay in these rooms, State bills us for the costs. Of course, the per diem is reduced accordingly because the room is paid for separately.

USE OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Senator YOUNG. Do you use U.S. dollars all the time?

Mr. SIMMONS. Only where we have to.

Mr. STAATS. I think you might explain that a little further. We do have a small office in New Delhi and there we would use rupees very largely.

Senator BARTLETT. We have lots of those.

Mr. STAATS. In other words, wherever we have any excess currencies as defined by the Treasury Department and Budget Bureau standards, that is 2 years' supply or more, then we make every effort to use these local currencies that are generated as a result of our assistance programs.

USE OF TRAVELER CHECKS

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder if all the countries over there are willing to accept payment now in U.S. travelers checks or whether they treat travelers checks, for example, as some of the European countries have.

Mr. SIMMONS. I don't know. I know there has been quite a little in the papers about the travelers checks.

Mr. STAATS. We have no information on that.

Senator BARTLETT. All right, continue.

GAO INCREASED BUDGET RELATED TO OVERALL GOVERNMENT INCREASES

Mr. STAATS. Turning to the need for the increase which we have requested, Mr. Chairman, the President's budget, submitted to the Congress in January, contemplates total outlays for fiscal year 1969 of \$186 billion, an increase of \$88 billion since 1961. The operating budget of the General Accounting Office for the same period increased from \$40.9 million to an estimated \$57.7 million—that is the amount we are requesting—or \$16.8 million. This means that during this period the GAO budget increased 41 percent while the budget for the Government as a whole increased nearly 90 percent.

INCREASES RELATED TO SALARIES

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

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much of this 8-year increase, how much of that 41 percent increase, is an increase in salaries? Most of it, I imagine.

Mr. STAATS. In our office?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Mr. STAATS. Can you answer that?

Mr. SIMMONS. A great deal of it. We have it available. I can get it out for you.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am interested because it seems to me, and maybe this generalization isn't accurate, that your GAO operation is about the same size now it was in 1961 except that there have been, of course, the general increases in salaries throughout the Federal Government and you kept pace with those. Is that about right?

DECLINE IN TOTAL PERSONNEL SHIFT IN MAKEUP

Mr. STAATS. Actually the total personnel in GAO has declined in the period.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that right? Declined?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. This requires some explanation. It has declined, in part, because of the reduction of the number of fiscal auditors and in the number of individuals handling the claims activity, who are generally at lower grade levels. There has been an increase in the number of higher grade level auditors, investigators, management specialists.

In other words, the professional staff has increased substantially during this period, but the total number has declined. This I get into a little bit later, Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. All right.

Mr. STAATS. We can go into that more deeply.

Senator PROXMIRE. At any rate, the generalization is that you are about the same size, maybe a little smaller, but your makeup is different.

Mr. STAATS. The makeup is different, right.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

NEED FOR INCREASE IN PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Mr. STAATS. We continue to place special emphasis on the further gradual increase in our professional staff as the activities subject to our audit continue to expand. I believe we must go more deeply into a number of Federal programs, not only to carry out our basic statutory responsibilities for auditing executive branch programs, but also to meet a growing number of requests for assistance from committees and members of Congress. In addition, we have found it necessary to allocate more staff to accounting systems and financial management improvement work.

Aside from the unprecedented number of new social, economic, and health programs which the Federal Government has undertaken in the past few years, we are confronted with an increasing workload in practically all the larger civil agencies. To assist the Congress in maintaining effective legislative oversight of governmental programs and operations, we have increased our capability to appraise the adequacy of program management as well as the effectiveness or results of those programs of heavy dollar impact and congressional interest.

REVIEW OF SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For example, we have scheduled 27 reviews involving approximately 75 staff members of programs and activities in space research and technology. Every one of these reviews is in an area of immediate concern or interest to congressional committees concerned with the financial requirements or legislative surveillance of the programs.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO CONGRESS AND ITS COMMITTEES

During fiscal year 1969 we contemplate that we will provide nearly 400 man-years in direct assistance to the Congress and its committees. This compares with 315 man-years in 1967 and does not include our review of the activities of the Office of Economic Opportunity which I will mention later, and which was done at the specific request of the Congress.

For example, we are currently engaged in about 20 studies requested by the House Appropriations Committee. In 1967, we assigned 106 GAO staff members to the staffs of 23 committees and subcommittees of the Congress. Through February of this year we have assigned 84 employees compared to 56 for the same period a year ago.

We, of course, are pleased that the Congress continues to find our work more useful since our primary objective is to render assistance to the Congress. To this end we have taken action to improve the timeliness of our reporting to the Congress on the results of our reviews. We will continue to make improvements in this area.

OVERALL NEED FOR INCREASED STAFF AND PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Our overall need for increased staff arises essentially from the fact that with growing Federal outlays we do not have sufficient staff to cover our governmentwide statutory responsibilities. The policy we have followed through the years has been to recruit top-quality graduates of the universities and colleges.

RECRUITING PROGRAM

Our experience over the past 10 years has been that we are able to recruit annually approximately 350 students of prime quality. We could have lowered our standards for recruitments and obtained a greater number of graduates, but with less potential to develop rapidly to positions of competence and responsibility. In spite of losses to other Government agencies, public accounting and private industry, we have been able to gradually increase the professional staff on a net basis by approximately 100 man-years each year since 1957.

TURNOVER

We are pleased to report a distinct improvement in the turnover of our professional staff over last year. Through better retention of our staff, we have conserved a part of our investment in recruiting, training, and experience of these people. We had 226 separations for the first 9 months of this fiscal year compared to 274 separations for the same period last year. In other words, we lost 48 fewer well-qualified accountants and auditors. It should be noted here that of those who left us from 1961 through 1967, excluding losses for military service, retirements and deaths, 55 percent transferred to other Federal agencies and 27 percent went to private industry.

CURRENT RECRUITING EXPERIENCE

This fiscal year we have been able to attract and employ more qualified applicants than last year. We appointed 270 accountants and auditors for the first 9-month period of the current fiscal year compared to 181 for the same period a year ago, or 89 more. On March 31, 1968, our professional accounting and auditing staff totaled 2,372, an increase of 176 above the prior year total of 2,196.

SALARIES OFFERED BEGINNING ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

Senator BARTLETT. May I interrupt you there, Mr. Staats?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. What are you able to offer by way of salaries to beginning accountants and auditors?

Mr. STAATS. We employ initially at grading GS-7, which under current salary schedules around—let me give you the exact figure—grade 7 at the fifth step, which is \$7,634.

Senator BARTLETT. How does that compare, if you know, with salaries offered by private industry?

Mr. STAATS. This varies from location to location throughout the country, but in the New York area, for example, we are about \$2,000 under the market for initial recruiting by the public accounting firms.

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the Washington market?

Mr. STAATS. About the same. In other words, this differential is one on which we have not made a detailed survey. We are operating on the basis of reports from our regional managers and on the basis of information which we are getting from the colleges and universities as to what their top graduates are receiving.

Senator PROXMIRE. Their top graduates?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the run-of-the-mill graduate who is adequate, but not a star?

Mr. STAATS. The individual would be, say, in the lower 25 percent of the class?

Senator PROXMIRE. No; I am talking about the average, 50 percent, the fellow in the middle.

QUALITY GRADUATES

Mr. STAATS. We are still under the market for the average. The information which I am giving you relates only to those people who would be in the same bracket as far as their graduating class is concerned that we would recruit from, namely, the top 25 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. You recruit from the top 25 percent?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. I didn't know that.

Mr. STAATS. That is the only way in which we can offer this amount of salary. Otherwise, we would have to drop back to grade 5, but by recruiting only the quality graduates, and this represents the top 25 percent of their class, or I believe a B average—

Senator PROXMIRE. I am surprised you can get them.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT

Mr. STAATS (continuing). Frankly we can get them in part because we can offer them a kind of a challenge that sometimes they can't get elsewhere. We can offer them a definite plan for promotion at the end of 1 year if their first-year performance is satisfactory. We can move them up to a grade 9 job, which grade 9 brings them up to a little over \$8,000. We can give them definite assurance that, if their work is satisfactory, they will receive recognition by way of promotion in 1 year.

Of our people who are recruited, we have a high percentage of them who will meet this test unless they decide on a different career during that 1 year's time, but it is a very difficult market.

COLLEGE RECRUITING PROGRAM

We are recruiting from over 400 colleges and universities. We have a program of bringing in college professors from time to time to acquaint them with the work of the GAO. We bring in the top students to acquaint them from time to time.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Senator PROXMIRE. Only by inference one of your most valuable contributions is that so many of your people go into Government service having had some time with the GAO they are then much more valuable, I think. The experience they get with GAO would be very helpful and make them a great asset.

Mr. STAATS. It is an asset partly because of the variety of experiences they get, partly because of the good training programs we have, and partly because they are carefully selected in the first instance.

All these reasons make them very attractive to other agencies and we lose a great many of our people. We don't feel quite as badly when we lose them to another Government agency as we do to outside the Government.

BEGINNING SALARY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS COMPARED TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Senator BARTLETT. You informed us that in your rate of pay in New York City, for example, is about \$2,000 per year lower than that offered the beginner by private industry. How does it compare with the starting salary in private industry in sections of the country where the salary and wage rates are much lower than in New York City?

Mr. STAATS. In a few of our regions I think we are about at the market level.

Senator BARTLETT. But never above it, so far as you know?

Mr. STAATS. Not above it.

Senator BARTLETT. All right. Continue then.

GRADUAL INCREASE IN PROFESSIONAL STAFF, DECREASE IN NONPROFESSIONAL

Mr. STAATS. For the 8-year period from June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1967, we increased our professional accounting and auditing staff from 1,792 to 2,326, a net increase of 534 or about 30 percent. Offsetting this increase is a reduction in other areas totaling 1,521, from 3,411 to 1,890 for the same period.

We expect to have 2,605 professional accounting and auditing staff members by June 30, 1969, giving a 10-year increase of 813, or about 45 percent.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES AND LOCATION

Senator BARTLETT. How many employees do you have altogether at this time?

Mr. STAATS. We have a total of staff of 4,221.

Senator BARTLETT. How many?

Mr. SIMMONS. 4,221, as of March 31.

Senator BARTLETT. And of those how many are stationed at home and how many abroad?

Mr. SIMMONS. In the European Branch we have 54 in Frankfurt, and seven in New Delhi, making 61, and in the Far East Branch we have 63. Honolulu has 40, Manila 13, and Saigon 10, a total of 63 for the Far East. The remaining 4,097 are located in the United States.

Senator BARTLETT. Very small fragments, then, are sent abroad?

Mr. SIMMONS. Very small.

INCREASE IN TRAVEL COSTS

Senator BARTLETT. All right, continue.

Mr. STAATS. Our work requirements for 1969 will require travel estimated to cost \$4.2 million, an increase of \$225,000 above our 1968 revised estimate of \$3,975,000. 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 numerous locations abroad. During 1967 we performed about 2,200 reviews and audits in the United States and in 33 other countries. We worked at about 760 non-Federal locations such as State and local government offices, universities, and plants and offices of private contractors.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

COLLECTIONS, SAVINGS, AND OTHER BENEFITS

During fiscal year 1967, over \$190 million in revenues and savings were attributable to actions taken or planned resulting from the work of our office compared to \$130.6 million for 1966. This amount includes:

Over \$23 million in refunds and collections.

\$21 million representing 1 year's value of savings and revenues which we expect will recur in future years.

\$145.7 million in nonrecurring savings in planned or current programs.

Over \$96 million of the total savings and revenues were achieved through improvement of Government supply management and procurement.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN AEC CONTRACTING POLICY

While many of our individual recommendations resulting in dollar savings are small, others are quite substantial. An example is a study we made at the request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of AEC's proposed criteria and contract for uranium enrichment services. Our report included our conclusions and recommendations on:

AEC policy applicable to certain fixed costs relating to excess plant capacity.

The potential for accommodating future changes in AEC policy by contract amendments.

The financial consequences to AEC in the event of cancellation of contracts by customers.

The limitations on AEC for entering into contract commitments in excess of its present productive capability.

As a result of our report and the hearings held by the Joint Committee, AEC made a number of changes designed to strengthen and improve its program, including a specific change relating to the inclusion of additional charges of depreciation and interest on investment amounting to a total of \$42 million in charges for enrichment services.

In addition to this, AEC revised its proposed contract for these services to permit it to initiate directly negotiations for amendments or revisions to restrictive provisions in the contract, to increase from 3 to 3½ years the contract termination notice period—to provide better assurance that there will be no costs accrued to the Government for any electrical power cancellation caused by customer contract terminations—and to establish procedures for recording and reporting annually to the Joint Committee its commitments and available capability to meet such commitments.

OTHER IMPORTANT SAVINGS AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Many other important 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 All.

Our justifications and our annual report also contain details concerning our accomplishments during 1967. Briefly, and in summary:

We issued 963 audit reports, including 338 reports to the Congress, committees or Members of Congress and 625 reports to other Government officials.

We undertook approximately 2,200 audits and reviews of selected Government activities and programs throughout the United States and in 33 foreign countries.

We audited 5.6 million freight shipments and 2.9 million passenger movements for which the Government had paid about \$2 billion.

We collected \$13 million in transportation overpayments, and settled over 26,000 claims from public carriers against the United States for amounts totaling \$83.9 million, or \$3.1 million less than claimed.

We disposed of over 9,700 general claims against the United States for amounts totaling \$46.5 million, adjusted and settled over 32,000 claims by the United States, and collected over \$3.6 million from debtors.

We handled over 4,600 decisions and other legal matters, including more than 749 legislative and legal reports to committees and Members of Congress and 96 reports to the Bureau of the Budget.

We testified before congressional committees on 18 occasions.

REPORTS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator BARTLETT. One question now, Mr. Staats, relating to that which you have just read. Does the GAO furnish a report to any Member of Congress on any subject when he requests it?

Mr. STAATS. We make an effort to do so, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to say though that with respect to such requests, if we feel that it is a matter of general interest or concern to the committee as a whole, say, for example, that it relates to pending legislation, we would urge that this be made a request from the committee, and ordinarily the Member will accede to that request on our part.

Secondly, if we are in the process of making a report on a given subject and a Member makes a request, we will urge him in some cases to withhold his request to see whether or not our report will not meet his interest.

MAJOR STUDY OF POVERTY PROGRAM

Thirdly, and this is in the nature of a qualification, we are currently making a major study of the poverty program at the request of the Congress in title II of the Economic Opportunity Act, which was enacted last December. We have had a large number of requests for reviews by individual Members pertaining to local OEO matters in their particular State or district and here we have on several occasions urged the Member to hold off until our overall report is made to the Congress simply because we have had so much of our manpower tied up on that and we received no additional money to carry out that study. I think without exception in several cases which we have had, I believe totaling about a half-dozen now, the Member has accepted our position on that matter. So that the general answer to your question is that we regard our charter as being one where we try to give assistance to any Member of Congress who has a legitimate request to make, whether he be of one party or another, but we try to persuade him to make a committee request, wherever that seems to be the appropriate thing to do.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING PROGRAMS

Mr. STAATS. 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 1969, we plan to direct special attention, through our accounting and auditing programs, to those areas of particular financial significance and congressional interest.

DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

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. In fiscal year 1969, defense outlays are estimated as amounting to about \$79 billion, or 42 percent of the total Federal budget of \$186 billion.

EXAMINATION OF PROCUREMENT

The magnitude and complexity of the operations of the Department of Defense require that we place extremely heavy responsibilities upon our staff. For example, in the area of procurement alone, the Department of Defense is awarding contracts for weapon systems and related equipment and supplies at the rate of over \$35 billion annually. The importance of our work in this area can be attested to by the assistance we have provided to the Appropriations, Government Operations, and the Armed Services Committees of both the House and the Senate. Our examinations into procurement have led to:

Enactment of legislation to strengthen the procedures for establishing prices under negotiated contracts (the Truth-in-Negotiations Act, Public Law 87-653).

Improvements in the administration of contract terms and conditions.

More effective utilization of Government-owned equipment in the hands of contractors. There are about \$15 billion of this equipment.

Cancellation of plans to procure equipment or supplies in excess of needs.

Department of Defense procurement is such an important and changing area that we must provide further assistance to Congress in this area. Additional details concerning our plans are contained in pages 44 through 57 of our budget justifications.

USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT IN PRIVATE PLANTS

Senator BARTLETT. In connection with this, I suppose you are reviewing or have reviewed the changes that have been made that Government-owned equipment in private plants is being used for purposes other than those spelled out in the contract between the Defense Department and the firm operating the plant.

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir; we have. This subject was included in a report which we made to the Congress on November 24th last year. It included a number of other recommendations dealing with the administration of Government-furnished equipment in the hands of contractors.

Senator BARTLETT. In general, what were your findings in reference to this particular subject?

Mr. STAATS. On the unauthorized use?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. STAATS. Present regulations require that equipment, if it is to be used for non-Government purposes in excess of 25 percent of the time must have the approval of the Office of Emergency Planning. We found in our report that in a great number of cases this authorization had not been obtained.

In addition, there has been confusion as to what the 25 percent related to, that is, whether it related to only productive time on a normal work schedule or total time. If the contractor used the total time available, then 25 percent was quite a different usage factor than 25 percent of the normal work period.

CURRENT LEGISLATION REGARDING USE OF GOVERNMENT EQUIPMENT BY DEFENSE
CONTRACTORS

As a result of our report, the Defense Department has set in action now a number of things which we believe will improve this situation, including clarification of what the 25 percent relates to. Mr. Keller reminds me as a result of our report, in part, and as a result of hearings conducted by the Joint Economic Committee chaired by Senator Proxmire, there has been introduced and is under consideration now legislation which would deal with this problem.

We believe that legislation would be very appropriate and very desirable. We have worked with the committee in developing a draft of a bill on this subject.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you know what the proposal of that legislation will be?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir. The bill in question is S. 3122 which was introduced by Senator Proxmire on March 8, 1968. In general it provides for a more effective control of production equipment in the possession of Government contractors.

It would prohibit the use of Government-owned production equipment by defense contractors unless (a) the production equipment were to be set aside for emergencies as part of a duly authorized mobilization plan; (b) the defense contractor was a small business and so recognized by the Small Business Administration; (c) the head of the appropriate agency made a determination in writing that the contractor's needs are urgent and cannot be met in any other way or that it is in the public interest to provide such equipment.

Second, the bill would require the promulgation of regulations to control the use of federally owned equipment in private hands by providing for a uniform rental system, the maintenance by the contractor of adequate inventory records, and the prompt return of production equipment to the Government when it is no longer needed.

Third, it would permit the Federal Government to sell on a negotiated basis production equipment, special tooling, and special test equipment at not less than a fair and reasonable price to a contractor already holding the equipment.

APPLICATION OF 25 PERCENT RULE AND EQUIPMENT RENT

Senator BARTLETT. Is the contractor allowed to use this equipment 25 percent of the time for non-Government purposes because it is so written into law?

Mr. STAATS. The 25 percent is not a matter of law. It is a matter of regulation of the Office of Emergency Planning. He does have to pay rent on the use of that equipment. I didn't mean to imply he didn't.

Senator BARTLETT. For any part of the time it is not engaged in Government work?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. The whole problem is then whether the rates are equitable and even?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. And whether or not if it was not tied up on commercial work, it would be available for other Government work, perhaps even in a different plant if it is not needed in a given plant for a Government contract.

Senator BARTLETT. In any case, the contractor doesn't receive the use of this equipment free of charge?

Mr. STAATS. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. All right. Would you care to continue?

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL AGENCIES

Mr. STAATS. New or expanded programs for health, labor and welfare—including the Economic Opportunity programs—education, housing and community development, commerce and transportation, space research and development, and natural resources in recent years have required the allocation of more staff resources to our work in these areas. We expect to program approximately 900 man-years during fiscal year 1969 for management reviews in the civil departments and agencies.

OEO REVIEW

INCREASED STAFF

Reviews of the activities of the Economic Opportunity programs have had a particularly heavy impact on our staff needs for the 6-month period ending June 30, 1968, and will continue into fiscal year 1969, as a result of the direction to us for an in-depth investigation of these programs in title II of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967, approved December 23, 1967.

RESULTS BY DECEMBER

The law requires us to report on the results of our review by December 1, 1968. This assignment has required acceleration and expansion of our work relating to the OEO programs. To meet the congressional objectives about 200 of our staff have been scheduled to participate in this review on an accelerated basis. This represented a redirection of effort of nearly 125 staff members who had been previously assigned to other important and high-priority work.

DEFERRED WORK

Senator BARTLETT. What is going to happen to that other work then?

Mr. STAATS. It is just deferred, delayed.

Senator BARTLETT. Right.

CONTRACT SERVICE AND INCREASED TRAVEL

Mr. STAATS. Our plans provide for reviewing the efficiency and effectiveness of all of the major programs financed by the OEO. In addition to the work performed by our staff, we have obtained assistance from consultants to provide advice on standards for evaluating the effectiveness of the various programs and on other matters related to program evaluation. This effort has required an additional \$575,000 in 1968 funds for contract services and increased travel which was not reflected in our budget estimate.

I should add here, Mr. Chairman, that this came at the very end of the session and we submitted a supplemental which was not approved

because the supplemental was not enacted by the Congress. I bring this up only to emphasize that we have had to provide for this out of our own resources.

DECEMBER 1 REPORT WILL BE INTERIM REPORT

We felt we had no alternative but to carry out the requirement in the law that we make this evaluation. We have very little leeway with respect to the time in which we can do this since the law specified the report would be made by December 1.

We have worked with both the Senate and House Labor and Welfare Committees and have received from them agreement that the report we will render on December 1 will be in the nature of an interim report, with a final report being submitted in February of next year.

This gives us a little more time. It means a little less pressure on this year's budget, but it will also mean a little more that we will have to absorb out of next year's budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

Senator BARTLETT. Was this amount of \$575,000 deleted from the supplemental bill before the Congress?

Mr. STAATS. No. We asked for a million and a half dollars additional money to carry out this study and we received nothing. We are absorbing the \$575,000 out of our regular 1968 budget.

Senator BARTLETT. Without any request that it be replaced?

Mr. STAATS. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. And this particular item of the million dollars plus was deleted?

Mr. STAATS. It was just not acted on. It was put into the record, but not acted upon.

Senator BARTLETT. It was cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. STAATS. Of course, we submit ours directly to the Congress.

NO BUDGET BUREAU REVIEW OF GAO BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senator BARTLETT. You mean to say that the Bureau of the Budget can't diminish your money request?

Mr. STAATS. No, but I don't believe the supplemental was actually formally submitted to the Congress.

Mr. SIMMONS. It was not.

Mr. STAATS. We submitted it to the Bureau and then I believe the Bureau decided not to submit any supplemental request to the Congress. As a result of that, we furnished it directly to the two committees of the Congress. But to answer your last question, Mr. Chairman, being a part of the legislative branch, the Bureau of the Budget includes the requests of the GAO, just as it does for the rest of the Government in the total budget, but does not take any action on it by way of review or change.

Senator BARTLETT. You don't have to go over and defend yourselves?

Mr. STAATS. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. A wonderful situation to be in. You never come out with as much money as you needed, according to my experience.
 Mr. STAATS. Off the record.
 (Discussion off the record.)

1969 BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senator BARTLETT. Are you going to ask for that million dollars plus in the 1969 budget?

Mr. STAATS. We have tried to take it into account to some degree in our 1969 budget in the 131 additional man-years which we have requested.

Senator BARTLETT. Just in part though.

Mr. STAATS. We are not asking for any supplemental for 1968 for this purpose, but it does mean that money which we would have otherwise been able to defray the pay increase costs will now be used to pay for these additional costs.

Senator BARTLETT. That is reflected in the 1969 budget?

1968 SUPPLEMENTAL

Mr. STAATS. Supplemental 1968 funds we will need for the Pay Act costs. We are going to need the full amount for the Pay Act costs enacted last year for 1968.

Senator BARTLETT. You can't absorb that because of this?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. Right.

Mr. STAATS. Additional details concerning our plans in the civil agencies are contained in pages 29 through 43 of our budget justifications.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Our international effort will require approximately 225 man-years for assignments in about 40 foreign countries. In 1969 we will continue our examinations of the foreign assistance programs, and of other Federal Government activities outside the continental United States. Further attention will be given to possibilities for improvement in the U.S. balance of payments situation, and to reviews of U.S. contributions to international organizations.

In response to congressional requests and interests, we have had to expand our audit coverage of foreign economic and military assistance programs, as well as other Federal Government financial programs.

CURRENT REVIEWS

Some of our important current reviews involve:
 Countrywide U.S. assistance. That is, assistance to other countries.
 Balance of payments effect to offshore procurements.
 U.S. participation in international organizations.
 Foreign military sales program.
 Management of the commercial import program for Vietnam.
 Audit of transportation payments:

TRANSPORTATION AUDIT ACTIVITIES

The continued increase in Government transportation payments, principally freight payments in support of military activity, places a heavy burden on our transportation audit capability. During fiscal year 1967 we audited 24 percent more in freight payments than in fiscal year 1966. In the first half of this year we experienced an increase of about \$130 million in freight payments audited, or about 26 percent over the comparable period of fiscal year 1967.

For the current fiscal year we planned to allocate an average of 815 positions to our Transportation Division. However, due to a lack of qualified replacements for retirements and other separations in our technical area, we have not been able to achieve this level of staffing. Based on current plans we will average only 775 positions during fiscal year 1968. For fiscal year 1969 we are requesting an average of 785 positions, ten more than the average employment for this year.

We are required to maintain our audit of transportation accounts on a reasonably current basis to meet the statutory time limitation of 3 years from the date of payment for the collection of overcharges from most of the transportation carriers. We are operating with less than the average number of positions necessary to keep pace with the payments to be audited. We are approximately 1½ months behind our current schedule and about 1 month further behind than we were a year ago. However, a limited overtime program and increased productivity has enabled us to stay within a safe audit time period in relation to the 3-year limit imposed.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

In the area of accounting systems improvements in the Federal agencies, we are faced with a growing increase in workload. The law requires us to assist the agencies in improving their systems and to review and approve them. As a result of increasing Congressional interest in better accounting in the Federal agencies as well as Presidential and other executive branch concern, agencies are now exerting larger efforts to upgrade their systems to conform to our principles and standards which we are also directed by law to prescribe. Before the end of 1968 we expect to have over 30 agency systems submitted to us for our review and approval. These are in addition to the 20 systems and eight statements of principles and standards previously submitted and now being reviewed.

We consider this work to be a very important part of our total responsibility, not only because good accounting systems are necessary to good management within an agency but because of the more complete and reliable financial information that can be made available to the Congress on Federal programs and activities. Another factor pointing up the need for better Federal agency accounting systems is the recommendation of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts calling for the national budget to be presented and reported on the accrual basis beginning with the 1971 budget.

IMPORTANCE OF A WELL-QUALIFIED STAFF

The single most important asset we have in providing assistance to the Congress is a well-qualified staff. Probably the single most impor-

tant factor in the long-term effectiveness of the Office is the quality of our personnel. It takes several years to develop junior staff members to their full potential. It is extremely important that we continue a further gradual increase of our professional accounting and auditing positions to provide additional and more adequate audit coverage consistent with our statutory responsibilities.

SAVINGS APPLIED TO SOUTHEAST ASIAN AND OEO PROJECTS

During the current fiscal year, we are making every reasonable effort to economize without disrupting our work by delaying the filling of vacancies, rigorously reviewing all proposed travel, and eliminating or deferring purchases. While we generally have been able to absorb a substantial part of previous general pay increases, this year we have necessarily had to apply the saving which we planned to utilize for this purpose to our additional work, particularly the effort currently being directed to the review of the Office of Economic Opportunity programs which I described earlier, and the increased number of assignments in South and Southeast Asia for which we have had to provide an additional \$375,000 in our revision of the 1968 estimate.

I would like to just add here that we have had to reprogram this largely because of requests we have had from the committees of Congress for additional work in Southeast Asia, so that if you want to look at it in these terms, we have had an increase in our requirements of \$575,000 for the poverty study and \$375,000 additional requirement for Southeast Asia, so that these two items added together would be items that otherwise we would have been able to apply to our pay act costs.

Senator BARTLETT. This should be a most persuasive argument.

1968 SUPPLEMENTAL FOR PAY ACT

Mr. STAATS. So that we feel that we do have a good case for the supplemental for the pay act in the amount that we are requesting. I have covered only some of the highlights, Mr. Chairman. If you have additional questions, we would be glad to respond.

GAO RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

Senator BARTLETT. Your statement, Mr. Staats, is very helpful. Last year you sent me a letter pointing out that extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity Act assigned certain additional responsibilities to the General Accounting Office, but that you would not be in a position to fulfill these obligations because a supplemental estimate had not been sent to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget.

Well, you have explained that. But I think it would be desirable to include that portion of the law on this subject, together with perhaps a more detailed statement from you on just what you are doing in this field for the record.

Mr. STAATS. We would be glad to do that, Mr. Chairman.
(The information follows:)

PUBLIC LAW 90-222

TITLE II—INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

INVESTIGATION

SEC. 201. The Comptroller General of the United States (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Comptroller General) is authorized and directed to make an investigation in sufficient depth of programs and activities financed in whole or in part by funds authorized under section 2 of this Act, in order to determine—

(1) the efficiency of the administration of such programs and activities by the Office of Economic Opportunity and by local public and private agencies carrying out such programs and activities; and

(2) the extent to which such programs and activities achieve the objectives set forth in the relevant part or title of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorizing such programs or activities.

REPORTS

SEC. 202. The Comptroller General shall make such interim reports as he deems advisable and shall transmit his final report to the Congress not later than December 1, 1968. Such final report shall contain a detailed statement of his findings and conclusions together with such recommendations, including recommendations for additional legislation as he deems advisable.

POWERS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

SEC. 203. (a) The Comptroller General or, on the authorization of the Comptroller General, any officer of the General Accounting Office, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings, take such testimony, and sit and act at such times and places as he deems advisable. Any officer designated by the Comptroller General may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the Comptroller General or such designated officer.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Comptroller General, upon request made by him, such information as he deems necessary to carry out his functions under this title.

(c) The Comptroller General is authorized—

(1) to appoint and fix the compensation of such staff personnel as he deems necessary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, and

(2) to procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

(d) The Comptroller General is authorized to enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and individuals for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of his duties under this title.

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

OUTLINE OF WORK PLANNED AND IN PROCESS PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967

Among the programs for which funds were authorized by the 1967 amendments the following are the most significant in monetary terms:

- Job Corps.
- Community Action.
- Neighborhood Youth Corps.
- Work Experience.
- Special Impact.
- Volunteers in Service to America.

We are examining into the efficiency and effectiveness of each of these programs on a selective basis as outlined below.

For the Job Corps, we have selected for examination two men's urban centers, two women's residential centers, and five conservation centers as follows:

Men's centers: Camp Atterbury, Edinburg, Indiana; Camp Kilmer, Edison, New Jersey.

Women's centers: Albuquerque, New Mexico; Keystone, Drums, Pennsylvania.

Conservation centers: Acadia, Hancock, Maine; Eight Canyon, Otero, New Mexico; Collbran, Colorado; Wellfleet, Barnstable, Massachusetts; Cispus, Randle, Washington.

Some of the above selections are substitutions for Job Corps centers originally selected but which the Office of Economic Opportunity recently announced were being closed.

For the Community Action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Work Experience Programs, we have selected four large cities, four medium-size cities, and three rural areas. In addition, the Special Impact Programs will be examined in the four large cities. The selected locations are:

Large cities: Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles, California; Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri.

Medium-size cities: Gary, Indiana; Phoenix, Arizona; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri.

Rural areas: Three counties in Minnesota; four counties in Missouri; two counties in Arizona, including an Indian tribe.

Our examination of VISTA will include two training contracts (University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, and Hull House, Chicago, Illinois) and reviews of VISTA field operations at the selected Community Action and Job Corps locations where VISTA personnel are assigned.

The locations selected in respect of the Community Action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work Experience, and Special Impact Programs were intended to afford a cross-section coverage of these programs as they relate to large cities, medium-size cities, and rural areas. Because of the relatively short time provided by the law for the accomplishment of this work, our selection of specific locations was influenced to a large degree by the need to make efficient use of our staff resources and to utilize to the extent practicable our previous work and experience relating to the programs involved. Accordingly, we are concentrating the field work in those of our regional offices which have had previous exposure to these programs.

Audit guidelines for the field examination of the above programs—both as to efficiency of administration and the effectiveness of the programs in achieving the objectives stated for them by the Congress—have been developed, and field work is under way at most of the selected locations.

In order that we may obtain some measure of the effectiveness of programs on a national basis, as a supplement to the coverage in our field locations, we shall endeavor as time and resources may permit to obtain data on trends since 1965 and current variations among regions or individual centers principally through analysis of such data as is available. On the same premise, we also plan to give some consideration to programs other than those authorized by the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967, insofar as the composition and objectives of such programs are comparable.

We have executed contracts with two firms and with a number of individual consultants for assistance in determining standards for evaluating the effectiveness of the various programs, in performing the quantitative analysis needed for an objective assessment of national effectiveness, and in providing advice on general and specific matters related to program evaluation. We plan to formulate evaluation standards and carry out interviews in certain locations on our own initiative as the work progresses to these stages. We are also considering contract assistance in making follow-up interviews with program participants and other persons residing in poverty areas in large cities.

An evaluation of this type is quite difficult, dealing as it does with a diversity of programs, many of which are difficult to evaluate in any quantitative or authoritative way. It is our desire, however, to provide the Congress with as useful a report as is possible. For this reason, we have requested the concurrence of the Chairmen of the cognizant legislative committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and of certain other members of these committees on an extension of the date for the final report beyond the December 1, 1968 date which is provided in the act. We plan to provide the Committees with information as the study proceeds, and we would hope to have at least a preliminary report by December 1, with a final report around the end of February 1969.

PERSONNEL ON LOAN TO CONGRESS

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you. You have told us that members of your staff are being assigned in perhaps an increasing number to work directly with the committees and subcommittees of the Congress. To what extent, if any, were you reimbursed for these services?

Mr. STAATS. Over the last 10 years we have had total costs—I will get you the correct figures—of around \$3.5 million, of which we have been reimbursed only about 10 percent.

Senator BARTLETT. Then would you please include in the record at your convenience a table showing what would be the appropriate charge to each committee and each subcommittee for such services, whether you were reimbursed in each instance, and for how much?

Mr. STAATS. I believe we have the records that will enable us to respond.

(The information follows:)

SUMMARY OF ASSIGNMENTS OF PERSONNEL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES—FISCAL YEAR 1967

Committee	Staff assigned		Salaries	Travel expenses	Total cost	Reimbursed by committee	Net expenditures by GAO
	Professional staff	Other staff					
U. S. SENATE							
Committee on Appropriations:							
Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies.....	1	---	\$495.20	---	\$495.20	---	\$495.20
Subcommittee on Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies.....	2	---	9,645.28	---	9,645.28	\$9,645.28	---
Subcommittee on Commerce.....	6	3	3,703.36	---	3,703.36	2,635.44	1,067.92
Committee on Government Operations:							
Parent Subcommittee on Investigations.....	20	---	119,464.54	\$10,452.16	129,916.70	---	129,916.70
Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures.....	2	---	3,170.24	688.17	3,858.41	---	3,858.41
Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.....	1	---	2,126.40	---	2,126.40	---	2,126.40
Subcommittee on Standards and Conduct.....	4	---	18,348.52	14.30	18,362.82	17,917.60	445.22
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES							
Committee on Appropriations.....	13	3	119,675.14	19,269.48	138,944.62	19,269.48	119,675.14
Committee on Armed Services.....	3	---	2,597.14	198.50	2,795.64	---	2,795.64
Committee on Banking and Currency.....	2	---	36,804.72	---	36,804.72	---	36,804.72
Committee on Government Operations:							
Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization.....	2	---	1,469.04	---	1,469.04	---	1,469.04
Subcommittee on Governmental Activities.....	3	---	6,480.48	---	6,480.48	---	6,480.48
Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.....	1	---	603.68	---	603.68	---	603.68
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information.....	2	---	27,221.76	---	27,221.76	---	27,221.76
Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs.....	1	---	1,134.08	---	1,134.08	---	1,134.08
Subcommittee on House Administration.....	6	1	14,772.36	---	14,772.36	---	14,772.36
Subcommittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Special Subcommittee on Investigations.....	2	---	33,121.12	---	33,121.12	---	33,121.12
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.....	2	---	31,499.28	---	31,499.28	---	31,499.28
Committee Pursuant to House Resolution 1—90th Congress.....	17	2	4,410.63	---	4,410.63	---	4,410.63
Select Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Small Business and Government Procurement.....	3	---	7,038.48	---	7,038.48	---	7,038.48
House Office Building Commission.....	3	1	11,427.28	---	11,427.28	5,267.92	6,159.36
JOINT							
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	2	---	8,328.24	---	8,328.24	---	8,328.24
Joint Economic Committee.....	1	---	1,225.60	---	1,225.60	---	1,225.60
Total.....	96	10	106,464,762.57	30,622.61	495,385.18	54,735.72	440,649.46

1 The correct figure is \$444,24 which has now been paid (see page 43).

GAO AUDIT OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senator BARTLETT. We can go into that bye and bye. Do you audit Federal expenditures in the legislative branch?

Mr. STAATS. I would like to respond in two ways to that and Mr. Keller and Mr. Weitzel can add to that. We have statutory responsibility for auditing the accounts of the Architect of the Capitol. This was enacted in the 1964 Appropriation Act.

Mr. KELLER. The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1965 placed the audit of the Architect of the Capitol on the same basis as our audit of the executive departments and agencies.

Senator BARTLETT. And how is that moving?

Mr. KELLER. We think it is working out very well. The law also requires that our reports of audits of the Architect be printed as Senate documents.

Senator BARTLETT. You audit no other function within the legislative branch?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir, we do audit a number of activities in the legislative branch. We audit on a selective basis salaries and allowances, Senators' salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Senate, the Senate Restaurant, the recording studio, and the barber and beauty shops. On the House side the salaries and expenses of Members and employees, the finance office, the recording studio, the House Restaurant, the Sergeant at Arms, and stationery room revolving fund. Some of these audits are required by statute, others we do by request. I might add that payments from the contingent fund are final as a matter of law when they have been properly approved. So our audit is limited, in that area.

Senator BARTLETT. You don't go beyond the certification.

Mr. KELLER. No, sir; as a practical matter we are precluded at that point; that is, upon proper approval of the Members. I will be glad to supplement the record if you wish.

Senator BARTLETT. No, I don't think that will be necessary. How about the Library of Congress? Do you audit that agency?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, we do, and also the Government Printing Office.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. What recommendations have you made for improvements in the legislative branch which have not been placed into operation? Perhaps you can't answer that immediately.

Mr. KELLER. I would like to submit that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The information follows:)

We have no open recommendations on legislative branch audits.

COMPARABILITY OF HIGHER LEVEL SALARIES WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Senator BARTLETT. On the higher levels after your recruits move into other than junior status, how do your salaries compare with people doing like work in private industry?

Mr. STAATS. Well, if you are talking about the very top levels, we are in a situation where I think most agencies find themselves, that is, we

are below the salaries being paid in private industry. The principle of comparability which has been established as a matter of policy by the Congress, of course, when fully implemented should put most of our people on an equal basis or generally equally basis.

This still would not apply to the people at the so-called supergrade levels. The comparability principle carries only through grade 15, and as to the positions at grade 16, 17, 18, and any others fixed by the Executive pay schedules, there has been no effort to provide comparability between Government and comparable jobs in private industry. Above grade 15 we would not expect to be at the same level at any time as jobs with comparable responsibility in private industry.

Senator BARTLETT. Far below?

Mr. STAATS. Substantially below. This data gets out of date. The most recent information on an overall comprehensive basis that we have goes back to 1964. At that time the differential was very substantial.

We have recently inquired with respect to financial positions outside of Government as to whether the Civil Service Commission or the Budget Bureau had more recent information and find that they do not have. We are obviously interested in this matter from the standpoint of our own internal salary schedules.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SUPERGRADE POSITIONS

We have asked Congress for an increase in the number of grades 16, 17 and 18 to be allotted to GAO.

Senator BARTLETT. How many do you have now?

Mr. STAATS. We have 64 as of now and we have asked Congress for 26 additional, making a total of 90.

Senator BARTLETT. What do these grades that you mentioned mean in terms of annual salary at the beginning?

Mr. STAATS. At the grade of 16 the salary level presently is \$20,982 starting salary, and goes up to \$26,574, grade 17 starts at \$23,788 and goes to a total of \$26,960, and grade 18 is at \$27,055, which is a flat amount.

Senator BARTLETT. No raises there in grade 18?

Mr. STAATS. No.

Senator BARTLETT. You finish with the same salary with which you start?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

NEW APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Staats, will you explain the purpose of the new bill language you are requesting, which is found on page 159 of the subcommittee print and reads, and I quote:

Not to exceed \$6,000 for purchase of one-passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; advance payments in foreign countries not withstanding Section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529); and rental of living quarters in foreign countries under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States; . . .

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I have a page covering these language changes. I could read this to you or insert it for the record. Would you like me to read it?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes, please.

REPLACEMENT OF AUTOMOBILE

Mr. SIMMONS. First, with relation to the car, we wish to replace the automobile which we use in Washington for transportation between our office and other agencies of Government or the Congress. In fiscal year 1969 this vehicle will be over six and a half years old and, according to GSA schedules and the increasing cost of maintenance, should be replaced.

Senator BARTLETT. What kind of a car will that give you?

Mr. SIMMONS. That will give a medium sedan car.

Senator BARTLETT. \$6,000 is it?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many thousand dollars?

Mr. SIMMONS. About \$6,000. That is the GSA quoted price.

Senator BARTLETT. Shouldn't they give you something better than medium size, medium-priced car?

Senator PROXMIRE. What type of a car is this? Is it a regular passenger car?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir, a four-door sedan, perhaps a Cadillac or Chrysler, maybe the size of the New Yorker, something like that.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, I am still a little puzzled; \$6,000 is about the retail price for some of the bigger cars.

Mr. STAATS. The language is "not to exceed \$6,000." This is the standard limitation that is being included in the budget for other agencies, as I understand, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. I am not quarreling with your figure except I am a little bit puzzled by it.

Mr. SIMMONS. We called GSA on this to be sure before we put the money in the language. We didn't want to ask for too much.

Senator BARTLETT. That ought to get a good one at Government price. I am sure it will.

Mr. SIMMONS. It could.

Senator BARTLETT. And it will.

I don't say you shouldn't have it. Maybe you need two or three of them, for all I know. Is this chauffeur-driven?

Mr. SIMMONS. By different chauffeurs, yes.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a radio in it and that kind of stuff and you can talk on the telephone?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that kind of equipment expensive?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is extra. You mean the two-way telephone?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. We pay that directly to the phone company. There is an installation charge on it also. I don't recall exactly what it is.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is no extra equipment other than that?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir. Standard things, air conditioning, power steering, power brakes.

Senator PROXMIRE. No bar?

Mr. SIMMONS. No bar. As a matter of fact, the car we have now, which will be over 6½ years old when replaced, cost us \$5,200 at the time of purchase.

Senator BARTLETT. What kind is that?

Mr. SIMMONS. It is a Cadillac, four-door, hardtop.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, my car is 7 years old. I mean the maintenance charges are very low on it to this day. It is personally driven and I am not going to mention the make, because that might throw my colleagues from Detroit into confusion and affect the balance of payments.

All right, if you want to continue.

Mr. SIMMONS. All right, sir.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OVERSEAS

Next, going on with the language changes, we are asking for language permitting advance payments oversea. This provision was in our appropriation language several years ago when we had offices in Paris and Toyko. When we moved these offices to Frankfurt, where we use Government-owned offices and quarters, and Hawaii, we felt the language was superfluous and we asked for deletion of the provision. Currently, however, we have new suboffices in Saigon, Manila, and New Delhi and we again find it necessary because of foreign business practices in these areas to ask for reinstatement of this provision.

FURNISHING OVERSEA QUARTERS

Finally, we are asking for specific language permitting the furnishing of quarters to our employees oversea instead of paying their quarters allowances and moving their household goods. The current practice of Federal agencies is to provide furnished quarters to employees stationed in Saigon, Manila, and New Delhi.

Individuals find it very difficult to secure adequate housing on the market at these locations because the facilities offered, such as the electrical wiring and hot water, are generally below the needs of the employee and his family. Also, the usual furniture an employee has is not adaptable to the humid climate found at these locations.

We had to buy, for example, rattan furniture. That is the only thing that will hold up. We believe that, in the long term, it will be more economical for us to provide furnished quarters for employees at these locations rather than pay their quarters allowances and moving their household goods to and from these locations.

We checked this out carefully.

READING LAMP IN AUTOMOBILE

Senator BARTLETT. Will the \$6,000 for the car provide for a reading lamp?

Mr. SIMMONS. No, sir. It is not included.

Senator BARTLETT. You are going to have to have that installed at whatever expense because no Government official in Washington to which a chauffeur is assigned is permitted to be without a reading light in his car, when he goes home at night. It is presumed that he goes home very late, of course; when it is not light.

Mr. STAATS. This car is not used for personal use. This car is used only to bring us up here and for other similar purposes.

Senator BARTLETT. I understand. I am talking about the general situation, not the GAO.

Senator PROXMIRE. One of the Cabinet officers tells me that he uses his car because it is the only place he can get away from his telephone and he does most of the work in the back of his car and this is night and day.

He turns on the reading lamp and gets an awful lot done and he can get away from the kind of pressure he has in his office.

Senator BARTLETT. And it is almost a requirement that a chauffeur-driven supergrade man—I suppose he is the only one who has the use of such a car, even if it is only a middle-sized car, medium-sized car—read the morning paper on the way to work.

I hold in contempt those who don't, as I pass them or they pass me on the highway.

The committee is glad to note the presence in the room of Professor Held and his class from William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va. We welcome you.

Senator Proxmire, do you have any questions?

GAO ASSISTANCE TO JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes. I'm sorry that I missed most of your presentation, Mr. Staats. I want to say that I have the greatest admiration for the fine job you have done. You have done a wonderful job for our Joint Economic Committee, very helpful.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Although I thought that was the most significant contribution, you had so many others that you hardly mentioned it in your presentation. I think it has great potential to the work that you have done in developing a consistent discount rate, a rate of return for Government investment programs. It is something that I think is going to be really helpful in the future.

Mr. STAATS. We are glad to follow up on that, Senator. As you know, we appreciate the response and the actions which the committee took with respect to that and other reports.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then, of course, the work you did on Government-owned equipment and other property in the hands of private contractors has already had a very salutary effect on the Defense Department's policies and their supporting legislation which I think will save, over the years, billions of dollars.

ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

So that you are being modest in indicating your savings here. I would like to ask a little bit more about something that I understand the chairman has already asked about, that you assigned 106 GAO staff members to the staffs of 23 committees and subcommittees last year and that this year you are ahead of that, with 81 employees compared to 56 for the same period a year ago. I understand you were reimbursed for only 10 percent of these.

I have the table in front of me.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR EMPLOYEES ON LOAN TO CONGRESS

Mr. STAATS. I incorrectly gave the figure a while ago. I do have a figure from the year 1962 through February 24, 1968. The total cost for that period of time is \$3,428,595, of which we were reimbursed \$358,133.

Senator PROXMIRE. Just about 10 percent.

Mr. STAATS. Roughly 10 percent. I indicated a while ago a 10-year period and this is a shorter period of time.

Senator BARTLETT. We should not pay heed to the 10-year statement.

Mr. STAATS. Over the 10-year period I also have a figure; from 1958 through 1967 a total cost of \$4,675,572, of which we were reimbursed for \$549,631.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has this been pretty steadily increasing?

Mr. STAATS. Well, let me give you the amounts by years—the total has been fairly constant—from 1962 through the February 24, 1968 period. In 1962 the amount was \$405,000; in 1963 was \$536,000; in 1964 was \$435,000; in 1965 was \$424,000.

There was a large increase the following year to \$719,000, and then in 1967 it was \$495,000, but through February 24 of this year we are already up to \$411,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. As I look at this table, it seems that there are two agencies of the Congress which are the biggest beneficiaries of this. The Permanent Committee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate had salaries of \$119,000 and travel expenses of \$10,000 in fiscal year 1967, a total of \$129,000.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House had about \$119,000 total and none of the rest, as I look at it, had more than \$30,000 or \$40,000.

I suspect that these committees year after year after year have about the same drain on your office, your agency, and I am just wondering if maybe this isn't something that ought to be corrected by some kind of legislative action, if we shouldn't simply permit these committees to increase their opportunity to hire their own people rather than take them out of your operation.

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

I can understand why a committee might, although I think it can be abused, want to have people from your office work on a temporary basis for a few weeks or maybe a couple of months to complete a particular assignment in which you have gifted people who can do the work, but if they do it year after year on a big basis, it would seem to me that it is a mistake.

Mr. KELLER. I might say, Senator, that under the budget and Accounting Act of 1921 we are required to furnish assistance to the committees having jurisdiction over appropriations, revenues, and expenditures.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not criticizing you. Of course, you do that. I am just wondering, maybe we as Members of Congress should consider discussing with other Members of Congress how we do this in a fairer and more equitable and straightforward way.

REIMBURSEMENT AND LENGTH OF CONGRESSIONAL ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. STAATS. We do make an effort, of course, when we loan people for what appears to be a long period of time to obtain reimbursement.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the longest you have had people assigned to a particular committee?

Mr. STAATS. We have had some individuals assigned for a number of years.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that right?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is my guess right that these are the two committees which are the principal users of your staff?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. And then have they done so for a number of years?

Mr. STAATS. Others who have been with the agency longer than I perhaps should comment.

Mr. WEITZEL. There is a fairly consistent record, senator Proxmire, and, as Mr. Keller pointed out, our Budget and Accounting Act does require us to furnish staff from the Comptroller General's Office upon the request of the Committees on Appropriations, Government Operations, Ways and Means, and Finance.

Senator PROXMIRE. These are the ones you are limited to?

STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

REIMBURSEMENT

Mr. WEITZEL. In the law specifically, but we do try to service other committees within our staff capabilities. Sometimes it is a matter of working out with the particular committee which requests the staff whether we will be reimbursed or not. It depends somewhat on the committee's budget as well as on our responsibilities to that particular committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, one of our responsibilities in the Senate and the House, is to determine how much funding the various committees get, the committee staffs get, and there is often a vote on it on the floor.

There is almost always a debate. Senator Ellender challenges these things and goes into detail.

Senator BARTLETT. And there is a series of votes.

PERMANENT ASSIGNMENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Right, and it would seem to me if we have a situation in which a substantial number of people are permanently given to a staff by more operation, our votes on the floor of the Senate are a mockery. There is no real congressional control.

Mr. KELLER. I would like to clarify the record on that, Senator Proxmire. When we talk about a period of years, we are talking about three or four people out of our total.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand, but when you are talking about \$120,000 a year, how much is that? How many people is that? Six, seven, eight?

6-MONTH ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. WEITZEL. Around a dozen probably, and we have a general policy which Mr. Staats instituted of limiting assignments here to 6 months generally. This is a matter of negotiation also with the committee chairmen or staff when there is a request for extension, for example, through a particular session of Congress. But when we are making up our budget, we do take into consideration the services that we render through assignment of staff to congressional committees and include that in our budget for the consideration of the Appropriations Committees.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does this give any value to you? Is it useful to you to have your people work on a—

Mr. STAATS. For limited periods of time I think it is useful for a staff member to work as a member of the staff of a committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. What would you say would be the limit? Six months, or would you say it is less than that?

Mr. STAATS. I would think 6 months would be an adequate period of time to serve that particular purpose. The danger of having individuals assigned for too long a period of time is that they get out of touch with their own colleagues and with their supervisors in the agency and it becomes in a sense prejudicial to them in terms of their own advancement within the organization.

SUPERVISION AND DIRECTION PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. When a member of your staff is so serving, does he report to you as well as report to the subcommittee's chairman or chairmen of the full committee?

Mr. STAATS. No, and he is not even required to render any report to us as to what he did when he returns to the agency. In other words, he is completely under the supervision and direction, and his work assignments are determined by the committee to which he is assigned.

OFFICE ASSUMPTION OF PROJECTS

The other point I would like to make, though, in connection with Senator Proxmire's question is that under certain circumstances if a committee needs help, it may be better for us to assign staff to work with the committee than for us to undertake it directly. In other words, if it is a matter that the committee has been already deeply involved in and simply needs additional manpower to carry out its work in that area, it may be in the interest of the Congress to simply assign an individual for a period of time rather than our undertaking separately an assignment under our own name and under our own responsibility.

Senator PROXMIRE. Or it might be better for the committees to hire people to do the job themselves.

Mr. STAATS. That would be another possibility.

REIMBURSEMENT POLICIES

Senator PROXMIRE. This lack of reimbursement troubles me very much. It is inconsistent. It is only very partial, 10 percent reimbursement. It seems to me that this ought to be required or not required, but I understand that this committee does reimburse.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. One hundred percent, Mr. Scott?

Mr. SCOTT. It has been the policy of Chairman Hayden that all agencies be reimbursed. I notice in this report here that we did not reimburse GAO \$495 in fiscal year 1967. I think that must be because we never got the bill because we had authority from the Rules Committee and we had the money. I will look into the matter.

(The General Accounting Office furnished the following information:)

The member of the GAO staff detailed to the Subcommittee on Agriculture and Related Agencies on February 7, 1966, was released at the close of business on July 13, 1966. The Office had anticipated that he would return to the Office on or before June 30, 1966, consequently a voucher was not prepared for the service performed in July. Upon reviewing the records we find that the correct amount due is \$444.24 and have submitted to the Committee a voucher for this amount which has now been paid.

DETAIL OR ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Senator PROXMIRE. Apparently most of the other committees don't reimburse and as a result there is no way Congress can know how much is being expended by the staffs of these committees.

Mr. WEITZEL. Under the rules of the Senate, Senator Proxmire, I believe the committee is supposed to get authority from the Rules and Administration Committee to borrow people from an agency, but we don't feel in a position to argue with a committee if it wants the people and says it doesn't have the budget.

Senator BARTLETT. Sometimes does the committee in question make a direct request of you without going through the Rules Committee?

Mr. WEITZEL. I believe this has happened. Now, whether they have consulted with the Rules Committee, we wouldn't always know.

Senator PROXMIRE. They are in violation of 275.6(f), which says:

No committee shall appoint to its staff any experts or other personnel detailed or assigned from any Department or agency of the Government, except with the written permission of the Committees on Rules and Administration of the Senate or the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, as the case may be.

If you are requested by a chairman to appoint one of your staff to his committee, you do it regardless of the rules committee?

NEGOTIATION AND REVIEW OF ASSIGNMENT REQUESTS

Mr. STAATS. We have felt that a matter of negotiation as to how many, what specific individuals would be assigned, and for what period of time—we have tried in each case to review the matter as an individual case and in some cases we have reached agreement to defer the assignment of an individual or to take individuals other than the one that they had requested.

In some cases, for example, they would have had some individual previously assigned to the committee and ask for his return. He may be on other important work, in which case we negotiate for a substitute individual, but it is within the framework of these kinds of issues that we discuss this question when it arises from different committees.

Mr. KELLER. I would like to add, too, we try to take into consideration the nature of the work to be done. On occasion we are asked to do a job which we don't really think is a job GAO should be doing, and we suggest that probably the particular assignment should be a committee job.

If they need help doing it, we will loan a man to the committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. If it is another area in which you have competence and have an interest and the Commerce Committee or the Banking Committee should request you to assign a man or two men and specify the men, under normal circumstances you would do so for 2 weeks or a month or 6 weeks or something like that.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EMPLOYEES ON LOAN TO CONGRESS

Mr. KELLER. Yes, and will make an attempt to get reimbursement, but we are not always successful.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you bill on every occasion?

Mr. KELLER. That depends on arrangements we have worked out on reimbursement.

Mr. STAATS. Arrangements are made at the time the individual is assigned and if, of course, the arrangement is for reimbursement, we would bill.

Senator PROXMIRE. It looks as though you negotiate agreements in most cases with no reimbursement required, 90 percent of your staff costs are not reimbursed over this 10-year period.

Mr. WEITZEL. At times, Senator Proxmire, we may negotiate agreements for reimbursement of traveling expenses, but not of salaries. I have one particular committee in mind in that respect, but, as has been indicated, we try to look at whether we are required by law to service this particular committee that make the request and whether it is in line with our regular responsibilities.

BENEFITS TO GAO STAFF FROM CONGRESSIONAL ASSIGNMENT EXPERIENCE

We do feel that our staff in general, if they are not assigned on the Hill too long, do get valuable benefits from their experience and the Office gets valuable benefits in that they learn what Congress and its committees expect in the way of performance, reports, information, and we feel that it makes them better GAO staff members as a result of this experience.

Senator PROXMIRE. Except, if you didn't have this kind of a method, they could undoubtedly work under your jurisdiction, and so forth, but do the work that the committee wanted done without being effectively on the staff of the committee.

Mr. WEITZEL. As we have also pointed out, though, Senator Proxmire, sometimes it is to the mutual benefit of the GAO and the committee to have them attached to the committee, particularly if it is an area that isn't directly related to our work. We feel that the better arrangement might be to make the person available to the committee, have him operate under the control and direction of the committee and under their requirements for work effort rather than be responsible to the General Accounting Office for that work.

STAFF ASSIGNED TO APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, the House Appropriations Committee has eight or 10 people who are assigned on a regular basis to work on their staff and the Senate committee doesn't do this. We have a few once in a while, relatively very, very modest. It seems to me that we are operating at a disadvantage. After all, we have as much responsibility as they have for appropriations.

HOUSE SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF

Mr. KELLER. The people assigned to the House committee work with the surveys and investigations staff. The normal assignment is probably 6 to 8 months.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are there two or three subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee in the House which will take most of your people?

Mr. KELLER. Actually most of the people loaned to the committee work for the surveys and investigations staff, which services the entire committee. The requests for particular inquiries are made by the subcommittees and cleared by the chairman of the full committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. Surveys and investigations?

Mr. KELLER. Yes. This operation was developed over 10 years ago.

Senator PROXMIRE. What proportion of that staff is by you and what proportion of the Appropriations committee's own personnel?

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Kane, do you have a figure on that?

Mr. KANE. Senator Proxmire, the surveys and investigations staff of the House Committee on Appropriations basically is on a loan basis from the agencies that are selected by the staff director to loan personnel to carry out a particular directive; and generally the team will consist, for example, of a GAO man, an Agriculture man, a representative of Bureau of the Budget and possibly from some other agencies depending on the nature of the investigation.

Senator PROXMIRE. So they not only get them from you, but they get people from the agencies to engage in this?

Mr. KANE. Yes.

Mr. STAATS. The staff director has been for some time on loan from the FBI, and the rest of the staff is made up by individuals assigned from different agencies of the executive branch and from GAO.

PERMANENT INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Does the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee do the same thing in the Senate?

Mr. STAATS. To my knowledge very, very little from other agencies.

Senator PROXMIRE. They use mostly your personnel?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir. I believe that is correct.

ROTATION OF ASSIGNED PERSONNEL

Mr. WEITZEL. Without trying to speak, Senator Proxmire, for the House Appropriations Committee, the committee chairman have said that this system provides them with staff experts during the season

when they need them and with a rotation system whereby they will have them only for one session usually and then return them to their agency and replace them with someone else from that agency or another agency.

They feel that this gives them an independent viewpoint and also avoids increasing the permanent staff of the Appropriations Committee. That is the rationale that they have applied for this system.

ASSIGNMENTS OF BORROWED PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder in that connection if there might not be on occasion a question of divided loyalty. Here is an investigator assigned to the committee from department X, and he is going to return to that department soon and he has those loyalties that naturally flow to the department and yet some of the work he will do for the congressional committee in question may be very critical of that department. Doesn't this leave him in your opinion in somewhat of a strange situation at times?

Mr. WEITZEL. Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the system used by the Appropriations Committee of the House, he would be assigned not to department X, but to department Y. In other words, he wouldn't be asked to review his own department. This might cause him trouble immediately in his own department if he was assigned to review them.

Senator PROXMIRE. In other words, the only reason I can see for getting people from Agriculture to take part in this along with the GAO and the Bureau of the Budget would be that they want somebody who knows the score, who is familiar with the Department, who can help them from the standpoint of having worked in the Department for years, but if they just get somebody from Agriculture to investigate space, I can't understand why and how that can be justified. It might broaden him a little bit and might get him a job in space later, but it won't help the Federal Government.

Mr. STAATS. The objective is slightly different. I think the objective is to get those additional trained, skilled, and experienced, able personnel to augment the staff of the committee for a specific period of time. I think that is the objective rather than to get individuals who are experts in the work of a given department.

Mr. WEITZEL. In other words, experts in the budgetary field or people with investigative experience, and the Appropriations Committee of the House feels that it has had very good experience in this way and our people on the Appropriations Committee surveys and investigation staff feel that it has been a worthwhile, very valuable experience to them.

INCLUSION OF REIMBURSEMENT IN BUDGET REQUESTS

Mr. STAATS. I believe the question, Mr. Chairman, of the financing is an acceptable question and obviously we would prefer to be reimbursed. Obviously to the extent that the number of individuals assigned is stable from year to year, we can to some extent work this into our budget requirements and assume it is something to run about the same level as the previous year, but if you get a sharp increase, as has taken place in the past, then it means that we are simply having to take people off of the work that we had planned to utilize for other work.

Senator PROXMIRE. I just can't understand why reimbursement isn't required.

Senator BARTLETT. It would certainly be much easier for GAO.

Senator PROXMIRE. Certainly it would. It would be easier for us. We would know what the score was.

Senator BARTLETT. Of course, it must be remembered this keeps down our budget.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, but that is really not a problem. Well, maybe it is.

Mr. WEITZEL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator PROXMIRE. That just frustrates what Congress has done. The committee has a cut in the budget because Congress, rightly or wrongly, has made the decision.

Mr. WEITZEL. Both the House and Senate have made rules that are supposed to take care of this point.

ADEQUACY OF BUDGET REQUEST

Senator PROXMIRE. I just have one other question. Your requests, I think, are very modest. I think by and large we are spending too much money, as you know, in many areas and we ought to cut down, but you are the agency which in my view does the most work to try and reduce spending and do it in a sensible, equitable way without reducing services.

In other words, your whole responsibility is to achieve greater efficiency in Government operations. Do you think you are asking enough?

Could you do a better job with more money? In other words, I think you probably save, I don't know how much, \$10 for every dollar you cost, may be more.

MEASURE OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE EFFECTIVENESS

Mr. STAATS. I expect it would be more than that. As to a great many of our recommendations which are accepted by the agencies or by Congress, our recommendations are virtually impossible to put a price tag on. Examples are the work that we have done on supply management in the Far East, improved transportation, the question of building post offices instead of leasing them.

We have made no effort to put price tags on these savings. Yet these are very substantial and very real.

Senator PROXMIRE. I wanted to be as conservative as I could in making an estimate, 10 to 1.

Mr. STAATS. I don't know. It would be a factor of severalfold as a result of our efforts, and as you know, we do not make a fetish of calculating savings resulting from our work. We do not regard as an adequate criterion of our effectiveness the amount of dollars that we are able to indicate are savings. We do a great deal of our work on a completely different basis. We go in where we think there is a need for improvement. We don't go in just because we think there is an opportunity to ring up a substantial saving in the cash register.

EXPANSION OF PROJECTS

Senator PROXMIRE. What I am asking is if you were in a position to request and supposing you decided to request another \$100,000 or so, a million dollars or whatever, would you be able to do work that you can't do now? Do you have projects, in other words, that are not going to be funded because you just feel you don't want to ask for more?

RECRUITMENT OF STAFF

Mr. STAATS. The policy we have been following with respect to budgetary increases has been to look at the ability to recruit and train and to mature personnel that can perform the kind of technical professional work that is involved in the work in the General Accounting Office. This resolves itself to a matter of judgment to some degree. We think it is much more important to have high quality staff than it is large numbers.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have just told us that you are having a much easier time getting good personnel this year than last year; is that right?

Mr. STAATS. And I think this is due in part to the greater efforts we are making with the universities.

Senator PROXMIRE. Under these circumstances, since you can get more people and you can get more high-quality people, perhaps you ought to be asking for more.

Mr. STAATS. It takes time for an individual who is coming out with a bachelor's degree or even a master's degree to mature to the point where he can effectively analyze and take major responsibility.

PERSONNEL HIRING AND TRAINING

Senator PROXMIRE. Just one more point in this connection. I think all of us realize the Federal Government is going to become bigger and more complicated and entering a lot of new fields in which we know very little about efficiency and for that reason, it would seem to me that you might seriously consider asking for an opportunity to hire more new people now because if they are going to be available 5 years from now with experience, you have to do it on the basis of present plans.

EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Mr. STAATS. One of the things which does bear on our financial requirements is that we would like to use consultants and experts to a much greater degree than we have in the past on our individual studies. This means getting individuals who are experts in their field who can be brought in on individual studies that we make.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is pretty expensive, isn't it?

COST OF EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Mr. STAATS. These experts are expensive. The maximum we can pay now, except for the authority we have on the poverty study, is only the

top of grade 15. On a per diem basis this amounts to \$92 a day. We cannot provide the experts that we really need.

Senator PROXMIRE. You can't do what the Defense Department will do or what some of the other agencies will do. As I understand it, they will bring in some Kinsey efficiency experts or some of the other top efficiency agencies—Booz-Allen.

Mr. STAATS. We can.

Senator PROXMIRE. Even though the appropriation would be more than grade 15?

STUDY CONTRACTS

Mr. STAATS. That is right, under a contract with a firm. We would prefer to pay whatever we have to, say, to get one or two individuals who can work during the course of the study which would not involve a contract. A contract is intended, in my opinion, in cases where you are relying on a firm to back up and give you the best judgment that a firm as a whole in the name of that firm can give you.

We are making two contracts on the study we are making of the poverty programs. We feel that it is not only appropriate, but was intended, in fact, in the language of the act which asks us to take on this responsibility. But by and large I think we have more flexibility and we can do more with less money if we had additional authority with respect to consultants rather than go the contract route.

But we can't really use our consultants very extensively, limited to the \$92 a day.

EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS AUTHORITY TO HIRE

Senator PROXMIRE. Have you recommended a change that would enable you to pay more than that?

Mr. STAATS. No; we have not.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why don't you? You more or less know about it. I think we can make a strong case. Anybody who is really interested in efficiency and economy, it seems to me, would have to give very serious consideration to any recommendation you made as to getting more competent people to help you on this kind of thing and, as you say, from every standpoint it would be economical because you feel you can get the people you want and have them work for a month or 6 weeks a lot more sensibly than hiring somebody and training them for years and then by that time the problem may have disappeared.

Mr. STAATS. Or bring in, say, an individual on leave from a university.

Senator PROXMIRE. Or to make a very expensive contract with one of these big efficiency firms. If the Chair would permit, I think it would be helpful to ask you, don't you, to give some indication.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, yes, in terms of—

Senator PROXMIRE. Going above GS-15.

Senator BARTLETT. Yes; and in terms of how many people you could usefully employ in the next fiscal year over and above those you have contemplated in the budget now submitted. I would like to ask this question, Senator Proxmire, in relation to what you have been talking about.

EFFECTIVE USE

When you call in an individual consultant or a consultant firm, does it take some little while to educate him or them as to your methods? Do you have to do a lot of teaching before this person or these persons become effective?

Mr. STAATS. I am aware that in some cases this has been the situation. My own experience indicates that there have been cases of this kind. However, it seems to me that the value of bringing in a consultant or a contractor, either one, is to get individuals or firms who have already had experience in the field. In other words, there is no point in bringing them in at all if you are going to have to educate them before they can help you.

CONTRACT NEGOTIATION

Senator BARTLETT. I think that is very well put. I have long had a question as to this. I know of more than one incidence where a department in a particular section of the country, for example, certainly adequately equipped within itself with experts to reach a decision on a particular problem, has let out a contract to one of these private firms which knew nothing about the matter at all and had to assimilate a lot of information already published or otherwise available, and I have just long doubted the efficacy of any such arrangement, but stated the way you state it, it is quite a different matter because this is a negotiating process always, is it not?

Mr. STAATS. It is.

Senator BARTLETT. And if you had a firm come in or an individual come in who is completely unacquainted with the problem you face, then you wouldn't want to consider them very favorably?

Mr. STAATS. The whole purpose of our contracting on the study we are making of the poverty program is to get a firm who had already done work in this field and who therefore were able to bring knowledge and experience, background, to our own people. Otherwise, we would have not gone outside at all.

We would have done the entire job with our own staff.

AUTHORITY TO HIRE EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS IN LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION BILL

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that the Reorganization Act that passed the Senate changed that \$92 a day to \$200 a day.

Mr. STAATS. Yes; but that is limited to the cost effectiveness work that we would be asked to do for the Congress under that act.

Senator PROXMIRE. But your feeling is, and I think is a realistic feeling, that that bill may not pass the House and if it doesn't, that improvement which was I guess unanimously recommended by all of the Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate, on the Reorganization Committee, the Monroney-Madden committee, is going to die?

Mr. STAATS. There certainly hasn't been much optimism on this point in the House. However, I would like to make it clear that that authority extends only to the work we would be doing with the Congress in the area of cost-effectiveness studies. This is my understand-

ing. It would not extend to anything beyond that, or other work being done under that part of the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Senator PROXMIRE. And you feel that it should be so you are going to let us know what kind of legislation you would prefer?

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY

Mr. STAATS. We would be glad to. We had not come to this hearing this morning with—

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand, but I understand the Chairman suggested that, among other things, that we would like to know about.

Mr. STAATS. We would be glad to do that.

LANGUAGE, RATES AND PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. We want to cover not just cost effectiveness studies, but right across the board.

Mr. STAATS. If it meets with your approval we will suggest language and the amount of money and, if you wish, even a limitation on numbers of people who would be brought in for that work.

(The information follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1969.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With the growing of advanced, sophisticated technical problems encountered by the General Accounting Office in its continuing examinations of the affairs of Federal agencies, I am requesting authority to engage individuals who can provide highly expert consulting assistance. This is in addition to our current authority to hire consultants under 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not exceeding \$92 per day. Such additional authority is requested for not more than 25 such individuals in any one year to be paid at rates not in excess of \$200 per day.

This purpose can be accomplished by inserting immediately following reference to "services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109" in our appropriation language the phrase " , but not more than 25 individuals in any one fiscal year may be paid at rates not to exceed \$200 per diem".

Increasingly, the audit work of the General Accounting Office is extending into such technical areas as space technology, atomic energy, research and development, and various kinds of social programs which require from time to time expert assistance from individuals outside the Government who are specialists in these fields. It is considered important to have such individuals available to assist us as needed in connection with the conduct of our audit work and in the final processing of our audit reports.

Recognition of the need for this expert assistance has already been included in S. 355, entitled the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967, which has passed the Senate but is still pending in the House. That bill authorizes the Comptroller General of the United States to obtain the services of individual experts and consultants in accordance with Section 3109 of Title 5 U.S. Code, at rates not in excess of \$200 per diem.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the United States.

INCREASED BUDGET

Senator BARTLETT. We wish you would.
Well, off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BARTLETT. I want to say for the record that really an amazing development took place here this morning, and I hope you realize the importance of it, when Senator Proxmire suggested that you hadn't perhaps asked for enough money for fiscal year 1969.

This was truly a unique decoration on his part and I doubt very much whether he has ever informed an agency before that it should try out for a larger budget and I think this is perhaps a historical morning, is it not, Senator?

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Chairman, you are absolutely right. I have great faith in this wonderful agency and in Mr. Staats. As I say, I think I was very conservative when I said it will pay back 10 to 1. I think it will pay back probably 100 to 1. The pay-back is very, very great and we are just missing an awfully good bet for the taxpayer if we don't urge Mr. Staats to come in with a big and an imaginative program for efficiency in view of the massive job we have.

Mr. STAATS. I appreciate very much the statement that both of you have made with respect to the GAO. I feel very strongly that GAO is a highly important agency which can provide even greater assistance to the Congress in the exercise of its responsibilities. All of our activities are not in any sense designed to save money, or even to improve the efficiency and economy with which Government programs are carried out. We have many activities which don't relate to that at all. They are more in the nature of direct assistance to the Congress and its committees. It will be my policy and my program to strengthen the GAO in any way which will improve our capability to do this.

Senator PROXMIRE. Assisting Congress is trying to do the same thing, however.

Mr. STAATS. Fifteen to 20 percent of our entire effort is now directed to meeting specific requests from committees of Congress or individual members of Congress. Work done at the request of members doesn't show up in any way as GAO accomplishments except numbers of reports, you see, so that I guess what I am really saying in summary is that we want to find ways to make the GAO a more effective organization.

FUTURE GROWTH

We have difficult internal problems. We are trying to deal with those problems. I think GAO should expand in the future, but we want to grow in a way in which we are sure we are going to make the maximum use of our staff. But I do appreciate what you say.

Senator PROXMIRE. The fact that you are smaller now than you were is another indication that maybe there is more you can do. Heavens knows, with the Federal Government your job isn't smaller.

INTERNAL AUDITS IN AGENCIES

Mr. STAATS. I think we can extend our effectiveness throughout the Government in another way which we are emphasizing at the moment, namely, strengthening internal audit in the agencies, and what can be done to strengthen the agencies' own capability to perform a similar function within the agencies themselves. We have in process or have made approximately 15 reports to Congress in which we are setting forth our judgment as to ways in which the effectiveness of internal audit in these agencies can be increased and we have had some success.

Some changes have been made as a result of our work. In this way we think we can extend the influence of GAO throughout the Government.

DEVELOPING BROADER CAPABILITY

Mr. WEITZEL. I think the record ought to show at least two other things, Mr. Staats has done to, in our opinion, greatly increase the effectiveness of the General Accounting Office.

One, to increase the breadth of the staff by recruiting people from other disciplines than the accounting and auditing which has traditionally carried on in the work of the GAO, and the legal, from other areas, such as business administration, public administration, statistics, mathematics, even engineering, which is giving us a broader basis for dealing with the agencies in appraising their programs. Then especially there is the work he has done in the last year or two of getting started on developing a systems analysis capability which we hope will help the Congress in its evaluation of planning, programing, and budgeting activities in the executive branch and, when requested, will furnish assistance to congressional committees, as contemplated by the reorganization bill, which hasn't become law yet, so that we can help Congress get the benefit out of these techniques.

Senator BARTLETT. And I want you to know, Mr. Staats, here and now despite my questions I am very much in favor of replacing that old crock, as some people have been so rude as to designate my relatively old car, with a newer one more suited to your requirements.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think I should say we have included in here only the standard provision that GSA provides. We have not reviewed any thought as to what kind of car we will get.

Senator BARTLETT. We understand.

Mr. STAATS. We are trying to be very modest.

Senator BARTLETT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Staats, and your associates, for a very clear presentation.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The subcommittee will be in recess until 2 o'clock today when we will hear from the Public Printer.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m. the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1968)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. HARRISON, PUBLIC PRINTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JAMES W. TEW, ACTING DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER

HARRY J. HUMPHREY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE
PUBLIC PRINTER

WALTER C. DeVAUGHN, ACTING COMPTROLLER

HERBERT J. THAYER, ACTING DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in session. We are pleased to hear representatives of the Government Printing Office, Mr. James L. Harrison, the Public Printer, and his associates.

For the record, Mr. Harrison, will you please introduce your associates?

Mr. HARRISON. I will be pleased to, Mr. Chairman.

To my left, is my administrative assistant Mr. Harry J. Humphrey and the Acting Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Herbert J. Thayer; and just behind me is Mr. Walter C. DeVaughn, who is the Acting Comptroller due to the fact that Mr. Earl M. Cragg, our Comptroller, has been on the sick list for quite a while; Mr. James W. Tew, who is Acting Deputy Public Printer; Mr. Carper W. Buckley, the Superintendent of Documents; his deputy, Mr. Rowland E. Darling; Mr. Merrill C. Gleason, financial manager of the Documents Division and Mr. Clayton F. Ziegler, next to him, who is assistant financial manager.

Some of these people are here, the assistants, to get the feel of things for the future.

Senator BARTLETT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING
AND BINDING

Senator BARTLETT. The budget estimate for printing and binding is \$31,200,000 for fiscal year 1969 and the estimate for the Office of Superintendent of Documents is \$8,112,200.

Before you proceed with your statement, Mr. Harrison, I will insert the summary in the record.

(The summary follows:)

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 1969 is \$31,200,000; \$26,400,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1969 and \$4,800,000 is required to reimburse the 1968 appropriation for charges incurred during prior fiscal years which are paid out of the 1968 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 90-57, 90th Congress) which states that the appropriation "shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years." This provision of law recognizes that there can be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of Congressional printing which the Government Printing Office is called upon to produce.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1967 is \$18,500,000 plus \$3,000,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1965 making a total of \$21,500,000. There is still a deficit of \$4,800,000 for fiscal year 1967 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1969 bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1967 to \$23,300,000.

The appropriation for Congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1968 is \$22,000,000 plus \$4,000,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1966, \$600,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1965 and \$100,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1964 for a total of \$26,700,000.

The following statement has been prepared showing—

1. Fiscal year 1967 expenditures billed through January 31, 1968;
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1967, as of January 31, 1968;
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1967;
4. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1968;
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1969;
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1967; and
7. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1969.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967 BILLED THROUGH JAN. 31, 1968; ESTIMATED OUTSTANDING FISCAL YEAR 1967 OBLIGATIONS AS OF JAN. 31, 1968; ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1967, 1968, AND 1969; ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967; TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1967			Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1969			
	Expenditures billed through Jan. 31, 1968	Outstanding obligations as of Jan. 31, 1968	Estimated expenditures	Estimated expenditures, 1968	Estimated expenditures, 1969	Estimated deficiency, 1967	Total estimated requirements, 1969
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Congressional Record.....	\$3,395,063	\$807,600	\$4,202,663	\$3,615,000	\$4,410,000	\$900,000	\$5,310,000
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	2,866,938	915,500	3,782,438	3,450,000	3,840,000	1,230,000	5,070,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	2,524,665	14,350	2,539,015	2,380,000	2,850,000	1,520,000	3,370,000
4. Publications for international exchange.....	189,715	65,235	254,950	200,000	270,000	85,000	355,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks.....	575,556	-----	575,556	615,000	680,000	135,000	815,000
6. House and Senate committee and business calendars.....	1,028,695	-----	1,028,695	980,000	1,200,000	175,000	1,375,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	2,256,018	4,600	2,260,618	1,800,000	2,880,000	700,000	3,580,000
8. Committee reports.....	767,636	-----	767,636	785,000	900,000	-----	900,000
9. Documents.....	4,947,957	394,400	5,342,357	5,040,000	5,750,000	65,000	6,690,000
10. Hearings.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.....	1,239,499	80,000	1,319,499	1,710,000	1,730,000	-----	1,730,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	533,821	17,500	551,321	585,000	770,000	50,000	820,000
Total.....	21,000,815	2,299,185	23,300,000	22,000,000	26,400,000	4,800,000	31,200,000

¹ \$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 expenditure for fiscal year 1967. In addition to the \$18,500,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1967 obligations, there is a \$4,800,000 deficit which is included in the fiscal year 1969 estimated requirements.

² \$25,700,000 appropriated (Public Law 90-57, 90th Cong.) to cover \$100,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1964, \$500,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1965, \$4,000,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1966, and \$22,000,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1968.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1969 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1967 figures in the following items are based on work billed through January 31, 1968.

1. *Congressional Record*.—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 42,000 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 6,100 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 2,140 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. In addition, about 225 sets are distributed to Departments, Depository Libraries, and public sales. The total cost to Congress of printing the daily edition and index of the Congressional Record in fiscal year 1967 was \$3,395,063 for 37,867 pages of the daily edition and 2,298 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1967 and is still in production is estimated at \$807,600. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to \$4,202,663 for the fiscal year 1967. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1968 was \$3,615,000 for approximately 32,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 38,000 pages in the fiscal year 1969 and the cost will be \$4,410,000.

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 1967 were \$2,866,938 for 3,814,577 copies, making 118,772 pages and included all work billed through January 31, 1968. It has been estimated that the incompleting orders will amount to \$915,500. This will bring the requirements for this item to \$3,782,438 for the fiscal year 1967. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1968 was \$3,450,000 for approximately 115,000 pages. It is estimated that \$3,840,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1969 for approximately 120,000 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, 1968, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to \$2,524,665 for the fiscal year 1967 for 67,088,901 separate units. Incompleting orders estimated at \$14,350 will increase this item to \$2,539,015 for the fiscal year 1967. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 was \$2,380,000 for approximately 70,000,000 separate units. The estimate for the fiscal year 1969 is \$2,850,000 for about 75,000,000 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, 1968, for these publications for the fiscal year 1967 orders amounted to \$189,715 for 1,645,307 copies. It has been estimated that \$65,235 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of \$254,950 for the fiscal year 1967. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 was \$200,000 for 1,350,000 copies. It is estimated that \$270,000 will be needed for about 1,700,000 copies in the fiscal year 1969.

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 1967 amounted to \$575,556 for 131,806,434 envelopes and 5,219,230 franks. It was estimated that \$615,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1968 to print

approximately 130,000,000 envelopes and 5,500,000 franks. It is estimated that \$680,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1969 for approximately 140,000,000 envelopes and 5,800,000 franks.

6. *House and Senate Committee and Business 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 the fiscal year 1967 were \$1,028,695 for 68,648 pages. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1968 was \$980,000 for approximately 70,000 pages. It is estimated that \$1,200,000 will be required in fiscal year 1969 for approximately 75,000 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, 1968, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1967 amounted to \$2,256,008 for 175,130 pages. Incomplete orders estimated at \$4,600 will bring this item to \$2,260,608 for the fiscal year 1967. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1968 was \$1,800,000 for about 120,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1969 is \$2,880,000 for approximately 180,000 pages.

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

The expenditures through January 31, 1968, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1967 were \$675,262 for 27,033 pages. It was estimated that \$785,000 would be needed for approximately 28,000 pages in the fiscal year 1968. It is estimated that \$900,000 will be needed for about 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1969.

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, 1968, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1967 amounted to \$767,636 for 26,436 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 was \$840,000 for about 28,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1969 is \$1,120,000 for about 35,000 pages.

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

The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1967 through January 31, 1968, were \$4,947,957 for 230,560 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at \$394,400, resulting in a total requirement of \$5,342,357 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1967. The estimate for the fiscal year 1968 was \$5,040,000 for approximately 210,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1969 is \$5,750,000 for about 230,000 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 the Act of July 26, 1935, and the Act of June 11, 1946. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are provided for in the appropriation for Congressional printing and binding. The National Archives and Records Service has been authorized (13 F.R. 5935; 1 CFR 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 for all work ordered in the fiscal year 1967 amounted to \$1,239,499 for 18,854 pages. This included \$107,811 for 1,883 pages of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. One volume of the Presidential Papers (Johnson, 1966) estimated at \$50,000, and the U.S. Government Organization Manual estimated at \$30,000, remain outstanding for this fiscal year bringing the total requirement to \$1,319,499. It was estimated that \$1,710,000 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 1968. It is estimated that \$1,730,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1969 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 \$533,821 for 49,425 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1967. Incompleted orders estimated at \$17,500 will increase this item to \$551,321 for fiscal year 1967. It was estimated that \$585,000 would be sufficient for printing 45,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1968. It is estimated that \$770,000 will be required to print 55,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1969.

AVERAGE COST PER UNIT OF PRINTING AND BINDING CHARGEABLE TO THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1967

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 ¹	1969 ¹
1. Congressional Record.....	\$97.60	\$104.19	\$96.05	\$108.50	\$104.00	\$110.00	\$113.00	\$116.00
2. Miscellaneous publications.....	18.66	21.05	25.19	27.75	30.55	19.19	30.00	32.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	22.19	29.38	30.25	28.23	30.39	35.44	34.00	38.00
4. Publications for international exchange.....	.141	.151	1.58	1.30	1.19	35.083	15	16
5. Franked envelopes.....	4.34	4.45	3.95	3.95	3.89	4.12	4.50	4.60
6. Document franks.....	3.45	4.14	3.88	4.88	4.97	5.31	5.50	6.00
7. Committee and business calendars.....	9.78	13.20	11.56	15.67	12.69	14.90	14.00	16.00
8. Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	11.06	10.02	13.15	11.94	13.16	12.72	15.00	16.00
9. Committee reports.....	19.33	22.88	23.08	25.89	24.25	25.42	28.00	30.00
10. Documents.....	26.78	17.12	31.57	25.05	25.59	25.52	30.00	32.00
11. Hearings.....	17.40	20.18	20.40	20.74	21.46	22.04	24.00	25.00
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Govern- ment Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents).....	49.94	54.02	57.55	59.28	64.29	66.86	72.00	75.00
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	11.97	11.87	9.21	10.81	9.96	10.93	13.00	14.00

¹ Estimated.

*Congressional printing and binding billings for work ordered in fiscal year
as of Jan. 31, 1968*

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1954 -----	\$9,844,423.14	1962 -----	\$14,343,559.68
1955 -----	9,082,158.22	1963 -----	16,210,826.67
1956 -----	10,321,442.51	1964 -----	17,426,217.19
1957 -----	10,076,164.34	1965 -----	18,658,015.23
1958 -----	11,396,586.19	1966 -----	19,393,588.12
1959 -----	11,590,307.57	1967 -----	21,000,814.96
1960 -----	13,131,748.07	1968 (7 months) -----	7,442,852.90
1961 -----	11,672,350.01		

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

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>As of—</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>As of—</i>	<i>Number</i>
1954 -----	Jan. 1, 1954	7,148	1962 -----	Feb. 28, 1962	6,887
1955 -----	June 1, 1955	6,803	1963 -----	Feb. 28, 1963	7,161
1956 -----	Apr. 1, 1956	6,687	1964 -----	Jan. 31, 1964	7,272
1957 -----	Mar. 15, 1957	6,490	1965 -----	Jan. 31, 1965	7,392
1958 -----	Mar. 31, 1958	6,432	1966 -----	Jan. 31, 1966	7,257
1959 -----	Feb. 28, 1959	6,513	1967 -----	Jan. 31, 1967	7,542
1960 -----	Feb. 29, 1960	6,547	1968 -----	Jan. 31, 1968	7,825
1961 -----	Feb. 28, 1961	6,614			

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

Requisitions and print orders received

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1954 -----	83,639	1962 -----	109,112
1955 -----	94,018	*1963 -----	230,261
1956 -----	92,904	*1964 -----	228,819
1957 -----	95,279	*1965 -----	245,732
1958 -----	92,671	*1966 -----	272,044
1959 -----	99,293	*1967 -----	303,108
1960 -----	100,162	*1968 (7 months) -----	178,086
1961 -----	99,340		

*Beginning with fiscal year 1963, totals included individual orders on open requisitions.

Total income, including all field work

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1954 -----	\$74,482,987.40	1962 -----	\$121,316,943.48
1955 -----	78,493,955.51	1963 -----	129,650,829.38
1956 -----	86,852,359.15	1964 -----	136,058,238.16
1957 -----	88,745,435.16	1965 -----	137,473,221.11
1958 -----	89,684,998.00	1966 -----	175,878,648.87
1959 -----	93,047,066.07	1967 -----	199,975,833.55
1960 -----	99,547,839.95	1968 (7 months) -----	111,852,677.10
1961 -----	97,749,609.00		

TOTAL GROSS (CASH) EXPENDITURES

Fiscal year	Printing and binding operations	Sales of publications operations	Less intrafund expenditures	Total expenditures
1954				\$91,846,000
1955				84,027,000
1956				87,182,000
1957				88,132,000
1958				89,871,000
1959				95,866,000
1960				103,192,000
1961				96,262,000
1962				122,674,000
1963	\$128,391,000	\$5,739,000	-\$3,978,000	130,132,000
1964	134,923,000	6,997,000	-7,660,000	134,260,000
1965	134,260,000	6,549,000	-4,980,000	135,829,000
1966	168,511,000	7,547,000	-4,838,000	171,220,000
1967	198,071,000	8,678,000	-6,902,000	199,847,000
1968 (estimate)	221,486,000	9,458,000	-8,867,000	222,077,000
1969 (estimate)	247,400,000	9,571,000	-6,825,000	250,146,000

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	92,945,591.66	4,464,339.89	97,409,931.55
1968 (7 months)	53,848,621.94	2,156,820.07	56,005,442.01

FEDERAL REGISTER

(Including Public Papers of the Presidents, U.S. Government Organization Manual, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents)

Administrative Committee; establishment and composition; powers and duties. (Section 306, Title 44, U.S. Code)

There is established a permanent Administrative Committee of the Federal Register of three members consisting of the Archivist or Acting Archivist, who shall be chairman, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer. The Administrator of General Services shall act as secretary of the committee. The Committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out the provisions of this chapter. Such regulations shall provide, among other things: (c) the manner and form in which the Federal Register shall be printed, reprinted, compiled, indexed, bound, and distributed; (d) the number of copies

of the Federal Register, which shall be printed, reprinted and compiled, the number which shall be distributed without charge to Members of Congress, officers and employees of the United States, or any Federal agency for their official use, and the number which shall be available for distribution to the public.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Authority and Distribution

The following sections of Part 32, Title 1, Chapter 1, of the Code of Federal Regulations pertains to the Public Papers of the Presidents.

Section 32.1 Publication required

There shall be published forthwith at the end of each calendar year, beginning with the year 1957, a special edition of the FEDERAL REGISTER designated "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." Each volume shall cover one calendar year and shall be identified further by the name of the President and the year covered.

Section 32.2 Coverage of prior years

After conferring with the National Historical Publications Commission with respect to the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may from time to time authorize the publication of similar volumes covering specified calendar years prior to 1957.

Section 32.15 Members of Congress

Each Member of Congress, during his term of office, shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume published during such term: Provided, that authorization for furnishing such copies shall be submitted in writing to the Director and signed by the authorizing Member.

Section 32.16 The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States shall be entitled to twelve copies of the annual volumes.

Section 32.17 Executive agencies

The head of each department and the head of each independent agency in the executive branch of the Government shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

The printing of the Public Papers of the Presidents is initiated by requisition from the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. The program consists of the printing of the Public Papers of the Presidents of prior administrations beginning with the Truman administration and continuing currently through future administrations. The Truman papers for 1945 through 1952, the Eisenhower papers for 1953 through 1960, the Kennedy papers for 1961 through 1963, and the Johnson papers for 1963 through 1966 have been completed (25 volumes in all). The Truman papers for 1952, which were delivered in November of 1966, completed the backlog of this program.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MANUAL

The United States Government Organization Manual is published annually by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, as a special edition of the Federal Register pursuant to part 31 of the regulations of the Administrative Committee, approved on March 20, 1959 (24 F.R. 2353; 1 CFR Part 31).

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register and contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House up to 5 p.m. Friday of each week. Authority to publish this compilation is included 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).

Federal Register and Supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations—Page unit estimates (number of pages) are furnished by the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Federal Register Division. The estimated number of page units required becomes the basis for preparation of estimated costs of the Federal Register and the Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations.

1968 WALL CALENDARS ORDERED FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ordered by—	Requisition No.	Date	GPO Jacket No.	Number of calendars			Cost
				Large	Small	Total	
Clerk's Office, House of Representatives.	2318	Aug. 23, 1967	83-072	59,831	-----	1 59,831	\$29,848.20
Do.....	2827	Jan. 9, 1968	88-035	10,000	100	10,100	5,335.70
Do.....	3079	Feb. 8, 1968	89-437	1,500	-----	1,500	1,086.55
Total ordered by House of Representatives.....				71,331	100	71,431	36,270.45
Secretary of the Senate.....	4531	Aug. 25, 1967	83-172	8,900	1,500	10,400	4,655.85
Total ordered by House and Senate.....				80,231	1,600	81,831	40,926.30

¹Includes 5,000, 24-month calendars.

Large House calendars, size 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18, are printed with numerals in 2 colors and stitched on board. An illustration showing a panoramic view of the Capitol with a blue border is then mounted on the board which was previously lined on the back with Kraft paper.

Large Senate calendars, size 9 $\frac{1}{16}$ x 15, are printed with single-color numerals, mounted on board, lined with blue paper, and have an illustration showing Senate wing of Capitol.

Small House calendars, size 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{16}$, consist of the calendar portion only, wire stitched.

Small Senate calendars, size 9 x 10, consist of the calendar portion only, stitched to board.

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, PRINTING AND BINDING OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Revenue: Printing and binding operations.....	199,084	219,383	247,591
Other income:			
Baling and other salvaging.....	208	300	300
Purchase discounts—Commercial printing and materials.....	278		
Damages (includes penalties, and loss or damage by carrier).....	65		
Liquidated damages—Commercial printing and materials.....	333		
Refunds.....	2		
Total other income.....	886	300	300
Total revenue.....	199,970	219,683	247,891
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale.....	5,856	5,500	5,700
Allowance for unsalable publications.....	1,239	1,334	1,125
Total.....	7,095	6,834	6,825
Total adjusted revenue.....	192,875	212,849	241,066
Expense:			
Personnel compensation.....	58,862	61,779	65,163
Personnel benefits.....	3,993	4,178	4,406
Benefits for former employees.....	2		
Travel and transportation of persons.....	30	31	32
Transportation of things.....	1,620	1,701	1,785
Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,082	1,244	1,596
Printing and reproduction.....	89,253	107,100	128,300
Other services.....	216	231	241
Supplies and materials.....	38,790	41,388	44,164
Insurance claims and indemnities.....	1		
Depreciation.....	1,721	2,030	2,204
Total expense.....	195,570	219,683	247,891
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale.....	5,856	5,500	5,700
Allowance for unsalable publications.....	1,239	1,334	1,125
Total.....	7,095	6,834	6,825
Total adjusted expense.....	188,475	212,849	241,066
Net operating income.....	4,400		
Nonoperating income and retained earnings:			
Acquisition value of equipment sold.....	315		
Less accumulated depreciation.....	284		
Book value of equipment sold.....	31		
Proceeds from sale of equipment.....	37		
Nonoperating income.....	6		
Net income for year.....	4,406		
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year.....	20,328	24,734	24,734
Retained earnings, end of year.....	24,734	24,734	24,734

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, SALES OF PUBLICATIONS OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Revenue: Sales.....	14,832	15,325	15,800
Other income:			
Gratuitous revenues (sale of other Government publications by sales agents of Superintendent of Documents).....	1,362	1,400	1,520
Deposit accounts inactive for 10 years and unidentified remittances.....	25	25	28
Unredeemed public document coupons.....	48	50	52
Total, other income.....	1,435	1,475	1,600
Total, revenue.....	16,267	16,800	17,400
Expense:			
Sales publications purchases for resale.....	5,856	5,500	5,700
Postage for sales copies mailed.....	972	1,239	1,275
Publications destroyed.....	1,239	1,334	1,125
Administrative expenses.....	1,121	1,207	1,300
Total, expense.....	9,188	9,300	9,400
Net operating income ¹	7,079	7,500	8,000
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year.....	2,642	1,579	1,700
Payment of earnings.....	-8,142	-7,379	-8,100
Retained earnings, end of year.....	1,579	1,700	1,600
Expenditures from salaries and expenses appropriation required to operate the sales program:			
Personnel compensation.....	2,709	3,165	3,379
Personnel benefits.....	162	176	203
Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	2	9
Transportation of things: Delivery services.....	5	6	6
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Communications.....	74	76	96
Heat, light, and power.....	18	15	25
Printing and Reproduction: Price lists and circulars.....	352	456	456
Other services:			
Computer services.....		75	168
Repairs and alterations.....	67	55	71
Sanitation.....	63	64	64
Supplies and materials:			
Mailing and supplies.....	119	153	159
Office supplies.....	43	52	52
Equipment.....	48	99	118
Total, expenditures.....	3,661	4,393	4,807
Net earnings.....	3,418	3,107	3,193

¹ This amount is transferred to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Operating revenue:			
Revenue, printing and binding operations.....	199,970	219,683	247,891
Revenue, sales of publications operations.....	16,267	16,800	17,400
Less: Intrafund sales included above.....	-7,095	-6,834	-6,825
Total operating revenue.....	209,143	229,649	258,466
Operating expense:			
Expense, printing and binding operations.....	195,570	219,683	247,891
Expense sales of publications operations.....	9,188	9,300	9,400
Less: Intrafund expense included above.....	-7,095	-6,834	-6,825
Total operating expense.....	197,663	222,149	250,466
Net operating income, printing and binding operations.....	4,480		
Net operating income, sales of publications operations.....	7,079	7,500	8,000
Net operating income, revolving fund.....	11,480	7,500	8,000
Nonoperating income or loss: Printing and binding operations:			
Proceeds from sale of equipment.....	37		
Net book value of assets sold.....	-31		
Net gain from sale of equipment.....	6		
Net income for the year, printing and binding operations.....	4,406		
Net income for the year, sales of publications operations.....	7,079	7,500	8,000
Net income for the year, revolving fund.....	11,485	7,500	8,000
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year.....	22,970	26,313	26,434
Payment of earnings, sales of publications operations.....	-8,142	-7,379	-8,100
Retained earnings, end of year.....	26,313	26,434	26,334

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, SALES OF PUBLICATIONS OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Revenue: sales.....	14,832	15,325	15,800
Other income:			
Gratuitous revenues (sale of other Government publications by sales agents of Superintendent of Documents).....	1,362	1,400	1,520
Deposit accounts inactive for 10 years and unidentified remittances.....	25	25	28
Unredeemed public document coupons.....	48	50	52
Total other income.....	1,435	1,475	1,600
Total revenue.....	16,267	16,800	17,400
Expense:			
Sales publications purchases for resale.....	5,856	5,500	5,700
Postage for sales copies mailed.....	972	1,259	1,275
Publications destroyed.....	1,239	1,334	1,125
Administrative expenses.....	1,121	1,207	1,300
Total expense.....	9,188	9,300	9,400
Net operating income ¹	7,079	7,500	8,000
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year.....	2,642	1,579	1,700
Payment of earnings.....	-8,142	-7,379	-8,100
Retained earnings, end of year.....	1,579	1,700	1,600
Expenditures from salaries and expenses appropriation required to operate the sales program:			
Personnel compensation.....	2,709	3,165	3,379
Personnel benefits.....	162	176	203
Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	2	9
Transportation of things: Delivery services.....	5	6	6
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Communications.....	74	76	96
Heat, light, and power.....	18	15	25
Printing and reproduction: Price lists and circulars.....	352	456	456
Other services:			
Computer services.....	1	75	168
Repairs and alterations.....	67	55	71
Sanitation.....	63	64	64
Supplies and materials:			
Mailing supplies.....	119	153	159
Office supplies.....	43	52	52
Equipment.....	48	99	118
Total expenditures.....	3,661	4,393	4,807
Net earnings.....	3,418	3,107	3,193

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 January 31 of fiscal year 1968

Fiscal year:	Net profit or loss (-)	Fiscal year—Continued	Net profit or loss (-)
1954.....	\$3,488,727	1962.....	\$2,326,531
1955.....	3,156,673	1963.....	1,843,814
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.....	4,406,239
1960.....	1,264,135	1968 through Jan. 31,	
1961.....	-809,188	1968.....	-490,734

INCREASED DEMAND FOR PRINTING

Senator BARTLETT. Will you now proceed?

Mr. HARRISON. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, the demand for printing and binding services by the Congress and our nearly 100 customer agencies has continued to grow.

Last year Office income reached \$200 million—largest in our history—and our business projections suggest this trend will continue. Every indication points to a continuation of a rising need for more printing.

I am pleased to report to you that this 14 percent increase in our 1967 business volume was handled with the same dispatch and economy. Government Printing Office customer agencies have learned to respect in years past.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Perhaps the Congressional Record—at the same time our largest, and most important assignment—is the best example of the direction and magnitude of the growth trend.

The second session of the 89th Congress required 34,812 pages to cover its proceedings while the first session of the 90th Congress needed 44,183 pages—an increase of 27 percent. This same pattern has been reflected in varying degrees throughout the Government and, understandably, has severely taxed our facilities, our personnel, and our financing.

I am sure I need not remind you again of the serious problems we face in attempting to meet the growing demands for printing and binding in a plant which was not designed, and cannot be remodeled, to serve these needs effectively.

I am pleased to report to you, however, that some progress is being made in this area, and we are hopeful that a satisfactory solution can be reached in the near future.

RECRUITING AND APPRENTICE TRAINING

Likewise, I have often made known to you the problems we face in attracting and keeping competent journeymen. We continue to provide comprehensive apprentice training in all phases of printing and binding. This program aims at producing competent and skilled craftsmen but, as you know, is handicapped by what we believe is an unrealistic statutory limitation on our efforts in this area.

I can only hope that the law will be modified to permit the training of an adequate number of apprentices, who, with those journeymen we recruit through civil service, will be sufficient to keep our working force at needed strength.

FINANCING

With regard to our financing, I am pleased to report that the \$15 million increase in our working capital funds which you authorized in fiscal year 1967, has so far proved to be adequate in providing the increased financing requirements of our expanding work volume. We do not anticipate any problems in this area during the coming year but we must face the reality that a continuation of the present trend of increasing printing and binding demands may require additional working capital in the future.

In order to deal effectively with the problems of increasing volume in the face of an inadequate plant and a shortage of qualified journeymen, we have been vigorously exploring every avenue which offers promise of increased efficiency through improved technology.

LINOTRON PHOTOCOMPOSING SYSTEM

Our new Linotron photocomposing system is now installed and operating. Many publications, now reproduced from printouts on data processing equipment, will be produced more economically, and with graphic-arts quality though use of the Linotron.

For example the first job placed on this system consisted of 32,701 pages which made a total of 81 volumes averaging 404 pages per volume. This job was produced in record time at an estimated savings of \$320,000 over the next most economical method of production.

MODERNIZATION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Also through the efforts of our Committee on Modernization of Machinery and Equipment, we keep a constant check on the efficiency of our production facilities. Inefficient or obsolescent machinery is replaced with more modern and efficient equipment, which must be fully justified, first on the basis of need and then on the ability of the new systems to recover purchase and installation costs from improved efficiency.

Senator BARTLETT. If you will permit, Mr. Harrison, the subcommittee will be in recess briefly while the subcommittee goes over to the Senate and votes, and when that task is completed we will resume the hearing.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

RECRUITING PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. Once more the subcommittee will be in order.

Mr. Harrison, will you tell us a bit more about the problems you have in attracting and keeping competent journeymen. Is this because your wage scales are kept below that of private industry?

Mr. HARRISON. No, it is not, Mr. Chairman. I think this is true generally throughout the printing industry at this time. There has been a great increase in printing production all over the country, both Government and commercial. The expansion in printing equipment and plants has outdistanced the training of employees, so there is a shortage of journeymen in a number of trades.

Senator BARTLETT. Particularly what?

Mr. HARRISON. Proofreaders are in great shortage, also bookbinders, monotype keyboard operators are very scarce and even good compositors are becoming scarce.

Senator BARTLETT. Linotype operators?

APPRENTICE TRAINING

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; becoming scarce and more and more difficult to obtain. One of the reasons which makes our problem more difficult is the statutory limitation on the number of apprentices which I mentioned in the opening statement. This limits us to 200 at any one time.

This means with a 5-year course of training the most I can hope to graduate a year would be 40 while in the course of a year I lose from 260 to 280 journeymen.

PERSONNEL DETAILED TO CONGRESSIONAL STAFFS

This results from retirements, illness, and a few transfers to other parts of the industry. We also lose many of our people to the departments and to Congress. We have some 60 or 70 of our people assigned here to the various committees.

Senator BARTLETT. Doing what?

Mr. HARRISON. Assisting the committees in their printing problems. It is a worthwhile operation. We are not complaining about it.

Senator BARTLETT. I knew you wouldn't be.

Mr. HARRISON. But this does point out one thing that makes it more difficult in attempting to keep our journeymen positions filled.

Senator BARTLETT. What need would the congressional committees have for people from your office?

Mr. HARRISON. They help prepare the copy that comes to the Printing Office for that particular committee. Most of the major committees have a compositor assigned to them for this work.

Senator BARTLETT. How many of your people are so assigned?

Mr. HARRISON. I would have to put an accurate figure in the record. I would estimate we have close to 60 people assigned up here.

Senator BARTLETT. Does it vary much or is it constant?

Mr. HARRISON. It is constant. We will have men retire and they will ask for replacements.

REIMBURSEMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Are you reimbursed for these services?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. One hundred percent?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

As a matter of fact, these people are on our payroll and we bill the cost to the congressional printing and binding appropriation as services rendered.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you ever have trouble getting the money back?

Mr. HARRISON. No.

Senator BARTLETT. This is in contrast to that which was stated this morning in the budget. They perform quite a few services for the Congress, too, in the matter of loaning personnel, but get only 10 percent of the money back by way of reimbursement.

How did you arrange it this way?

Mr. HARRISON. Of course, we have no appropriation to cover the cost of people working elsewhere.

When we do a job or render service we have to charge the cost of that service to our customer. So if they want our employees on a committee their cost is paid from the congressional printing and binding appropriation.

Senator BARTLETT. What if the committee would say to you, "We want three people for these purposes but we are not going to have any money this year to reimburse you," you couldn't legally comply with that request?

Mr. HARRISON. No.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, GPO is reimbursed through this appropriation bill and you are reimbursing GPO when you pass this bill.

The individual committees do not reimburse the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HARRISON. It is paid for out of the printing and binding appropriation for the Congress.

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for whatever amounts are involved within that framework?

Mr. HARRISON. We are recommending to you what we think you will need to pay for your printing for the next fiscal year. We hope that it will be enough.

Senator BARTLETT. Is this like what is true for the people you have on loan to the committee?

Mr. HARRISON. This would be part of the printing and binding appropriation, yes.

JOURNEYMAN PROOFREADER TRAINING

Senator BARTLETT. How long does it take to train a proofreader?

Mr. HARRISON. It takes 5 years of apprenticeship to make a compositor unless he is an exceptionally bright young man. We have a few men who have finished the tour in 4 years.

If he is a compositor, it doesn't take too long to train him to be a proofreader. It then takes about 6 months.

Senator BARTLETT. What gives compositors such a great headstart?

Mr. HARRISON. Well, it is in the same general type of work. The compositor sets the type. The proofreader then reads the type to see if it is correct. So the compositor has the 5-year background in his apprenticeship of typesetting to assist him in becoming a proofreader.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you ever encounter a perfect proofreader?

Mr. HARRISON. No.

Senator BARTLETT. I think anyone else to whom the question might be put would necessarily give the same answer. The proofreader, though, might be very good.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; we have excellent ones but even they slip occasionally.

LINOTRON PHOTOCOMPOSING SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. Maybe you can give us even more information than you have about the Linotron photocomposing system, just what kind of system is this?

Mr. HARRISON. About 5 years ago, it became evident to us and to the Joint Committee on Printing that something was needed desperately to take the place of the tremendous amount of computer printout copy we were getting to be photographed, plated, and printed.

Computer printout copy, as you probably know, is all caps, very wide spaced. I think at that time about 20 percent of our work was coming to us as computer printout copy.

This is very wasteful because it makes a document of any size so terribly bulky, so the joint committee directed us to proceed with a study of a system that would take the place of this computer printout.

The specifications were worked up specifying what was needed. Invitations were let. The Mergenthaler Co. got the award, and they subcontracted the hardware part to the CBS Laboratories.

MAGNETIC TAPE

The machine in effect enables us to take a magnetic tape from the computer, instead of printout copy on paper. This allows the computer then to run at full speed. You can't run at full speed with the printer going because it can't print that fast.

The agencies, and I believe there are now over 3,000 computers in use in the Government, have a great amount of material that is in the memory tanks of these computers that ought to be printed. It is material that consists of the results of experiments in many cases and costs millions of dollars.

Because of the high cost of composition, they have not been able to secure enough money to have these printed for general dissemination. So the only people who get the material are a few that receive a copy from the computer printout.

We can now take this information from the agency on a magnetic tape, program this through our computers, take that magnetic tape product and put it on the Linotron which will compose 1,000 characters a second in 6-point type, or a page every 12 seconds—a full page all made up; justified including upper and lower case letters, and give you a page negative from this machine made up and ready to be plated and printed.

Senator BARTLETT. Is there anything else in the history of printing that compares with this speed?

Mr. HARRISON. It is a breakthrough.

INSTALLATION COST

Senator BARTLETT. What does this installation cost you?

Mr. HARRISON. The total cost, and this includes two machines, two Linotrons and software, the contract was for \$2,185,562.

Senator BARTLETT. You saved around \$320,000 on the first job?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. This will pay for itself very soon then?

Mr. HARRISON. Very soon. We estimate within a year and a half it will have paid for itself.

Senator BARTLETT. Perhaps you would now like to turn to the next subject.

Mr. HARRISON. All right, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You have several more, do you not?

DOCUMENTS DIVISION

STATEMENT OF CARPER W. BUCKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROWLAND E. DARLING, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

MERRILL C. GLEASON, FINANCIAL MANAGER, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

CLAYTON F. ZIEGLER, ASSISTANT FINANCIAL MANAGER, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. HARRISON. We have the Documents Division, Mr. Chairman. Do you have other questions on printing?

Senator BARTLETT. No; I will let that go.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Buckley will talk on that.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you Mr. Harrison. Welcome, Mr. Buckley. We will insert your prepared statement in the record at this point.

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents operates under a separate appropriation which provides funds for the performance of the four functions with which the Office is charged by law. They are (1) the sale of Government publications produced by the Government Printing Office; (2) the compilation of catalogs and indexes of Government publications; (3) the distribution of Government publications to designated depository libraries; and (4) the mailing for members of Congress and other Government agencies of certain Government publications authorized by them.

As is true of other operations of the Government Printing Office, all of the functions required of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents are of a service nature and there is no control over the volume of work that we are called on to perform.

The only function which produces revenue is the sale of Government publications, from which we realized income last year for return to the U.S. Treasury of \$7,079,061, an amount which exceeded our appropriation by approximately \$654,000. Based on sales to date, which are about 4 percent ahead of the comparable period last year, we expect the income from the sales program for fiscal 1968 to be approximately \$7,500,000.

For fiscal year 1969, we must provide for a continuation of the steady, uncontrollable growth in the demand for the purchase of publications which has been evident in every recent year. We know, also, that there must be a continued expansion of the depository library program as authorized by the Depository Library Act of 1962. To the limit of our available space and facilities, we must also be prepared to meet the heavy demands made on us by other agencies and the Congress for the mailing of publications, a demand which is continuously increasing and which we have not been able to meet in the past as fully or as promptly as desired.

In accordance with the authorization of this Committee, a year ago, the ZIP Coding of the addresses on the 1,300 mailing lists that we must maintain, which total between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 names, was completed on schedule, as of December 31, 1967. We accomplished this by utilizing rental equipment and temporary personnel hired for a special intermediate work shift.

A contract has been awarded for the conversion of our largest single mailing list of approximately 875,000 names from speedaumat plates to magnetic tape, and processing for updating and addressing. This first significant step in modernizing the mailing lists maintained by our Office will provide for improved servicing of these lists in the next twelve months. It will also make it possible for us to extend to a wider public audience our notification service regarding the availability of newly-issued Government publications.

Our total requested appropriation for 1969 is \$8,112,200, an over-all increase of \$608,000 over the 1968 appropriation.

For the established programs of publications sales, compilation of catalogs and indexes of Government publications, and distribution of publications for other Government agencies and members of Congress, the increased amount requested is \$257,322. This increase has been more than offset, however, by the amount of funds that were requested for certain programs in 1968 that will not be required in 1969, with the result that there is a net decrease for these established programs in 1969, amounting to \$12,478.

The estimated cost of operating the Depository Library Program in 1969, will require an increase of \$344,680 over the amount appropriated for this program in 1968. There are now 945 depository libraries, 24 of which have been designated since July 1, 1967, and that number can increase under existing legislation to a total of approximately 1,350. We estimate that there will be an additional 40 depositories designated during Fiscal 1969. To overcome delays in the mailing of

an increased volume of publications under the expanding depository program, we are requesting authorization to hire six additional Printing Plant Workers.

The demands made by other Government agencies for the mailing of publications have increased to the point where we can no longer meet the requested mailing schedules, despite the use of almost continuous overtime work. Many of these publications are dated periodicals or regulatory material, for which timely mailing is essential. We are now utilizing to the fullest extent all of the space and equipment available for the performance of this operation. In order to provide this necessary service in an adequate manner, we request authorization to establish an additional 8-hour intermediate work shift to be devoted exclusively to addressing and mailing operations. The personnel cost of an additional 36 Printing Plant Workers and Machine Operators necessary to man this work force would amount to \$214,084 and is included in the 1969 estimates.

The significant success of the two experimental branch sales outlets for Government publications now in operation in Chicago, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri, is indicative of the public response and demand for this service of our Office. We should like to be in a position to extend the decentralized sale of Government publications to other principal cities of the United States, as part of the system of Federal Information Centers being established by the General Services Administration, under the President's Program for Improving Government Service.

We are, accordingly, requesting \$61,714 to establish in 1969 not more than three additional branch bookstores in cities where Federal Information Centers are now operating or being opened. This amount would include the salaries of not more than two Bookstore Clerks for each such new branch established, as well as the cost of necessary fixtures and equipment. The extension of this program would necessitate an increase in the amount authorized for travel, which would be required for surveying sites, training personnel, stocking the branches and providing for the audits required by the General Accounting Office. \$5,800 of the increased amount requested for Travel would be devoted to this improvement in service.

The present location of the Chicago Branch Bookstore is not readily accessible to the public and provides inadequate space for publications display and for providing service to the customers. We have requested, and the Joint Committee on Printing has approved, the relocation, when funds are available, of that branch, from the 14th Floor of the Federal Building, to suitable space on the First Floor, as a part of, or adjacent to, the Federal Information Center. \$3,700 of the increase requested for Equipment, would be used to defray the cost of that relocation.

The present limitation of \$2,700 for Travel is inadequate to meet the needs of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Apart from the increase that authorization to open new branch bookstores would necessitate, we have also included in the estimate for 1969 an increase of \$1,500 for Travel to permit the inspection and audit of established bookstores, the inspection of depository libraries, a more adequate direction of the Depository Library Program and to permit officials of our Office to take advantage of opportunities for inspecting new machinery, equipment and operating procedures as a means of effecting improvements in the performance of our functions.

We are requesting an increase of \$8,400 to meet the expense of a new telephone system designed for improved handling of an average of 1,000 telephone calls that are received each day by the Inquiries Section of our Office.

The increased amount of \$18,780 for Postage on administrative mail, reflects the increased Postal rates recently inaugurated.

The new Postal rates are also responsible for an increase of \$41,394 in the request for postage required for mailing publications to the already-established depository libraries.

For the established 945 depository libraries plus an estimated 40 additional to be designated in 1969, an increase of \$251,400 is requested for the printing of the publications required for this distribution.

For a continuation of the implementation in 1969 of that portion of the 1962 Depository Library Act requiring the distribution of certain Government publications not produced by the Government Printing Office, we have included \$1,950 to cover the cost of mailing an estimated 150,000 new publications in that category.

We are again including in our request for 1969 the Reserve for Contingencies, amounting to \$200,000. This has proved extremely valuable in past years in

avoiding the necessity for budgetary amendments. We have prepared the 1969 estimates with the assumption that they will be adequate to avoid the necessity for requesting use of the Reserve for Contingencies in that year.

There is a greater public interest in the publications of the U.S. Government today than at any other time in our history. We expect to sell more than 76 million publications in 1969, and estimate that income from that sale for return to the U.S. Treasury will reach \$8 million. The continued increase in the cost of operating this service and in the cost of all of the other functions for which the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is responsible, and which produce no revenue, make it imperative that early consideration be given to a revision of the formula used in establishing the prices of Government publications offered for sale, which has remained unchanged for many years. We are taking initial action to have a complete review of the pricing formula made.

A tabular breakdown of the increases requested follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1969				\$8,112,200
Appropriation for fiscal year 1968				7,359,000
Proposed 1968 pay raise supplemental				145,200
Total				7,504,200
Increase for fiscal year 1969				608,000
		Estimate, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Increase or decrease
11	Personnel compensation	\$4,221,938	\$4,511,904	\$289,966
12	Personnel benefits	1234,742	271,276	36,534
21	Travel and transportation of persons	2,700	10,000	7,300
22	Transportation of things	6,300	6,300	0
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	251,470	351,080	99,610
24	Printing and reproduction	1,684,940	1,936,340	251,400
25	Other services	350,000	234,700	-115,300
26	Supplies and materials	416,810	431,800	14,990
31	Equipment	135,300	158,800	23,500
	Contingency fund	200,000	200,000	0
Total estimate		7,504,200	8,112,200	608,000

¹ Includes 1968 pay raise supplemental.

Breakdown of 1969 budget increases requested

Personnel compensation:		
Annual within-grades for 1969		\$37,887
Additional personnel compensation for part of year for fiscal year 1968 pay raise		19,700
Hourly increases approved by the Public Printer for Printing Plant Workers (Admn. Order No. 307)		34,437
Additional personnel:		
Bookstores, 6 employees		33,594
Depository Library Unit, 6 employees		31,300
Intermediate shift, 36 employees		199,148
Salary for one extra day in fiscal year 1969		13,700
Total		369,766
Less: Equivalent of 16 employees not needed for Zip-coding program		-79,800
Total personnel compensation		289,966
Personnel benefits:		
Increase requested for contributions for retirement, health benefits, and life insurance		36,534
Travel and transportation of persons:		
Increase requested for inspection of depository libraries, inspections of new machinery and equipment, and for opening and maintaining 3 new bookstores		7,300

Rent, communications, and utilities:

Rentals:

Amount needed to cover increased cost of rentals of equipment -----	\$10, 800
---	-----------

Postage:

Amount needed to pay postage costs on mailings of depository copies of GPO material to estimated 40 additional libraries in 1969 -----	6, 500
--	--------

Amount needed to pay postage costs on mailings of depository copies of Non-GPO material to estimated 40 additional libraries in 1969 -----	936
--	-----

Amount needed to pay postage cost on Non-GPO material to be received from additional Government agencies, estimated 150,000 copies -----	1, 950
--	--------

Amount needed to pay postage costs of depository copies of GPO material mailed to established libraries -----	8, 850
---	--------

Amount needed for depository mailings due to postage rate increases -----	41, 394
---	---------

Amount needed for official mailings due to postage rate increases -----	18, 780
---	---------

Telephone service:

Amount needed for installation of new telephone system for Reference Section -----	8, 400
--	--------

Utilities:

Additional amount needed to cover heat, light and power costs -----	2, 000
---	--------

Total rent, communications, and utilities -----	99, 610
---	---------

Printing and reproduction:

Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of depository library copies of GPO material for presently established libraries -----	200, 000
---	----------

Additional amount needed to cover printing costs of depository library copies of GPO material for estimated 40 new libraries in fiscal year 1969 -----	51, 400
--	---------

Total printing and reproduction -----	251, 400
---------------------------------------	----------

Other services:

Amount needed for computer services for the Selected List of U.S. Government publications in fiscal year 1969 -----	52, 700
---	---------

Additional amount needed to cover costs of repairing and maintaining equipment and alterations and additions to workroom areas -----	12, 000
--	---------

Amount needed to cover cost of overhauling conveyor system -----	10, 000
--	---------

Total -----	74, 700
-------------	---------

Less: 1968 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 -----	-115, 300
----------------------------	-----------

Supplies and materials:

Additional amount needed to cover the increased costs of purchasing mailing supplies -----	14, 990
--	---------

Equipment:

Amount requested to equip and furnish three additional Bookstores outside Washington, D.C. -----	19, 800
--	---------

Amount requested to relocate Chicago Bookstore (shelving and sales counters) -----	3, 700
--	--------

Total equipment -----	23, 500
-----------------------	---------

Total of 1969 budget increases requested -----	608, 000
--	----------

Increases requested distributed to programs

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

Salaries :	
Annual within-grades.....	\$37, 887
Additional personnel compensation for part of year for fiscal year 1968 pay raise.....	19, 700
Hourly increases approved by Public Printer, Administrative Order No. 307.....	34, 437
One extra day in 1969.....	13, 700
Total	105, 724
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions.....	16, 728
Travel and transportation of persons.....	1, 500
Rentals of equipment.....	10, 800
New telephone installation.....	8, 400
Postage, administrative office mailings.....	18, 780
Utilities	2, 000
Repairs and alterations.....	22, 000
Computer services.....	52, 700
Mailing supplies.....	14, 990
Equipment	3, 700
Total	257, 322

Less : 1968 programs not requiring funds in 1969 :

Converting Selected List of U.S. Government publications to computer tape for Zip-code conversion and modernizing mailing operations	190, 000
Zip-coding all remaining mailing lists of the Superintendent of Documents	79, 800
Total	-269, 800

Net decrease for sales, agency and congressional distribution, and cataloging and indexing programs..... **-12, 478**

Increases requested for the depository library program—

For established libraries :

Salaries	31, 300
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions.....	2, 350
Printing depository copies.....	200, 000
Postage, GPO and non-GPO material.....	8, 850
Postage rate increases.....	41, 394
Total for established libraries	283, 894

For additional libraries (40) :

Postage, GPO material.....	6, 500
Postage, non-GPO material.....	936
Printing depository copies.....	51, 400

Total for additional libraries..... **58, 836**

For new non-GPO material distribution :

Postage	1, 950
---------------	--------

Total increase for depository library program..... **344, 680**

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

Opening three branch bookstores in fiscal year 1969 :

Salaries of bookstore personnel.....	\$33,594
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions.....	2,520
Travel expense for personnel to survey, train, and stock bookstores.....	5,800
Equipment and fixtures for bookstores.....	19,800
Total for opening three branch bookstores.....	61,714

Intermediate shift for addressing and mailing operations :

Salaries.....	199,148
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions.....	14,936

Total for intermediate shift for addressing and mailing operations.....	214,084
--	----------------

Total for new activities.....	275,798
--------------------------------------	----------------

Grand total for all programs.....	608,000
--	----------------

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Object	Estimate, 1968	Estimate, 1969	Increase
11 Personnel compensation..... Salaries of full-time, temporary, and part-time employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.	\$4,221,938	\$4,511,904	\$289,966
12 Personnel benefits..... For required contributions to retirement fund, life insurance and employees health benefits.	234,742	271,276	36,534
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 for inspection of new machinery and equipment, and to open and operate bookstores outside the Washington, D.C., area.	2,700	10,000	7,300
22 Transportation of things..... Transportation of sales publications ordered by Members of Congress for local delivery and delivery of publications to local branch bookstores.	6,300	6,300	-----
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.	251,470	351,080	99,610
24 Printing and reproduction..... Printing of copies of publications produced by GPO, for distribution to depository libraries. Also covers printing of catalogs and indexes of Government publications required by law, and pricelists, price circulars, and the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications.	1,684,940	1,936,340	251,400
25 Others services..... Covers repairs to office and plant fixtures and equipment; maintenance of electrical trucks; alterations to work areas; cleaning of work areas and rest rooms; and computer services.	350,000	234,700	-115,300
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, rubber bands, blank forms, etc.	416,810	431,800	14,990
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.	135,300	158,800	23,500
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]

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 actual	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Number of sales orders.....	2,979	3,133	3,445	3,389	3,836	4,029	3,994	3,915	4,035	4,150
Letters of inquiry.....	1,669	1,719	1,837	1,573	1,578	1,642	1,896	1,428	1,475	1,525
Amount of sales.....	\$8,513	\$9,360	\$10,902	\$11,298	\$12,558	\$14,386	\$14,859	\$16,267	\$16,800	\$17,400
Number of publications sold.....	51,406	53,335	54,762	53,077	60,904	64,803	66,703	72,439	74,600	76,800
Publications distributed in other Government agencies.....	94,912	78,674	86,539	90,981	85,969	95,795	90,133	81,092	85,000	88,000
Number of publications distributed to depository libraries.....	5,371	5,032	5,312	5,817	5,492	5,680	7,867	11,476	13,500	15,500
Number of publications cataloged and indexed.....	48	53	56	56	56	59	62	60	62	63

APPROPRIATIONS AND EARNINGS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1960 actual	1961 actual	1962 actual	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Appropriations.....	3,520	4,044	4,724	4,760	5,242	5,562	5,829	6,425	7,504	8,112
Earnings (miscellaneous receipts to Treasury).....	4,110	5,085	5,770	5,732	6,703	7,404	7,642	7,079	7,500	8,000

1 Includes 1968 pay raise supplemental of \$145,200.

SALES AND RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. Kindly proceed.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Chairman, the funds that we are requesting to provide in fiscal year 1969 the services required of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents anticipate the continuation in that year of the steady and uncontrollable increase in all of our work programs.

There have also been increases in all of the costs involved in providing the services for which our office is responsible, and it is imperative that we undertake an early review of the pricing of publications offered for sale, in an effort to keep the prices consistent with the increases in costs.

Our sales for the current year are about 4 percent greater than for the comparable period last year and it now appears that the income for return to the Treasury this year will be approximately \$7,500,000. For fiscal year 1969 this income is expected to reach \$8 million.

1968 APPROPRIATION, AND 1969 BUDGET REQUEST

We are requesting for fiscal year 1969 a total appropriation of \$8,112,200, an increase of \$608,000 over fiscal year 1968.

The funds included in our fiscal year 1968 appropriation for two modernization programs authorized by this committee, are nonrecurring items that will not be required in 1969. One of these programs has been completed—the ZIP coding of the 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 names included on the 1,300 mailing lists that we must maintain.

The other is proceeding satisfactorily, with a contract having been awarded for the conversion to magnetic tape of our largest single mailing list of approximately 875,000 names.

MAILINGS BY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

I am concerned that the heavy demands for mailings by other Government agencies have surpassed the present capacity of our space and equipment. Because these consist of regulatory material and dated periodicals, prompt mailing is essential.

The only possible way for us to provide this service adequately is by adding a separate 8-hour work shift to be devoted exclusively to addressing and mailing. We have included in our 1969 estimates, funds to hire 36 additional printing plant workers and machine operators for this purpose.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE SERVICE

The need for improved telephone service in handling an average of 1,000 calls a day will be met, hopefully, by a planned new telephone system, and \$8,400 is included to meet that expense.

RETAIL SALES SERVICE DECENTRALIZATION

I believe that we can provide a significant improvement in making Government publications available for public sale, if the retail sales service could be further decentralized to other major cities throughout the United States.

The two branch sales outlets already in operation in Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., have been highly successful and have received enthusiastic public response. As the General Services Administration establishes Federal Information Centers in major cities, we should like add to each of those centers a branch bookstore offering Government publications for sale.

Included in our fiscal year 1969 request is \$61,714 to provide for the opening of not more than three such branch stores during that year. This includes an additional \$5,800 to cover the increased travel by our personnel that new branch stores would necessitate.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

The present limitation of \$2,700 for travel is not adequate to enable us to carry out the responsibilities with which our Office is charged. Apart from the increased travel that new bookstores would require, we have also requested \$1,500 additional for travel to provide for the inspections of existing bookstores, depository libraries, and equipment and procedures that may enable us to improve our operations. This would bring our fiscal year 1969 travel request to the total amount of \$10,000.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

The depository library program continues to grow, as authorized by the 1962 Depository Library Act. For the already established 945 depositories, plus an estimated 40 additional to be established in 1969, we shall need increases of \$251,400 for providing the additional publications produced by the Government Printing Office, \$41,394 to cover the increased postage charges under the recently revised postal rates, \$31,300 for the hiring of six additional printing plant workers for this growing distribution program, and \$1,950 which will enable us to add approximately 150,000 additional publications not produced by the Government Printing Office, to this distribution in 1969, as provided for by the Depository Act.

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

I hope the \$200,000 reserve for contingencies can again be included as part of our 1969 appropriation. It has proved most effective in the past as a means of avoiding budgetary amendments.

Despite the fact that we are presently making the fullest possible use of all space, personnel, and equipment available to us, we shall continue to explore every possible means of providing the services of this Office to meet the growing demand of the public and other Government agencies.

MODERNIZATION

The authorization of this committee last year for much-needed modernization in two of our operations has been most helpful. I appreciate this and all of the assistance we have had from you in the past.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

1967 AND 1968 APPROPRIATION AND 1969 BUDGET REQUEST

How much money do you spend each year in the Office, Mr. Buckley?

Mr. BUCKLEY. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, the new appropriation would be \$8,112,200, which is an increase of \$608,000 over what we had in 1968.

In 1968, the total appropriation was \$7,359,000 with a proposed supplemental request of \$145,200.

Senator BARTLETT. You mean when you say "new appropriation," do you mean the appropriation for the current year?

Mr. BUCKLEY. For 1969, it will be \$8,112,200 and for 1968 it was \$7,504,200 including the \$145,200 supplemental request.

RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. How much money did you take in?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We took in last year a gross of more than \$16 million, Mr. Chairman, of which over \$7 million was income for return to the Treasury.

Senator BARTLETT. When you say "last year," do you mean fiscal year 1967?

Mr. BUCKLEY. In 1967, the last full year; yes, sir.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Senator BARTLETT. Now, you want to increase the travel allowance from \$2,700 to \$10,000; is that right?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, sir; in total.

Senator BARTLETT. That is an increase, a very substantial increase, and I think it might be appropriate if you will spell out a bit more in detail why you need such a large increase.

Mr. BUCKLEY. Well, Mr. Chairman, \$5,800 of the increase for which we are asking would be devoted to the necessary travel involved if we were granted authorization to establish three new book stores in other cities.

This would be for the purpose of inspecting the sites, stocking the stores, the training of the personnel, and the audit and periodic inspections that would be necessary for those branch stores.

Apart from that \$5,800, the \$2,700 limitation for travel that we now have has not made it possible for us to make as many visits to inspect depository libraries, to see demonstrations of distribution equipment, machinery, and processes, as we could have done advantageously.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

This is something for which we would like to have an increase that would enable us to do a better job, particularly in view of the fact that we now have 952 depository libraries throughout the entire United States.

Senator BARTLETT. What sort of inspection program do you have for those libraries now?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Under the 1962 Depository Act, Mr. Chairman, we are required to receive reports from each of these depositories at least

every 2 years. We review these reports very carefully and any matters that are disclosed therein that need attention, we handle by mail to the extent possible, which admittedly covers the majority of the cases.

However, there are instances in which difficulties arise that would warrant an on-the-spot inspection and assistance by some of our personnel and it is in this area that we have not always been able to provide that service.

RETAIL SALES SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. Now, you have expressed a desire to open three new bookstores in the next fiscal year. Where do you plan to locate them?

Mr. BUCKLEY. It would depend largely, Mr. Chairman, on the program of the General Services Administration for the establishment of these Federal Information Centers throughout the country.

Earlier this year, a Federal Information Center was established in Boston. There is one scheduled later in the year for Fort Worth, another one in Denver, Colo., another one in San Francisco.

When you get into the fiscal year ahead, 1969, we understand that General Services Administration has plans for Federal Information Centers in Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, St. Paul, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

So these would be possible areas if we were granted this authorization.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, you will have a host of representative cities if GSA's plans are carried through. Do you have any prime candidates among them?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Only, Senator, that we have had some expression of sympathy for the plight of people on the west coast, as there is no retail outlet there. So, of the cities we have mentioned, with San Francisco slated to open on June 15, this could be a prime spot for a forthcoming bookstore.

Senator BARTLETT. And you don't have any other top choices?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I think we would be completely neutral and would be guided by future developments.

Mr. HARRISON, would you feel that that would be substantially the case?

Mr. HARRISON. I think so. We have, of course, Boston, which has nothing within reach and they have a new building and would like to have a store. The southeastern part of the country, Atlanta, is another place.

You see, Mr. Chairman, these bookstores serve a dual purpose. They make the publications readily available. We show—well, how many titles are we showing in Chicago and Kansas City?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Around 600 to 900.

Mr. HARRISON. And then we have a 24-hour service we give these people on titles we don't stock. Twice a day our bookstores send to Washington lists of orders which they cannot fill and we fill those in 24 hours.

Now, this is taking a great deal of pressure off of our order section which is so terribly overcrowded. With 25,000 orders a day coming in here, it is pushing us to keep up.

This helps a great deal.

COOPERATION BETWEEN GSA, CSC, AND GPO

One other thing I think you ought to consider. This is a coordinated effort between GSA, the Civil Service Commission, and the Government Printing Office. Kansas City is a typical example of this and Chicago will be as soon as they remodel their lobby in the new Federal building.

In Kansas City we have a combined office with a shield over the door, one GPO, GSA, and Civil Service. You can go in and ask the Civil Service Commission your questions about jobs and ask GSA questions about their programs and get the publications right there.

We intermingle the operation so that it is handled in the most economical way. It is one of Civil Service Commission Chairman Macy's programs to improve the services to the citizens of the country.

PENTAGON BOOKSTORE

We think it is good. This morning, I attended with General Wickham the library exhibition in the concourse of the Pentagon. Each year we participate in this by arranging a display of Government publications for sale adjacent to their library display.

Monday, we sold \$1,040 worth of publications and yesterday \$1,027 worth of publications and today the place is just mobbed.

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY BOOKSTORES

Our bookstore in Chicago, as an example, it is on the 14th floor of the Federal building, and in very cramped quarters. It is between two banks of elevators in the back corridor. You almost need a guide to find the place. Yet we have had over 24,000 customers in 10 months in this store.

Kansas City, also is a moneymaking venture as well as a service.

Senator BARTLETT. I was going to ask you, do you have any figures on what Kansas City and Chicago have made?

Mr. HARRISON. You have that, don't you, Mr. Buckley?

Mr. BUCKLEY. Yes, we do. For the 10 months in Chicago our sales were \$76,931, and in Kansas City during the same period, \$33,839. We take away all of the expenses of the publications, the staffing and everything else, and it leaves a net profit for both stores for the first 10 months of their operation, \$36,489.

Senator BARTLETT. Which would imply, it proved that with more stores the more money you would make?

Mr. BUCKLEY. We would hope so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you foresee the possibility, in any case, of a deficit operation?

Mr. HARRISON. Not for long. We would fold our tent in that case. Of course, we make a pretty careful survey of the area, the building, and the traffic, before we would invest in the equipment to open a bookstore. This is one of the reasons why we asked for this increase in travel money.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

You know, when you analyze this, a \$16 million operation that Mr. Buckley's division encompasses here, with over 900 depository libraries

he is responsible to keep on the track and two bookstores outside of the city, a \$2,700 travel limitation is not sufficient for that size of an operation.

Senator BARTLETT. I agree.

Mr. HARRISON. It is very low. He is not able to carry out his responsibilities because of this very low figure.

Senator BARTLETT. Certainly, in private industry or in other Government industries, no such limitation is being imposed in my judgment.

Mr. HARRISON. That is right. It is unrealistic, entirely so.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Hayden.

Senator HAYDEN. No questions.

TOTAL PUBLIC PRINTING

Senator BARTLETT. What will be the total volume of business insofar as you can now estimate it, Mr. Harrison, in the Government Printing Office this year; that is, this year, and how much of this and what percentage will be performed by commercial printing plants?

Mr. HARRISON. You are referring to the current year, Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 1968?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. We are estimating a little less than last year. Our estimate I believe is down about 3 percent. We hit \$200 million last year with 55.1 percent being procured from commercial printers and the balance of it being produced by the plant.

This ratio, I think, will increase for commercial procurement. We are now projecting about \$192 million, and, of course, here again it is an estimate and it is hard to tell what the next 4 months will bring, but it would appear up to this time that we are about 3 percent down.

I don't believe this will reflect however in the procurement of printing because we have a 10-percent increase in the number of jobs so far this year that we have purchased from commercial printers, 10 percent in number of jobs.

What the dollar volume will be, I don't know. I don't have that figure.

Through February, 56.1 percent of our work has been bought from commercial printers.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

PROPOSED VEHICLE PURCHASE

What is the purpose of the new language found on page 154 of the subcommittee print, "and the purchase of one passenger vehicle station wagon."

Mr. HARRISON. We find that the present vehicles are not sufficient to provide the type of service we need.

As you know, because of our space limitations we operate a sizable warehouse in Franconia, Va. At 1111 North Capitol Street, we operate an entire building for Documents Division.

We have asked for an additional station wagon because it lends itself to multiple use. It can be used to bring publications into the bookstore and into the plant. It can enable us to run down to Franconia, if we have to have something special. This was needed last year but we tried to get by.

But this year we find it very difficult to get along without it.
 Senator BARTLETT. How much will it cost?

Mr. HARRISON. There is a limitation, I believe, on station wagons. I am informed it is \$1,950.

NEW BUILDING PLANNING

Senator BARTLETT. What is the present status of your request for two and half million dollars of planning money for a new building to house a Government Printing Office?

Mr. HARRISON. This request was put in the budget on the basis that a site would be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing by the time this came up. The site has not been approved, so we are not asking the committee to consider it at this time.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any hope that the site will be approved this year?

PROPOSED FUTURE SITE

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, we have a very adaptable site in nearby Maryland, which some of the committee have seen, Senator Hayden and Senator Jordan, and it is ideal. The District fathers, however, contrary to what they said 3 years ago now want us to stay in the city.

It is my understanding that Mayor Washington has asked that a decision be delayed, to give him a chance to go into it.

Senator BARTLETT. Where is the site?

Mr. HARRISON. It is about 9¼ miles from the Capitol in Prince Georges County bounded by the railroad, the Beltway, and the Annapolis Freeway. It is ideally suited for the operation.

Senator BARTLETT. Is the land privately owned?

Mr. HARRISON. The land is now in the possession of the General Services Administration. They have acquired it by trading other excess properties around the country for this land and it is now available to us if the Joint Committee approves the site.

Senator BARTLETT. How many acres?

Mr. HARRISON. Eighty-five and a fraction acres.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, I must say, if Senator Hayden has no further questions there will be no further questions.

Do you have any questions?

Senator HAYDEN. No.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much for attending, Mr. Chairman.

We are grateful to you and all of your associates, Mr. Harrison.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The subcommittee will be in recess until 10 a.m. next Friday when the Library of Congress will appear before the subcommittee.

(Whereupon, at 3:05 p.m., Wednesday, April 17, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, April 19.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1969

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Bartlett.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
LEWIS C. COFFIN, LAW LIBRARIAN
PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION
ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
PAUL R. REIMERS, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
ROBERT S. BRAY, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER
ARTHUR YABROFF, CHIEF, FISCAL SERVICES

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in session.

We welcome as our first witness Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, the distinguished Librarian of Congress, along with members of his staff.

Dr. Mumford, for the purposes of the record, will you please introduce your colleagues.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

On my right is John Lorenz, the Deputy Librarian.

Next to him is Mrs. Elizabeth Hamer, the Assistant Librarian.

On my left is William Rossiter, the Budget officer.

Over on the far end is Roy Basler, Director of the Reference Department. Next to him, Lewis Coffin, the Law Librarian and General

Counsel; Lester Jayson, the Director of the Legislative Reference Service; Abraham Kaminstein, the Register of Copyrights; Robert Bray, Chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; Paul Berry, Director of the Administrative Department; Edmond Applebaum, Assistant Director and William Welsh, Associate Director, Processing Department; Paul Reimers, who is the coordinator of our information systems, and finally, Arthur Yabroff, who is Chief of Fiscal Services.

Senator BARTLETT. Remarkable. You never fumbled once.

Dr. MUMFORD. I work with them every day, Mr. Chairman. I should know their names and faces.

Senator BARTLETT. When they all come together it is sometimes hard.

BUDGET REQUEST

Dr. Mumford, the total funds requested for fiscal year 1969 for the various activities of the Library of Congress amount to \$41,780,000, which is an increase of \$3,883,600 over the fiscal year 1968 appropriation, as adjusted.

So that the record will be clear then, when using the 1968 adjusted figures, we will be referring to the fiscal year 1968 appropriation, plus the funds in the amount of \$755,000 to be requested for mandatory pay increases—is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct, sir.

SUMMARY JUSTIFICATION AND ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TABLES

Senator BARTLETT. I will place in the record at the outset, several summary tables from the justifications, as well as a chronological table of annual appropriations and authorized positions, 1939-68—with the request that someone on your staff bring it up to date, to include fiscal year 1969 estimates.

(The data follows:)

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION AND APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES

	1968 appropriation	Pay raise proposed supplemental	1968 adjusted	1969 requested	Increase or decrease 1969 over 1968
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress..... ¹	\$16,004,800	\$421,535	\$16,426,335	\$17,545,000	\$1,118,665
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....	2,451,800	81,032	2,532,832	2,978,000	445,168
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	3,239,000	110,323	3,349,323	3,675,000	325,677
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	6,422,800	120,977	6,543,777	7,338,000	794,223
Books for the general collections.....	590,000	-----	590,000	765,000	175,000
Books for the law library.....	125,000	-----	125,000	125,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind and physically handicapped.....	6,085,000	14,690	6,099,690	6,668,000	568,310
Salaries and expenses, organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, regular appropriations.....	34,918,400	748,557	35,666,957	39,094,000	3,427,043
Collection and distribution of Library materials (special foreign currency program).....	2,223,000	6,443	2,229,443	2,686,000	456,557
Total.....	37,141,400	755,000	37,896,400	41,780,000	3,883,600

¹ Comparative transfers as follows:

From Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents.....	-\$112,800
To Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	+112,800

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF BUDGETED POSITIONS 1967, 1968, 1969

Appropriation title	1967, total number	1968, total number	1969, total number
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress ¹	1,434	1,492	1,544
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....	293	308	324
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	263	285	315
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	439	564	604
Salaries and expenses, books for the blind and physically handicapped.....	54	59	64
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program) U.S. personnel.....	11	12	13
Total.....	2,494	2,721	2,864

Note: The total number in each instance includes the full-time equivalent of part-time positions. Totals above do not include native personnel hired in connection with the Special Foreign Currency Program.

¹ Includes positions formerly carried under "Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents."

Contractual services.....					55,000	
Office supplies.....					26,000	
Needles.....					64,400	
Books in raised characters.....					24,000	
Sound reproductions.....					32,000	
Books and library materials.....				\$57,000	363,000	
Total to meet increased workload, etc.....	961,985	362,271	215,094	644,488	57,000	2,794,164
Total increases, regular appropriations.....	1,387,130	445,168	325,677	794,223	175,000	3,695,508
DECREASES						
Accident compensation.....	-1,787					-1,787
Rental of space.....	-266,678					-266,678
Total decreases.....	-268,465					-268,465
Net increases, regular appropriations.....	1,118,665	445,168	325,677	794,223	175,000	3,427,043
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program):						
Foreign currencies.....					\$436,500	436,500
U.S. dollars.....					20,057	20,057
Total increases, special foreign currency program.....					456,557	456,557
Net increases.....	1,118,665	445,168	325,677	794,223	175,000	3,883,600

Note: Appropriation with no increase: Books for the Law Library, \$125,000.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZED POSITIONS, 1939-69

Year	Library of Congress ¹		Copyright Office ³		Legislative Reference ⁴		Card distribution ⁵		Books for the blind and physically handicapped		Books for general collections		Books for Law Library	
	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²
1939	\$1,666,800	698	\$305,400	136	\$131,500	39	\$385,000	82	\$275,000	4	\$149,500	4	\$70,000	
1940	1,743,387	792	337,460	146	138,700	54	409,560	92	325,000	8	118,000	8	85,000	
1941	2,040,618	842	352,840	150	154,580	60	444,260	117	375,000	8	148,000	8	90,000	
1942	2,218,847	876	334,740	148	171,005	66	454,375	127	350,000	8	248,000	8	85,000	
1943	2,089,262	972	337,920	155	187,440	68	434,090	129	370,000	8	173,000	8	90,000	
1944	2,497,862	882	355,759	129	219,751	65	533,953	121	370,000	8	198,000	8	95,000	
1945	2,542,200	912	368,000	131	213,000	62	531,605	114	500,000	8	198,000	8	150,000	
1946	3,062,405	962	370,700	149	275,276	72	542,100	115	500,000	10	325,000	10	129,000	
1947	3,545,060	995	626,925	192	589,100	131	791,482	129	500,000	16	370,000	16	129,000	
1948	3,419,700	951	626,925	180	500,000	113	750,000	136	1,000,000	19	300,000	19	95,000	
1949	3,820,271	964	781,800	211	541,500	117	897,375	149	979,400	17	300,000	17	95,000	
1950	4,170,120	1,009	851,228	224	751,598	159	1,026,736	166	1,000,000	18	300,000	18	95,000	
1951	4,355,180	1,014	929,500	239	790,000	151	1,102,600	173	1,000,000	20	270,000	20	83,500	
1952	4,815,483	1,010	1,027,010	239	866,300	151	1,172,750	174	1,000,000	20	270,000	20	83,500	
1953	4,880,812	1,011	1,052,909	239	869,300	151	1,235,107	179	1,000,000	20	270,000	20	83,500	
1954	4,810,272	1,002	1,100,000	244	901,721	151	1,264,800	188	1,000,000	21	270,000	21	90,000	
1955	5,145,636	971	1,233,900	238	897,300	144	1,349,100	190	1,000,000	21	260,000	21	90,000	
1956	5,143,064	973	1,238,475	247	897,300	144	1,402,359	192	1,000,000	21	300,000	21	90,000	
1957	5,310,593	1,007	1,238,475	256	897,300	144	1,487,100	204	1,067,481	24	300,000	24	90,000	
1958	6,217,345	1,063	1,287,547	256	897,300	144	1,715,000	221	1,206,000	25	320,000	25	90,000	
1959	6,748,300	1,091	1,329,655	238	1,067,000	163	1,878,635	223	1,367,900	25	320,000	25	90,000	
1960	7,159,890	1,147	1,397,256	236	1,390,300	171	1,981,300	238	1,619,400	26	360,000	26	90,000	
1961	8,122,800	1,172	1,450,000	245	1,455,400	180	2,172,700	258	1,753,200	29	470,000	29	90,000	
1962	8,455,000	1,211	1,588,800	247	1,780,200	208	2,347,000	268	1,895,100	31	570,000	31	110,000	
1963	10,074,380	1,253	1,690,000	247	1,809,200	208	2,794,370	319	2,042,000	33	670,000	33	110,000	
1964	9,726,000	1,276	1,673,560	252	1,960,820	215	3,042,000	331	2,456,600	36	780,000	36	125,000	
1965	11,001,800	1,365	1,914,200	255	2,119,000	220	3,810,100	393	2,936,600	38	800,000	38	125,000	
1966	11,994,700	1,426	2,412,600	268	2,412,600	224	4,100,300	439	3,661,000	54	900,000	54	125,000	
1967	13,524,100	1,418	2,072,500	268	2,388,200	228	4,948,900	459	4,603,600	59	950,000	59	125,000	
1968	13,313,535	1,477	2,329,000	293	3,010,900	263	5,543,777	564	6,093,600	64	785,000	64	125,000	
1969 (estimate)	10 17, 545,000	10 1, 544	2, 978,000	324	3, 675,000	315	7, 338,000	604	6, 668,000					

See footnotes at end of table.

1. Fiscal year ending June 30.
2. Includes positions authorized for the year but not filled.
3. Includes positions authorized for the year but not filled.
4. Includes positions authorized for the year but not filled.

Year	Books for Supreme Court amount		Presidential papers		Preservation of motion pictures		Revision of annotated Constitution		Special foreign currency program ¹¹		Ataskan church records		Total	
	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²	Amount	Positions ²
1939	\$8,000												\$2,971,200	959
1940													3,107,707	1,092
1941													3,560,298	1,177
1942	10,000												3,886,967	1,232
1943	20,000												3,701,712	1,325
1944	20,000												4,290,325	1,205
1945	20,000												4,457,805	1,227
1946	20,000												5,445,481	1,308
1947	20,000												6,547,567	1,463
1948	20,000												7,439,346	1,416
1949	24,000												8,219,682	1,458
1950	25,000												8,555,280	1,576
1951	22,500												9,259,543	1,594
1952	22,500												9,416,128	1,600
1953	22,500												9,459,293	1,606
1954	25,000												10,260,508	1,564
1955	25,000												12,172,500	1,591
1956	25,000												10,637,608	1,649
1957	25,000												12,172,500	1,710
1958	27,500												13,389,191	1,763
1959	30,000												14,302,790	1,858
1960	30,000												16,086,100	1,940
1961	35,000												17,193,700	2,011
1962	38,000												19,905,340	2,091
1963	(^{1a})												20,488,800	2,137
1964													24,081,800	2,299
1965													26,351,600	2,386
1966													31,471,100	2,494
1967													¹⁴ 37,896,400	2,721
1968													41,780,000	2,864
1969 (estimate)														

¹ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: "Salaries, Library proper," "Salaries and expenses, Library buildings," "Salaries and expenses, union catalogs," "general printing and binding, miscellaneous expenses; contingent expenses; photoduplication expenses; expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; motion picture project; security of the collections penalty mail; Sunday opening, Library proper; Sunday opening, Library buildings.

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

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

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

⁵ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: salaries, distribution of catalog cards, and printing, catalog cards.

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

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

⁸ Includes comparative transfer of \$210,000 from "Books for the general collections"; \$50,000 and 1 position from "Preservation of motion pictures."

⁹ Excludes comparative transfer of \$210,000 to "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress." Includes comparative transfer of \$112,800 and 15 positions from "Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents."

¹⁰ Includes U.S. dollar support personnel only.

¹¹ Transferred to "Judiciary branch."

¹² Excludes comparative transfer of \$50,000 and 1 position to "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress."

¹³ Includes supplemental request of \$755,000 for pay increase (H. Doc. No. 316).

¹⁴ Excludes comparative transfer of \$112,800 and 15 positions to "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress."

HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Will you please proceed with your presentation, Dr. Mumford.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. Thank you.

This preliminary statement is a summary statement which touches upon some of the high spots of our request. First I would like to express my opportunity to appear in behalf of the Library's 1969 budget estimates. Last fall when I appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee I was asked to suggest ways in which the 1968 budget could be reduced. Some of the reductions I suggested at that time are now being applied to finance the pay raise increase. To contribute what we could, certain types of programs, although worthwhile and important, were stretched out and deferred to subsequent years.

REDUCED BUDGET REQUEST

I have reexamined the 1969 estimates which were made last October and which are now before you. As presented, the total request under all appropriations is \$41,780,000, which is an increase of \$3,883,600 over the 1968 level, inclusive of the supplementary pay raise. I can now suggest two additional items which may be deferred for the time being. They are \$100,000 of the \$200,000 requested in the copyright office budget for a microfilming project, and \$477,947 requested for the special foreign currency program, making a total reduction of \$577,947.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE MICROFILMING PROJECT

I had requested \$200,000 in the copyright office to begin a project of microfilming unique and irreplaceable copyright records from 1870 to date to make them secure against loss. With one-half of this amount we could make a start on this important program in 1969 and would hope to complete it in subsequent years.

REDUCTION IN SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

In the special foreign currency program some reductions are also possible because of changes in conditions that could not be anticipated when the estimates were prepared. The request for a new program in the Congo must be deleted because the Congo is no longer on the excess currency list. For Poland, the authorizations previously allowed can be carried over because negotiations for a program there have not yet been completed; it will therefore not be necessary to ask for additional funding in fiscal year 1969. We are continuing the program in the United Arab Republic but with local employees only, and at a reduced level. Some foreign currency balances are accumulating there and by using these balances we can reduce our 1969 request by \$116,000 in foreign currency and \$10,000 in U.S. dollars. Through these changes, the entire increase of \$436,500 in foreign currencies will be dropped and the U.S. dollar request will be reduced by \$41,447.

This reduces the request for increases for the entire budget to \$3,305,653 and the total requested to \$41,202,053.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES

In presenting the Library's budget I think it is useful to draw a distinction between the traditional Library services—which are concerned with the acquiring, cataloging, and servicing of library materials—and the specialized services, which are not ordinarily considered part of traditional library services.

This division is useful because the traditional services usually grow slowly and steadily as the collections and the demands for service increase. A steady growth in this kind of operation is almost inevitable. On the other hand, the special services often develop in a much less predictable way, as new national problems and programs create special requirements.

PERCENT BREAKDOWN OF REQUESTED INCREASES

Of this year's requested increases only 18 percent is for traditional library services, including Legislative Reference Service and the pool-purchase fund. Another 28 percent is for built-in additional costs, such as ingrade and price increases. The other 54 percent is for specialized services.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION EXPLOSION

Again this year, as in previous years, increases requested can be directly related to the impact of the information explosion. This explosion has been increasing in intensity, especially since World War II, as the place of science and the application of new information in our lives has become more and more important. It has been estimated in the past that the fund of human knowledge, and the printed record of it, has doubled about every 15 years. This increase is a mathematical progression. The increase in complexity of this material imposes one mathematical progression upon another. This is manifested in many ways, particularly in the growing demand for materials in foreign languages, the greater reliance of the scientific community on serial publications, which are more difficult to control than monographs, and the growing interdependence of libraries and other data centers on each other.

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

Several items in the budget stem directly from this information explosion, such as the need to turn to the science of automation to meet the challenge of the proliferation of scientific data, the need for the libraries of the country to attack problems through computerized networks of libraries and by developing referral services to locate data sources in other libraries, and the need to do a more thorough job of collecting and controlling the publications of our Government, which are very valuable for research.

This budget requests an increase of \$400,000 for the automation program which holds the greatest hope for controlling this mass of material and of making it useful to the Nation. Some elements of our operations are already computerized, while the larger, long-range, comprehensive automated system is being developed. The increase requested will allow us to continue to work toward a total system, while

applying computer technology to some parts as feasible and as available equipment permits.

REFERRAL SERVICES

In addition to these technical considerations, a vital part of the library and information network development is the identification and description of the Nation's multitude of information resources and the services and the conditions of service they offer.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

The objective is to direct to the most effective information resource the individual, or Government agency, or other user who has a specialized information problem. Demand for these directory or referral services has steadily increased over the past several years, demonstrating that this form of service—which, within their limited capacities, libraries have always provided—is a basic and integral element of library and information service. This budget includes a request for 10 positions in the Science and Technology Division to continue the development of a national inventory of information resources and the provision of referral service.

CONTROL OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Another pervasive problem for the Library of Congress, and indeed for all libraries and information services, is the control of periodical and other types of serial literature. Unlike monographs, serials are a highly changeable form of literature, in which titles, frequency of publication, sponsorship, subject coverage, price, and availability are all liable to rapid change. Serials are therefore extremely difficult to control, and without adequate control their utility for research and other purposes is greatly reduced.

Application of computer technology to the problem offers the best solution, and there is therefore included in the request for automation funds an amount for the development of a comprehensive, national serial data program. A closely related area needing special attention, and which was alluded to earlier, is the collection and control of the publications of the Federal Government and five new positions are requested for this purpose.

EFFORT TO SIMPLIFY ACCOUNTING STRUCTURE

In order to simplify the accounting structure, a comparative transfer from "Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents" to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress" in the amount of \$112,800 is requested. This is the same amount as that allowed in 1968.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE AND CARD DISTRIBUTION SERVICE RECEIPTS

In fiscal year 1967 the Copyright Office and the Card Distribution Service between them accounted for receipts of \$7,512,100, or 24 percent of the entire direct appropriation to the Library. The receipts

are expected to reach \$9,134,500 in fiscal year 1968 and \$9,809,900 in fiscal year 1969.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to give this summary. My staff and I are here to answer any questions, and we will be glad to elaborate on any details of the request.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Mumford.

CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

I note in your justification of five new positions for the processing department on page 25 you state you have been having difficulty in obtaining the output from departmental and field printing plants, even though required by law. Has this situation been corrected to your satisfaction?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, it certainly has improved, Mr. Chairman. Under U.S. statute, the Government Printing Office is authorized and required to provide to the Library, copies of Government publications for use here in Washington, D.C.—and for international exchange but, in the case of publications which are not printed at the Government Printing Office, it has been difficult or impossible for the Government Printing Office to do anything about providing these.

We have obtained many of them, some of them through direct contact with the agency issuing them but, after much consultation with the Public Printer and with the Bureau of the Budget, it was agreed that the Bureau of the Budget would remind the agencies of their obligation under the statutory provision to provide copies of these publications to the Library of Congress and we are now receiving a great many of them.

ADDITIONAL MANPOWER REQUIRED TO MANAGE PUBLICATIONS

It is not complete or comprehensive coverage but there has been a very great improvement. Naturally, as more publications come in, additional manpower is required to manage them. These are very important for research especially to our Legislative Reference Service in its service to the Congress, for the use of the scholars, and for people who use the Library generally. There is no question about the desirability of having them, but they do take additional manpower to handle.

REASONS FOR LACK OF DEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION

Senator BARTLETT. How do you account for the fact that you don't get complete response from the departments even though the Bureau of the Budget stepped in in your behalf?

Dr. MUMFORD. There has been some question as to the precise meaning of the law. The law differentiates between publications that are issued for administrative purposes and those that are available for general distribution. I would be glad to have Mr. Welsh elaborate upon that. He is in charge of this operation.

Mr. WELSH. Senator Bartlett, I have some examples of the publications we have been successful in acquiring under this enlarged program. These are some that we were not previously able to acquire.

They are printed in the field printing plants. They are very, very significant publications and of great value to the research community.

As the Librarian has indicated, the problem stems largely from our lack of awareness of what is being published and the determinations in some agency printing plants that these publications are classed as administrative publications and are generally not made available to the public. We are working toward a solution to this problem.

As we identify titles that we think are appropriate for the collections of the Library of Congress and should be made available to readers generally, we are solving the problem.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

One aspect of this program is that after we acquire the title, we create a bibliographic record of it so that we can make its availability known to other libraries. We are working with the Superintendent of Documents toward this end.

Dr. MUMFORD. Other libraries throughout the country are vitally concerned about this, Mr. Chairman. They need these publications. If we have them available at the Library of Congress, they can obtain photocopies of them from our photoduplication service.

Senator BARTLETT. I would think it is completely shocking that Government agencies don't cooperate in full measure and if necessary I think there ought to be a mandate from on high requiring this. Let's identify these publications which Mr. Welsh just handed me for the sake of the record.

Here is one entitled "Tropospheric Telecommunications Laboratory Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1957," Technical Memorandum RLTM-ITS111, U.S. Department of Commerce, Environmental Science Services Administration, issued by the Research Laboratories Institute for Telecommunications Sciences, Boulder, Colo., January 1966.

We have the "Handbook for Economic Development, District Organization," volume I, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration.

Here is the "Status of Foreign Currencies Funds, Administered by the Agency for International Development," numbered W-213, dated December 31, 1967, Office of the Comptroller General.

Finally, "Arikara, the Bad River Face," by Donald J. Lehmer and David T. Jones, Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys publications in Salvage Archeology, No. 7.

NEW POSITIONS TO HANDLE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

You are getting such improved cooperation that you submit that five new employees are required to take the load off, or improve the situation?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How much will these people receive on the average, each?

Dr. MUMFORD. They are relatively low grade positions, one GS-9, one GS-7, two GS-5s, and one GS-3, averaging \$6,500 each.

Senator BARTLETT. You say that a sampling of some of the recent acquisitions indicated that 98 percent had not been listed in the

Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications. I wonder that some procedure wasn't set up long ago, whereby all Government-printed publications would be available to the Superintendent of Documents for listing in the Monthly Catalog.

What is the explanation? Do you know?

AVAILABILITY OF PUBLICATIONS

Dr. MUMFORD. This is hard to answer. Many of the agencies have printing done outside of the main Government Printing Office. Also, as I understand it, many agencies indicate on the printing order they send to GPO that certain items are not for distribution. The Public Printer, or the Superintendent of Documents, apparently has never pressed the matter to try to obtain these items for listing in the Monthly Catalog. If they were included in the Catalog, but were printed in a very limited number, they might not have enough copies to make them available to libraries who would find them listed in the Monthly Catalog and order them. This is a problem we are still working on with the Superintendent of Documents as to whether the ones we are getting now under this new directive from the Bureau of the Budget could be listed in the Monthly Catalog; or whether they will need to be in a separate listing.

Senator BARTLETT. It seems to me that if the documents are not available for distribution most assuredly they ought to be listed.

Dr. MUMFORD. I agree.

Senator BARTLETT. Or they will be lost.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. We would like very much to see all the important ones listed in the Monthly Catalog.

Senator BARTLETT. I am sure you feel this even more keenly than the members of the subcommittee.

Mrs. HAMER. The libraries of the country also feel this keenly, as do their users, because they don't know what exists.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES ACT

Dr. MUMFORD. One other element enters into this. After the Depository Libraries Act was revised in 1962 to include more coverage of Government publications for distribution to depository libraries, the Superintendent of Documents indicated that he just didn't have adequate staff to list these publications in the Monthly Catalog, even some of those which are printed at the Government Printing Office. I believe he has had some difficulty getting additional appropriations for this purpose.

Senator BARTLETT. Imagine that.

NEW POSITION FOR REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Dr. Mumford, you are requesting a total of 25 new positions for the Reference Department, 10 of which are for the Science and Technology Division, made necessary when the National Science Founda-

tion gave notice it would discontinue support of the functions performed by these individuals as of June 30, 1968.

This is one of those instances where one agency initiates certain projects, funds them for awhile, and then you request funds to continue the activity under your appropriation. Isn't this what has occurred in the recent past, particularly in connection with the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions?

MONTHLY INDEX OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS

Dr. MUMFORD. In the case of the Monthly Index of Russian Accessions, the Library felt there was a very strong need for this. It is true that it was supported by sources outside the Library for some period of time. In the case of this National Referral Center, a similar situation prevails. Libraries traditionally give a referral service as part of their reference services. This has been a traditional function of libraries: public libraries, research libraries, and the Library of Congress. If they don't have the material from which to answer an inquiry they need to know the source that would best be able to answer it. It is an appropriate Library function.

It is true that the National Science Foundation asked us to undertake this, and we recognized the need for it. They supported it for a period of time.

As you know, it is not the policy of the Foundation to support such a program on an indefinite or continuing basis. Thus, they have now indicated that they can no longer provide the support for it. We have been able to absorb part of the cost of it, and we hope to support another part of it by reimbursable work for other agencies, to provide the information they want from the files we have in Library of Congress about data sources.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Essentially it means identifying the sources where information is available. I think the National Referral Center now has identified some 8,000 or 9,000 important centers, information centers around the country. When inquiries come into the Referral Center they direct the person or agency to the source best equipped to answer the question.

In some instances it may be our own Science and Technology Division. In others it might be the Argonne National Laboratory or a great variety of information centers around the country. It is a very important service, I think, in helping to disseminate scientific and technical information.

FUNDS FOR NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How much money do you request for this activity?

Dr. MUMFORD. There are 10 positions involved which total \$113,185.

TOTAL POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. If these positions are allowed, what will be the total number of positions in the Science and Technology Division?

Dr. MUMFORD. Forty-one budgeted positions. This would add to the present 31 and bring the total to 41.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SCIENCE DIVISIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How does the work of this division differ from the work of the Science Policy Research Division of the Legislative Reference Branch?

Dr. MUMFORD. The Science Policy Research Division of the Legislative Reference Service is concerned with providing to Members of Congress and its committees with information which will help them in making decisions on scientific and technological matters. It does not serve business or industry or the individual user. The Science and Technology Division of the Reference Department is concerned with providing specific information to scholars and other researchers on scientific and technological subjects, whereas the Science Policy Research Division serves Congress by doing research and providing information on science in terms of public policy.

I would be glad to have Mr. Jayson elaborate upon what the Science Policy Research Division does.

Senator BARTLETT. If you please.

Mr. JAYSON. I think in very broad terms the Legislative Reference Service Science Policy Research Division is more involved in actual research at the request of the Members, and the committees, whereas the Science and Technology Division of the Reference Department of the Library is more essentially involved in library functions.

As you know, the Science Policy Research Division of LRS has been working with the Members and committees in connection with fields of their interest. It has studied public issues in the field of science ranging from water pollution and air pollution to science application for crime control—all issues involving science in which the Congress has been interested. The LRS specialists must be more attuned to practical legislative problems than, I think, is required of the Science and Technology Division of the Reference Department.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO LRS STAFF

Before going further, Dr. Mumford, I would like to pay tribute to two men who have done a lot of work this last year in which I have a particular interest, perhaps, and I want you and everyone else to know what remarkable accomplishments they have made, in my judgment. They are Dr. Donnelly, who has been assisting me in radiation hearings before the Commerce Committee, and who is preparing for another round of same, and George Doumani, who wrote not only an excellent but perhaps the outstanding paper on "Federal Arctic Research," perhaps the only authoritative paper. It is extraordinarily well done. I want you to know that I appreciate that.

INFORMATION DIRECTORIES

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate your remarks. May I add that one of the functions which the National Referral Center performs is to publish directories of information resources throughout the country. Here are four of them, one on water, one on Federal Government resources, one on social sciences, and this one is on physical sciences, biological sciences, and engineering.

If I may, I would like to ask Dr. Basler, in whose department this activity is carried on, to say a word about the importance of this.

Senator BARTLETT. If you please.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Dr. BASLER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to what Mr. Jayson has said for the information of the members of this committee that the Reference Department, among the several departments in the Library of Congress each with its special clientele, is one which serves the thousands of your constituents who do not necessarily write their Congressmen or Senators. It provides the heart of our reference service to all Government agencies and the general public; it backs up the Legislative Reference Service in serving books and other materials requested by Members and their staffs. It also assists the Legislative Reference Service whenever the Reference Department has a special competence that the Legislative Reference Service does not have.

The particular 10 positions in the National Referral Center for Science and Technology form the nucleus without which the organization, files, and services of this Center cannot continue to serve the science and technology research community in general, or even accept transferred funds to accomplish specific tasks for which it has built up its techniques and expertise.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION SUPPORT

Now that the National Science Foundation has limited its financial support, the basic referral service must be supported as a Library activity or the whole Center will collapse. I should make it clear that NSF has not said that it will not give the Center any support, but it has said: "We will pay you to do only the kind of job that we need the Referral Center to do for us."

They are limiting their support to specific jobs of analysis and study that they require, and the funds transferred from other agencies are also limited to the specific jobs which these other agencies need to have the Center do.

NUCLEUS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN REFERRAL CENTER OPERATION

This nucleus then of 10 positions is requested to furnish the means and the organization for maintaining the informational files by which the Center can serve all of the other agencies on transferred funds. This nucleus is less than a third of the Center as a whole. There are 35 authorized positions in the Center which have been supported on transferred funds over the past 5 years, with an average annual budget of approximately \$350,000. We expect the other two-thirds to continue to receive support from other agencies, including the National Science Foundation.

Typical of agency support is a project of the National Library of Medicine, the toxicology project which was funded this year at \$43,000, and the State technical services project of the Department of Commerce, funded at \$65,000. In other words, what we are asking for here is the nucleus of 10 positions, which we have to have in order to stay in business, so to speak.

UPKEEP FUND

Now, having invested something like a million and a half dollars or more in building up this effective mechanism for serving the science and technology community, it would seem to be a fairly modest upkeep at \$113,000 a year to keep it running. In effect, this is what the National Science Foundation says it can not do, and that the Library of Congress should do, that is maintain the central nucleus of the organization.

Dr. MUMFORD. Through computer methods, Mr. Chairman, it is possible to extract information of a specialized nature. Here is an example of the agencies in Alaska that are able to provide information of various types.

Senator BARTLETT. Your explanation was most helpful.

Dr. BASLER. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. And what you just said, Dr. Mumford, heightens my belief that this is a splendid undertaking.

SALE OF DIRECTORIES

Mrs. HAMER. I would like to point out, Senator, that the information directories that this Center publishes return some money to the Treasury. The most recent volume on "Information Resources in the Federal Government" is already out of print and it was only published about 6 months ago. It has been in great demand and has already returned about \$20,000 to the Treasury.

Senator BARTLETT. Will it be reprinted?

Mrs. HAMER. The Superintendent of Documents is going back to press at his own expense. That means that he thinks he has a good thing going, that it will continue to sell well. Thus it will continue to be available to the public through the Government Printing Office.

Senator BARTLETT. He has a tremendous new machine over there that can accomplish reprinting before you get out of this room.

Dr. MUMFORD. This directory on the physical, biological, and engineering sciences has sold over 15,000 copies; the one on social sciences over 10,000 copies; and the one on water, 6,400. They are used in the Library and outside the Library.

Senator BARTLETT. What do these specific volumes sell for? Do you know?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. The one on physical, biological, and engineering sciences sells for \$2.25; the one on social sciences for \$1.50; the one on water for \$1.50, and the one on the Federal Government for \$2.75.

Senator BARTLETT. Does that represent a profit or a break even point?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that it represents the cost to the Government Printing Office, plus a certain percent.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, it represents the cost of overprinting, and of course the more the GPO sells the more return the Government gets. The directory on information sources in the Federal Government has more than repaid what it cost the Library to print it originally.

MOTION PICTURE TECHNICIAN-EDITOR

Senator BARTLETT. That is a very good sale. Among the other 15 new positions requested for the reference department is one GS-9 motion

picture technician-editor "to assist in providing projection services for Members of Congress and committees of Congress, which increased by 60 percent during the last 6 months over the same period last year. * * *"

Please explain what projection services Members of Congress require.

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask Dr. Basler to speak to that?

Dr. BASLER. These are occasions, for example, when a Member of Congress says:

I have a film about a certain activity in my State and I want somebody to come over here and bring a machine and show it to a group studying this in my committee—

Or my office, or wherever. I cannot give you off the cuff exactly what kind of film this is in particular cases, but it is a service that we are called on to render repeatedly. We always insist that this has to be for the official business of the Member. Occasionally, it is a film in our collection which the Member needs to see for purposes of study. They are usually documentary films of one kind or another.

Senator BARTLETT. You say you have frequent requests?

Dr. BASLER. They have become more and more frequent, yes, but that is not the only justification for our asking for this position.

We have frequent official needs for screenings of chiefly documentary films. That is, divisions within the Library in their research occasionally are having to look at some of these films and determine what facts are in the film. The film is becoming more and more a useful document, just like a printed document, for establishing certain factual data that may be needed in any kind of study, sociological, scientific, or whatever.

CALENDAR YEAR 1967 REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. Will you furnish for the record at your early convenience, please, the number of congressional requests received during the last calendar year?

Dr. BASLER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

From January through December 1967, the Motion Picture Section performed 120 screenings for Congress.

FILMS CATALOG

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have a catalog of the films that you have available?

Dr. BASLER. Our films are not available for loan or distribution outside of the Library itself. They are available for research, for viewing for research purposes in the Library. We do not have a complete list of all the 35,000 films that we have in the collection, no, sir, not a total catalog.

Senator BARTLETT. Have you anything published at all as to what films you have?

Dr. BASLER. We have listings of some of the material but not a comprehensive listing. We have card files on each title we hold and these files can be consulted, but they are not published catalogs. However, if a researcher comes in and says, "I want to find out this or that," we

can send him to the card catalog, or to such printed catalogs as the Assistant Librarian has in hand down there.

Senator BARTLETT. That is what I want.

Mrs. HAMER. This is a copy of Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. It is a union catalog; that is, it lists some of our holdings and holdings of certain other libraries in the country.

Senator BARTLETT. May the committee have this?

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir; but this volume only lists what was cataloged in the year that it covers.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Now, from what you say, I infer that if a Member wants to utilize the services of this technician to show pictures of his grandchildren, that this will not be considered a proper function?

Dr. BALSER. It would not be.

POSITIONS TO DEVELOP AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE BICENTENNIAL PLANS

Senator BARTLETT. That is a very good idea.

You are requesting four new positions, for a total of \$45,536, to develop plans to commemorate the American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial, as authorized by Public Law 89-491. Will you briefly state, for the information of the committee, the proposed annual stages in the development of staff and programs for the commemoration?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am speak to that but inasmuch as it comes under the direction of Mrs. Hamer, the Assistant Librarian, I would like to ask her to elaborate.

Senator BARTLETT. We had better let her take off from the start.

Mrs. HAMER. We have planned, Senator, a phased program to observe the bicentennial. It will consist, if we have the funds to support it, of published descriptions of our pertinent collections and of other publications; of exhibits, both traveling and in the Library of Congress; and of lectures and symposia for various audiences, from school groups to scholars.

We consider it our first duty to provide descriptive guides to the collections in the Library of Congress that will be of use to the Congress and to the people of the United States in planning their own observations of the bicentennial. That is the reason we are asking to get started this early on the program. We need quite a bit of lead-time in order to compile these bibliographies and various other kinds of finding aids and to get them published. It won't help very much if we prepare, for example, a guide to manuscript resources in the Library of Congress relating to the Revolution but don't get it completed and published until 1980. It might be quite an ornament to our scholarship, but it would appear too late to be of much use to people working on the bicentennial. Therefore, our first objective is to compile and publish descriptive materials about the Library's resources so that this information can be of wide use to people throughout the country.

SELECTED READING LIST

The first publication, which is now in press, is a selected reading list designed for general information rather than for scholarly use,

because right now people are just beginning to think about the celebrations. These people are not necessarily the specialists in the field who are doing research in depth on some particular aspect of the Revolution.

This publication, we believe from inquiries we have already received through the Legislative Reference Service, and through my office, will be a great deal of use to your constituents in answering the questions arising in their bicentennial planning.

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO LIBRARY MATERIALS AND GUIDE TO CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

The next publication we hope to produce—and that is what two of the four positions we are requesting are for—is a more detailed and a more scholarly annotated bibliography of materials in the Library that will be used for intensive research on the Revolution. We will also provide, or we hope to provide if you agree to our requests, a publication entitled “Revolutionary America, a Guide to Contemporary Sources,” especially original source materials.

The Library of Congress has what is probably the largest and most varied collection of contemporary materials relating to the Revolution of any institution in the world.

The National Archives, of course, has many official records relating to the Revolution, but we have the personal papers of such patriots as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and of many other Founding Fathers. These papers and related contemporary materials will be used extensively to provide information to the scholar.

The four positions requested would not be in the Office of the Assistant Librarian but would be allocated to various divisions where we feel work needs to begin right away.

We are asking for two bibliographers, one grade 12 and one grade 9, and they would be assigned to the General Reference and Bibliography Division for work on the comprehensive bibliography that I described; one American history specialist, grade 12, who would be assigned to analyze and describe materials in the Manuscript Division, which has custody of the very rich collections of personal papers that I mentioned; and another GS-12 specialist, an historical cartographer for the Geography and Map Division, to describe maps made or used during the period.

WAR MAPS

We have some fine maps of the Revolutionary War. We have the Comte de Rochambeau's papers. He was, as you know of course, the head of the French Army in America that was helping us in the Revolution, and we have many examples of the work of the French engineers, who were extraordinary mapmakers. I will show you the kind of map I mean.

Senator BARTLETT. You just happen to have it with you.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir; just by chance. This is an annotated facsimile of General Washington's official map of the plan of attack on Yorktown, which Lord Cornwallis held. Although the climactic battle at Yorktown took place in 1781 and peace didn't actually come until 1783, that battle, of course, really marked the effective end of the war.

For the bicentennial, we hope to bring out facsimiles like this Yorktown map, which was produced under my direction while I was at the National Archives. The Library hopes to publish not only individual documents of importance, but also a portfolio of facsimiles on the Revolution that could be widely distributed at small cost to the schools of the country and could be used as teaching material. We feel that there is nothing quite as effective in bringing the ideas and ideals of the American Revolution home to the schoolchildren of the country as seeing some of these original documents in facsimile and the thoughts of some of the Founding Fathers as they expressed them to their contemporaries. But the positions requested for fiscal 1969 are not for this phase of the program.

PRESENT POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How many positions are there now in this activity?

Mr. HAMER. We have three budgeted positions now: a specialist for overall coordination, a research assistant, and a bibliographer. We are asking now for four more to continue the work on the guides, on which, as I emphasized, we need to get an early start if they are really to be of use to people in planning and observing the bicentennial.

RECRUITING

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have trouble getting these specialists?

Mrs. HAMER. We are recruiting with a great deal of care because we want to get the best people available, but it is possible to get specialists in American history.

OTHER BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS

Later on, we hope to present exhibits that illustrate various phases of the American Revolution: for example, one on the philosophy, the ideas that led the American colonists to revolt against the mother country and their leading exponents; another one, say, on military operations, and perhaps one on the definitive treaty of peace and the issues related to that.

COMMEMORATIVE DATES

Senator BARTLETT. When is the celebration to be?

Mrs. HAMER. The celebration will begin in 1975 the anniversary of the First Continental Congress; 1976, the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence, will of course be one of the big years: 1981 will mark the Battle of Yorktown; and 1983 will be the 200th anniversary of the definitive treaty of peace and there will undoubtedly be another big celebration then.

PROGRAM PEAK PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. When your payroll for this reaches a peak, how many people do you think you will have on the list?

Mrs. HAMER. Probably about 15, placed in several divisions, wouldn't you say, Dr. Basler?

Dr. BASLER. Hopefully, we would have such a staff.

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to point out, as you no doubt know, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress established the Bicentennial Commission, called the American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial Commission, to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration. The Librarian of Congress is a member of that Commission ex officio. The Library is authorized and requested to cooperate with the Commission, especially in the development of exhibits from the collections, bibliographies, catalogs, and other materials relative thereto.

I think we have some obligation to assist, as well as our desire to make the materials known in connection with the commemoration.

Mrs. HAMER. The point is, Mr. Chairman, that we will be called upon for assistance and we would like to be in a position to respond meaningfully and helpfully rather than to give people inadequate responses. We know that we will receive such requests, because the bicentennial is going to be observed and we are a central agency to which people will look for guidance and assistance.

Senator BARTLETT. The vote bell was rung. Responsive to higher authority, the subcommittee will be in recess briefly. We shall return. (Brief recess.)

MOTION PICTURE TECHNICIAN-EDITOR

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will resume.

The chairman understands that there is available a list of Members who have asked for the services of the motion picture technician, their names are given and the subjects are given. The subcommittee is not interested in the names or the titles. All we want is the total number of congressional requests made during the year.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND INDEPENDENCE BICENTENNIAL PLANS

Now let's go back to the bicentennial briefly.

Will all these positions total, if your hopes are realized, 15 in the aggregate, be terminated when the bicentennial is concluded?

Mrs. HAMER. I would say, Senator, that that would depend on whether Congress passes an act providing for the celebration of the bicentennial of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1789 and the formation of the Federal Government. If there were an official observance of those events, I should think that we would want to ask that these jobs be continued.

Senator BARTLETT. But in any case I judge that these positions will be terminated in respect to the American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial celebration.

Mrs. HAMER. Yes, sir, they would be terminated unless we were given responsibilities for additional observances.

Senator BARTLETT. That would be up to the Appropriations Committees and prior to that the legislative committees by separate legislation.

POSITIONS FOR FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Dr. Mumford, turning to page 94 of the justifications, in which two positions for the Federal Library Committee are requested, to a total of \$26,956 annually.

This is another instance where an activity is funded initially by an agency other than the Library itself and then dropped by the agency, in this case the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

I take it you feel that the continuation of this Committee, funded through the Library appropriation, is desirable and necessary. If so, I wish you would explain why.

JUSTIFICATION

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; I do. And first I would like to ask, if I may, that the justification pages 94 through 96 be inserted in the record.

Senator BARTLETT. They will be placed in the record at this point. (The justification follows:)

Justification of new positions requested

Federal Library Committee

1 GS-15 executive secretary-----	\$18, 404
1 GS-7 secretary-----	6, 734
Total -----	25, 138
Personnel benefits-----	1, 818
2 positions-----	26, 956

The Federal Library Committee was established in March 1965, as an inter-agency committee under the joint auspices of the Bureau of the Budget and the Library of Congress. The Librarian of Congress was designated as Chairman. The Council on Library Resources, Inc., provided funds to support through June 1968 two positions: the executive secretary and his secretary.

The Federal Library Committee is composed of representatives of the three national libraries, a representative of each cabinet agency, and representatives

from six independent agencies selected for two-year terms on a rotational basis. Representatives of other agencies participate through membership on task forces dealing with specific problems or activities.

The Federal Government spends approximately \$150 million annually on its library service. The Committee's primary objective is the improvement and the coordination of library service within the Federal Government through elimination of unnecessary duplication of services, a general increase in efficiency, and improvement in administration. It is charged with recommending policies and other measures (1) to achieve better utilization of Federal library resources and facilities, (2) to provide more effective planning, development, and operation of Federal libraries, (3) to promote optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources among Federal libraries, and as a consequence (4) to promote more effective service to the Nation at large.

The Committee has developed a guide for more efficient procurement of library materials, a code for lending materials among Federal libraries, and a compilation of laws and regulations affecting Federal libraries. It has made a statistical survey of special libraries in Government and is engaged in a series of studies leading to development of a more effective library program for providing information to the Federal Government.

As the largest Federal library, the Library of Congress is gaining the most from the Committee's accomplishments. Funds are now requested so that the Federal Library Committee may become an integral and permanent part of the Library's operations. It has been requested to act in this capacity by the other Federal agencies forming the Committee.

Executive secretary, GS-15

The Federal Library Committee functions through interagency task forces to gather information and develop programs and policies to achieve its objectives. The executive secretary conducts the continuing work of the Committee, secures the cooperation of Federal agencies through the task forces, and in general is responsible for successful completion of the tasks approved by the Committee.

Secretary, GS-7

To assist the executive secretary, the secretary, GS-7, who has responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the office, is requested. She will handle correspondence, prepare the documentation and maintain records for each of the various task forces, compile a monthly roster of position vacancies in Federal libraries, and maintain a mailing list of Federal libraries and Information Centers.

BUDGET BUREAU-LIBRARY COSPONSORSHIP OF COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, there has been a longfelt need for an interagency group to work together to bring about closer cooperation among Federal libraries, to work toward improvement of services which they render, to relate the work of each more closely to the mission of the agency, to avoid unnecessary duplication, and to fill in gaps where no agency is covering adequately the acquisition of materials that are needed. The Federal Library Committee was established to accomplish these purposes.

The Bureau of the Budget was very much interested in it and the Bureau of the Budget and the Library of Congress cosponsored its establishment.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES

As the justification indicates, the Federal Library Committee has representatives from all of the Cabinet agencies and six rotating independent agencies.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you mean by rotating?

Dr. MUMFORD. Serving for a period of time. A representative from, let us say, the Veterans' Administration will serve for a given period of time, and then another agency will be selected to be represented on the committee.

Senator BARTLETT. Cabinet representation is permanent?

Dr. MUMFORD. Representatives of executive departments are permanent, as are representatives of the three national libraries—the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and the Library of Congress.

3-YEAR FINANCING BY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Council on Library Resources, as you indicated, provided money for a 3-year period. We wanted to see what the benefits of such a group would be. I feel that the committee through its various task forces has coordinated activities as far as possible, has stayed informed as to what the various agencies are doing in library service, and has brought about as much compatibility and uniformity as possible. All in all, there are 10 task forces that are working in different areas.

COMMITTEE COMPILATIONS

Among the Committee's accomplishments to date, is a compilation of the laws, Federal regulations, Comptroller General's opinions, and Attorney General's opinions affecting Federal libraries.

The committee has also compiled a volume on procurement practices. There was a great deal of variation and inconsistency among the various agencies in their regulations regarding the procurement of library materials.

It has formulated a mission statement which has helped libraries in various agencies relate their activities more closely to supporting the mission of their particular agency.

The Library of Congress naturally receives a great deal of benefit from this closer cooperation and coordination, and we do feel that it is important for this body to continue.

PERSONAL REQUESTED

Funds are requested for an executive secretary, and a clerical assistant to help him in coordinating the work of the various task forces. We have been negotiating for and expect to obtain some grants for research to be done in special areas, and we are not asking for appropriations to support this. We do need staff to give constant attention to the work of the committee and these various task forces.

I would strongly urge that this committee approve it so that we may continue the work that has been initiated and in which I think we have made a great deal of progress.

TASK FORCE

Mrs. HAMER. Members of the task forces, Senator, are specialists from many agencies. They are not only the librarians who are members of the Federal Library Committee, but they might also include the chief procurement officer in a particular agency who is an authority in this area. Thus, many people in the Government are drawn into this cooperative undertaking and we and the entire Government thereby benefit from their specialized knowledge.

INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that title III of the Library Services and Construction Act does authorize appropriations for interlibrary cooperation among other libraries throughout the country and money has been appropriated for this purpose. Federal libraries, however, are not eligible for funds from this source. There is a real need here to work toward making Federal libraries, including the Library of Congress, and their resources more effective in carrying out their programs.

FUNDING BY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES

Senator BARTLETT. Is the Council on Library Resources, Inc., a Federal agency?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. It is an arm of the Ford Foundation established several years ago to work toward the improvement of libraries in the dissemination of information. Grants are made from the Ford Foundation to the council and it in turn makes grants for specific purposes to further the objectives of the council.

Senator BARTLETT. And for how many years has the Library of Congress received funds from the Council on Library Resources?

Dr. MUMFORD. For 3 years for this activity.

Senator BARTLETT. At which level each year was that fund in terms of dollars?

Dr. MUMFORD. It was approximately what we are asking for, with some additional money for incidental and miscellaneous expenses. It was in the neighborhood of \$32,000 annually. The total grant for this purpose was \$97,650.

Senator BARTLETT. So you are not enlarging upon the amount that you have had heretofore?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. In fact, this request is a little smaller than the proportionate amount we have spent from the Council each year. This is a minimum that is required to keep this interagency organization going.

DESIRABILITY OF CONTINUING WORK

Senator BARTLETT. And that responsibility is chiefly that of the Library of Congress.

Dr. MUMFORD. It was agreed at the beginning that it was desirable for the Librarian of Congress to serve as chairman of this group, which I have done, and that the secretariat, so to speak, be located in the Library of Congress. As the largest Federal library, we think we probably have the greatest amount to gain from the work of this group.

Mrs. HAMER. It has the strong support of the Bureau of the Budget, too, sir. The Bureau took an active part in formulating the committee before it actually came into being and joined with the Librarian in helping to organize it.

Senator BARTLETT. You have powerful people, then.

Dr. MUMFORD. The Federal Government spends approximately \$150 million annually on its own library services, Mr. Chairman, as men-

tioned in this justification, and to see that this money is spent most effectively, I think it is very important to have an interagency group of this kind.

Senator BARTLETT. What if the subcommittee should respond affirmatively to this request and then be challenged by the contention that the Ford Foundation is more likely viable than the Federal Government? What would we say in reply?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, Mr. Chairman, the Council on Library Resources was willing to make this grant in order to demonstrate how much a group of this sort could do toward achieving the objectives that were set forth.

I do not think the Council would consider continuing to support it. It was not indicated at the time or expected that it would provide continuing support.

AUTOMATION PROGRAM

Senator BARTLETT. With respect, Dr. Mumford, to the automation program, you are requesting a total of \$1,700,000 for fiscal year 1969, an increase of \$400,000 over the current year.

Do you feel this work is progressing satisfactorily?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; I do. And we have some tangible evidence of what we have been able to accomplish to date. We have some exhibits here which we would be glad to show you. As I have indicated to the committee before, our long-range goal is to provide a computerized, or what we call a central bibliographic system with random access to the bibliographic information that is contained in our present catalogs.

MARC PROJECT

As part of that we have been putting our current cataloging data on magnetic tapes both for our own use and for distribution to other libraries for their use. We expect to initiate this as an ongoing service this year. Libraries will then be able to subscribe to this service just as they subscribe to our catalog card distribution program.

Mr. Reimers, who is in charge of our Information Systems Office and who is responsible for coordinating our automation efforts, is here, and Mr. Lorenz and all of us can speak in more detail to this.

Automating as complex an organization as the Library of Congress is an enormous job but we also expect to derive enormous benefits from it.

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to speak specifically to the machine readable catalog project (MARC) which has ended its pilot phase and is now in its interim phase, before we go into the production phase.

We have been working with 20 pilot libraries across the country in distributing on a weekly basis all of our English-language monograph cataloging data and they have been experimenting with this product to see what uses they can make of it. The reports that we have received have been enthusiastic. Cooperative systems, such as that of the State of Washington, are relying completely on the receipt of our cataloging data to set up a statewide network of bibliographic interchange. Other States—Ohio, for example—are planning similar systems.

I just recently attended a meeting at which State librarians were discussing the work that they are doing under title III of the Library Services and Construction Act in interlibrary cooperation involving not only public libraries but school libraries and academic libraries. Many of them are planning to set up the kind of centralized cataloging and book catalog distribution that the State of Washington is planning, and all of these plans are based on the receipt of machine readable catalog data from the Library of Congress. We expect this new service to be a very popular and very successful one.

It will be speeding up receipt of and making more manipulable the catalog information which has been going out in the form of printed catalog cards for many, many years. Thus, I think we have demonstrated here a very real, a very concrete, and a very efficient application of automation to library service.

CENTRAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

In terms of the central bibliographic system, this is the central research that has been done on the automation of the Library of Congress bibliographic apparatus for several years now. Under this item we are anticipating going on to phase 4 of this research and, Paul Reimers, would you like to pick up at this point and indicate how far this study has come and what phase 4 will give us?

Mr. REIMERS. During the last 19 months, with the help of a contractor and with some internal research, we have completed the first three of seven phases, the first of which was largely data collection and the second, determining the requirements of the Library of Congress for automation. Here we wanted to be sure that we were not just talking about solving today's problems so we developed requirements for the year 1972 and the year 1980. We didn't want to be in the position where we discovered that we had automated last year's problem.

Phase 3 is giving us a functional description of the Library. In other words, these are the functions that would have to be performed if the Library were to be automated.

The fourth phase, which we would undertake during the next fiscal year, is to develop specifications.

It will in effect produce a systems design which can be used as a basis for obtaining bids from manufacturers. If we were not to proceed any further with this general system, what we have done up until now and what we will do next year still will be very valuable.

COMPLEXITY OF OPERATIONS

We have looked at the operations of the Library. We have identified something in the nature of 1,300 individual files throughout the Library which are required to produce a bibliographic record. It is a very complex problem. These 1,300 files contain more than 22 million entries. If we start to convert all of these manually, we wouldn't finish for a very long time. We are looking at conversion strategies, ways of converting these files, in drawing up the systems specifications.

PROJECT MARC

Project MARC is a very down-to-earth kind of project which has actually shown us the problems of converting and handling bibliographic information. We now have in Project MARC, dealing only with current English material, some 44,000 records. We have been able to produce these 44,000 records things which couldn't be done easily before.

For example, from these 44,000 records we were able to extract completely by machine a list of proceedings of conferences and meetings which I have here. Now, this would require, if done manually, someone to scan each one of 44,000 cards to find out whether each, in fact, described a proceeding.

I have another, rather different product. This covers works which were translated into English from any foreign language, because thus far we have dealt only with English language monographs, that is, books published in English.

One of the African specialists was interested in finding out about works which were published about Africa and so again we looked at the record entirely by machine and sorted out the Library of Congress classification DT, which is the classification for Africa, and we were able to produce a printout bibliography on Africa.

Senator BARTLETT. Are these for us?

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JUVENILE LITERATURE

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir; you may have them. The staff of the Children's Book Section of the Library were interested in all works that we had described as juvenile literature, so we extracted this material from the record automatically.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any notion of how long it might take to prepare a book such as you just handed me?

Mr. ROSSITER. Manually, you mean, sir?

Senator BARTLETT. No; with the use of the machine.

Mr. REIMERS. This required a half hour of printing time and the selection time was perhaps 20 minutes. So it may have been a complete hour of machine time.

Senator BARTLETT. And if it had been done manually, how long might it have taken?

Dr. BASLER. It might have taken months.

Mr. REIMERS. The quick production of this list would not have been possible had we not had the machine record. As another example, the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Library is interested in all works which have bibliographies. This product would also have required some person to look at each of the 44,000 cards to see if there were mention of a bibliography.

REFERENCE COLLECTION CATALOG

We also did a book catalog of the reference collection for science and technology, which is located in the Science and Technology Reading Room. We did this for several reasons. During this interim period we have changed from MARC I, which was our original pilot project.

format, to MARC II and we wanted to test this and also some other concepts. Rather than setting up a theoretical test we said, "Let's produce a book catalog of a small representative collection," and we selected the Science and Technology Reading Room collection. We were able to test a format and a way of training editors to deal with this format and also to test all of the programs. We were able to test this simultaneously and produce a usable product.

The reference librarian in science and technology can, in fact, use this as a reference tool. Other things that this project did were to give us an opportunity to look at other languages and, also, to look at some of the older material in the Library's collection.

This is the main entry listing, that is, listing by author. We then produced another title listing to show some of the flexibility of dealing with bibliographic information by machine. These two volumes contain the same number of entries, that is, the same number of volumes are described. One is much smaller because here we have truncated the record. We have cut out the material that is not actually necessary. If the user wants to look at the main record, he can look from this book back to the main entry book, but, for the most part, when he looks at titles he is satisfied with the shorter record.

AUTOMATION OF DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS

DR. MUMFORD. The Digest of Public General Bills should be mentioned in connection with legislative reference service and its automation efforts. But as long as we are talking about automation I think it is appropriate to mention the Digest now. The work on the Digest has been done manually previously and is now done by machine.

Senator BARTLETT. At a great saving in time.

DR. MUMFORD. As far as promptness in getting it out, and I think it actually will save time in compilation. Also, we expect that accuracy will be insured through the use of automation.

Mr. JAYSON. It will be; yes. One of the great advantages of this from a practical point of view is that the people we have digesting the bills can now prepare their summaries of the bills and present them to the machine in random order. They don't have to go from S.15 to S.16, and so on. They can enter them in the machine in any order in which the summaries are completed and they can be sorted numerically as they are listed there. The issue that you have there, of course, is only part of what the ultimate digest for the end of the session will be. The final issue for this session will be the first time that we completed the cumulation entirely by machine. It has a long way to go in the sense of retrieval of information.

MAGNETIC TAPE

Ultimately we expect that if you were to ask us a question, "What bills relating to Alaska have been introduced in the last three Congresses?" we can query the machine and within a matter of seconds it will print out a summary of all of the bills, including the action taken on them, in the various Congresses. This is the ultimate objective.

Mr. REIMERS. In terms of savings, this particular issue did not show any real dollar savings because we were using the equipment only to

put abstracts in and to pull them out in numerical order. We bring the abstracts back and make a page copy, which goes to GPO for printing. Eventually we would send a magnetic tape to GPO and they would run it through the machine, which you mentioned before, Mr. Chairman, and this digest would be printed directly. We now have this material in machine readable form.

Mr. JAYSON. Beginning with the bills introduced in the second session of Congress, we have put everything for the Bill Digest on the machine. What we are doing, of course, is building a data base on the machine now which will be much more useful as the years go by.

NATIONAL SERIAL DATA PROGRAM

Mr. LORENZ. Another major program which would be continued under this approach, Senator, would be the national serials data program. So far we have been talking about only monographs and public bills. Some of the most important materials for research, particularly in the area of science and technology, are periodicals, which are very difficult to handle because the titles change very frequently, the number of issues per year changes very frequently, and it is just the kind of material that libraries for many, many years have found difficult to keep track of. The national serials data program, which has nationwide support will be a very important step toward bibliographic control of serials.

Mr. REIMERS. This year we are looking at the kind of information that is required to describe serials. This has never been really determined. In the first phase of this program we looked at automated serials systems. In the course of this we investigated some 200 automated systems which were in being either in universities or in commercial enterprises. From this we took the data elements which they had used and found those which were in common. Data elements are the items required to describe the serial.

It is fairly straightforward and direct to describe a monograph because once it is published it doesn't change its name or its frequency of publication. In the case of a serials' publication, the price changes, the frequency of publication changes, and sometimes it is published at erratic times. All of this has to be kept under control by the serials librarian. While with monographs we could go to the Library of Congress card as a beginning point, in the case of serials we had to find out what the data elements were. When we have determined all of them, we can take the format that we have used for monographs (MARC II) and apply it.

We have done this as a matter of principle wherever possible. We have developed a system for one application and then transplanted it for use in another place. We have a project in the Geography and Map Division to use the same format to describe maps. We are trying to find common ways of using the same kind of software, using the same computer, and the same kind of programs because the computer doesn't care whether it is describing a book or magazine or a map. As a matter of fact, at Rice University they are using our MARC format to carry student records. The computer really doesn't care. We can create great efficiency by centralizing to this extent.

JUSTIFICATION

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, this is a large program and a very important one. May I suggest that the justification pages 106 to 117 go into the record?

Senator BARTLETT. That will be done.
(The justification follows:)

Summary	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Increase or decrease
Machine readable cataloging (MARC).....	\$500,000	\$420,000	-\$80,000
Central bibliographic system.....	345,000	565,000	+220,000
Design of related systems.....	280,000	450,000	+170,000
Acquisition of computer equipment.....	175,000	265,000	+90,000
Total.....	1,300,000	1,700,000	+400,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

The long-range goals of the automation program expressed to this committee last year have guided us through a year of productive work. These goals are to provide better access to library information through an automated central bibliographic system, to automate other library activities where feasible, and to serve as a focal point for a national information system. The program at the Library of Congress has been carried on in close cooperation with the automation programs at the National Library of Medicine and the National Agricultural Library. Although each of the national libraries has its own area of interest, continual meetings have shown common requirements and are leading to increased compatibility.

The Library's progress in automating its operations can be described under two categories: (1) immediate improvement of services, and (2) automation of the central bibliographic system.

First, certain areas have been identified in which machines could be justified to improve our activities and services. Electronic data processing programs have been in operation for a number of years in accounting for book procurement and card sales, and payroll and management information. Additional applications will be in operation as quickly as they can prudently be designed and installed. In this category are some activities of the Legislative Reference Service, the Card Division, and selected bibliographic tasks. In every case where a new activity was automated, the automation was designed to be consistent with what had already been done and with what was being planned for the future. We are not only improving our operation, but we are gaining further necessary information about and experience in automation in the Library.

Automation of the central bibliographic system has to be approached in quite a different way. The project has now progressed through the third of seven planned phases: we have a functional description of the Central Bibliographic System. The fourth phase, deferred until fiscal year 1969, will produce the system specifications of an automated central system. With these specifications in hand, we can confidently take the next profitable steps.

There can be no doubt that the potential benefit to the Library is enormous and the benefit to the libraries of the country and to the nation's research community is even greater. During fiscal year 1969, Phase IV will develop systems specifications. Analysis will continue so that each phase can build upon the work which preceded it and can take full advantage of advances in technology.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

MACHINE READABLE CATALOGING (MARC)—\$80,000 DECREASE

Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) is going forward in three stages. The first stage, completed under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., set up a pilot system to convert information about current English-language to a form which could be read by machine. During it, this information was distributed weekly on magnetic tape to a limited number of libraries for experi-

mental purposes. The second stage improved the methods of converting the information into machine-readable form and developed a better way of recording the information. The new method of recording makes possible the inclusion of information about materials other than books, for example, maps or periodicals. Plans to extend coverage to materials in languages other than English were also explored. The third phase of the program will make the expanded records available to all libraries which subscribe to the service at a fee to cover the cost of reproduction and distribution.

Development of the MARC Project in fiscal year 1969 will be carried out under the following categories:

MARC II FORMAT

1. The Machine Readable Cataloging Pilot Project (MARC), which began in 1965, was produced in a format based on standard Library of Congress cataloging practices and on suggestions from other libraries throughout the country. Experience from this pilot project led to the development of a second format (MARC II). It is intended, as far as practicable, to be a universal format which will allow other libraries to use Library of Congress tapes and to contribute data from their original cataloging for use by others. The MARC II format was developed in cooperation with and has been fully accepted by the National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and many other concerned organizations throughout the country.

To continue to improve the transfer of bibliographic information and to promote mutual cooperation in the sphere of library automation, the Library of Congress is developing and maintaining Automatic Data Processing (ADP) standards and conventions for bibliographic citations.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MARC SYSTEM

2. Fiscal 1969 work in this area will include:

a. Expanding the corpus of catalog data to include books in other languages.

b. Streamlining further the ADP processes and procedures to accommodate the processing of an expanding volume of catalog data.

c. Extending the use of the system to non-book materials.

Special applications of the MARC format will be pursued in two areas—the Science and Technology Division and the Geography and Map Division.

1. In the Science and Technology Division and automation study initiated in fiscal year 1968 will be continued. In this study the MARC format was applied to the Division's reading room reference collection, which resulted in the creation of a useful book catalog. Additional projects to be pursued in fiscal year 1969 include experiments in data retrieval by computer for the Library and the library community, control of large files of technical report holdings, and generation of computer-produced cumulative indexes.

2. In the Geography and Map Division, an investigation, initially supported by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., leading to the development of an automated system for the control of approximately 1,500,000 single-maps, will be continued. The computer-assisted production of a book catalog to accelerate reference services is planned. Subsequent developments will include an information retrieval system and the automated production of selected bibliographies, which should provide better service to the public and set the stage for more sophisticated usage of the system in the future.

Funds required for the above tasks are as follows:

MARC system production and administration.....	\$280,000
Application of MARC format:	
Science and technology division.....	110,000
Geography and map division.....	30,000
Total	420,000

This is a decrease of \$80,000 from the \$500,000 appropriated in this category in fiscal year 1968.

CENTRAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM—INCREASE \$220,000

Phase III of the Systems Study has been completed during the current year. A report of Phase III is being evaluated and a final statement of work for Phase

IV, based upon the original seven-phase plan brought up to date in regard to new information and developing technology, is being prepared.

This total system may be fully automated or be a mixture of automated and manual functions. The evaluation will be done primarily in-house by Library staff members, but certain phases of the evaluation may be accomplished better by contract. The Library staff will issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for Phase IV. Phase IV includes writing of systems specifications, supplying guidance to bidders, and evaluating proposals submitted. In addition, the staff will conduct individual studies which cannot be successfully done by contractors. These in-house studies will be concerned primarily with the critical areas of data storage and data conversion. The research in these two areas must be coordinated as the results obtained in each will influence the others. The method of converting to machine-readable form storing, and retrieving information in existing catalogs is one of the most important tasks requiring attention. The second important area is the development of means to provide users with remote access to the computer. These means will most likely take the form of consoles having screens on which images can be displayed. They could vary in cost and complexity. Specialists will be used on a temporary basis to assist our staff in conducting the studies.

Funds required for continuing the Central Bibliographic System are:

Phase IV specifications (contract and in-house)-----	\$380,000
Specialist support-----	35,000
Temporary in-house personnel required for additional studies and exchange of information with other libraries-----	150,000
Total -----	565,000

DESIGN OF RELATED SYSTEMS—INCREASE \$170,000

Related systems which will be developed in fiscal year 1969 are in the Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, and the National Serials Data Program. Work will also be done to assist in the mechanization of the Card Division, the principal funds for which are requested in the Card Division fund.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

1. During the fiscal year, specific operations of the Copyright Office will be analyzed to determine how the functions can be performed with a minimum amount of human effort in keyboard input and a maximum amount of work to be done by the computer. Commercial and other organizations have found that by "capturing" information early in the process, the work can most effectively flow through the system. The over-all flow of information through the Office is being studied; specific operations must now be analyzed to determine the system that will perform most efficiently and the equipment that will operate at least cost.

The work will make use of research being conducted in other areas of the Library. Methods proposed for converting the files of the Central Bibliographic System will be tested against the requirements of the Copyright Office. The formats of book catalogs for reference collections will be compared with that required for the Catalog of Copyright Entries.

The Service Division will be included in the analysis to determine how much data can be supplied from a single input. This division, concerned primarily with record keeping and accounting, has quite different needs from the other activities in the Copyright Office. In a mechanized system, common data elements may meet both kinds of needs.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

2. The Legislative Reference Service has taken the first step in automating its services to Congress through production of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* by computer. This first step toward a more sophisticated computer system has already improved production of the *Digest* while at the same time recording the data in machineable form for future retrieval purposes, such as legislative histories.

Initial steps are also being taken in machine retrieval of current bibliographic information. This effort will lead to an information system specifically designed to serve the needs of Congress.

NATIONAL SERIALS DATA PROGRAM

3. The National Serials Data Program is a joint effort by the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine, with the Library of Congress serving as the executive agent for the project. Its purpose is to develop a national data bank of machine-readable information on all serial publications, a much needed and very important bibliographical tool. When fully implemented, the program will continuously collect data about serial publications, file and update information about them, and make this information available to the research community in a current and useful form. The central file will be in machine language and information will be available in list and manipulatable form. The total program will be undertaken in four phases.

Serial literature is indispensable to research in the fields of science and technology, social sciences, and the humanities. Control of this type of publication has been hampered because its data elements change frequently and require constant updating and because titles are often difficult to identify, describe, and locate. It is expected that computer technology will furnish successful new approaches which will control this growing and changing literature in a way which was never possible before.

The first phase of the National Serials Data Program, which provides the preliminary design, is nearing completion. Under Phase II the system will be analyzed and designed.

Funds required for these three automation efforts will total \$450,000, which is an increase of \$170,000.

ACQUISITION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT—INCREASE \$90,000

In fiscal year 1969 the Library will have underway a number of programs which will require a more sophisticated computer system than it now has, capable of handling larger amounts of data more rapidly and efficiently. The Library's present ADP facility consists of an IBM 360 Model 30 system, with a limited number of related units. Some of the hardware scheduled for fiscal year 1968 was deferred because the need for the additional equipment had not developed. Additional hardware planned for fiscal year 1969 includes a larger central processing unit, three additional disk packs, eight communication terminals capable of direct input into the system from remote points, high speed tape drives, and certain related equipment.

The computer installation is being related to the workload at all times so that the best job can be done with the minimum of equipment. At the same time the future workload is being studied so that hardware needs can be expanded as the programs develop, but at a pace no greater than is required.

MACHINE READABLE CATALOG

Senator BARTLETT. The committee notes that the amount requested for the "Machine Readable Catalog" for the next fiscal year is \$80,000, less than for the current fiscal year. In the years ahead will this continue to decrease?

Mr. LORENZ. The MARC project as such would go out of its research and development phase and we will be offering this service to the public on a subscription basis which will make it practically self-supporting just as the Card Division service is now self-supporting, so that in the future years this item should in effect disappear from our request, except for the need to update the technology perhaps, which would be a relatively small amount.

CENTRAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. The increase requested of \$220,000 for the central bibliographic system totaling \$565,000 is on program? This is the way you had planned it before?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; as Mr. Reimers indicated, we completed phase 3 and intend to go into phase 4 during the next fiscal year. This is as the planned program through seven steps or phases.

Senator BARTLETT. May the committee expect the amount requested to increase year by year through the remaining three steps after this one?

Dr. MUMFORD. I don't know whether it is possible to estimate. Paul, can you speak to that?

Mr. REIMERS. In terms of study of the system this, will be the last large requirement. From this point on if the central bibliographic system is to be automated—if it is to be implemented as a single unit—the costs will rise very sharply.

Mr. LORENZ. Then you are beginning to talk about the conversion of present records into computerized form.

Mrs. HAMER. And also hardware.

Mr. LORENZ. This is where the big investment is made but the research that would be funded under phase 4 should provide us with the hard evidence as to whether or not this should be done, whether or not it can be done, and if it can be done, how it can be done most efficiently.

ACQUISITION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. You have asked for \$265,000 for fiscal year 1969 for acquisition of computer equipment, \$90,000 more than for fiscal year 1968. What can you buy for that?

Mr. REIMERS. We will be leasing a system which will allow us to use online terminals. At the present time we are operating entirely in an offline mode. This means that if a person wants to use the computer or wants to put information into the computer he must go to the computer room in some physical way. He can input this at a remote point by punching paper tape, but this is not a satisfactory way to go. He has no ability to change that paper tape once it goes in. The "Bill Digest" is done, for example, using terminals so that if the record must be corrected it can be drawn back from the computer and corrected without intervening human error. Nobody has to sit down and mark up a piece of paper and hand it back to a keypunch operator. It can be done immediately.

This will give us a larger memory store and this will enable us to operate on an on-line mode from a number of terminals in the Library. At the same time we are operating in the on-line mode in what is called the forward part of the memory, we will have work going on in the background.

In other words, when somebody is not actually typing in—and people type in rather slowly so that we use only a small part of our memory for this on-line position—in the background we are doing things like running payroll and running the bills for the card division. This all takes place under an operating system which controls it and keeps everything straight.

CURRENT COMPUTER SYSTEM AND RENTAL FEES

Senator BARTLETT. How many computers do you now have?

Mr. REIMERS. We have just one, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you have more under this planned program?

Mr. REIMERS. We will have only one computer but it will be larger and will have a segmented memory so that it will be in effect a series of three or four computers operating in one piece of hardware.

Senator BARTLETT. And this computer is owned by the Library of Congress, or rented?

COMPUTER RENTAL

Mr. REIMERS. It is rented.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you have to pay a month?

Mr. REIMERS. We are projecting on this a payment of something in the nature of \$24,000.

Senator BARTLETT. A month?

PROPOSED COMPUTER SYSTEM

Mr. REIMERS. Yes. Our monthly rental for 1969 will average \$23,458. This is for all equipment. This includes the main frame. It includes the terminals. It includes the various kinds of memory which will be required. This would be an IBM 360-40 computer, a larger computer than we presently have, and would have rather a large memory capability. For some of the information retrieval applications of the kind that were mentioned before in regard to the Bill Digest, we must have the material immediately available to us in what is called a random access memory so that we don't have to spin tapes like mad but can go down and reach in and pull it out of a store in pretty much a random order the way you would go to a bookshelf and pull out one book without having to go through a whole shelf of books.

Senator BARTLETT. This is enough to drive one to buy stock in the company no matter how high priced it may be, if one only had the money to buy it.

PERSONNEL TO CONDUCT AUTOMATION STUDIES

On page 112, Dr. Mumford, it is stated that the Library staff will conduct in-house studies, and on page 113, it is stated that you will require \$150,000 for temporary in-house personnel to do this work. Are you going to be able to obtain the quality of personnel to do this type of work on a temporary basis?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, I think we can. We have so far. It is not easy to recruit people in this field but we have recruited some very good staff, and I think we can continue to do so.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have to search far and wide?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. Mr. Reimers can perhaps speak in more detail on that because he knows a great many of the people in this field.

Mr. REIMERS. For the most part we have obtained the staff from people whom we have known in the data processing field. Everybody in this field knows everybody else. These are considered temporary people because nobody in data processing is really concerned very much with seniority. They tend to be a very mobile group. One of the people we talked to in one of the large universities talked about "computer gypsies" and said that he thought his best programmer came to

work every morning with his suitcase packed just in case he got an offer.

The kind of experience they are getting at the Library of Congress in the control and computerization of library material is quite unique throughout the country. Our difficulty, as a matter of fact, our greatest losses have not been to private industry but rather have been to the universities, which have been trying to proselytize our people to get them to work for advanced degrees. We have lost two of them this way during the past year. But the Library of Congress has already achieved considerable nationwide reputation for the research and development work that it is already doing in the field of automation and I believe as a result we are acquiring on our staff some of the best young people that are coming out of the library schools with good information science experience. It is remarkable how rapidly some of these young people are developing on the job.

Senator BARTLETT. The excitement and challenge of the job attracts them.

Mr. REIMERS. Yes. The actual program that was used to print these volumes that you have before you—and you see it has boldface type and a number of other features—this program was actually written by a librarian who had not programmed for a computer at all until about 5 months ago. He has learned this. Now he has these dual skills, both librarianship and data processing, and he has an excellent future.

LIBRARY SCHOOL COURSES IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Senator BARTLETT. Do the library schools now teach persons to become computer experts?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; practically all of them have courses in information systems.

PERSONNEL REASSIGNMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. Were you to receive this \$150,000 for temporary personnel, how many people do you estimate you would employ?

Mr. LORENZ. You may recall, Senator, that our plan of procedure was to utilize temporary personnel, for the most part, in this program. Some of this temporary personnel is already on our staff. They are paid from funds we have this year for temporary automation personnel. They and others would be assigned to studies that would contribute to this central bibliographic effort.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Dr. Mumford, will you please bring me up to date on the question of the James Madison Memorial Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. Preliminary plans for the building were completed late last spring. The plans and the model were approved by the various congressional committees that were specified in the statute authorizing the construction of the building. The next step is to obtain an appropriation for the final working drawings and specifications. There is an item in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol for \$2.8 million for this purpose. If granted by the committee, which I certainly hope it will be, this amount would prevent a long lag which

will be quite expensive in terms of escalating costs of construction. It is estimated now that construction costs are increasing every year at the rate of 4 to 5 percent, and on a project this large you can anticipate increased costs of approximately \$2½ million a year and perhaps more, plus the fact that this committee and the Congress authorized money for rental space for the Library, which we are now using, and so the cost of moving on with the building at the moment as compared with escalating costs and rental money is actually much less.

ESCALATION OF COSTS

Every 6 months or every year that the project is deferred is going to mean it will cost a great deal more. This would then eventually mean that we would have to seek authorization for a higher figure for costs or reduce the size of the building greatly, which would be tragic for the future needs of the Library.

So I hope very much that this subcommittee and the Congress will approve this item for the final working drawings and specifications. Not all this money would be spent within the next fiscal year but would be spread over at least 2 or 3 years, as I understand it, but the total amount needs to be appropriated in order that the Architect of the Capitol may make a contract for the work.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Senator BARTLETT. If everything went along swimmingly then construction might not start for 2 or 3 years.

Dr. MUMFORD. This current step would not involve construction. The next step would be money for excavation and foundation work and perhaps simultaneously money for contracts for the stonework because there has to be a long leadtime in obtaining marble or granite.

RENTAL EXPENDITURES

Senator BARTLETT. How much are you now spending for rentals?

Dr. MUMFORD. The Congress authorized \$880,000 for this.

Senator BARTLETT. For this fiscal year?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; for this fiscal year and in fiscal year 1967. At the moment we are not spending all of that because we have had some difficulty in finding suitable locations for rental space. After 1 year, of course, the General Services Administration requests our rental costs within its own budget. It doesn't mean any reduction in the cost to the Government because GSA is paying it instead of the legislative branch.

Senator BARTLETT. How much are you asking for next year?

Dr. MUMFORD. We are not asking for any additional for 1969.

Senator BARTLETT. The same amount?

Dr. MUMFORD. No; we have actually reduced it because the General Services Administration is taking over the costs for one of the locations that we are now occupying.

Senator BARTLETT. Reduced it by how much?

Dr. MUMFORD. \$266,678. We reduced it by that much.

We are asking that \$613,322 be appropriated next year.

Mr. LORENZ. There is another hidden cost, Senator, in the inefficiency of operation in so many dispersed locations.

Senator BARTLETT. Which is very considerable.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. This is a hidden cost. I would say that the funds for the final plans and specifications for the Madison Building are probably the most important item in the history and future of the Library of Congress.

CONSTRUCTION COST

Senator BARTLETT. How much do you now estimate the construction cost of the building to be?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, \$75 million was authorized for the total project, but in that amount are the architect's fees and administrative costs on the part of the Architect of the Capitol. I think the actual construction cost is around \$62 million.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you think that is going to be enough in light of this escalation of prices?

Dr. MUMFORD. This is hard for me to say, but at the present time I think the architects still feel that the building could be built for this amount, but the longer the delay it is more likely that it could not be.

Mr. LORENZ. All of the planning up to this point has taken into consideration the escalating costs for 4 years, or to 1972, so that if we can stay on this schedule or close to this schedule we could probably still make it, but I think this is a critical point in the development and if we miss this year, then I would say it probably would not be possible.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECT FOR PROPOSED BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Did you, Dr. Mumford, or any other officials of the Library of Congress, have anything at all to do with the selection of the architect for the new library building?

Dr. MUMFORD. With the selection of the architect?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. That was done by the Congressional Coordinating Committee that was created to represent the Joint Committee on the Library, the House Office Building Commission, and the Senate Office Building Commission, as well as the Madison Memorial Commission. Those groups designated representatives who selected the architects and then this was approved by the parent bodies.

Senator BARTLETT. Were you consulted at all?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, we were.

Senator BARTLETT. Were you given ample voice?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think so. We were familiar with the work of the architects because you may recall that Congress had authorized the preliminary planning of the third library building back in 1961, and at the time it was designed to go back of the present annex building. So we had experience working with these architects and we found them very satisfactory and responsive to our needs and recommendations. So we had no reason to question their going ahead with the Madison Building now.

CAPITOL HILL BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY PROPOSED ARCHITECTS

Senator BARTLETT. Have these architects designed any of the other buildings on Capitol Hill?

Dr. MUMFORD. They were responsible, I believe, for the extension of the Capitol several years ago. That is the only one. They did not design the Rayburn Building, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How about the new Senate Office Building?

Dr. MUMFORD. I am not positive, but I believe that it was designed by another architectural firm.

ACCESS FACILITIES FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN NEW LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator BARTLETT. Do you happen to know whether the architectural plans for the new building provide for facilities to allow the physically handicapped full access to the building?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; the plans allow for full access.

Senator BARTLETT. That is good.

POSTAGE EXPENSES

It seemed to me that the request for postage increases was pretty large. In your table on page 3 you total these increases as \$20,000 throughout the Library. What is your present total appropriation for the postage, exclusive of these increases?

Mr. ROSSITER. For fiscal year 1968, sir, we are reimbursing the Post Office Department in the amount of \$90,000 for the postage that we are using currently. We are asking for this increase of \$20,000 in four separate appropriation heads on the basis of a study that was done by our internal auditor. In the appropriation, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, we are asking \$5,000 since this program almost doubled by the addition of the physically handicapped. In the Copyright Office, where the business has gone up tremendously, the use of postage went up in the same degree. The amount of \$5,000 is requested in the appropriation for the Copyright Office as well as for the catalog card distribution service where business has gone up so heavily. This money is in turn returned to the Treasury in the form of miscellaneous receipts for the services of the Card Division and the Copyright Office.

In the major appropriation—Library of Congress Salaries and Expenses—we also found that we were using more postage because of greater activity in the Library. So this money goes from one pocket of the Government to the other. The Post Office has to ask agencies for reimbursement.

Senator BARTLETT. If we don't spend all that money, it will revert to the Treasury.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE MICROFILMING

Senator BARTLETT. Dr. Mumford, if you are allowed \$100,000 which you now request for microfilming in the Copyright Office instead

of the \$200,000 you originally proposed, will this constitute a tolerable lag in the program?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think it might be sufficient to get the program underway, Mr. Chairman. This is something that has been long needed but some details of procedure will need to be worked out. While we originally felt that we could spend \$200,000 in the first year, we certainly can get it underway with \$100,000.

Mr. Kaminstein, the Register of Copyright, is here. Perhaps he would like to speak to that.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think we can, Mr. Chairman. The \$100,000 would give us the opportunity to determine just what methods are going to be used and which are most effective, and would enable us to begin the program.

Senator BARTLETT. No valuable records, of course, would be lost by reason of this delay?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No; the question here is security of these records. These records are unique and are not available anywhere else, and our proposal is to make sure that they would be available if something happened to the original records.

Senator BARTLETT. We have another vote bell. I think we will go over until Monday. Are you going to be back then, too?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. I might have a few more questions relating to your summary statement.

1968 APPROPRIATION AND 1969 BUDGET REQUEST

I would like to insert for the purposes of the record an analysis of the increases and decreases of the main appropriation for the Library, "Salaries and Expenses," for which you are requesting a total of \$17,545,000, which is an increase of \$1,118,665 over the 1968 adjusted amount. I ask that pages 4 through 18 of the justification be placed in the record.

Thank you all very much.

(The justification follows:)

1968 regular bill	\$15,892,000
Comparative transfer from "Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents"	112,800
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	421,535
	<hr/>
1968 adjusted	16,426,335
1969 estimate	17,545,000
	<hr/>
Net increase	1,118,665
	<hr/> <hr/>

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

DECREASES

1. Accident compensation—Reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation —\$1,787
 The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal year 1967 are less than that required for 1966.

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—Continued

DECREASES—continued

2. Rental of space.....	-\$266,678
<p>In fiscal 1968 language was included to provide \$880,000 to be available for reimbursement to General Services Administration for rental of suitable space in the District of Columbia or its immediate environs for the Library of Congress. For fiscal 1969 the amount has been reduced by \$266,678 to \$613,322 as the General Services Administration has included \$266,678 in its estimates for the rental of the property at 1291 Taylor Street N.W., now occupied by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.</p>	
Total decreases.....	<u>-268,465</u>

INCREASES

3. Ingrade increases and other anticipated increases in salary costs... +213,288	
<p>Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases, reallocations, and wage board increases as follows:</p>	
Salaries.....	\$199,646
Personnel benefits.....	13,642
Total.....	<u>213,288</u>
<p>To absorb this amount would mean that the equivalent of approximately 26 positions could not be filled.</p>	
4. Pay above the stated annual rate..... +44,277	
<p>Fiscal year 1969 requires the payment of salary funds for one day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 had only 260 days, therefore funds are requested for the additional day in 1969.</p>	
5. Annualization of pay increase..... +167,580	
<p>Public Law 90-206 granted pay increases to Government employees effective the first day of the first pay period after October 1, 1967. The Library's first pay period began October 9, 1967, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This request is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year.</p>	
Salaries.....	\$146,004
Personnel benefits.....	21,576
Total.....	<u>167,580</u>
6. Postage..... +5,000	
<p>The Library of Congress reimburses the Post Office Department annually for postage usage. In a recent survey it was determined that the activities supported by this appropriation have increased their postal usage necessitating an increase of \$5,000.</p>	
7. Printing..... +24,000	
<p>Forms, \$9,000: An increase of \$9,000 is requested because of (1) the quantity of stock and special forms required by the expansion of programs and the growth of reference and processing activities, and (2) the basic cost of the service which results from higher production costs (reproduction materials, equipment maintenance, and labor).</p>	
<p>Publications, \$15,000: This increase is due to the increased costs of production and to the increasing needs for additional publications for Congress, Government agencies, other libraries, and the general public.</p>	
8. Automation study..... +400,000	
<p>The automation program is progressing in orderly fashion. Certain areas have been identified in which machines could be justified to improve our activities and services and electronic data processing programs are already in operation in these areas. Additional applications will be in operation as quickly as they can be prudently designed and installed. The automation of the general bibliographic apparatus, however, will be continued through planned phases. The fourth phase,</p>	

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—Continued

INCREASES—Continued

Automation study—Continued

planned for fiscal year 1969, will produce the system specifications for an automated central system. The increases and decreases requested are as follows:

A. Machine readable cataloging project (MARC), decrease of \$80,000: The MARC project is going forward in 3 stages. The 1st stage, which was completed under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., set up a pilot system for converting information about English-language books to a form which could be read by machine. The 2d stage improved the methods of converting the information into machine readable form and developed a better way of recording the information. The 3d stage will make the expanded records available to all libraries for a fee which would cover the cost of reproduction and distribution. During fiscal year 1969 the format will continue to be improved, automatic data processing standards and conventions for bibliographic citations will be developed, and the scope of the project will be enlarged. Special applications of the MARC format will be pursued in the Science and Technology Division and the Geography and Map Division. Funding requirements for fiscal 1969 for MARC will be decreased by \$80,000.

B. Central bibliographic system, increase of \$220,000: Phase III of the systems study will be completed during the current fiscal year. Evaluation of phase III will be done primarily by Library of Congress staff members. This total system may be fully automated or be a mixture of automated and manual functions. The Library staff will issue a request for proposal for phase IV which will develop systems specifications. In addition, the staff will conduct individual studies which cannot be successfully done by contractors. Funds required for these purposes are estimated at \$565,000 for which \$345,000 is now in the base thereby necessitating an increase of \$220,000.

C. Design of related systems, increase of \$170,000: Related systems will be developed in fiscal year 1969 in the Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, and the national serials data program. A start has been made in all 3 of these areas in fiscal 1968. It is estimated that \$450,000, an increase of \$170,000, will be needed to carry forward this important feature of the automation study. Work will also be done to mechanize the Card Division, funds for which are requested under the appropriation for the distribution of catalog cards.

D. Acquisition of computer equipment, an increase of \$90,000: In order to keep step with the programs anticipated by the work to be accomplished under the central bibliographic system, machine readable cataloging project, and the design of related systems, it is necessary to request funds for more sophisticated computer equipment. As has been done in the past and at present, only minimum requirements for hardware as needed will be installed.

9. Preservation of library materials-----+\$120,000

Increases are requested in the various phases of preservation of library materials as follows:

Preservation of motion pictures, increase of \$15,000: Due to higher laboratory charges, reflected by higher wage costs, and an increase in cost for photographic supplies, an increase of \$15,000 is requested so that the Library may continue its program of converting approximately 3 million feet of motion picture film to durable base film in fiscal 1969.

Preservation of sound recordings, increase of \$15,000: This program involves the conversion of recordings on acetate discs and tapes in the collections to polyester tape, and the cleaning, repackaging, and properly shelving of re-

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—Continued

INCREASES—Continued

Preservation of library materials—Continued

cordings in the collections which do not need rerecording at this time. The \$35,000 provided in the 1968 appropriation was used in converting approximately 4,000 recordings to polyester tape. The \$15,000 requested for 1969 would permit the Library to begin the cleaning and repackaging phase of the preservation program.

Preservation of brittle books, increase of \$20,000: There are at present approximately 35,000 books in the Library which are known to be too brittle to bind. Preservation of these books must be done by microfilming. With the increase of \$20,000 requested it will be possible to preserve about 5,000 of these books in 1969.

Preservation of newspapers and other materials, increase of \$20,000: Due to an increase in the quantity of newspapers on microfilm purchased (in lieu of binding) and to a 5 percent increase in cost of microfilm reels, it is necessary to request a \$20,000 increase to permit the Library to continue this phase of preservation without creating a backlog of newspapers and other materials to be materials to be copied.

Binding, lamination, repairs, etc., of library materials, increase of \$50,000: There has been a 15-percent in the cost of binding in fiscal 1968 over 1967. In order to keep pace with the numbers of books requiring binding (approximately \$327,500 in fiscal 1967), it is necessary to request a \$50,000 increase.

10. New positions required (52)-----+\$412,985

Processing Department (5).—To maintain currency in handling Federal publications in the Exchange and Gift Division:

1 GS-9, 1 GS-7, 2 GS-5, and 1 GS-3-----	\$30,384
Contribution to retirement-----	1,975
Group life insurance-----	101
Contribution to health insurance-----	250

Total, Processing Department-----	<u>32,710</u>
-----------------------------------	---------------

Reference Department (25).—To provide referral services to the scientific community, to publish directories of information resources and to continue the capability of building registers of information resources in fields of science and technology (10):

1 GS-15, 3 GS-13, 2 GS-11, 2 GS-9, and 2 GS-5--	105,477
Contribution to retirement-----	6,856
Group life insurance-----	352
Contribution to health insurance-----	500

Subtotal -----	<u>113,185</u>
----------------	----------------

To provide additional assistance for bibliographic, reference, and circulation services, as well as to organize material which is increasing at the rate of 1,200,000 items yearly, for services to readers, and to provide essential clerical services (15):

4 GS-9, 2 GS-7, 2 GS-6, 1 GS-5, 3 GS-4, and 3 GS-3-----	91,906
Contribution to retirement-----	5,974
Group life insurance-----	306
Contribution to health insurance-----	750

Subtotal -----	<u>98,936</u>
----------------	---------------

Total Reference Department-----	<u>212,121</u>
---------------------------------	----------------

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—Continued

INCREASES—continued

10. New positions—Continued

Law Library (3).—To provide stenographic assistance in answering inquiries, preparing research studies, acquisitions documents and requisitions for the American British Law Division (1) :

1 GS-4	\$4,995
Contribution to retirement.....	325
Group life insurance.....	17
Contribution to health insurance.....	50

Subtotal

5,387

To improve access to the collections through filing shelf-list cards, typing supplementary records, marking volumes for the shelves, shelving, shifting and servicing the collections in the Far Eastern and the Near Eastern and African Law Division (2) :

2 GS-5	11,130
Contribution to retirement.....	723
Group life insurance.....	37
Contribution to health insurance.....	100

Subtotal

11,990

Total, Law Library.....

17,377

Administrative Department (12).—To provide additional guard service due to increase in physical plant to be protected (6) :

6 GS-3.....	26,796
Contribution to retirement.....	1,742
Group life insurance.....	89
Contribution to health insurance.....	300

Subtotal

28,927

To provide additional positions for expanded operations and for coping with the preservation and maintenance of growing collections (6) :

1 GS-12, 1 GS-9, and 4 GS-3.....	37,819
Contribution to retirement.....	2,458
Group life insurance.....	126
Contribution to health insurance.....	300

Subtotal

40,703

Total, Administrative Department.....

69,630

Office of the Librarian (7).—To provide an exhibits specialist for developing, organizing, and scheduling of exhibits appropriate for loan (1) :

1 GS-9.....	8,054
Contribution to retirement.....	524
Group life insurance.....	27
Contribution to health insurance.....	50

Subtotal

8,655

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES—Continued

INCREASES—continued

10. New positions—Continued

To provide staff to analyze and describe for publication original source materials, such as historical manuscripts and maps, and scholarly secondary sources relating to the Revolutionary War and American Independence (4) :

3 GS-12 and 1 GS-9.....	\$42, 437
Contribution to retirement.....	2, 758
Group life insurance.....	141
Contribution to health insurance.....	200

Subtotal 45, 536

To provide for direct financing of the Federal Library Committee Secretariat presently financed by the Council on Library Resources (2) :

1 GS-15 and 1 GS-7.....	25, 138
Contribution to retirement.....	1, 634
Group life insurance.....	84
Contribution to health insurance.....	100

Subtotal 26, 956

Total, Librarian's Office..... 81, 147

Total increases..... \$1, 387, 120

Net increases..... 1, 118, 665

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when we will meet again in this room.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m. April 19, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m. Monday, April 22.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.
Present: Senators Bartlett, Yarborough, and Cotton.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
WILLIAM J. WELSH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

ROY P. BASLER, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
LEWIS C. COFFIN, LAW LIBRARIAN AND GENERAL COUNSEL
PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
ABRAHAM L. KAMINSTEIN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

PAUL R. REIMERS, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS
ROBERT S. BRAY, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER
EDMOND L. APPLEBAUM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in session.

I am glad to see here this morning so many representatives, once more, of the Library of Congress. In continuation of the hearings commenced Friday we shall turn to "Salaries and expenses" of the Copyright Office.

JUSTIFICATIONS

If there is no objection, I shall ask that pages 118 through 124 of the justifications be placed in the record at this point. Apparently there are no objections, so that this will be done.

(The justifications follow:)

1968 regular bill.....	\$2, 451, 800
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase.....	81, 032
1968 adjusted.....	2, 532, 832
1969 estimate.....	2, 978, 000
Net Increase.....	445, 168

Analysis of increases

1. Ingrade increases.....	+42, 296
---------------------------	----------

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

Salaries.....	\$39, 591
Personnel benefits.....	2, 705
Total.....	42, 296

2. Pay above the stated annual rate.....	+9, 079
--	---------

Fiscal year 1969 requires the payment of salary funds for 1 day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 had only 260 days, therefore funds are requested for the additional day in 1969.

3. Annualization of pay increase.....	+31, 522
---------------------------------------	----------

Public Law 90-206 granted pay increases to Government employees effective the 1st day of the 1st pay period after Oct. 1, 1967. The Library's 1st pay period began Oct. 9, 1967, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This request is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7 day periods from July 3 through Oct. 8, 1967 inclusive.

Salaries.....	\$27, 600
Personnel benefits.....	3, 922
Total.....	31, 522

4. Postage.....	+5, 000
-----------------	---------

The Library of Congress reimburses the Post Office Department annually for postage usage. In a recent survey it was determined that the Copyright Office has increased substantially its postal usage necessitating an increase of \$5,000.

5. Printing and reproduction.....	+225, 000
-----------------------------------	-----------

Printing of forms.....	\$10, 000
------------------------	-----------

A general increase in the number of application forms and circulars together with increased printing costs requires an increase of \$10,000.

Printing of Catalog of Copyright Entries.....	15, 000
---	---------

The size of the Catalog of Copyright Entries has increased with the increase in registrations. Due to increased printing costs the expense of printing these publications has risen from \$35,000 in 1962 to \$55,000 in 1968. Sufficient funds to print all parts of this publication are not available. An increase of \$15,000 is requested to provide adequate funds for this purpose.

Microfilm project.....	200, 000
------------------------	----------

Request is made to begin a project of microfilming copyright records from 1870 to date. These records are unique and irreplaceable if lost or destroyed. A study was made which indicated that the best method of reproducing these records would be on 35- or 16-millimeter roll microfilm. This work would be done in the Library of Congress and would involve in excess of 21,000,000 exposures. The overall cost is estimated at \$1,100,000. The sum of \$200,000 is requested for the first year of the project.

Analysis of increases—Continued

6. New position requested (16).....		+\$132, 271
To handle increased workload (12) :		
1 GS-10, 3 GS-9, 5 GS-7, and 3 GS-4.....	\$81, 638	
Contribution to retirement.....	5, 306	
Group life insurance.....	272	
Contribution to health insurance.....	600	
Total	87, 816	
To provide additional legal assistance for carry-		
out research and studies (4) :		
1 GS-13, 2 GS-12, and 1 GS-4.....	41, 424	
Contribution to retirement.....	2, 693	
Group life insurance.....	138	
Contribution to health insurance.....	200	
Total	44, 455	
Total new positions.....	132, 271	
Total increases requested.....		445, 168

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.

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 fiscal 1967 in the following table :

INCOME (1967)

Fees applied..... \$1, 812, 036

Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress : (1967)

Class of items	Items received	Items selected	Average price	Total value of items selected
Books.....	159, 954	66, 046	\$7. 99	\$527, 707. 54
Periodicals.....	171, 659	171, 659	. 89	152, 776. 51
Motion pictures.....	5, 194	11, 343	150. 00	805, 800. 00
Music, scores, etc.....	101, 071	23, 430	4. 60	107, 778. 00
Maps.....	5, 697	5, 697	7. 50	42, 727. 50
Prints, etc.....	33, 092	1, 243	10. 00	12, 430. 00
	476, 667	269, 418		1, 649, 219. 55
Subtotal estimated value of materials.....				1, 649, 219. 55
Total income.....				3, 461, 255. 55

¹5,372 reels.

Obligations, 1967:

Salaries.....	\$2, 207, 684
Other obligations.....	118, 242
Total obligations.....	2, 325, 926

Ratio of total income to obligations (percent)..... 149

Ratio of fees applied to obligations (percent)..... 78

The following table compares income and obligations for the fiscal years 1964 to 1969 :

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Income:						
Fees applied	\$1, 133, 546	\$1, 208, 014	\$1, 470, 249	\$1, 812, 036	\$1, 884, 500	\$1, 959, 900
Estimated value of materials selected by the Library.....	854, 273	1, 134, 882	1, 443, 149	1, 649, 220	1, 715, 188	1, 783, 796
Total.....	1, 987, 819	2, 342, 896	2, 913, 398	3, 461, 256	3, 599, 688	3, 743, 696
Obligations:						
Salaries.....	1, 584, 925	1, 719, 000	1, 963, 239	2, 207, 684	2, 433, 957	2, 649, 125
Other obligations.....	193, 075	195, 200	104, 834	118, 242	98, 875	328, 875
Total.....	1, 778, 000	1, 914, 200	2, 068, 073	2, 325, 926	2, 532, 832	2, 978, 000
Ratio of total income to obligations (percent).....	112	122	140	149	142	126
Ratio of fees applied to obligations (percent).....	64	63	71	78	74	66

NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. It is noted that the Library has requested a total of 16 new positions for this activity, 12 to handle the increased workload and four to provide additional legal assistance for carrying out research and studies. Is it not correct that last year 18 new positions were requested for the Copyright Office and of these 15 were allowed? Is that right?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for 16 more this year.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you give us an explanation of the need?

REGISTRATION WORKLOAD

Dr. MUMFORD. Let me say briefly, Mr. Chairman, that the volume of work continues to increase in the Copyright Office. As we have stressed before, it is very important to stay current with registrations so that people don't have to wait a long time until they get their application registered. Twelve of these positions, as you have indicated, are related directly to workload in registration and related work. The others are really in connection with workload, but a different kind of workload.

I would like to ask Mr. Kaminstein, the Register, to elaborate on that.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, we did get the positions that you have indicated. We have no control over the flow of our work and the incoming applications have to be handled. Two years ago it took us 6 to 8 weeks to process an application, and the House committee asked us whether we couldn't do better than that. As a result of the increased positions last year and the year before we have brought the processing period down to close to 2 weeks. This is about optimum, but we cannot maintain that degree of currency without a relative increase in staff to meet the increase in applications.

STATUTORY REVISION : RESEARCH

As the Librarian has said, 12 of the positions are directly related to workload. In addition, the Copyright Office has been working on a program for revision of the entire law for the last 13 years.

For the last decade there has been no separate appropriation or staff to do that work, and it has fallen on the Register's Office. That work has increased to the point where we cannot really put out the kind of research that is necessary to deal with revision, and with the crisis in international copyright as it has erupted in the past year, without additional staff.

Senator BARTLETT. To fill that void you seek appropriations which will allow you to place on the staff four new employees?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, in addition to what is necessary for the current picture.

Senator BARTLETT. And this is noted as the item "to provide additional legal assistance for carrying out research and studies."

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, sir; three legal positions and one secretarial position.

Senator BARTLETT. The three people would be lawyers, then?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right.

1968 RECRUITMENT FOR NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. Did you get on the payroll the 15 new people authorized and appropriated for last year?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Yes, with the exception of two people that were impossible to find at the grades available. To fill the need, another department has offered assistance and has assigned one expert from its administrative staff to do some of the work.

Senator BARTLETT. What were these positions?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Really management and computer-oriented positions to determine how the Office could operate under its increasing burden and if the revision program were adopted.

Senator BARTLETT. You couldn't hire anyone at the pay you were able to offer?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. What was that pay?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It was one GS-14 and a GS-12.

Senator BARTLETT. You are not seeking to do anything about that situation?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We are still trying to find those people.

Senator BARTLETT. If you have the money.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, except that we have used that money to keep up with the increased number of applications.

1968 APPROPRIATION

Senator BARTLETT. How much money was appropriated for your office for the current fiscal year?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It would total, with the adjustments, \$2,532,832.

COST OF REQUESTED NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. And if you were given for the succeeding fiscal year the 16 new positions, how much would that add?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Salaries for these positions would come to \$132,271.

SPECIAL MICROFILM PROJECT

We are also asking for a special project to microfilm the vital records of the Office. These are records that the Office is required to keep, that it uses in its daily work and to produce additional certificates. Originally the cost of that project was estimated at \$1,100,000.

The Librarian asked us to see whether there wasn't another, less expensive way of accomplishing the necessary results, and we have come up with an alternative method. That was the reason the Librarian reduced the \$200,000 originally requested for the start of this project to \$100,000. The records we want to microfilm and preserve for security purposes are open to the public. They are subject to fire, water damage, and possible mischief or vandalism. Anyone can go into our public records and pull out cards from the files and take them away or damage them.

There are basically two ways of doing the microfilming. One is by an expensive hand process using a "stop-motion planetary camera." This would have required some 21 million exposures at a total cost of \$1,160,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Can't we put it on the computer?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I am afraid not. It would be prohibitively expensive at this point if we were to get the material into computer form. It would be very helpful if that were possible; if we did, we would then use the computer to help us do the searching that we now do entirely by hand.

The other method would be to use a rotary flow camera. This camera takes an exposure of both sides of the application card and that could be done with about 7 million exposures for the cards; it also requires about six and a half million exposures in the record books and this cannot be done by the flow camera. That has to be done on an individual basis. But the total cost of the project would then be reduced to \$617,000, almost half of the original cost.

Senator BARTLETT. Would the results be as satisfactory, in your opinion?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No, sir. The results are not as good because the first camera, since it is adjusted individually, takes a better picture. But for the purpose for which we want it, for security purpose, I think this would be sufficient.

Senator BARTLETT. If we all weren't stricken by the need for economy, you would still favor the other program?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I would prefer the first, but I am perfectly willing to take the second.

STATUTORY REVISION PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. How much do you propose to pay these attorneys?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. One GS-13, two GS-12, and the secretary is a GS-4.

Senator BARTLETT. What does 12 mean in terms of dollars?

Mr. ROSSITER. \$14,507 for the 13, and for the 12, \$11,461.

Senator BARTLETT. You should be able to get attorneys then.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We are not going to get the top law school graduates who are now being offered \$15,000, but we can get good attorneys and train them for this work.

Senator BARTLETT. They are being paid that in one New York firm. Whether this is a rock thrown in the lake and spread throughout the land, I don't know.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It happens to have hit us. One of the third-year law students we have now as a trainee has accepted an offer of \$15,000. I agree that this is not general, Mr. Chairman, but it may be a trend.

OFFICE SPACE

Senator BARTLETT. All trends seem to be in that direction these days, up. If we were to fund this request for 16 new positions, would you have any problem in finding space for these people?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think we have a problem. We are out in the corridors of our office now. We are using space on the fifth floor of the Library Annex, but we would hope to make some shifts in order to make space available within the annex. It has become, as the Librarian has said many times, an increasing problem.

Dr. MUMFORD. It is a problem, Mr. Chairman, but we contemplate moving a division from the present buildings to rental space so as to give some relief to the Copyright Office.

Senator BARTLETT. Where would that be? Do you know yet?

Dr. MUMFORD. We haven't found it. We are working with GSA to identify some space that would be suitable.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have a problem with communication when you have to go out and rent space?

Dr. MUMFORD. Between the operations that are going on in rental space and those in the main Library buildings?

Senator BARTLETT. Right.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes; we do have problems to some degree, but we have tried to identify activities that required a minimum amount of communication with the main Library. Although the telephone helps a great deal, it is necessary to provide for delivery of materials back and forth. It is not as efficient an operation as having all Library units in two or three buildings nearby, but we have had no alternative.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

OFFICE RETURNS: MATERIALS AND CASH

Dr. MUMFORD. In regard to the Copyright Office request, Mr. Chairman, may I emphasize again that the Copyright Office does return a large part of the appropriation. If we take into consideration the value of the materials that are added to the Library's collections and that we consequently do not have to purchase, it is more than a 100-percent return.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. May I supplement that. On page 124 it is stated that during the present fiscal year the Copyright Office—and I think our most recent figures show a 5-percent rather than a 4-percent increase—will return 74 percent in actual cash and 142 percent when you include the value of the material actually selected by the Library.

Dr. MUMFORD. I think the statement might be useful to have in the record on page 123.

Senator BARTLETT. They are in the record already. This may provide a way out of our financial problem. If we give you enough money, we will be ahead of the game.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think the Government is, although, as I said before, we can't control the inflow so that we can't produce more than what is actually submitted.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the percentage increase in recent years of the inflow?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It has regularly been 3 to 5 percent. One year decreased somewhat when the fees were increased from \$4 to \$6, but it has now picked up again, and I think about 4 percent is usual.

SPECIAL MICROFILM PROJECT

Senator BARTLETT. Now in respect to this microfilm project, when it is all completed, is it planned to dispose of the original records?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Oh, no, sir. The original records will continue to be used. We would hope to put the microfilm in safekeeping away from the building. The primary purpose here is to preserve our records in case of damage to the original records.

Senator BARTLETT. Would it be better to do it the other way around on account of space, to put the original records elsewhere in a safe place and keep the microfilm in the Library?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think then you would face the quality of the microfilm that we are producing under the reduced budget.

Senator BARTLETT. You are not so confident, I can tell, that this is going to be of sufficient quality to be subjected to day-in and day-out use.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think it would be acceptable. It would be of sufficiently good quality to use for the purpose we intend; that is, having a security copy.

Senator BARTLETT. So it is your plan to place the microfilms elsewhere as a sort of standby?

Dr. MUMFORD. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Is it not true, Mr. Kaminstein, that doing searches from the microfilm would be much more difficult?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. If we had only one copy, it would be impossible as a practical matter, since these records are open to the public and the Copyright Office staff uses these files all the time.

Senator BARTLETT. The public wouldn't know how to handle the microfilm?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. If we had only one copy, it would be available only to our own people.

Dr. MUMFORD. What Mr. Kaminstein means is that if something happens to the original records, we could use the microfilm to produce another record.

SAFETY OF COPYRIGHT RECORDS

Senator BARTLETT. You spoke a while ago about theft and damage. Is there much of that?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. No, sir. Apparently we have not had a serious problem so far, although it is hard to tell how many individual cards or pages are missing. Over the course of the years we have lost three of the record books.

Senator BARTLETT. Did they walk out with it?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I don't think so. We have no way of knowing what has happened. It is possible that when you move these records to make room for others, or when you send them out of the office for duplication or binding a record book can get lost or misplaced. This is one of the dangers.

Senator BARTLETT. It would be pretty hard for a person to tuck a book like this under his arm and get out of the building.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. It would be, but it wouldn't be at all difficult for someone to take a card like this, which is the basic record of the office, out of the file just by ripping it out and walking off with it. Luckily, as I say, we haven't had any real problem on that, as far as we know, but it is impossible to continue to monitor or to hope to monitor a file of millions of cards.

1967 RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. I should think it would be pretty impossible. I note from your table on page 124 that the income from fees in fiscal year 1967 increased by almost \$400,000 over the previous year. That is a pretty impressive increase whether in terms of dollars or percentages. Would you care to comment on that?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think it is a remarkable figure, Mr. Chairman. It is due to the fact that near the middle of the previous year the fees went up from \$4 to \$6.

Senator BARTLETT. And the end result was a big jump in income even though some were scared away?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right. There was a reduction, as I remember, of about 2 percent in total number of registrations, but the jump in the fee produced a large increase in total income.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you have many complaints about the increase verbally and in writing?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Not as many as we had expected. The prior increase generated a lot of heat among people who were submitting unpublished music. There were a few at this time, but almost no complaints with respect to the increase for the published material because, relatively speaking, this is a very modest fee. A \$6 fee is not extravagant in today's market.

Senator BARTLETT. I suppose your answer to each complainer was that the Congress had so willed and you had no option.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Well, we had asked Congress for the increase.

PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

Senator BARTLETT. You don't need to mention that. On page 126, you stated that it now takes 2 weeks as contrasted with a much longer

period theretofore to process applications for certificates of registration. Does that mean from the date of receipt of the application in the Copyright Office to the date of issuance of the certificate?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. That is right, Mr. Chairman, unless the application raises a problem. A legal problem could require correspondence and necessary delays. But if there is no real problem, and that is true for at least 84 percent of the cases, it is 2 weeks from the time of receipt to the time the certificate is mailed.

REGISTRATION INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. The next question follows that, since you have reached this state of vast improvement with the present staff, why do you state, "We are requesting the additional staff necessary to maintain this currency picture"?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Because the staff, the additional staff is required to enable us to meet that 3-week deadline.

Senator BARTLETT. But you are there now, you say.

Mrs. HAMER. There was a rise in the number of registrations.

Dr. MUMFORD. It took the additional positions to bring it up from several weeks to 2 weeks, but that didn't take into account the continuing increase in registrations.

Senator BARTLETT. So that you can't hold your own with the present staff?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. We never would be able to. The effect of an increase, the total increase of 4 or 5 percent in registrations has quite a different effect in some operations. The increase in work may be between 10 and 20 percent rather than 4 or 5 percent.

PRINTING OF CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

Senator BARTLETT. With respect to your request for an additional \$15,000 for printing of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, you say the publishing of this catalog is required by law (page 131) and that your present allotment of \$40,000 is no longer adequate.

DATE OF LAST PRINTING COST INCREASE

When did you last receive an increase in your allotment for this purpose?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I don't remember that. I would be glad to check and supply it for the record.

Senator BARTLETT. All right, if you will do that.

Dr. MUMFORD. It has been several years, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Then you get the exact date for the record.

(The information follows:)

The last time an increase for printing copyright catalogs required by the statute was granted by the Congress was fiscal year 1959.

PRINTING COST AND OPERATION INCREASE

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. Obviously the cost of printing has gone up tremendously in the last few years. This large catalog I have with me is for books and pamphlets and covers one-half of the year 1964. It has

become a very large operation. We now have eleven catalogs that are ready, and we have no money to send them to the printer this year. The result is that the people who use this information are not going to get it as rapidly as they should.

Senator BARTLETT. What is this?

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. The printed catalog is prepared by mounting the catalog cards prepared for each registration and photographing them.

Mr. LORENZ. This volume lists all the books registered during one-half year.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. For one-half of 1964. These catalogs have become so large that we contemplate publishing the index separately because it has become too bulky to handle in a single volume.

Senator BARTLETT. There ought to be a law.

Mrs. HAMER. There is a law that requires its publication.

Senator BARTLETT. I mean in another direction. Too many people are writing too much.

Thank you very much.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BARTLETT. On the record.

The next item is Legislative Reference Service for which you are requesting a net increase of \$325,677. Pages 139 through 141 will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

1968 regular bill	\$3,239,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	110,323
1968 adjusted	3,349,323
1969 estimate	3,675,000
Net increase	+325,677

Analysis of increases

1. Ingrade increases	+54,849
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases reallocations as follows:	
Salaries	\$51,341
Personnel benefits	3,508
Total	54,849
2. Pay above the stated annual rate	+12,450
Fiscal year 1969 requires the payment of salary funds for 1 day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 had only 260 days, therefore funds are requested for the additional day in 1969.	
3. Annualization of pay increase	+43,284
Public Law 90-206 granted pay increases to Government employees effective the 1st day of the 1st pay period after Oct. 1, 1967. The Library's 1st pay period began Oct. 9, 1967, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This request is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7 pay periods from July 3 through Oct. 8, 1967, inclusive.	
Salaries	\$37,662
Personnel benefits	5,662
Total	43,284

4. New positions (29)-----	+\$215,094
To meet an increase in workload resulting from a substantial growth in volume of inquiries and in depth of research requirements.	
1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 1 GS-11; 9 GS-9; 1 GS-8;	
2 GS-7; 8 GS-5; 2 GS-4; 3 GS-3; 1 GS-2	
Contribution to retirement-----	\$199,979
Group life insurance-----	12,998
Contribution to health insurance-----	667
	1,450
Total-----	215,094
Total increases-----	+325,677

WORKLOAD AND PERSONNEL TABLES

Senator BARTLETT. I will also insert several tables reflecting the increase in the workload and growth in staff which I think are important to have available in the hearing record.

(The tables follow:)

TABLE I.—INQUIRIES ANSWERED CALENDAR YEARS 1964 THROUGH 1967

Month	Calendar year				Percentage of increase		
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1967 over 1966	1967 over 1965	1967 over 1964
January-----	8,930	8,051	9,318	10,094	+8	+25	+13
February-----	10,014	11,233	12,392	12,776	+3	+14	+28
March-----	12,298	14,787	14,631	16,008	+9	+8	+30
April-----	11,142	12,172	11,534	12,839	+11	+5	+15
May-----	7,274	8,575	9,924	11,752	+18	+37	+62
June-----	5,715	7,450	7,903	9,209	+17	+24	+61
July-----	4,886	7,175	6,688	7,989	+19	+11	+64
August-----	5,206	7,665	7,525	10,031	+33	+31	+93
September-----	6,219	8,542	7,611	9,204	+21	+8	+50
October-----	8,032	9,884	10,294	11,900	+16	+20	+48
November-----	6,447	9,854	8,971	10,918	+22	+11	+69
December-----	6,774	8,240	7,246	9,721	+34	+18	+44
Total-----	92,937	113,628	114,037	132,441	+16	+17	+43

TABLE II.—TYPES OF RESPONSES CALENDAR YEARS 1964-67

	Calendar year				Percent increase or decrease		
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1967 over 1966	1967 over 1965	1967 over 1964
Source of inquiries:							
Member and committee-----	39,847	53,402	56,108	70,322	+25	+32	+76
Constituent-----	53,090	60,226	57,929	62,119	+7	+3	+17
Total inquiries-----	92,937	113,628	114,037	132,441	+16	+17	+43
Types of responses:							
Reports and memorandums-----	6,274	8,265	7,270	8,867	+22	+7	+41
Draft statements-----	1,890	2,620	2,557	2,598	+2	-1	+37
Letters-----	1,248	1,373	1,333	670	-50	-51	-46
Translations-----	2,258	3,175	3,665	4,628	+26	+46	+105
Maps, charts, and graphs-----	54	43	45	99	+120	+130	+83
Total written-----	11,724	15,476	14,870	16,862	+13	+9	+44
Materials (previously prepared LRS reports, photocopies, and other selected loan and expendable materials)-----	64,286	77,058	78,945	91,044	+15	+18	+42
Telephone and in person-----	16,927	21,094	20,222	24,535	+21	+16	+45
Total types of responses-----	92,937	113,628	114,037	132,441	+16	+17	+43

TABLE III.—MEMBER-CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES COMPARED BY PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

Calendar year	Member	Percent of total	Constituent	Percent of total	Total
1964	39,847	42.9	53,090	57.1	92,937
1965	53,402	47.0	60,226	53.0	113,628
1966	56,108	49.2	57,929	50.8	114,037
1967	70,332	53.1	62,119	46.9	132,451

TABLE V.—INCREASED WORKLOAD COMPARED TO INCREASED STAFF, 1947-68

Fiscal year	Inquiries	Positions	Percentage increase over 1947 base figure		Inquiries per position
			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	242
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	1203	+269	+55	415
1962	99,430	1203	+335	+55	490
1963	105,152	1210	+360	+60	501
1964	97,444	1215	+327	+64	453
1965	99,832	1219	+337	+67	456
1966	117,062	1223	+413	+70	525
1967	121,013	1258	+430	+97	469
1968 estimated	125,000	1281	+447	+115	445

¹ Does not include \$25,000 provided for temporary assistance.

NEW POSITIONS

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting a total of 29 new positions and according to your statements on pages 145-146 of the justifications this will bring the total full-time positions in the Service to 310. Is it correct that this is your present minimal requirement?

SERVICE INCREASE: 3-YEAR PROGRAM

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, this request is a followup to the discussions we had with this committee and the Appropriations Committee on the House side during the past 2 years when we sought your approval of a 2-year program to bring our staff up to strength. Actually it goes back to the dialog we had early in 1965 with the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress which was then considering, and later recommended, an expansion of our services to the Congress.

INCREASE IN WORKLOAD

The Joint Committee, as pointed out in the justification, made an intensive review of our operations and our problems. At that time we were facing a critical situation as a result of a steady climb in our workload over the past 20 years, and we found ourselves swamped with work. There were backlogs and arrearages in every division. The

volume of requests by the members and the committees for research and information had reached the point where we were shortchanging quality because of the demands for quantity.

REFERRAL OF CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES

In addition to the member requests, constituent inquiries were being referred to us in such numbers that they were eroding the time that was needed by the researchers for the legislative inquiries of the members. We discussed the feasibility of cutting back some of our services to the Congress with the Joint Committee, but, as I mentioned, the Joint Committee actually recommended an expansion of our services. In response to their questions, we advised the committee that we felt that with the workload then on hand we needed a minimum of 300 employees to provide good quality response.

Senator BARTLETT. 300 how many?

SCIENCE POLICY RESEARCH AND CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE DIVISIONS

Mr. JAYSON. A minimum of 300 for the workload we had at that time. We came back to this committee and discussed the same problem and asked your approval to undertake a 2-year program to bring our staff to 304 positions. This committee acted very sympathetically. It didn't go all the way, but did permit us to bring our staff up to 281 during the past 2 years. This has been very helpful to us and has enabled us to handle an increased workload. It has permitted us to increase the proportion of the time we spend on member inquiries as compared to constituent inquiries, to speed up our response time, and to develop two new divisions, the Science Policy Research Division and our Congressional Reference Division, the latter being the division where we now concentrate more than 75 percent of all constituent inquiries. Those divisions have 21 and 24 people, respectively.

INCREASED SERVICE DEMANDS

But the real trouble is that during the 3 years since we discussed this problem with the Joint Committee, Members of Congress have again increased their demands on the service, and in a rather startling way.

RISE IN CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES

During calendar year 1964, the Service handled some 93,000 information and research requests from the Congress. During calendar year 1967, 3 years later, the year just past, we had to handle over 132,000 requests. This is 40,000 more inquiries than we had in 1964. In other words, our workload went up 43 percent in the short space of 3 years. I think it is significant also that of this 40,000 increase during these 3 years, 30,000 or three out of four were in the category of member or committee inquiries. These, of course, rather than constituent inquiries, are the ones that provide the greatest amount of work for us.

So, to us, the conclusion seems inescapable that the number of positions that we discussed with the Joint Committee in August of 1965, and later discussed with this committee as the basis of our 2-

year program for strengthening of staff, is no longer valid. The volume of work we are receiving from congressional offices today is very much in excess of what it was 3 years ago. The increased staff that this committee authorized during this period has enabled us to cope with the new increase in volume. I don't know how we could have done it without them, but the advantages that we had hoped to gain from the increased staff in improved quality and improved service have dissipated. There are still arrearages and backlogs throughout the service, and we still need manpower to enable us to produce the quality and timeliness of response that is needed by the Congress.

In all fairness I should state that as of the end of March this year our workload is 15 percent above what it was last year, so that it is still going up sharply. This is the context in which we are asking for an increase in staff.

Senator BARTLETT. If all these new positions that you are requesting were allowed, do you think that the quality of your performance could increase rather notably?

Mr. JAYSON. We are hoping for that. We have two objectives here. One is to improve quality, the other to improve timeliness of response. At the rate that we are going now we are pretty much in the same position that we were in 1965.

RANGE OF INQUIRIES

Senator BARTLETT. What is the range of inquiries that you receive from Members of Congress? I mean in the larger groupings?

Mr. JAYSON. In numbers?

Senator BARTLETT. No. What kind?

Mr. JAYSON. The inquiries range from the most simple to the most complex.

Senator BARTLETT. Such as?

Mr. JAYSON. It can be, for example, a telephone call asking us the name of the U.S. Asmbassador to Sweden, and the answer to that can be given on the spot over the telephone, or it can be a request such as, give me a study on the effects of the European Common Market on the dairy industry in my State.

Senator BARTLETT. That takes a little longer.

Mr. JAYSON. We have had inquiries that take many, many months to do and require teams of researchers to provide the report in answer. This would normally be done for committees rather than individual Members.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Cotton wants to put a question.

Senator COTTON. May I say this off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES: STORAGE OF MATERIALS ON RECURRING SUBJECTS

Mr. JAYSON. Yet me make two points about constituent inquiries. In the first place, we do not do extensive work on constituent requests referred to us by Members. Second, we handle them on a sort of mass production basis. With the usual constituent inquiry we provide an expendable giveaway.

Senator BARTLETT. What is that?

Mr. JAYSON. A Government pamphlet or perhaps a reproduction or photocopy of a page from an encyclopedia. We actually store expendable materials on something like 2,500 recurring subjects which we can just dip into and put in an envelope and send to a Member's office.

Senator BARTLETT. These inquiries do tend to be repetitive then?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, but of course they are in many areas. First we have the inquiries relating to governmental or legislative matters. If they want something on the draft law or the Social Security Act, we have pamphlets on such subjects. Then there are the nongovernmental subjects.

PROVISION OF BOOK CITATIONS

The Ford Motor Co. may put out a little pamphlet on the history of the motorcar—and this is hypothetical—a good many students write to the Members on even something like that. Or perhaps one of the banks in New York may put out an advertising flyer on business cycles, which we find to be accurate. We stock such leaflets to handle money inquiries. If we can't handle constituent inquiries quickly with an expendable giveaway, then we move into a second way of handling them; namely, to provide the citation for two or three books that the youngster can find in his own library. If that doesn't suffice for the inquiry, we will try to indicate where the inquiries can go for information. While the constituent inquiries have been mounting very, very sharply during the last 10 years, as a result of developing our new Congressional Reference Division—where we concentrate 75 percent of all that are referred to us—we are able to turn them out fairly quickly. At the present time the research that we do for constituents involves something like 15 percent of our total research time. Moreover, constituent research is at the lowest level of our professional staff—mostly grades 5, 7, and 9—so that, by and large, it is not as big a problem as it was 3, or 4, or 5 years ago. We now have set up a fairly effective routine for it.

MEMBER-CONSTITUENT INQUIRY PERCENTAGES

Dr. MUMFORD. It is also true, Mr. Jayson, is it not, that in the last year or 2 years the percentage of increase of constituent inquiries has been less than it was prior to that time?

Mr. JAYSON. As compared to the percentage rise in Member inquiries, that is true. Even though the total number of constituent inquiries during the last calendar year went up, I think by 7 percent, Members' inquiries went up much more; they went up 25 percent.

Senator COTTON. Your suggestion is that the constituent inquiries are tapering off or the Member inquiries?

Dr. MUMFORD. The constituent inquiries, in terms of their percentage of the total of all inquiries.

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE INQUIRIES

Mr. JAYSON. Last year, of 132,000 inquiries that we handled, a little over 60,000 were constituent inquiries, but these reflected only 15 percent of our total research time. Over 70,000 inquiries were from Mem-

bers and committees and this represented 85 percent of our research time. We discussed with the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress whether constituent inquiries should be taken away from us. That would remove a tremendous headache. On the other hand, most of the Members felt that they had to turn somewhere to get some reply for their constituents.

Senator COTTON. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE-CONSTITUENT RESEARCH TIME

Senator COTTON. Let me ask this. Have you any general idea or estimate of the proportion of the time or the effort that your staff puts into constituent inquiries in contrast to congressional inquiries?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. Our constituent inquiries absorb a little over 15 percent of our total research time as opposed to 85 percent involved in congressional and committee work. And, as I mentioned before, constituent work is handled by our lower level professional staff people.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. MUMFORD. I think that the improvement of public library and school library service throughout the country as a result of Federal funding will lead to a gradual decrease in constituent requests as they have better facilities and resources to turn to in their own communities.

DIRECT INQUIRIES FROM NONMEMBERS

Senator BARTLETT. When you speak about constituent inquiries, does this mean that they are always forwarded to you from a member's office or sometimes do they come direct?

INQUIRIES FROM THE PUBLIC

Mr. JAYSON. We will not answer anything other than inquiries we receive from Members and committees. Other departments of the Library will handle inquiries from the public.

Dr. MUMFORD. If we receive a request directly from a student and if it is something which he could obviously get information on in his local public library or his own high school library, we send a form letter to him referring him to those sources. We do not undertake to answer his inquiry.

Senator COTTON. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES: STORAGE OF MATERIALS ON RECURRING SUBJECTS

Senator COTTON. It has been suggested that you do have prepared brief pamphlets on a fairly large range of subjects that enable you to answer constituent inquiries quickly and without requiring too much of your services. Do you have those in considerable quantity?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. These will total several hundred thousand copies. Most of these we get free. Many are Government publications.

For some we will pay a small sum of money on the ground that it is easier and more economical to handle an answer this way than actually to spend research time.

Senator COTTON. Could any of the pressure be taken off of your staff, if those were in quantity or if some committee of Congress authorized reprints of them in quantity, and if they were in the possession of Members of Congress so that they could shoot them right back in response to these inquiries and save channeling them through you?

Mr. JAYSON. They cover such a variety of subjects that it would be pretty difficult to stock every office with the pamphlets that we have.

Senator COTTON. And after you had stocked the office, the girls would forget where they were.

Mr. JAYSON. They have to be updated regularly. We find that if a Member sends a constituent information that is erroneous or out of date, he hears about it very quickly.

PERSONNEL INCREASE FOR MEMBER AND COMMITTEE INQUIRIES

Senator COTTON. Is your request for additional positions affected by the rise in constituent inquiries and, if so, about to what degree?

Mr. JAYSON. The rise is basically in the Member inquiries during the last 3 years. As I mentioned before, our overall workload went up over 40 percent during the last 3 years. Three out of four of the 40,000 increase in inquiries during the past 3 years were Member and committee inquiries, so that the requested increased staff is essentially for the Member inquiries and to improve the quality of our response.

CONSTITUENT INQUIRIES

Senator COTTON. So that whole subject of constituent inquiries is not very important or acute at the present time?

Mr. JAYSON. It is an important issue, Senator, but we think that with the new Congressional Reference Division that we created we are beginning to put it under control and we were able to do that with the additional staff last year. We only get a very small fraction of the constituent inquiries that the membership in the aggregate receives. The executive branch gets an enormous amount. If we get more than we are getting now, it would become a bigger problem to us.

Dr. MUMFORD. I might add that prior to the discussion with the Joint Committee on Organization of Congress in 1965 on this point, as Mr. Jayson pointed out, we did have discussions with the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and with the Committee on House Administration as to whether we should continue to undertake to answer these constituent requests. In every instance they said it was of much help to the Members' offices and they thought we should continue to do it.

SUBJECTS REQUIRING RESEARCH

Senator COTTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Now, you said that most of these constituent inquiries can be answered rapidly by furnishing a pamphlet or doing a little bit of research. I suppose that occasionally such an inquiry

reaches you that is intriguing and you do quite a little work on it. Is that possible?

Mr. JAYSON. It would usually be because the Member is intrigued. Of course, there are different types of constituent inquiries. The editor of a local newspaper might raise a problem with a Member, and when the Member turns that type of inquiry over to us, he may indicate that he has become interested himself in the problem as a legislative matter, and then of course we will do more research.

SPEECH DRAFTS FOR MEMBERS

Senator BARTLETT. Now, are you requested to write many speeches for Members?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, this is one of the services that we are requested to provide. We will prepare materials for Members, prepare outlines, or even prepare a draft of a speech. This, again, was one of the things that we went into with the Committee on the Organization of Congress, and we pointed out that we of course are willing to respond anyway the Congress desires us to, but we pointed out that during the previous year—and this has been true in each of the last several years—over 65 percent of the membership had turned to us for one or more speech drafts. I think that the Reorganization Committee felt that with that much interest it probably would not be wise to remove this service.

ROUTINE COMMEMORATIVE OCCASIONS

I might say that many of the speeches are routine, such as nationality day speeches and that type, and here again we have been trying for more efficient ways of handling our workload. What we have done this year in order to ease the burden on our staff has been to prepare little kits covering various of these nationality days, in which we give background information about the particular event and then a few sample speeches that have been given in the past on this occasion. We ask the Member's staff if they can't themselves prepare the speech based on this or like material, and we have found very good response and cooperation from Members' staffs. Over a period of a year I think there are something like 60 commemorative occasions on which we have these recurring requests to prepare a draft speech.

Senator BARTLETT. There is only one difficulty for the Member. He may have made the same speech years back and have forgotten.

Mr. JAYSON. This background kit is the sort of thing that we are preparing to meet the burden of recurring requests of this kind.

SPEECH ON SEWARD DAY

Senator BARTLETT. I don't know. I personally only recall having asked, in over 23 years here, the Reference Service to prepare one speech for me. I want it to be noted as a matter of record that this was a speech on Seward Day, which is quite a day in Alaska because Lincoln's Secretary of State was responsible for the purchase of Alaska. I don't think I have ever made a speech and sent one out that had so many repeat orders.

Mr. JAYSON. Many of the speeches that we prepare involve brief remarks for these commemorative occasions, but the bulk of the more substantive work is in connection with analyses of bills and draft statements for speeches on the floor or before committees. Of course, it may cover the entire range of the Member's interest but in this work the Service never gets into partisanship or politics, as none of our work does.

Senator COTTON. I am astounded. I have been here 22 years and I never knew you could get a speech written by the Library of Congress. I knew that you could ask them to research something for you for a speech and get material, but I never head of asking them for the finished product.

Senator BARTLETT. I had a finished product with reference to William H. Seward. Every last word came right from there.

Mr. JAYSON. One of our problems is that our researchers are not necessarily good speech writers, because that requires special skills.

Senator COTTON. It seems to me like a Sears, Roebuck operation to get actual finished speeches written by somebody outside your office.

Mr. JAYSON. They are never intended to be a finished speech, only a draft. The Member or his staff will go over them.

Senator COTTON. I didn't mean to take too much time.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. Now, Mr. Jayson, you told the committee that 29 new positions would give the Legislative Reference Service the very minimum number you would need, and I will ask you this question. Just for comparative purposes, What would you consider to be a desirable work force?

Mr. JAYSON. That is a very difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman. We have recently been trying to run various statistics to see, for example, the average time that we spend on an inquiry, the average time that an inquiry is in our office, but the requests vary so much in scope and complexity that statistics cannot give us the whole answer. We are constantly faced with the individual researchers telling us that they never have sufficient time to do as in-depth a job as they would like. This is because of their backlogs. We find also that one of our biggest problems is the fact that when a Member needs something, he usually needs it in a hurry and if it involves extensive research, the problem is compounded. Frequently there is the misconception that we have researchers who are ready to go to work the moment the telephone call comes in with a request. We don't ever expect to have that millennium, where we will have researchers waiting.

Senator BARTLETT. Let's say it had arrived. How many people will you have if the 29 are added?

Mr. JAYSON. We will have a total staff of 310.

Senator BARTLETT. All right. If you could have your druthers, if this golden age were here, how many people would you have doing this work?

Mr. JAYSON. I would think that we would need at least another 35 people over that to give our researchers a little bit of the atmosphere

that researchers get in the universities, where they are given the time to be able to do a good job. This is a very rough estimate, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Yes; and this, of course, is based upon the current workload.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. Now, I am going to ask the same question I did with reference to the copyright office. What about the space situation? From previous years' testimony I understood that space was at a premium. Can you accommodate these 29 additional persons?

Mr. JAYSON. If we did it the way we did it in the past; that is, through the rental space that the Library has obtained, it has been able to make more room available to us. That is, other branches of the Library have moved out of the main buildings and we have been assigned the space that they had. The space problem is very rough. There is no question about it.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Cotton, since you couldn't be here at the very start, I will say that the 29 people would cost an estimated \$325,677.

Mr. JAYSON. I think \$215,094, the figure you mentioned, is the overall figure.

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Senator COTTON. You mean that is the entire increase that is being asked?

Senator BARTLETT. For the Legislative Reference Service, yes; and the 29 people would take how much of that?

Mr. JAYSON. \$215,094.

Senator COTTON. What would the other be?

Mr. JAYSON. The things over which we have no control, ingrades, reallocations, pay raise, and so on.

SERVICE'S WORKLOAD

Senator BARTLETT. Now you state on page 146, and I quote, "The Service's workload measured in terms of inquiries handled rose to unprecedented levels last year." You pretty well answered the question I had in mind but perhaps you would want to elaborate upon it a bit. To what do you attribute this?

Mr. JAYSON. We think this work that we do only mirrors what is going on in the individual Member's office. I think it has been obvious that during the past 10 or 15 years, in fact ever since World War II, the Members' offices themselves have become extremely busy. One element is that, as a result of the fact of increased communication, Members are now in the spotlight on more and more issues. They have to take a stand and be knowledgeable and informed about more and more issues covering a wider range of subject areas than ever before, and they always are looking for better sources of information to make that stand a sound one. So they turn to us in some respects. I think I already mentioned the constituent inquiry problem. Obviously we

have to think in terms of the greater complexity of the problems that Congress faces, and the problems brought on by the increase in population. All this is reflected in greater workload in a Member's office and hence in ours.

COMMITTEE STAFF REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. Well, last year when you appeared before the committee you gave some rather impressive examples of the type of work you perform for committee staffs. Has that workload lightened any or are committee staff inquires also increasing?

Mr. JAYSON. The workload has not lightened any. The Member and committee work has gone up. I did not bring with me this year the samples, although I could have, of types of work, such as reports for committees that have been prepared by LRS staff.

MONTHLY REPORT LISTING

It might, however, interest you to see what our last month's multilith reports look like. We distribute to all Members' offices our "green sheet" which lists the various reports LRS prepared in multilith form during the previous month. Here are the actual reports that are listed in our "green sheet" for April. They cover a wide range of subject areas.

Let me read from some of these titles so that you can have an idea.

Here is a memorandum on delegation of powers by the President; a memorandum on a comparison of the open housing provisions in a bill passed by the House in 1966 with one passed in the Senate in 1968; one on validity of legislation terminating Federal court jurisdiction to review State court rulings on confessions; one on cases related to Communists and subversive activities heard in the Supreme Court; one on contingent election of the President by the House of Representatives; U.S. Supreme Court decisions on pornography; those came from our law division; others are listed which were prepared in our other divisions. And I emphasize that all of these, some 35 altogether, were prepared during the past month. It gives you a pretty good sampling of the type of work that is going on in response to inquiries from Members or from the committees.

INFORMATION ON CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS

GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION

Senator COTTON. May I ask a question?

Senator BARTLETT. Yes.

Senator COTTON. Let me ask you this:

You have emphasized the fact that you don't furnish information speeches on any partisan questions but what do you do in the case of a highly controversial question which has no partisanship such as gun legislation which comes to me first upon which feeling runs high and there is a good deal of pressure each way.

First, have you had inquiries from Members or requests for material on that particular subject?

Mr. JAYSON. We have had a good number.

Senator COTTON. Do you have more or less in stock the information on both sides so that you can furnish a Member who is for the legisla-

tion with the arguments he needs or a Member who is against the legislation the arguments he needs, or do you have a general résumé that presents both sides of the question?

Mr. JAYSON. We may have both and we may have more. Once the inquiries begin coming to us from the Congress, and on an issue such as that there is bound to be a lot of interest, we may prepare a general report which may discuss the problem in depth, and then one which may discuss proposals that have been made to solve it, and then we may have pros and cons with reference to Federal control, and then we may have analyses of competing bills in the area pointing up their differences. So that on any one of the more controversial subjects we will frequently have a variety of materials.

Now, this does not mean we multilith everything. On the contrary, most of our work is done in type script, particularly individualized reports for a Member, so that, if a Member wanted the case against gun control or the case for, we could prepare that for him but it would be done on a logical basis, not on a partisan basis.

Senator COTTON. I selected that because I don't think there is any particular partisanship involved in that question.

USE OF TEAR GAS IN RIOTING

Mr. JAYSON. To point out the timeliness of things that may be on this "green sheet," let me call your attention to a memorandum on the use of tear gas for riot control that may be on that April listing.

Senator BARTLETT. There is.

Mr. JAYSON. That was prepared a month before the disturbance that we had recently.

Senator COTTON. You say that was prepared months before the riot situation became acute.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes.

Senator COTTON. How did you happen to do that? Did some inquiry cause it?

Mr. JAYSON. Because riots have been with us during the past year and there were inquiries about the use of tear gas.

Senator COTTON. That is all.

LIMITATION ON INQUIRIES

I am just wondering. It keeps wandering around in my mind that considering the member's staff and including the staff of the committee he is on, you must be getting a lot of inquiries from Congress that are rather farfetched. I don't suppose there is any way that we can educate ourselves to channel our inquiries or limit our type of inquiries. I can see this thing growing until every Member of Congress expects the Library of Congress to do all his work for him and they presumably have somewhere near adequate staffs and they also have the committee staffs available. Apparently the more staff we get the more inquiries you get because they are all eagerbeavers and ask the questions and apparently the more staff the committees acquire the more inquiries you get. Is that right?

Mr. JAYSON. That is so, and we have found also that the more someone knows about the extent of our services the more apt he is to use them. So it grows. I mentioned the new Legislative Reorganization Act before. One of the things that the Joint Committee wants us to concen-

trate on is in connection with more liaison with the various committees, even though some of our people and services are already well known to certain committees. Our experience tells us that when the committee members and committee staff know our man, he brings in a great many more inquiries. This is a legitimate use of our service in helping the members.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

LEGITIMATE

Senator COTTON. I will ask just one more question. You may not care to do this or want to do it off the record. Would you give me an example of what you consider a legitimate inquiry by a Member of Congress and an example of what you consider one that is not legitimate.

I am trying to see if there is any line of demarcation so that Congress itself isn't going to continue to be the offender in loading a lot of rather nonessential work on the Library.

Mr. JAYSON. The legitimate inquiries, of course, take the form of background studies, pro and con reports about public issues, analyses of bills, and the like. This is the bulk of our work.

Are we on the record?

Senator COTTON. You probably prefer to be off.

(Off the record.)

DEADLINES

Mr. JAYSON. Last year we had 132,000 inquiries during the calendar year. If you divide that by the number of work days that we have—there are about 250 work days excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays—you will find that we average about 530 inquiries per day. That is equal to every member's office calling once during every single day. In fact, a few weeks ago we had 1 day on which we had almost 900 calls in that 1 day, calls that we had records of. That is a mass of inquiries coming in. But again I emphasize that is not the relatively few improper inquiries that cause the real problem, but the great volume of inquiries. It is not having time to be able to do the research that we know we are capable of doing. We have problems when we are given false deadlines. An office says they need this within a week and they really could have waited 3 weeks. We can handle that if we have the staff.

ANALYSIS OF BILLS

Senator COTTON. Of course, it seems a little illogical to me that a Member of Congress would be asking you for the analysis of a bill. I would ask and always do ask a member of, in my case, the minority staff of the committee handling the bill to give me an analysis. Perhaps they turn around and pass it on to you but on my committee we have a minority staff—not as large as the majority, of course.

Senator BARTLETT. Naturally.

Senator COTTON. I go to them and if they could not give me the analysis of a bill that is before my own committee and has been before it long enough so that it has become the subject of some hearings and controversies, I would not think they were any good and I would want to dispense with their services.

Mr. JAYSON. You may get a Member of Congress who is not a member of the committee who wants an analysis of this bill or wants a comparison.

Senator COTTON. Any Member can ask the committee staff for information, can't he?

Senator BARTLETT. Surely. They may not get it.

Senator COTTON. It would seem to me that somewhere along the line you are getting a lot of work pushed on to you that ought not to be pushed on to you. It seems to you the same way.

Mr. JAYSON. It is difficult to identify it, or for us to tell a Member, "No, you will have to get that somewhere else."

Senator BARTLETT. You can't speak so boldly as we can.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

SOURCES

Where does the bulk of your heavy work come from, Mr. Jayson, from Members or from the committee staff?

Mr. JAYSON. On a proportionate basis it would come from the committees. I think we have some data which breaks down the work by source. This table is a breakdown of the inquiries that we answered during the last fiscal year, by time category and source of inquiry, source being Members, committees, and constituents. You see there the number of inquiries in each category and the breakdown of the research time that was put on them. In the category of inquiries that required over 41 hours to complete, a total of 1 workweek or more, you will find that from the 535 Members we received 284 such inquiries, whereas 130 requests were filled by committees for that kind of work.

Committee work in fiscal year 1967 involved 18.8 percent of all of our research time. Member work involved 65.6 percent. You will also notice that the great bulk of the total volume of inquiries can be handled within 1 hour or even within a quarter of an hour. That is the fast information type of inquiry. That, of course, is typical of constituent inquiries. If you look at the totals you will see over 100,000 were answered within the 1-hour-or-less categories.

WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Senator BARTLETT. If the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Cotton, and the Senator from Texas, Mr. Yarborough, are in agreement we will place that table in the record. I think it would be very useful.

Agreed?

Senator COTTON. Yes.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What does that table refer to, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BARTLETT. It relates to the breakdown by percentages of the work accomplished by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes; I agree it should be inserted.

Senator BARTLETT. We are just asking where the bulk of their work is insofar as the Service is concerned, from Members' offices or from the committee staffs.

(The table follows:)

BREAKDOWN OF INQUIRIES ANSWERED, FISCAL 1967, BY TIME CATEGORY AND SOURCE OF INQUIRY
 [Abbreviations: Est., estimated; inq., inquiries; mem., member; ref., reference; res., research; comm., committee; const., constituent]

Research and reference time category	Member						Committee						Constituent						Totals		
	Number of mem. inq.		Percent of mem. inq.		Est. percent of mem. and ref. time		Number of comm. inq.		Percent of comm. inq.		Est. percent of comm. and ref. time		Number of const. inq.		Percent of const. inq.		Est. percent of const. and ref. time		Total	Percent of all inq.	Est. percent of all res. and ref. time
	Number of mem. inq.	Percent of mem. inq.	Est. percent of mem. and ref. time	Number of comm. inq.	Percent of comm. inq.	Est. percent of comm. and ref. time	Number of const. inq.	Percent of const. inq.	Est. percent of const. and ref. time	Total	Percent of const. inq.	Est. percent of const. and ref. time	Total	Percent of all inq.	Est. percent of all res. and ref. time						
0 to 1/4 hour.....	24,881	45.9	20.5	3.7	2.5	3,871	48.0	3.2	2.0	0.4	42,310	72.1	35.0	26.7	4.1	71,062	58.7	7.0			
1/4 to 1 hour.....	17,175	31.7	14.2	10.7	7.0	2,130	26.4	1.8	4.6	.9	12,648	21.5	10.4	33.0	5.1	31,953	26.4	13.0			
1 to 4 hours.....	8,140	15.0	3.8	15.3	10.0	1,238	15.3	1.0	8.1	1.5	3,403	5.8	2.8	24.6	3.9	12,781	10.6	6.4			
5 to 16 hours.....	2,949	5.4	2.7	25.5	16.7	488	6.1	.4	15.2	2.9	302	.5	.3	9.8	1.5	3,739	3.1	21.8			
17 to 40 hours.....	810	1.5	.7	21.8	14.3	213	2.6	.2	21.0	3.9	34	.1	0	3.7	.6	1,057	.9	18.9			
41 hours and up.....	284	.5	.2	23.0	15.1	130	1.6	.1	49.1	9.2	7	.0	0	2.2	.4	421	.3	24.7			
Total.....	54,239	100.0	44.8	100.0	65.6	8,070	100.0	6.7	100.0	18.8	58,704	100.0	48.5	100.0	15.6	121,013	100.0	100.0			

CONSTITUENT REQUESTS

Senator BARTLETT. Have you any more questions relating to that particular subject?

Senator COTTON. I won't take but a minute but I just note that there were seven constituent inquiries that involved 41 hours and up.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, but this might be a particular kind of constituent. For example, it might be the Governor of a State asking information from a Member on some subject. That would be listed as a constituent inquiry.

Senator COTTON. Or a committee of the State legislature.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, an advisory committee of a State or someone else with whom the Member is cooperating, this would be regarded as a constituent inquiry.

Senator COTTON. But those inquiries come through a Member.

Mr. JAYSON. Yes.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

Senator BARTLETT. I noted with interest the Service's recently published legislative status report. It is my understanding that the Service intends to issue this document on a quarterly basis if it has received a favorable response to its recent trial run, is that right?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Would such a publication not be more useful to Members of Congress and their staff assistants if it were produced more frequently—perhaps weekly—through the employment of automatic data processing techniques?

Mr. JAYSON. The responses that we have had to this report which included suggestions were almost unanimously that it should be published more often than quarterly.

Senator BARTLETT. And this would require, of course, more staff?

Mr. JAYSON. This report was put out through absorption of the workload. The work was divided up among our various divisions. We had one man who actually put it together and edited it. I don't think this would involve staff in the sense of adding additional full-time people. We think we could absorb it.

Senator BARTLETT. When your referendum is completed, if the majority of the Members believe it ought to be published more frequently, can you accomplish this?

Mr. JAYSON. I think we might be able to put it out every month.

Senator BARTLETT. It would be pretty hard to put it out every week?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir. One of the problems, of course, is finding the action information. At the present time there is much in the Daily Digest and the House Calendar and in some of the committee calendars. Those may not always be particularly accurate.

Senator BARTLETT. They are not.

Mr. JAYSON. The accuracy is not 100 percent. So I have been told.

COMBINING LEGISLATIVE STATUS AND BILL DIGEST REPORTS

Senator BARTLETT. Would it be feasible in your opinion to consider combining a legislative status report with the Bill Digest report into a single publication?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes. As a matter of fact, our Bill Digest has an action section which indicates what happens to each of the bills as it moves forward through the legislative process. But the Bill Digest is more of an encyclopedic publication at least in the sense that it tries to keep track of almost every bill introduced and as each moves through Congress. The status report is intended more as an informal checklist of the major legislation. In the last session I think there were over 20,000 bills and measures introduced, that is, in the first session of the 90th Congress, and most of them would be included in the Bill Digest. The Legislative Status Report would, we contemplate, rarely have more than 200 bills listed. It could be part of the Digest and distributed with the issues that come out currently.

Senator BARTLETT. Would that represent a plus or minus or neither, the incorporation of the one into the other.

Mr. JAYSON. In the sense of advantage?

Senator BARTLETT. Would there be any advantage to putting them together in the terms you have described?

Mr. JAYSON. I believe it would probably be handier to the membership and their staffs if this Legislative Status Report were separate because, for example, when they get requests from constituents and others as to the status of a particular bill, they could easily turn to that report. It is less bulky and it is arranged by subject matter.

PUBLICATION BY AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

When we talk about putting this out more frequently through automatic data processing, what we intend to do is to put it out on a trial basis, provided that this committee finds that this is not a "publication" within the meaning of the prohibition which generally appears in our appropriation legislation, and that this committee believes we should go forward with it. We would put this on tape so that it would have to be typed in toto just once, and then as additions occur through legislative action which have to be noted, we would put them into the tape and then have a printout from which the final report would be multilithed.

Senator BARTLETT. I won't ask you to comment on this necessarily and it is nothing I would have in mind for the present or the early future but looking ahead to some distant time I should think that we might give consideration to the use of automatic data processing to produce a combination bill digest, legislative history, legislative status report daily. You don't have to worry about that now.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS

Mr. JAYSON. We are at the present time thinking about this because as you know we have put the content of the Bill Digest into the machine this year for the first time, and one of the objectives is to have an instantaneous recall of legislative history to the extent of every-

thing of that nature that is in the data base, on tape. This is within our plan, not perhaps getting out a legislative status report on a daily basis as yet, but it is within our plan to be able to retrieve these things very quickly. In the pending reorganization bill, the Legislative Reference Service will be obligated to provide a legislative history every time a bill is called up for committee hearing. Through automatic data processing we will be able to do it quickly, efficiently and accurately.

Senator BARTLETT. You would just have to have a staff member present to do a quick and accurate job, wouldn't you, or if you did not, what source would you depend on?

Senator COTTON. He means furnish the history up to the point of the hearing.

Senator BARTLETT. Up to the point of the hearing.

Mr. JAYSON. By having the content of the "Bill Digest" on tape, we could get a quick recall of the legislative history, and even whether similar bills were introduced in prior Congresses and if so what happened to them.

Senator BARTLETT. I understand. Are there any further questions, Senator Cotton?

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

Senator COTTON. If the initial expense were met of that kind of machinery, which is not a very accurate word, would it save man-hours in your staff?

Mr. JAYSON. In the long run it would, once the data is put in the machines, yes. This is going into the machine right now and as you know our Bill Digest comes out above every 2 weeks. From now on we will continue to have legislative history going into the tapes as well as the rest of the content of the Bill Digest, and there is no reason why any of it could not be read out quickly when the system is complete. But, of course, on this Legislative Status Report we have brought together the various major bills under subject categories. The Bill Digest does not do that at present.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Yarborough, do you have any questions?

SUPPORT FOR BUDGET REQUEST

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I have just received an urgent call from a higher governmental office than mine, and I have to answer it under protocol.

Senator BARTLETT. I did not know there was any such—

Senator YARBOROUGH. I mean in official protocol, not in the estimation of Senators. I say that not through any personal egotism, not through any egotism for the Senate as a whole on our having any higher character than anybody else, but I think being elected by the people that a Senate has a high priority.

I think this is a modest request that the Library of Congress has asked for. To us in the Senate, the Legislative Reference Service is one of the most necessary offices of assistance we have. I abhor the constant loss to the executive of our power. We don't use the power. They take it up. We have a modest budget here. We don't give ourselves enough staff. I look at this modest budget and I cringe at the thought of these few million dollars when we voted \$180 billion to the executive departments. Unless we hire enough staff for the Legislative Reference Service, we cannot expect the service we need. I have had

libraries in my State hoping that there would be more service from the Library of Congress to libraries over the country. If we gave it enough money they could have all of the automation we have talked about in the past.

I will favor all the requests made by the Library of Congress and give you my proxy. I am sorry I have to leave.

Senator BARTLETT. We are sorry, too.

All right.

Thank you, Mr. Jayson.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Now, Dr. Mumford, for distribution of catalog cards, you are requesting an increase of \$794,223 for a total appropriation of \$7,338,000. If the Senator from New Hampshire does not object, I will place in the record pages 159-163 inclusive as well as the table appearing on page 166 setting forth the monetary return to the U.S. Treasury from the sale of these cards and publications. I may say that it is gratifying to note the increases each year in these sales, almost \$700,000 more for fiscal 1967 than for the previous years.

I see that you estimate a return for fiscal year 1968 of seven and a quarter million dollars, right?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

1968 regular bill	\$6,422,800
Proposed supplemental for pay increase	120,977
1968 adjusted	6,543,777
1969 estimate	7,338,000
Net increase	<u>\$794,223</u>

Analysis of increases

1. Ingrade increases	+\$57,540
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:	
Salaries	\$53,860
Personnel benefits	3,680
Total	57,540
2. Pay above stated annual rate	+12,526
Fiscal year 1969 requires the payment of salary funds for 1 day in excess of the stated annual rate, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 had only 260 days, therefore funds are requested for the additional day in 1969.	
3. Annualization of pay increase	+47,669
Public Law 90-206 granted pay increases to Government employees effective the first day of the first pay period after Oct. 1, 1967. The Library's first pay period began Oct. 9, 1967, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This request is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year covering 7 pay periods from July, through Oct. 8, 1967, inclusive.	
Salaries	41,099
Personnel benefits	6,570
Total	47,669
4. Postage	+5,000
The Library of Congress reimburses the Post Office Department annually for postage usage. In a recent survey it was determined that the Card Division has increased substantially its postal usage necessitating an increase of \$5,000.	

5. Printing		+ \$419, 000
Pay increase at the Government Printing Office.....	\$32, 000	
<p>Printers at the Government Printing Office were granted a 17-cent-an-hour increase in May 1967, pressmen a 23-cent-an-hour increase, card reproducers 16 cents an hour and laborers an average of 10 cents an hour in November 1967. The Government Printing Office estimates that these increases will add approximately \$32,000 to the cost of printing.</p>		
Printing of catalog cards.....	250, 000	
<p>Increases in the number of titles cataloged and in the number of cards printed for each title will require an estimated 17,500,000 more cards in fiscal 1969 than in fiscal 1968.</p>		
Printing of book catalogs and other publications.....	137, 000	
<p>Increased production of cards results in larger book catalogs, which along with increased printing costs will require an estimated \$137,000. "The National Union Catalog," for example, has increased from 7 to 10 volumes: "Books: Subjects" from 5 to 7 volumes.</p>		
6. Office supplies.....		+26, 000
<p>The increased card business, larger book catalogs, and increased prices of containers used in shipping orders makes it necessary to request this increase of \$26,000 in supplies.</p>		
7. New positions (40).....		+226, 488
<p>To meet increases in workload resulting from increased sales of catalog cards and technical publications (30):</p>		
30 GS-4.....	149, 850	
Contribution to retirement.....	9, 740	
Group life insurance.....	499	
Contribution to health insurance.....	1, 500	
Total	161, 589	
<p>To maintain currency in the printed National Union Catalog (6):</p>		
6 GS-6.....	36, 822	
Contributions to retirement.....	2, 393	
Group life insurance.....	123	
Contribution to health insurance.....	300	
Total	39, 638	
<p>To provide increased coverage and currency for the National Register of Microform Masters (4):</p>		
2 GS-7 and 2 GS-4.....	23, 458	
Contribution to retirement.....	1, 525	
Group life insurance.....	78	
Contribution to health insurance.....	200	
Total	25, 261	
Total new positions.....	226, 488	
Total increases.....		794, 223

	Returns to the Treasury from sale of cards and publications	Obligations	Percentage of receipts to cost	Total cards sold
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.....	5, 741, 755	4, 647, 441	124	74, 503, 175
1968 (estimated).....	7, 250, 000	6, 422, 800	113	82, 000, 000
1969 (estimated).....	7, 850, 000	7, 160, 800	110	90, 000, 000

TITLES CATALOGED AND CARDS PRINTED

Senator BARTLETT. You state on page 161 that "Increases in the number of titles cataloged and in the number of cards printed for each title will require an estimated 17,500,000 more cards in fiscal year 1969 than in fiscal year 1968."

How many of each card are printed initially?

Mr. WELSH. That varies, sir; from title to title. On some of the U.S. trade publications we will print several thousand; on other titles we may only print several hundred. We make an analysis of each particular title relative to expected sales.

Senator BARTLETT. You make reprints as needed?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Obviously your printing costs are rising.

Please explain what you mean by the statement on page 169: "Until equipment capable of printing catalog cards on demand is installed, for example * * *." Does this mean that when such equipment is available you will not have to keep these millions of cards in stock, but could print them on order?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Will such new equipment reduce your space requirements for stocking, et cetera?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

CARD DRAWING AND STOCK UNIT

Senator BARTLETT. It seems that 30 new positions in this one area alone is quite a large jump. What is your present complement?

Mr. WELSH. Eighty-five in the card drawing operation and 49 in the stock unit.

Senator BARTLETT. How many, if any, of that number are temporary personnel?

Mr. WELSH. Fifteen are temporary in card drawing and 10 in the stock unit.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, considering that you have only that number now, will you explain to us why you come before the committee asking for 30 more.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; we are having difficulty in this particular area in maintaining an adequate service. At present from the time an order is received until the cards are drawn and the order is mailed out there is approximately a 3-week delay. This is better than it has been but it would be desirable to have it on a much, much shorter span of time.

CARD SALES

The business has continued to increase as has been reflected here. For example, as of the end of March we have sold about 60 million cards which is 9 million more for the first 9 months than last year. This request relates largely to the critical area where the cards have to be drawn from stock. We believe that with this additional staff based upon the same increase in orders next year as we had this year

that we will be able to maintain the same currency of service and possibly make some improvement.

Senator BARTLETT. So if you are going to catch up at bit——

Mr. WELSH. We hope to, yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT (continuing). You will need these extra positions.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you think they will pay their way?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. Will they be permanent?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; these would be.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

Senator BARTLETT. You still maintain 15 on a temporary basis.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir; 15 in the card drawing unit.

Senator BARTLETT. How come they are temporary? Fifteen of the present complement are temporary, right?

Mr. WELSH. The temporary ones are personnel that we hired last year through the use of the contingency fund. We have been able to continue them this year.

Senator BARTLETT. And you would continue the 15 on a temporary basis even if you were granted the 30 now.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Why don't you ask for them to be made permanent if you are going to need them in the future?

AUTOMATION OF CARD DIVISION

Mr. WELSH. We are looking forward to automation enabling us to reduce the staff and, since this is something that may happen in the very near future we are not making that request, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You are going to turn to that computer, too.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. It is going to be a busy machine.

Mr. WELSH. It certainly is.

COST OF CATALOG CARDS

Dr. MUMFORD. On the question, Mr. Chairman, as to whether these positions will pay for themselves there is really no doubt because this operation, as you know, over the years has been returning much more than 100 percent of the appropriation. If it would reach the place where it would not it would be necessary for us to raise the price of the cards to see that it did, so that I don't think there could be any question about it paying for itself.

Senator BARTLETT. Do the prices of cards vary, or is there a set price?

Mr. WELSH. The price varies depending upon the nature of the order. If the order cites the LC card number the price is 10 cents for the first copy of that card. When the subscribing library does not have the LC number and orders by author or title, there is a charge of 15 cents for the first card. The price for cards beyond the first card is 6 cents.

CARD DISTRIBUTION

Senator COTTON. Do these cards go exclusively to libraries?

Mr. WELSH. They go primarily to libraries. There are 25,000 subscribers to our service. Most of them are libraries but there are some commercial concerns as well.

Senator COTTON. Commercial concerns.

Mr. WELSH. And individuals.

Dr. MUMFORD. Some of the publishers, Senator, supply catalog cards with the books when they send them out to libraries and they purchase the cards from us in advance of publication in order that they may do so.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

Senator BARTLETT. Offhand do you know, Dr. Mumford, how many books there are in the Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. I know what our count is. We count approximately 14 million volumes in the conventional form as you would see these books on the shelf back of you. There are another 41 million pieces of material in nonbook form, music, maps, manuscripts, prints and photographs, motion pictures, recordings, various other types of materials that would be useful for reference and research, making a total of some 55 million pieces of material.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the increase over a given year in these materials?

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

Dr. MUMFORD. We add approximately a million items a year to the collections.

Senator BARTLETT. Aren't you going to reach the point sometime where no matter how fast new buildings are constructed you simply won't have enough space.

Dr. MUMFORD. Growth is a continuing problem of all research libraries. Libraries select material that is of use for reference and research today and they expect it will be of use tomorrow or 25 years from now. There are some retarding factors to the growth of libraries, specifically the use of microfilms and other means of reducing the size of the copy, and we may have some rather dramatic developments in the next few years that will go a long way toward retarding the growth of libraries.

Senator BARTLETT. But the Library of Congress in any case will be obliged, will it not, to keep at least one copy of a book as it comes from the publisher.

Dr. MUMFORD. It would be desirable, sir, because there are people who wish to study a book for purposes other than just the text. They want to see the physical makeup, the layout, typography, and various things about the book other than the text itself. We will have to face that and study it as the years go on.

MINIATURIZATION OF BOOKS

On the matter of miniaturization, you may have seen a card which one manufacturer has put out with an inch-square microfilm on it

containing a complete copy of the King James version of the Bible. This can be done today but it is expensive and there are some problems involved in the service of it, but there may be other dramatic developments that will help us in the matter of space. We are not alone in this. The university libraries face the same problem.

Senator BARTLETT. For example, if for leisure reading over the weekend Senator Cotton wanted a copy of the higher mathematics he would not want it on microfilm.

SELECTIVITY

Senator COTTON. You spoke of selectivity. Are you talking about selectivity in the works that are preserved or selectivity such as somebody has insisted in some committee—not this one—that every book published during the year find its way to the Library of Congress. Is that right?

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT REGISTRATION

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir, not necessarily. Under the copyright deposit provisions the publisher of any book that is printed in the United States with a copyright notice is obligated to deposit two copies for registration. They become available for selection for the collections. We do make this this selection. We are not required by law to keep everything.

Senator COTTON. You are talking about keep rather than receive. You receive them all?

Dr. MUMFORD. Practically all that are published with copyright protection. There are a number of things that are published without copyright protection.

ACQUISITION POLICIES

Senator COTTON. But generally speaking you receive them all and then you decide those that have the importance—that are worth preserving.

Dr. MUMFORD. That may be needed today or in years to come and it won't necessarily be an evaluation of the merit of the book. In fact, we don't attempt to evaluate generally the merit of the book in the selection process. The question is would it be useful to someone, will it be wanted today, tomorrow, or in years to come. We would keep representative materials, for instance, copies of some poor fiction because the literary historian 50 years from now or 100 years from now may wish to examine these works.

Senator COTTON. But you won't keep all the poor fiction.

Dr. MUMFORD. No.

Senator COTTON. Who makes the selection?

Dr. MUMFORD. Our department directors and division chiefs have arrived jointly at acquisition policy statements—general statements of the types of material that we should keep and the types of materials we should not keep. We have a selection officer and an assistant who go over material and judge within the guidelines of these acquisition policy statements what we would keep for addition to the collection and what we would not. This also includes, of course, material from abroad. The Library has for a long time undertaken to acquire the important publications that are published anywhere in the world

because they are needed for research at the Library for the Congress and for the rest of the Government and for scholarly use generally. Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, we were given a special obligation to acquire every publication for research of importance to scholarship and to catalog it promptly—the emphasis being on cataloging—and to make this information available to other libraries so that they need not duplicate the cataloging. This is saving other libraries a great deal of money and enabling them to have the cataloging information promptly.

NATIONAL MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURE LIBRARIES

Senator COTTON. But as to the decision as to what is kept of what is received it must require a great many man-hours by your experts and your executives to make even that determination.

Dr. MUMFORD. There is time involved in the process, yes. We have recommending officers in the different divisions who within their field of specialization recommend the acquisition of certain types of material. They scan bibliographies and make recommendations on items they feel to be important for our collections. We acquire the important books in every subject except clinical medicine and agriculture. In these fields, the materials are acquired by the National Medical Library and the National Agricultural Library and we, therefore, do not attempt to duplicate their efforts. So, all in all, if we include the recommending process as well as the process of selecting from the material that comes in by way of exchange and gift there is a considerable amount of time involved.

COPYRIGHT PRACTICES

Senator COTTON. Now, aren't most books copyrighted?

Dr. MUMFORD. In the United States they are. We receive some books that are published abroad that are registered for copyright in this country, but not a large number.

Senator COTTON. The other day I received, as I suspect most of the Members of the Senate or of the Congress received, a whole carton of a certain book that had been written by a very wealthy man and it expressed his ideas about public questions. I skimmed over one and promptly decided that I did not want to distribute that book and threw them away. Does that stuff come to you? I don't mean in quantities but do you get a copy of every one of those? I don't want to use the word crackpot, but every time some fanatic writes a book about somebody in this country that ought to be ferreted out and put in prison or something, and you know what I am talking about, and a copy of that book comes to the Library of Congress, what do you do with it?

Dr. MUMFORD. It would be difficult to answer that without knowing the specific books. If we judged that it had some reference or research value we would keep a copy.

RESEARCH VALUE IN ALL TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS

Mrs. HAMER. Even a crackpot's book might have some research value in showing what the temper was at a particular time. The

sociologists or perhaps the political scientists might be interested in that.

Senator COTTON. I should not characterize anybody's book as a crackpot book but I am thinking of it not so much as a crackpot book but a book written for the purpose of selling a certain political or social philosophy and those books you preserve as examples of for the future but not all of them.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; but I think, as Mrs. Hamer says, the political historian of the future would find it of interest and value to know that certain people were thinking this way and publishing books 50 or 100 years ago.

Senator COTTON. It is the same value about knowing what the know-nothings were saying back before the Civil War.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. Thank you. I am sorry to take so much time.

COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL

Senator BARTLETT. No, this is very interesting. You receive two copies of every book that is copyrighted.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I was surprised to learn from you that every book published in the United States isn't copyrighted.

Dr. MUMFORD. Some people who publish books wish wide dissemination of the information in them. They do not worry about infringement. On the contrary they may want to have some copy it, or it may be a family genealogy printed in a local print shop, or a vanity-press publication. We get a great deal of that material by gift. It may be learned society publications, or annual reports of corporations, and so on.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. May I add one thing, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Mr. KAMINSTEIN. I think we get most of the American trade publications through the copyright system. I don't think we have as wide a deposit of material by presses that issue the type of book that Senator Cotton was referring to. Another example of what we get and don't get is newspapers. We receive about 70 daily newspapers regularly but there are thousands of newspapers published all over the country that are not copyrighted. The Library receives many by gift or may purchase them, but we do not receive them through the copyright system.

NO OTHER LIBRARY COMPARES IN NUMBER OF VOLUMES

Senator BARTLETT. Is there any library in the United States that compares in size—and by size I mean the number of volumes—with the Library of Congress?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir. Until recently Harvard was ranked as the second largest library in the United States with about 6 million volumes. Recently the New York Public Library, including its branch library system, has exceeded that number. These are the two largest libraries and then it tapers down among the other universities, but there is no library that measures in volumes or size to the Library of Congress.

CONTINGENCY FUND

Senator BARTLETT. Going back to the cataloging, referring to the statement on page 172 regarding the use of \$200,000 in the contingency fund in fiscal year 1967 and the further statement that you do not anticipate using any of the contingency fund in fiscal year 1968, do you anticipate that if you are not granted the additional 30 employees you might again have to utilize the contingency fund for fiscal year 1969?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You are going to have to have them one way or another?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir, assuming that the workload continues to increase as it has for the past many years.

Senator BARTLETT. That is an absolute requirement then?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

UNDERESTIMATES

Dr. MUMFORD. For several years we have found it next to impossible to estimate at the time our request was submitted what the increase in card orders would be. We were having steady increases but each year it exceeded our estimate. So we asked for this contingency fund as a safety valve if the business grew more than we had estimated in the regular request. I think it does serve a very good purpose to have it available if we get an emergency of a tremendous increase beyond what we expected.

Senator BARTLETT. The way it has been presented here this morning it is downright essential.

Dr. MUMFORD. I think so, Senator. If not needed, it is returned to the Treasury.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no further questions on this subject. Do you, Senator Cotton?

Senator COTTON. No, I have taken more time than I should.

Senator BARTLETT. No, not at all.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTION

Senator BARTLETT. Now, let's turn to books for the general collection. The Library is requesting a net increase of \$175,000 which will bring the total appropriation to \$765,000. Without objection pages 173 and 174 of the justifications will be placed in the record here and now, and I think it is important likewise to have printed the tables on pages 176 and 177 reflecting the increased costs of books and publications.

(The justification and tables follow:)

	<i>Books, general</i>	
1968 regular bill.....	-----	\$590,000
1969 estimate.....	-----	765,000
Net increase.....	-----	175,000

Analysis of increases

The purchase of books and other library material----- +\$175,000
 Increased costs of acquisitions----- \$118,000

The price of library materials continues to increase. It is expected that by the end of fiscal 1969 the increase will be about 20 percent more than in fiscal year 1967, the last year an increase in this appropriation was requested. In order to maintain the 1967 rate of acquisition an increase of \$118,000 is requested.

Acquisitions of retrospective publications----- 42,000

Gaps in our collections especially on Africa and the Far East are revealed by surveys and during compilation of bibliographies. An increase of \$42,000 is requested to strengthen the collections with the acquisition of retrospective publications.

Books for Legislative Reference Service----- 15,000

To provide for additional research in depth and to provide more immediate response to inquiries, an increase of \$15,000 is requested.

	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	One-half scal year 1968	Percent
Books: Average price-----	3.84	4.12	4.07	4.48	+16.7
Serials and periodicals: Average price-----	.51	.55	.62	.80	+56.8
All receipts: Average price-----	1.04	1.11	1.20	1.34	+28.8

Title	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968	Percent increases
Burke's Peerage-----	\$125.73	\$140.23	11.5
Middle East Economic Digest-----	68.88	141.90	106.0
U.S. Supreme Court Bulletin-----	70.00	80.00	14.2
Federal Carrier Reports-----	115.00	125.00	8.6
Soviet Geography-----	6.00	10.00	66.6
Advances in Astronautical Sciences-----	24.50	35.15	43.4
Texas Law Review-----	12.24	16.32	33.3
Fortune-----	8.00	14.00	75.0
Scientific American-----	6.00	11.80	96.6
International Who's Who-----	292.73	306.15	4.5

RETROSPECTIVE PUBLICATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. What do you mean by the term "retrospective" publications which is found on page 173?

Dr. MUMFORD. It means an older book, one at least more than 2 years old. We treat as current those books that have been published within the last 2 years, but, as is indicated in this justification, despite all of our efforts we do miss occasionally some important books because they are not announced in a way to come to our attention. This leaves a gap that we need to go back and fill in. We don't try to buy everything old that we don't have, by any means, but a selection of the older important books.

Mrs. HAMER. It does not necessarily mean rare materials and by rare I mean very expensive, but rather materials that are important for research purposes and are not what we call current.

Senator BARTLETT. How is it that you happened to seize upon the word retrospective?

Mrs. HAMER. It is just one of those library terms.

Senator BARTLETT. I guess we have to accept that use of the term.

Senator COTTON. It is just like sending a birthday card to a friend late because you forgot his birthday.

Dr. MUMFORD. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that there were several years when the Library's budget was quite inadequate to purchase the important materials that were coming out and there are still items of that sort that we need to acquire today.

Senator COTTON. Retrospectively?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL BOOKS FOR LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. You are also requesting \$15,000 additional for books for the Legislative Reference Service.

Dr. MUMFORD. In order to provide as prompt service as possible to the Congress the Legislative Reference Service maintains a select collection of some of the more important reference works. If it is necessary for the research assistant in the Legislative Reference Service to send to the stacks and someone else is using the reference work at that time, the service to the Congress may be delayed.

Mr. JAYSON. I might add that the problems on which we may be looking to books for help are the ones that are usually very current and these are the very books that other Government agencies or other people in the public would be interested in at the very same time; so that there is a good likelihood that the book will not be on the shelf.

Dr. MUMFORD. It is not our intent to build up a large library in the Legislative Reference Service. As soon as the demand goes down the Legislative Reference Service would not continue to retain the item.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND

Senator BARTLETT. With respect to the special reserve fund, would you tell us something about that?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. A few years ago I requested this committee and the House Committee on Appropriations to set up a special fund through which we could purchase important historical items, particularly materials relating to American history, as they came on the market. Our funds were needed completely for current periodicals and books. If a letter of George Washington or Lincoln came on the market, we had no money to use in trying to purchase such materials.

The committee, I am happy to say, set up this special reserve fund of \$25,000. It has enabled us to acquire some very important documents that relate to collections we already have, including the papers of 23 of the Presidents.

Senator BARTLETT. You asked for \$25,000?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And it has proved useful?

Dr. MUMFORD. It has served a very fine purpose.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no further questions.

BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

Senator COTTON (presiding). For books for the Law Library, you are requesting the same as last year, \$125,000. Is this sum sufficient to keep your acquisitions current?

Dr. MUMFORD. We think it is for the time being, Mr. Chairman. Senator COTTON. Thank you.

FOREIGN LEGAL MATERIAL

Dr. MUMFORD. We acquire a considerable amount of legal material by way of exchange with foreign countries. As you know, our Law Library includes not only American and British law, but also the law from various foreign countries in the world, but the amount of increased publication has not been as great as for general works.

Mr. Coffin, the Law Librarian, is here and might wish to elaborate upon it.

Mr. COFFIN. About 67 percent of this appropriation, sir, is spent for books, from other countries. We have had a gradual increase in expenditures over the last few years, but we do think that this \$125,000 will be sufficient for this next year.

STATUTES AND REPORTS

Senator COTTON. You have the statutes of the various States obviously.

Mr. COFFIN. Yes sir.

Senator COTTON. Do you also have the reports?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. The whole set of reports of each State?

Mr. COFFIN. We may have several sets of the reports of the various courts of the States as well as the Federal courts and the administrative bodies and of course we not only get the official statutes, session laws and so on, but we do stock the codifications which are often published privately, as you know.

Senator COTTON. These reports run clear back to the conception of the reports?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. Some of those must be difficult to obtain. I recall that when I was practicing law in New Hampshire there were a couple of reports for years—and it is a small State—that they didn't feel any private concern or publisher considered it worthwhile to republish, and they were out of existence. It goes so that there was one New Hampshire report that you would have to pay \$125 for. I believe recently it has been reproduced. Do you run into that sort of thing?

Mr. COFFIN. Yes, occasionally we have to purchase some of the reproduced reports, those that have been specially reproduced, but over the years our people in the Law Library have tried to collect all of the reports of all of the State courts.

Senator BARTLETT (presiding). Without objection, pages 181 and 182 of the justifications will be inserted in the record.

(The justification follows:)

	<i>Books, law</i>	
1968 regular bill.....		\$125,000
1969 estimate.....		125,000
Net increase.....		<u>0</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Law Library, perhaps the largest and most comprehensive collection of law books ever assembled. This fund is the principal means by which the Law Library can acquire those essential materials not received through copyright deposit, international and domestic exchange, transfer from other Government agencies, and gifts. Approximately 67 percent of the appropriation is used to purchase foreign law materials. The Congress, the executive departments and agencies, and the the Federal courts are dependent upon the Law Library as the most complete and most accessible sources of legal information on all subjects for all countries of the world. Continued development of the foreign law collections is imperative for the protection and advancement of Government interests in foreign activities and international relations. Continued preeminence of the Law Library in all fields of law, domestic as well as foreign, prevents wasteful duplication in the working libraries of many Government agencies.

No increase is requested in this appropriation for fiscal 1969.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. We come now to salaries and expenses and books for the blind and physically handicapped. I will ask that pages 183 and 188, inclusive, be placed in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

Books for the blind and physically handicapped

1968 regular bill	\$6,085,000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase	14,690
1968 adjusted	6,099,690
1969 estimates	6,668,000
Net increase	568,310

Analysis of increases

1. Ingrade increases		+\$7,656
Funds are requested to cover the cost of within grade increases and reallocations as follows:		
Salaries	\$7,166	
Personnel effects	490	
Total	7,656	
2. Pay above the stated annual rate		+1,481
Fiscal year 1969 required the payment of salary funds for one day in excess of the stated annual rates, or a total of 261 days. Fiscal 1968 had only 260 days, therefore funds are requested for the additional day in 1969.		
3. Annualization of pay increase		+5,847
Public Law 90-206 granted pay increases to government employees effective the first day of the first pay period after October 1, 1967. The Library's first pay period began October 9, 1967, and the computation for the supplemental to cover these pay costs was based on this beginning date. This request is necessary to provide for the pay raise for a full year.		
Salaries	\$4,997	
Personnel benefits	850	
Total	5,847	
4. Postage		+5,000
The Library of Congress reimburses the Post Office Department annually for postage usage. In a recent survey it was determined that the books for the blind and physically handicapped has increased substantially its postal usage necessitating an increase of \$5,000.		

5. Teletype -----		+ \$1, 825
<p>Request is made to install a teletype machine for communication with regional libraries, machine lending agencies, and other cooperating organizations. The use of this equipment will reduce the costs of ordering and shipping of books and machines and also reduce staff correspondence which is increasingly costly in terms of time and clerical efforts.</p>		
6. Other services, miscellaneous -----		+10, 000
<p>An increase of \$10,000 is requested to determine if the present manual system for handling mailing lists and for the preparation of catalogs can be improved upon, possibly computerized.</p>		
7. Publications contracts -----		+45, 000
<p>In fiscal 1968, it is expected that <i>Talking Book Topics</i> and <i>Braille Book Review</i> will require 150,000 and 17,000 copies respectively, an increase of 30,000 and 2,000 respectively. This is a result of meeting the needs of physically handicapped as well as of blind persons.</p> <p>Also, cumulative listings of the collections which serve as mail order catalogs for use by readers must be brought up to date in sufficient quantities to be available to each reader as well as others serving the blind and physically handicapped.</p>		
8. Needles -----		+64, 400
<p>This request will provide an additional 32,000 for total of about 74,000 needles for replacement purposes. With normal use these needles will last about 2 years. Currently there are around 120,000 machines in use.</p>		
9. Books in raised characters -----		+32, 000
<p>This increase will provide 4 new braille magazines. At present, braille readers, including the deaf-blind, have available only 12 nationally-known magazines. As in fiscal 1968, 267 titles in braille book form will be provided.</p>		
10. Sound reproductions -----		+363, 000
<p><i>Disc—</i>increase of \$245,000.—This increase will provide an additional 50 titles making a total of 600 available plus 3 additional recorded magazines for a total of 20. A wider range of reading material is necessary now since a significant number of persons with multiple handicaps are relying on this program.</p> <p><i>Tape—</i>increase of \$100,000.—Circulation of tapes has risen from almost 200,000 in fiscal 1966 to over 275,000 in fiscal 1967. With every indication that this growth will continue a larger number of copies are needed as well as more titles. This increase will provide for this expansion.</p> <p><i>Music—</i>increase of \$18,000.—More than 1,000 blind persons who are either musicians or students of music are currently depending on the collection of braille musical scores and texts. This increase will provide additional resources particularly instructional texts and for the preparation of catalogs and other finding aids.</p>		
11. New positions requested (5) -----		+32, 101
<p>To provide additional positions for increased workload and special areas of need.</p>		
	1 GS-9, 1 GS-7, 1 GS-5, 1 GS-4, and 1 GS-3--	\$29, 814
	Contribution to retirement-----	1, 938
	Group life insurance-----	99
	Contribution to health insurance-----	250
	Total new positions-----	32, 101
	Total increases-----	568, 310

REQUEST FOR TELETYPE

Senator BARTLETT. I was interested, Dr. Mumford, in your request for a teletype to cost \$1,825. Just how universally used are teletypes in libraries and how do they fit in with library operations?

Dr. MUMFORD. They are in general use between many libraries. As Mr. Bray, who is Chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, will indicate, his division has occasion to communicate not only with other libraries but with organizations that are furnishing machines and materials. It is anticipated that this would save considerable time. I would be glad to have Mr. Bray elaborate.

Senator BARTLETT. All right.

Mr. BRAY. In addition to libraries, Mr. Chairman, and firms from which we procure materials, we have found that many hospitals and other institutions in which handicapped people are located are in the teletype directory and the advantage is to save on correspondence and to make possible the receipt of messages out of hours. In addition, it has the promptness of a telephone call with the advantage that a piece of paper is available at the other end of the line so that it saves note-taking and so forth. We have used it to advantage already. I believe the first message that was sent went to a hospital in Portland, Oreg., where the extension of our service had become known and they were quite anxious to acquire some materials.

Senator BARTLETT. You have a teletype now?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, we just got it in.

Senator BARTLETT. The funds for that were appropriated when?

Mr. BRAY. We have paid for teletype service in another part of the Library for some years. We recently installed one in our new rental headquarters.

RENTAL

Senator BARTLETT. How does that relate to this appropriation request for \$1,825?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is to continue to pay the rental.

Senator BARTLETT. That is the rental?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir; plus message charges.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the monthly rental, about \$150?

Mr. BRAY. I don't know exactly what the monthly rental is. I can supply that.

(The information follows:)

The monthly rental of the TWX Model 35 ASR is \$115, plus message and toll charges.

LOCATION OF TELETYPES

Senator BARTLETT. Obviously about \$150. Are there any other teletypes in use in the Library of Congress?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have one in the Secretary's Office which gives us communication with other libraries in respect to inter-library loan and sometimes reference inquiries. Since the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is located away from the main building at Taylor and 13th Street, it is no longer feasible for them to use the one in the main building.

Senator BARTLETT. Can you communicate with the main library?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you?

Mr. BRAY. We haven't as yet, sir, but we could.

Senator BARTLETT. You are ready to?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. They will read it?

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Dr. MUMFORD. This insures an accurate record of what the individual wants.

DELAY IN INSTALLATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. How long have you had this teletype?

Mr. BRAY. About 2 weeks, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. And the appropriation for it was made last year?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir, we had some funds for teletype last year.

Senator BARTLETT. Why were you so delayed in getting it?

Mr. BRAY. Well, we needed to plan its acquisition in terms of the procedure it takes to install a new service which is necessarily somewhat cumbersome. Sometimes during the year we knew that we would be settled in our new quarters to the point that we could install teletype feasibly toward the end of the year, and this is the way it worked out.

Senator BARTLETT. How long have you been in these quarters?

Mr. BRAY. We have been in the quarters 13 months, Mr. Chairman.

RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE FROM BELL TELEPHONE

Senator BARTLETT. From whom do you rent the machine?

Mr. BRAY. It is part of the Bell Telephone System.

Senator BARTLETT. Is there much of a maintenance problem? You don't know yet, I suppose.

Mr. BRAY. Apparently not. We haven't had any trouble yet on maintenance. Should maintenance be required, it will be provided.

Senator BARTLETT. Does your contract with the company provide a schedule of fees for maintenance for different types of work that might have to be performed?

Mr. BRAY. I am not aware of the details of the contract, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BERRY. Maintenance is included in the monthly rental, Mr. Chairman, the same as for telephone equipment. The phone company would maintain it.

Senator BARTLETT. It imposes no extra charge?

Mr. BERRY. No, sir.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Senator BARTLETT. Do you believe that the use of teletype will be justified economically?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do. I think it will be justified.

In addition, if the central office of a program of this scope adopts this form of communication, cooperating libraries and institutions,

schools for the handicapped, et cetera, will join in and adopt this same system. This will make for a much more efficient library service to our readers.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

AUTOMATED MAILING LISTS AND CATALOGING

Senator BARTLETT. Now, referring to your request for an increase of \$10,000 for a total of \$20,000 for miscellaneous services, it is stated that this money would be used to start an improvement program, possibly computerized, for handling the mailing lists and for the preparation of catalogs, et cetera.

It seems reasonable to ask wouldn't, or shouldn't, this kind of improvement come under your automation program which is already authorized and under way?

Mr. BRAY. If I can answer that question, sir, we anticipate that this will actually be what occurs. Since the Library itself installed automation and computers we have kept in touch with that office, apprising them that sooner or later we hoped to tie in with them.

COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR BLIND

In addition, the law provides that we should relate to nonprofit agencies for the blind or handicapped whenever possible and one of the services which we obtain from the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City is the maintenance of mailing lists for the Talking Book topics and Braille Book Review. With this increase requested, we will work out with the American Foundation for the Blind a way in which we can automate our mailing list. Handicapped people move about, or are moved about, quite a bit. New readers come in and there are numerous changes of address.

Furthermore, our cooperating regional libraries desire frequent and orderly runoffs of blind and handicapped readers living in their jurisdictions. With this automation we hope to be able to provide this control and service.

It is my hope, Mr. Chairman—and it happens that this Friday we are making the first visit to the Foundation, accompanied by a representative of the Library's computer office—to explore this system and to tie in with the Library's computer. We have been assured that some of the larger tasks of the Library's computer office are under control now and that it will have time for us.

BLIND READERS

Senator BARTLETT. How many blind clients, if clients is the correct word to use here, do you have?

Mr. BRAY. We call them readers, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. All right, that is better.

Mr. BRAY. As of this reporting, through the third quarter of fiscal year 1968 there are about 125,000 blind readers using our services.

Senator BARTLETT. Does this number tend to increase each year?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. How many blind people are there in the United States, if you happen to know?

Mr. BRAY. The estimated blind population in the country is 450,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you expect that in time most of them will come to depend upon the Library?

Mr. BRAY. I doubt it, Mr. Chairman, any more than all sighted people use library services. However, we do expect that the percentage of blind readers using the service will increase. This supposition is reinforced by the fact that in certain States the regional libraries that cooperate with us using our materials serve 50 percent of their blind and physically handicapped population so that nationwide I feel that the goal of 50 percent of readership is a reasonable and attainable one.

INCREASE USE OF BRAILLE

Senator BARTLETT. Is the use of braille decreasing?

Mr. BRAY. No, sir. The use of braille has increased over the past 11 years from approximately 9,000 readers to about 16,000. I think this has been due to the improved book resources authorized by the Congress and also, since braille is a function of learning, to improvement in the education of young blind people. They are being taught braille at an early age.

Senator BARTLETT. Is it difficult to learn braille, would you say?

Mr. BRAY. I would certainly say so.

LARGE REQUEST FOR PHONOGRAPH NEEDLES

Senator BARTLETT. So there is perhaps an increasing dependence upon records.

Mr. BRAY. Yes, there is.

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for an increase of \$64,400 for new needles, for a total appropriation of \$140,00. This is almost double your present appropriation of \$75,600, and is quite a large jump.

Is this a temporary increase? After these needles have been replaced, will the appropriation item be reduced in the fiscal year 1970 request?

Mr. BRAY. I wouldn't want to predict specifics, Mr. Chairman. Handicapped people play their phonographs hours and hours every day. Therefore, the problem of replacement of wornout needles will always be with us. I might say for the record, sir, that the general maintenance and repair of the talking book machines is done at no cost to the Government on a voluntary basis by the Telephone Pioneers of America, which is in itself a very substantial saving.

One of the services performed by the Pioneers when a machine is brought in for general overhaul and repair is that of replacing the old cartridge. When the machine is returned to the blind or handicapped person it is assured of the best wear. Of course good needles do not wear the records out as much as do bad needles.

NEEDLE LIFETIME

Senator BARTLETT. How long does a needle last in ordinary use?

Mr. BRAY. We believe that a needle will last satisfactorily for 1,500 hours of play.

Senator BARTLETT. Quite a while.

Mr. BRAY. Yes.

Dr. MUMFORD. On the average, about 2 years.

INCREASED TALKING BOOK MACHINE INCREASES NEEDLE REQUIREMENT

Mr. BRAY. I think that would be an average figure, yes.

Senator BARTLETT. I don't think, Mr. Bray, that you quite answered my question, which is, Why is there such a large jump now requested?

Mr. BRAY. Well, we have a great deal more machines in the field now. There are 130,000 talking book machines in use.

Senator BARTLETT. How many?

Mr. BRAY. 130,000 talking book machines in use, and we estimate that in the coming year as they come in for repair we will require this many needles.

Senator BARTLETT. How many were in use last year at this time, approximately?

Dr. MUMFORD. Roughly about 100,000, would you say?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, about 100,000.

UNDERESTIMATED NEEDLE REQUIREMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Then you need this very considerable increase because you haven't had the machines coming in at the rate they did in the past?

Mr. BRAY. They haven't been coming in as rapidly and we probably underestimated our requirements in the past years.

Dr. MUMFORD. Is it not true that two factors entered into it? As the program expanded more needles are required and naturally more replacements result from the older machines.

Senator BARTLETT. But this is just about double. It is quite a jump. How long have you had an appropriation of \$75,600?

Mr. BRAY. That was just last year, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How about the year before that?

Mr. BRAY. I don't have retroactive tables.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you supply that also for the record, going back over the last 5 years?

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

NEEDLES FOR TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Fiscal year	Amount appropriated
1964 -----	\$25, 000
1965 -----	25, 000
1966 -----	20, 000
1967 -----	20, 000
1968 -----	75, 000

LARGE POSTAGE INCREASE

Senator BARTLETT. I note from the table on page 200 that you were allowed \$900 for postage in fiscal 1968, and now you want \$5,900, a simply tremendous jump. Surely the postal rate increase doesn't require anything like this, does it?

Mr. BRAY. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask, sir, that some testimony in this respect be offered by the Budget Office since over the years small increases in line items of that sort were not shown step by step but rather in lump sums.

Senator BARTLETT. I will listen with interest.

Mr. ROSSITER. Well, sir, as I said the other day we had a study made of the usage of postage. This request does not relate to the increase in postal rates which took place this year. Our auditor found that we were not reimbursing the Post Office for the amount of material that we were sending out under the blind and physically handicapped program. So in order to reimburse the Post Office properly we felt we should ask for this \$5,000.

Senator BARTLETT. How did you get by with this? Didn't the Post Office come to you and say, "What goes on there? Fork over."

Mr. ROSSITER. They did. They came to us and wanted to know if we were paying them what we should. We had this study made by our internal auditor by a sampling of 2 weeks usage in one period compared to a similar 2-week period in the previous years. Apparently since the physically handicapped have been added to the program we are sending out a great deal more material.

Senator BARTLETT. Did this \$5,000 some odd represent part money to pay the Post Office Department for overdue accounts?

Mr. ROSSITER. No, sir; that is forgiven.

Senator BARTLETT. They forgave that.

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. If we gave you \$900 do you think they would forgive you?

Mr. ROSSITER. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. What could they do?

Mr. ROSSITER. Well, the public law requires that each agency pay the Post Office on the basis of its usage and now that we have an accurate count we felt it was time to settle the account.

Senator BARTLETT. They have the power of forgiveness, though?

Mr. ROSSITER. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Spelled out in the law.

Mr. ROSSITER. No; I don't believe it is, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Maybe that is why O'Brien resigned.

How much would you have owed them if you had had the money to pay?

Mr. ROSSITER. Well, really it isn't that bad. The current year is the first full year that the program has accelerated to the extend that it has.

Senator BARTLETT. Before we conclude on this item I think we should place in the record the comparative tables on pages 200-203 which are of interest.

(The justification follows:)

	Purpose	1958 requests	1969 requests	Increase
11	Personnel compensation	\$415,139	\$458,597	+ \$43,458
12	Personnel benefits:			
	Health benefits	3,712	3,962	+250
	Group life insurance	1,575	2,223	+648
	Contribution to retirement fund	27,039	29,768	+2,729 ¹
21	Travel and transportation of persons	23,500	23,500	
22	Transportation of things	7,500	7,500	
23	Rent, communications, and utilities:			
	Postage	900	5,900	+5,000
	Long-distance telephone	4,000	4,000	
	Teletype	175	2,000	+1,825
24	Printing and reproductions:			
	Printing, publications	35,000	35,000	
	Printing, forms	2,500	2,500	
	Card printing	7,000	7,000	
	Photoduplication	3,500	3,500	
25	Other services:			
	Professional and consultant services	12,000	12,000	
	Miscellaneous	10,000	20,000	+10,000
	Repair, maintenance, and conversion of machines	155,000	155,000	
	Publication contracts	198,000	243,000	+45,000
	Research and development	75,000	75,000	
	Braille handcopy	37,000	37,000	
26	Supplies and materials:			
	Office supplies	9,000	9,000	
	Pamphlets and documents	2,500	2,500	
	Needles	75,600	140,000	+64,400
31	Equipment:			
	Continuations	50	50	
	Books in raised characters	367,000	399,000	+32,000
	Sound reproductions:			
	Disk	2,100,000	2,345,000	+245,000
	Standard tape	100,000	200,000	+100,000
	Tape cassette	250,000	250,000	
	Procurement of machines:			
	Talking book machines	1,900,000	1,900,000	
	Tape cassette machines	200,000	200,000	
	Music	77,000	95,000	+18,000
	Total	6,099,690	6,668,000	+568,310

¹Includes \$29,814 for new positions, \$7,166 for in-grade increases, \$1,481 for extra day, and \$4,997 for annualization of pay raise.

MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT OF BOOKS IN EMBOSSED CHARACTERS AND TALKING BOOKS

Description	1967 actual	1968 estimate	1969 estimate
Talking Books:			
(a) New titles	430	480	525
(b) Older titles reissued	80	70	75
(c) Magazines	16	17	20
(d) Recorded cassettes		70,000	100,000
Magnetic tape books	303	500	500 ¹
Embossed books:			
(a) Press braille	250	267	267
(b) Magazines	34	37	41
Machines:			
Phonographs purchased	40,800	50,000	50,000
Phonographs repaired	114,000	120,000	120,000
(Includes conversion to 3 speeds)			
Phonographs salvaged-scrapped	17,500	17,500	17,500
Cassette players purchased		500 to 1,000	4,000

¹ Estimated figures.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS SHOWING APPROXIMATE DOLLARS AND PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL

	FY 1968		FY 1969		Increase	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total appropriation.....	\$6,099,690	100	\$6,668,000	100	\$568,310	100
Recorded books.....	2,450,000	40.2	2,795,000	42.0	345,000	60.7
Talking book machines (manufacture, repairs and needles).....	2,330,600	38.2	2,395,000	36.0	64,400	11.3
Braille books.....	404,000	6.6	436,000	6.5	32,000	5.6
Salaries.....	415,139	6.8	458,597	6.8	43,458	7.7
Publications.....	233,000	3.8	278,000	4.2	45,000	7.9
Music.....	77,000	1.3	95,000	1.4	18,000	3.2
Research development testing and evaluation.....	75,000	1.2	75,000	1.1	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	91,451	1.5	111,903	1.6	20,452	3.6
Travel.....	23,500	.4	23,500	.4	-----	-----

ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Senator BARTLETT. Let's turn to the item known as Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents.

Your request is in the same amount as for this fiscal year. I ask that page 103 of the justifications be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

Public Law 85-147, approved August 16, 1957, directed the Librarian to arrange, index, and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the Library's collections, "in order to preserve their contents against destruction by war or other calamity and for the purpose of making them more readily available for study and research to the fullest possible extent" consistent with any limitations placed on their use.

For fiscal year 1969, \$112,800 is requested, the same amount requested for fiscal year 1968. This amount is required to continue a staff of 15, which will continue indexing, to provide master negative microfilms and positive service copies of the material arranged and indexed, to publish indexes by photo-offset in editions of 1,000 copies each, and for incidental expenses.

Of the 23 Presidents whose papers the Library has, all work on 17 Presidents (Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Coolidge) was completed by the end of fiscal year 1967. During fiscal year 1968 work has been proceeding on the remaining 6 Presidential collections (Jefferson, Polk, Garfield, T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson), comprising about 1,500,000 manuscripts, and work will be completed on the papers of Polk. During fiscal year 1969, work will proceed on the remaining five collections (Jefferson, Garfield, T. Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson), comprising about 1,450,000 manuscripts.

PROGRESS AND PROJECTED COMPLETION DATE

Senator BARTLETT. It is noted that you are making progress on this project and the work will be completed. When?

Dr. MUMFORD. Dr. Basler, would you speak to that?

Mr. BASLER. The answer with respect to this question of whether we will complete all the work on all the Presidents is that during 1969, we will complete the work on the Taft, the Garfield, and the Wilson papers and will begin on the Jefferson papers. By the beginning of fiscal year 1969 approximately 80 percent, or 1,520,000 manuscripts out of approximately 1.9 million, will be completely processed, leaving about 380,000 on which work will continue, so that in the next fiscal year, 1970, we think we will wind it up.

Senator BARTLETT. Obviously you have made notable progress. I understand that the papers of President Franklin Roosevelt and his successors are not in the Library's possession but are housed in separate presidential libraries. To whom do these papers legally belong?

Mr. BASLER. They belong to the U.S. Government. They are a part of the Archives collection under the jurisdiction of the Archivist of the United States.

Senator BARTLETT. And he permits them to be placed in these separate libraries?

Mr. BASLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. But he is the boss, nevertheless?

Mr. BASLER. That is correct.

SAFETY STANDARDS

Senator BARTLETT. The Government owns them. Do you think that adequate safeguards are mounted to insure the safety of these papers?

Mr. BASLER. I think so, sir, but that is not part of my responsibility.

Mrs. HAMER. The Presidential Libraries, sir, have been created in recent years. They are, as Dr. Basler said, a part of the National Archives and Records Service of GSA and are under the overall direction of the Archivist of the United States. The Presidential Libraries are all newly constructed buildings and they have the latest in air-conditioning, fire-alarm, and guard systems. They are located around the country, as you know, all the way from Hyde Park to Independence.

Senator BARTLETT. You don't think there would be any more chance for a person to go into one of those libraries and make away with a valuable paper knowing, as you said, that they had a guard system, than there would for such an occurrence at the Library of Congress?

Mrs. HAMER. No, sir. I believe the security is good. The materials are stored in protected stack areas, just as our materials are in our manuscript stack areas.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, I am glad to hear that this important work is so near conclusion.

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

Another subject, perhaps the very last. For collection and distribution of library materials in the special foreign currency program, you are requesting a total of \$2,686,000, representing an increase of \$456,557, of which \$20,057 is in U.S. dollars. It should be noted here of course, Dr. Mumford, that on Friday last you consented to reduce this by \$477,947.

Dr. MUMFORD. \$436,500 in foreign currencies and \$41,477 in U.S. dollars. That resulted from the deletion of the request for the Congo because it is no longer an excess foreign currency country and also by the lack of need to ask for additional appropriations for Poland at this time.

Senator BARTLETT. The Congo reduced in local currency \$92,100, in U.S. dollars \$15,543; Poland, \$228,000 local money, \$15,904 in hard dollars.

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Assuming they are hard.

United Arab Republic, \$116,400, local currencies; \$10,000 U.S. dollars.

Mr. WELSH. For a net decrease, sir, of \$21,390.

Senator BARTLETT. That is right; from this year's appropriation.

Pages 205 to 214 inclusive of the justifications will be placed in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

Special foreign currency program

1968 regular bill-----	\$2, 223, 000
Proposed supplemental due to pay increase-----	6, 443
1968 adjusted-----	2, 229, 443
1969 estimate-----	2, 686, 000
Net increase-----	456, 557

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

EXISTING PROGRAMS

1. *Ceylon*.—A decrease in local currency of \$25,000. This program is being administered from India, therefore amounts needed for rent and utilities etc. will be paid from there.

2. *India*.—No increase in local currency is requested.

3. *Indonesia*.—Program discontinued as Indonesia is no longer an excess currency country.

4. *Israel*.—An increase of \$45,900 is requested. Of this amount \$32,400 is for 3 additional positions due to an ever-increasing workload and expanded coverage of Israel materials; a 15% cost-of-living increase and personnel benefits related thereto; and ingrades. \$13,500 is needed for an additional set of publications for deposit with an American Institution, and to provide for additional space and operating costs.

5. *Nepal*.—A decrease in local currency of \$36,000. The Nepal program is being administered from India, therefore amounts needed for rent and utilities, etc., will be paid from there.

6. *Pakistan*.—An increase of \$35,100 in local currency is requested. Of this amount, \$9,100 is for local salary adjustments and retirement benefits not previously authorized under State Department regulations. \$4,000 is requested for postal rate increases, and \$22,000 to cover increased rental and binding costs, the addition of one American depository and increased operating costs.

7. *Poland*.—An increase of \$141,000 in local currency is requested. The Poland program has not been fully operative. However, in fiscal 1969 the program is expected to be fully operative. Therefore, funds to support the program for a full year are requested.

8. *United Arab Republic*.—No increase requested.

9. *Yugoslavia*.—No increase in local currency is requested.

NEW PROGRAMS

1. *Congo*.—Funds to establish a 9-month pilot program for the purchase and bibliographic listing of publications in the Congo. Interest in this program has been expressed by 12 Universities to date. \$92,100 is requested in local currency to establish this program.

2. *Tunisia*.—\$183,400 in local currency is requested to establish a 9-month pilot program in Tunisia. 24 Universities and Institutions have expressed interest in this program which would include other parts of North Africa as well as Tunisia.

U.S. DOLLARS SUPPORT

A net increase of \$20,057 is requested. Included are salaries and incidental expenses for 2 new directors for the programs requested for 9 months (Congo and Tunisia) and a decrease of \$17,250 for the director of the program in Indonesia since excess currencies are no longer available for an Indonesian PL 480 program. The balance of the request is for the annualization of the program in Poland, annualization of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-206), and in-grade increases.

FISCAL YEAR 1969, BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Allotment	1968		1969		Increases	
	Hard dollars	Soft currency	Hard dollars	Soft currency	Hard dollars	Soft currency
11 Personnel compensation.....	\$171,031	\$284,500	\$189,966	\$365,800	\$18,935	\$81,300
12 Personnel benefits.....	11,712		12,834	12,200	1,122	12,200
21 Travel.....	7,000	61,000	7,000	85,000		24,000
22 Transportation of things.....	23,000	200,000	23,000	231,000		31,000
23 Rent, communications, utilities.....	400	118,500	400	148,000		29,500
24 Printing and reproduction.....	500	110,000	500	126,000		16,000
25 Other services.....	4,200	162,000	4,200	187,000		25,000
26 Supplies and materials.....	3,000	51,000	3,000	71,000		20,000
31A Books and library materials.....	600	965,000	600	1,127,500		162,500
31H Equipment.....	5,000	51,000	5,000	86,000		35,000
Total.....	226,443	2,003,000	246,500	2,439,500	20,057	436,500
Grand total.....	2,229,443		2,686,000		456,557	

U.S. AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES, BY COUNTRY, FISCAL 1969

	1968		1969		Increases and decreases	
	Hard dollars	Soft currency	Hard dollars	Soft currency	Hard dollars	Soft currency
Ceylon.....	\$16,348	\$70,000	\$16,641	\$45,000	\$293	-\$25,000
Congo.....			15,543	92,100	15,543	92,100
India.....	34,570	868,000	35,954	868,000	1,384	
Indonesia.....	17,250				-17,250	
Israel.....	18,112	273,000	18,574	318,900	462	45,900
Nepal.....		36,000				-36,000
Pakistan.....	18,005	168,000	18,340	203,100	335	35,100
Poland.....	11,166	87,000	15,904	228,000	4,738	141,000
Tunisia.....			12,740	183,400	12,740	183,400
United Arab Republic.....	16,294	276,000	16,588	276,000	294	
Yugoslavia.....	18,112	225,000	18,596	225,000	484	
Subtotal.....	149,857	2,003,000	168,880	2,439,500	19,023	436,500
U.S. costs.....	76,586		77,620		1,034	
Total.....	226,443	2,003,000	246,500	2,439,500	20,057	436,500
Grand total.....	2,229,443		2,686,000		456,557	

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, Ceylon, Nepal, Indonesia, Israel, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. 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 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. An estimated number of pieces distributed annually from each PL-480 country is given on page 214.

As of the preparation of this statement, permission had not yet been received from the Government of Poland for establishment of a program for that country.

Public Law 480 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon:	United Arab Republic—Continued
California, University of (Berkeley)	Hartford Seminary Foundation
Chicago, University of	(partial set)
Columbia University	Harvard University
Cornell University	Hoover Institution
Duke University	Illinois, University of
Hawaii, University of (East West Center)	Indiana University
Illinois, University of	Kentucky, University of
Michigan, University of	Michigan, University of
Michigan State University	New York Public Library
Minnesota, University of	New York University
New York Public Library	Portland State College
Pennsylvania, University of	Princeton University
Syracuse University	Southern California, U. of
Texas, University of	Syracuse University
Virginia, University of	Texas, University of
Washington, University of	Utah, University of
Wisconsin, University of	Virginia, University of
Yale University	Yale University
Israel:	Yugoslavia:
Boston Public Library	California, University of (Berkeley)
Brandeis University	California, University of (Los Angeles)
California, University of (Berkeley)	Chicago, University of
California, University of (Los Angeles)	Columbia University
College of Jewish Studies	Harvard University
Columbia University	Illinois, University of
Cornell University	Indiana University
Harvard University	Kansas, University of
Hebrew Union College	Michigan, University of
Indiana University	New York Public Library
Jewish Theological Seminary	Ohio State University
Joint University Libraries	Stanford University-Hoover Institution
Michigan, University of	Syracuse University
New York Public Library	Virginia, University of
Portland State College	Washington, University of
Princeton University	Western Michigan University
Southern California, U. of	Wisconsin, University of
Syracuse University	Yale University
Texas, University of	Indonesia:
Utah, University of	California, University of (Berkeley)
Virginia, University of	Chicago, University of
Wayne State University	Columbia University
Yale University	Cornell University
Yeshiva University	Hawaii, University of (East West Center)
United Arab Republic:	Illinois, University of
Arizona State University	Indiana University
Boston College	Michigan, University of
California, University of (Berkeley)	New York Public Library
California, University of (Los Angeles)	Wisconsin, University of
Chicago, University of	Yale University
Columbia University	Government documents from India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Ceylon: Center for Research Libraries
Cornell University	

*Estimated number of pieces distributed annually from each Public Law 480
country*

Ceylon	16, 000
India	667, 000
Indonesia	209, 000
Israel	302, 000
Nepal	27, 000
Pakistan	180, 000
United Arab Republic	300, 000
Yugoslavia	140, 000
Estimated total.....	1, 840, 000

SALES RECEIPTS

Senator BARTLETT. In your statement on page 215, you say that receipts from the libraries who receive the comprehensive sets of materials amounted to \$45,700 in fiscal year 1968 and are estimated at \$47,700 in fiscal year 1969.

For the record, what was the amount received from these sales in fiscal year 1967?

Mr. WELSH. Fiscal year 1967, \$36,700.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

That is all. We have no further questions to ask of you, Dr. Mumford, or of your associates. We are pleased that you could be with us on these 2 days.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I will speak for myself. One member of the subcommittee has received a badly needed education concerning the Library of Congress. I know that there is much more to learn but it has been very helpful and the committee appreciates your presence here.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will be in recess until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon when the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Stewart, will appear.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., Monday, April 22, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. Tuesday, April 23.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m. in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bartlett, Proxmire, Young, and Cotton.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN, U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA

ROOM CONSTRUCTION IN LIGHT SHAFT OF SENATE WING OF CAPITOL

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in order.

Senator Everett Jordan, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, is here. I understand, Senator, you are interested in an item of \$230,000 for construction of rooms in the light shaft of the Senate wing of the Capitol. I believe we will take this item up now.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much. I appreciate your hearing me today.

This, in my opinion, is a very important item. There were two air shafts, one on the House side and one on the Senate side. The location is shown on this drawing here which I will pass over to you. You can see those marks in color there. The House side finished theirs approximately 2 years ago and they are using those rooms to a very great advantage. I have been into them.

I got involved in this situation for more than one reason. Lack of room in the Capitol or the Senate Office Building is one reason. You remember, I am sure, the doctor's rooms that were over there about 3 years ago before that one shaft was closed up. That expansion made available additional space for the doctor's offices.

Is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. If you remember in the old office he didn't have much room. There was a little place with a curtain and a screen to go behind. He has pretty good facilities now and I might add we have a mighty good doctor and staff over there doing a fine job.

SPACE FOR X-RAY MACHINE

We have been hunting room for quite a long time, particularly in that area for an X-ray facility. We think and the doctors think and a great many of the Senators think and the Congressmen and staffs think that an X-ray facility would be a very valuable addition to the medical establishment here on the Hill.

I am sure all of you know how many times Senators and Congressmen are sent to Bethesda and Walter Reed for X-rays. It takes just about a half day to do it and you have to make a date ahead of time and sometimes you don't have time to do it.

FORMER USE OF AIR AND LIGHT SHAFTS

Both of these air shafts were built when the Capitol was built, put in there, of course, before air conditioning came along and when you needed sunlight because you didn't have the artificial lights you have today.

They served two purposes, one was for light and one for air, ventilation. With your modern fluorescent lights and your air conditioning you just don't need those shafts. They are just sitting there completely vacant serving no useful purpose whatsoever.

Senator YOUNG. It isn't completely vacant, there are some birds in there, aren't there?

PROPOSED USE OF FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED

Senator JORDAN. That is true, that is the only thing that is in there, some birds. That space is about 30 feet by 18 feet. It's drawn to scale here. The doctor has been over this. The Rules Committee has recommended this and we have been into it quite a lot. This would make an excellent X-ray suite, and in addition give us some more rooms on the two floors and attic above it which are badly needed for consultation rooms for the doctor and a file room for his X-ray pictures, the things that go along with it, additional laboratories, and a waiting room for the patients, which we don't have now.

ESTIMATED COST OF WORK TO BE DONE

This would cost about \$230,600. The one on the House side cost \$178,839. That is what it cost finished and put in operation.

This one is about 20 percent higher in cost than the other one because of the increase in wages and material that has come about since that was done.

To this amount has been added \$4,000 for major revisions in existing air supply ducts, which revision was not required on the House side.

There will be \$5,000 more for difficult handling of materials due to the existing construction in the basement of the Senate shaft.

And \$7,000 is required for special construction in the Senate side to provide an X-ray room—such room to be approximately 10 by 14 by 9 feet high, with 6-pound lead sheets between the cavity of the walls because the rays of the X-rays are dangerous.

The lead is sandwiched in concrete for floor and ceiling, a lead-lined door is specified and the special look-through window for the operator—all for a grand total of \$230,600.

JUSTIFICATION

I will leave this statement with the committee because it contains a breakdown by items, the flooring, hardware, paint, roof deck, so forth, and so on.

Mr. HENLOCK. Page 36, of the justification, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. What we are going to do now is to include in the record at this point the justifications, pages 32 through 36, inclusive. It has a table and it has all the preliminaries.

(The justification follows:)

Construction of rooms in light shaft, Senate wing of Capitol: Nonrecurring item ----- \$230, 600

In 1965, under funds provided for such purpose by Congress, 8 rooms, 4 lavatories and storage space were constructed in a small interior light and air shaft located in the House side of the central section of the Capitol, at a total cost of \$178,839. 4,500 square feet of additional space were provided through this construction. 3 rooms and 2 lavatories were assigned for use by the House and 5 small rooms, 2 lavatories, and storage space were assigned for use by the Attending Physician of the Congress.

At the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, we have included in our estimates a request for an allotment of \$230,600 for 1969 to provide for construction of additional rooms and storage space in a small interior light and air shaft located in the Senate side of the central section of the Capitol, similar to the shaft on the House side.

Construction work in the two shafts would be similar, with the exception that at the time such work was authorized on the House side, the basement of that shaft was unoccupied, except by a small elevator machine room, whereas in the case of the Senate side, the entire basement of that shaft is occupied by two rooms containing drawings, files, duplicating equipment, and a space for the mail-messenger service of the Architect's Office; also by a small elevator machine room. Under the program proposed, the elevator machine room and two rooms occupied by the Architect's Office on the basement floor will remain substantially unchanged.

Under the amount of \$230,600 requested for 1969, it is proposed to provide 4 interconnected rooms—two on the second floor and two on the third floor for assignment for use by the Senate; a storage and fan room on the attic floor; and an X-ray room, X-ray viewing room, dark room, waiting and dressing rooms, X-ray file room, consultation room, office for X-ray technologist, lavatories, storage room for supplies, and other miscellaneous requirements for the Attending Physician of Congress on the first and mezzanine floor levels. Under this program, 3,640 square feet of additional space would be acquired, of which 1,140 square feet would be for the Attending Physician.

It is anticipated that, from the time funds become available, it will require one year to complete all work to be done—which includes the preparation of working drawings, specifications, obtaining bids, award of contract, and the actual construction work itself.

The shaft in which it is proposed to construct these rooms originally supplied light and air to 9 rooms with windows opening onto the shaft, but is no longer required for such purpose, now that the rooms are air-conditioned and properly lighted with artificial illumination. As a matter of record, its usefulness as a source of light actually ceased in 1865 with the construction of the present cast-iron Dome and its iron skirt extending over the clear area of the shaft; and its usefulness as a source of air ceased in 1937 with the air-conditioning of the Capitol. This shaft is faced by windows of 7 rooms on the first, second, and third floors presently assigned for Senate use.

Under the estimate of \$230,600 requested for 1969, it is proposed to install structural steel framing in the shaft; to install concrete floor slabs at the first, second, third, and attic floor levels, supported by the steel members; to cover the concrete floors either with resilient tile or carpet; to partition the areas formed by such construction into rooms by installation of lightweight masonry partitions; to construct an additional mezzanine floor level between the first and second floors; to cover the enclosure with a sheet copper roof laid over precast concrete, supported by fireproofed steel. It is further proposed that interior

finishes consist of plaster walls and hung acoustical plaster ceilings; that the rooms be provided with clocks and legislative call system, where necessary. The existing shaft walls will be furred with metal channels, metal lath and plaster, where necessary, to allow for the installation of conduits for electric wiring to base receptacles, switches, ceiling lights, and other fixtures. The rooms will be provided with proper lighting and will be air-conditioned. Most of the existing windows facing the shaft will be left undisturbed and will be blanked off on the shaft side with plastered block walls.

The elevator machine room and rooms occupied by the Architect's Office on the basement floor will remain substantially unchanged. Special construction will be required on the first and mezzanine floors for the X-ray unit. It is proposed that the X-ray room, itself, be approximately 10 feet by 14 feet by 9 feet high. The areas to be occupied by the X-ray unit must be provided with 6-pound lead sheets between cavity walls, with lead sandwiched in concrete for floor and ceiling, lead-lined door, special look-through window, and an operator's lead-lined booth.

With respect to the estimate of cost, since bids for construction work on the House side were taken in February 1965, there has been an annual rise of approximately five per cent in construction costs. An amount of 20 percent to cover such rise has been added to the 1965 cost of \$178,839 of work on the House side, increasing that total to \$214,600 for similar work on the Senate side. To that amount has been added \$4,000 for major revisions to an existing air supply duct on the Senate side, which did not exist on the House side; \$5,000 for more difficult handling of materials due to existing construction in the basement of the Senate shaft; and \$7,000 for special construction requirements of the X-ray unit.

Breakdown of estimate

Demolition work	\$11, 870
Structural steel and miscellaneous ironwork	17, 400
Concrete work	20, 300
Plastering work	20, 280
Brickwork	13, 850
Mechanical work and insulation	70, 080
Electrical work	12, 840
Roofing and sheet metal work	4, 360
Millwork	6, 480
Tile work	2, 100
Carpentry work	7, 500
Glass and glazing	5, 880
Hollow metal doors and frames	4, 235
Precast concrete floors	7, 600
Resilient flooring	1, 020
Hardware	2, 555
Painting	2, 780
Roof deck	790
Miscellaneous	2, 680
Alterations to existing air supply duct	4, 000
More difficult handling of materials than in House shaft	5, 000
Special construction for X-ray department	7, 000
Total	230, 600

NEED FOR X-RAY FACILITIES

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, along with the doctor and the architect and staff, we have been working on this about a year. In the first place, we have been trying to find some space where we could put this X-ray equipment.

Walter Reed and Bethesda both think we ought to have it here where we can get the work done instead of running the patients out to these hospitals. But there just simply is no space available for the facility elsewhere.

It should be very close to the doctor's office because his personnel will operate it and they are all right there together.

Senator BARTLETT. These would be for pictures only, not treatment?

Senator JORDAN. At the present time there is no provision in this estimate for X-ray equipment or to buy therapy equipment. It will be for pictures, and so forth. We had a case the other day where they were not sure whether this patient broke an arm or whether there was a bad sprain.

They did two things, they splinted it and then put it in a cast until they could find out what was wrong. They finally found out the arm was broken. Of course, the X-ray would carry a fluoroscope right along with it.

Senator BARTLETT. Would it be easier and cheaper to do this work when the west front is rebuilt, if it is?

Senator JORDAN. Let's don't tie that to the west front.

Senator BARTLETT. You want a complete separation?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir. I have no objection to the west front, don't misunderstand me, but this is an entirely different job in here and we think this ought to be done as early as possible because of the need of it and the Architect can go ahead with this work as soon as we give him the money.

FUNDS FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. You mention an X-ray room and the complementary rooms. Has X-ray equipment been purchased yet?

Senator JORDAN. No, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you know how much it would cost?

Mr. HENLOCK. You allowed \$77,000 in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act last year for the X-ray unit and associated equipment. That was allowed under the appropriation for the attending physician of Congress.

I understand they are going to request to have that money carried over for the fiscal year 1969 so it will be available to obligate beyond June 30, 1968, if you allow this item.

Senator BARTLETT. It's an expiring appropriation?

Senator JORDAN. That is correct.

But no purchase has been made because we didn't want to buy equipment if we had no place to put it. That would not be very good economics.

CONSTRUCTION TIME

Senator BARTLETT. How long would this job take in fixing these rooms up?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. For working drawings and specifications, advertising for bids, taking bids, award of contract, and construction work, it would require a year from the time we received the appropriation.

Senator BARTLETT. So it would not do to make the funds for the X-ray and accompanying equipment available only for fiscal year 1969, you would have to go beyond that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I would say so.

COSTS SEEM HIGH

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Senator Jordan, this sounds like a whale of a lot of money for a room for X-ray. This will not include any of the equipment, I take it?

Senator JORDAN. No, but it does include the leading lining for the walls, floors, and ceiling and the look-through windows.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does this compare with a similar facility in a clinic or hospital? Do you have any chance to compare it? The reason I ask is the trouble is everything we invest in here in the Capitol seems to cost infinitely more than anywhere else.

Maybe I am wrong and maybe this is an exception to that generalization. But \$230,600 does seem like a lot of money for three or four rooms, even if you have to have lead lining, unless we can show a good record of having had that kind of costs.

ROOM USAGE AND SQUARE FOOTAGE

Senator JORDAN. I will go back to page 23. Under the amount of \$230,600 requested for 1969, where it is proposed to provide four interconnected rooms. These rooms will not be used for the X-rays. There will be two on the second floor and two on the third floor for assignment for use by the Senate; and a storage and fan room on the attic floor. The X-ray facility comes at the bottom, at the first floor and mezzanine levels.

Senator PROXMIRE. That would be the most important facility?

Senator JORDAN. That is right, on the same floor where the doctor's quarters are now. There will be two floors above that where that space will be available for the use of the Senate, room we badly need.

Senator PROXMIRE. Primarily for storage?

Senator JORDAN. Not necessarily, it can be office rooms very easily. The House made theirs entirely office rooms except the basement floor?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The basement floor and all the other spaces are offices except for the doctor's rooms.

Senator JORDAN. Congressman Burleson has a room in there, because I have been in there.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many square feet altogether are provided for?

Mr. HENLOCK. 3,640 square feet of additional space, of which 1,140 square feet would be for the attending physician.

Senator JORDAN. 3,640 square feet additional space, of which 1,140 is for the doctor.

Senator PROXMIRE. What you would do for this money is take an air shaft that you have now, its lost space, and build in the floor, ceiling, walls, is that right?

Senator JORDAN. And to close the windows, because there are windows on four sides, they would have to be closed up, and it will be roofed and a floor in the basement and two floors on intervening floors.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Senator PROXMIRE. How was the estimate arrived at, based on the experience primarily with the House?

Senator JORDAN. This is exactly right, this is almost a duplicate of the House except for the added things which I read for the lead lining and the walls and doors, and so forth.

Senator PROXMIRE. When was that House space constructed?

Mr. HENLOCK. 1965.

Senator PROXMIRE. And in those years you have had an increase of what is that, 20 percent in costs?

Senator JORDAN. In materials and labor for the same.

COMPETITIVE BIDS

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that right? Now when the House job was done was there any attempt to secure bids?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, Sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many firms were so listed?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was open bidding so anyone could bid. I don't recall actually how many bid. But the job was awarded to the low bidder and the Senate shaft will also go out under competitive bidding.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have to comply with section 3709 of the revised statutes requiring open competitive bidding in doing such construction work.

Senator PROXMIRE. It was advertised, firms were so listed and you had more than one I take it and you took the lowest bid?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir, 10 bidders responded and award was made to the lowest bidder.

Senator PROXMIRE. It was on a sealed bid basis?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION

Senator JORDAN. Senator Proxmire, have you been in the doctor's office lately?

Senator PROXMIRE. Two or three months ago.

Senator JORDAN. That is lately. If you were there about 3 years ago he had practically no space. He had a little partition and a curtain. Now out of that construction of the original air shaft he got practically all the room which he has now out of that new construction of that air shaft.

That is on the House side. I have talked to Speaker McCormack about trying to find some room on the House side or any place where we could put this X-ray equipment.

He has come back each time and said we don't have any space, why don't you do what we did. It is the only place to go because we don't have any other space left. We have to go this way on the Senate wing. I am sure he would support this on the House side if we could get this done. It's as vital to the House as it is to us.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you; no further questions.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICAL LAYOUT

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. I note that there is a vast improvement in the doctor's facility. No doctor could practice good medicine in the layout we had there before. I am very happy you have made that improvement.

This sounds like a good improvement too. As you pointed out, often when you have to have an X-ray a Congressman just doesn't have the time to go some place else for it unless it's real serious.

COMPARABLE FACILITIES IN OUTSIDE CLINICS

Senator JORDAN. It takes a half day or longer and then sometimes you have to make a date ahead of time for that. Sometimes you have several repeat performances, I have had that happen to me in years past.

You go back the next day for another, and another, and another. But for the health of the approximately 6,000 people on the Hill, I think good medical service should be provided. I think this would complete our medical setup to where we would have good competent medicine.

Senator Proxmire, you asked about comparable facilities outside in other clinics. First, if you were building a little one-story building without any structural work such as you have in this case, another building could be built cheaper, I would assume.

But we have no place to put a new single building and we don't want to go out in the yard and just build a little X-ray room, and so forth. I don't think anybody would want to do that. This place is exactly where the new room ought to be, close to the location of the doctor's existing facilities.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

COST PER SQUARE FOOT

Senator BARTLETT. In response to a question put by Senator Proxmire you told us how many square feet was involved. What does that work out as to the cost per square foot?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. About \$60 a square foot.

Senator BARTLETT. How does that compare with new construction?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Much higher. If you were building a brand new building it would be about \$30 to \$35 a square foot for facilities like this.

Senator BARTLETT. One reason for this is because you are dealing with a shaft?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, and the difficulty of getting to this shaft to deliver materials and make the installations, also the changes that have to be made to existing mechanical work are involved. In addition to which, the work has to be done in an area adjacent to occupied offices. This is difficult construction.

The area is confined practically on all levels. In the basement level we have occupied rooms, we have to work above occupied rooms. On the roof you have the overhanging of the dome over the shaft so you are rather restricted and it doesn't make for easy working conditions.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

The committee, Senator Jordan, is grateful to you for appearing on this subject.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Before you leave, I wonder if I might query you on another matter?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, indeed.

Senator BARTLETT. While you are in the room I would like to ask you about transportation expenses. Last August you wrote to me and advised that the Committee on Rules and Administration was reporting to the Senate H.R. 9837, which related exclusively to transportation expenses of members of the House of Representatives.

TRIPS TO HOME STATES

This bill became law and provided a round trip between Washington and the home district for each Member of the House for each month the Congress is in session.

Last year this amounted to 12 trips for Members of the House whereas the Senators received only six. I wonder what your recommendations to the committee might now be with respect to changing the number of trips for Senators to their home States?

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad you brought that question up. We recommended quite some time ago on this, not in the form of a bill, I wrote a long letter very recently on that to, I believe, Senator Stennis, but I am not sure, because the Appropriations Committee has to handle that item, the Rules Committee can't authorize it. We could authorize it but somebody else has to fund it. Isn't that correct?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir; it historically has been handled in the appropriations bill.

Senator JORDAN. The appropriations bill would handle that. We see no reason why the Senators can't have as many trips allowed to them as the Congressmen do. The Senator has the whole State to try to visit whereas the Congressman has a relatively small piece of the State, as a rule.

You have 11 Congressmen in North Carolina and a Congressman can certainly see his people much quicker and much more often than I can even with the same amount of trips.

I would hope that the Appropriations Committee would approve it and the Rules Committee I think would certainly ask that it be done. But it would have to be handled by appropriations.

Senator BARTLETT. Are you going to suggest that Rules makes this recommendation?

Senator JORDAN. If I have enough Senators that would request it and want it I will certainly bring it up. I have had a few but not too many.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very, very much, Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. This afternoon we have with us Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, and his associates.

**STATEMENT OF J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
ACCOMPANIED BY:**

MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

WALTER L. RUBEL, COORDINATING ENGINEER

CARL FOGLE, ASSISTANT SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL
BUILDING

PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

J. LEWEY CARAWAY, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE OFFICE
BUILDINGS

CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICER

WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE
ASSISTANT

JOSEPH DIAMOND, MANAGER, SENATE RESTAURANTS, AND

DANIEL J. GEARY, ACCOUNTING OFFICER

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BARTLETT. This afternoon we have with us Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, and his associates.

Will you introduce your associates for the purposes of the record, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, on my right is Mr. Henlock, my administrative officer; Mr. Campioli, the Assistant Architect is on my left; Mr. Rubel, who is our coordinating engineer; Mr. Pincus, our landscape architect; Mr. Durkin, who is the assistant to Mr. Henlock; Mr. Raines, who is assistant to Mr. Roof, who unfortunately is ill and can't attend today; Mr. Fogle, who is assistant supervising engineer of the Capitol Building; Mr. Caraway, who is the Superintendent of the Senate office buildings; and Mr. Geary and Mr. Diamond are here to justify the Senate restaurant items.

BROKEN WINDOWS IN SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Caraway, is there any possibility you will have to ask for a further appropriation if some of the windows are broken during this episode now in progress for the fire department, cleaning the exterior of the Old Senate Office Building?

Mr. CARAWAY. We only had two broken windows and they were due to be fixed this morning.

Senator BARTLETT. You won't need any more by way of appropriations?

Mr. CARAWAY. No, sir. These windows were broken before the fire department came in.

Senator BARTLETT. It's not the fire department's fault?

Mr. CARAWAY. No, sir.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BARTLETT. The total request for the Architect of the Capitol for fiscal year 1969 is \$25,449,700, which is a net increase of \$9,606,300 over the total for fiscal year 1968. The net increase of \$9,606,300 results from increases totaling \$11,098,100, and decreases totaling \$1,491,800.

At this point I will place pages 1 through 7 of the justifications in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

For 1968, appropriations totaling \$15,308,600 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual appropriation act, and \$231,000 in the Supplement Appropriation Act, 1968—a total of \$15,539,600. In addition, requests, totaling \$303,800, have been included in the Budget for Pay Supplementals for 1968—or a grand total of \$15,843,400.

For 1969, appropriations totaling \$25,449,700 are requested—a net increase of \$9,606,300 over the total of \$15,843,400 for 1968. The net increase of \$9,606,300 results from increases totaling \$11,098,100, offset by decreases totaling \$1,491,800.

The decrease results from omission of the following nonrecurring items allowed for 1968: \$751,000 for the Senate Office Buildings, of which \$470,000 was for installation of 3 additional elevators in the New Senate Office Building; \$206,000 for changes and improvements in the telephone exchange area of the New Building; \$25,000 for a special room for magnetic tape addressing system in the New Building; \$45,000 for modernization of Elevator No. 11 in the Old Building, and \$5,000 for replacement of 3 revolving doors in the Old Building; \$135,000 for emergency shoring and repair work on the west central section of the Capitol; \$115,000 for liquidation of contract authority for "Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant"; \$13,200 for two items of equipment for the Capitol Grounds; \$50,000 for an equipment item for the Capitol Power Plant;

\$221,600 for modernization of 4 bookstack elevators in the Library Annex and 9 other miscellaneous items of improvement and repair in the two Library Buildings; and \$206,000 for nonrecurring items of furniture and furnishings for the two Library Buildings.

The gross increase of \$11,098,100 requested for 1969 results from increases of \$438,265 in the item of Personnel Compensation; \$53,785 in the item of Personnel Benefits; \$145,250 in annually recurring maintenance items; \$455,200 in nonrecurring maintenance items, of which \$390,000 is for the Library Buildings and Grounds, and \$65,200 for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Senate and House Office Buildings, and Capitol Power Plant; and \$10,005,600 in nonrecurring construction items.

Of the \$438,265 increase in the item of Personnel Compensation, \$183,332 is for increased pay costs for Wage-Board employees authorized by Public Law 763, 83rd Congress; \$83,050 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"; \$23,293 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; \$17,350 for overtime pay increased cost resulting from increased base pay costs; \$83,990 for Nightwork and Sunday Differential increased pay costs; \$32,600 for restoration of the item of "Pay above the stated annual rate" (1 excess day above the regular 260 basic workdays a year), which item was dropped for 1968 due to two excess days in that year (Leap Year) falling on a Saturday and Sunday, outside of the regular basic workweek (Monday to Friday); \$14,650 for 2 additional positions, both on the payroll "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol"—1 GS-11 Administrative Assistant at \$9,655 per annum and 1 Clerk-Typist GS-4 at \$4,995 per annum.

Of the \$53,785 increase in the item of Personnel Benefits, \$29,625 is for government contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; \$23,360 for payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund, required by Public Law 598, 83rd Congress, resulting from liberalized insurance benefits authorized by the "Federal Salary Act of 1967"; and \$800 for payment to the Employees' Health Benefits Fund, required by Public Law 86-382, 86th Congress.

Of the \$145,250 for annually recurring maintenance items, \$5,000 is for the Capitol Buildings; \$2,000 is for the Capitol Grounds; \$19,500 for the Senate Office Buildings; \$550 for the Senate Garage; \$16,700 for the House Office Buildings; \$82,000 is for the Capitol Power Plant; \$19,500 is for the Library Buildings and Grounds.

Of the \$455,200 increase for nonrecurring maintenance items, \$5,500 is for the Capitol Buildings; \$14,200 is for the Capitol Grounds; \$28,000 is for the Senate Office Buildings; \$7,500 is for the House Office Buildings; \$10,000 is for the Capitol Power Plant; \$152,000 for items of improvements in the Library Buildings; and \$238,000 for items of furniture and furnishings for the Library Buildings.

Of the \$10,005,600 increase for nonrecurring construction items, \$230,600 is for construction of rooms in an old light shaft on the Senate side of the Capitol; \$6,975,000 for remodelling the Longworth House Office Building, and other work related to or necessitated by such remodelling; \$2,800,000 for preparation of contract plans and specifications for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power and air-conditioning, and general housekeeping services for the Congress and are confined to items deemed necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the Legislative Establishment.

With respect to our Budget Estimates for the fiscal year 1969, it is to be noted that our estimates, as submitted to the Committee, do not include any amounts to cover the cost of comparability pay increases authorized by the Federal Salary Act of 1967, due to go into effect July 1968. This action accords with action taken by other agencies of the government, pursuant to Bureau of the Budget instructions. Accordingly, amounts necessary to cover these increased pay costs will have to be submitted for inclusion in a later Supplemental Pay Bill.

The gross budget increase of \$11,098,100 requested for 1969 is summarized as follows:

Personnel compensation:

Increased pay costs, Wage-Board employees, authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong-----	\$183,332
Increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, Federal Salary Act of 1967-----	83,050
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act-----	23,293
Overtime pay increased cost-----	17,350
Nightwork and Sunday differential pay increased cost-----	83,990
Pay above the stated annual rate (1 excess day)-----	32,600
Additional positions:	
Salaries, Office of Architect:	
1 administrative assistant, GS-11, at \$9,655 per annum;	
1 clerk-typist, GS-4, at \$4,995 per annum-----	14,650
Total-----	438,265

Other annual maintenance items:

Contribution to retirement fund, Public Law 854, 84th Cong-----	29,625
Payment to life insurance fund, Public Law 598, 83d Cong-----	23,360
Payment to health benefits fund, Public Law 86-382, 86th Cong--	800
All other items-----	145,250
Total-----	199,035

Special nonrecurring maintenance items:

Capitol Buildings and grounds, Senate and House Office Buildings, Capitol Powerplant-----	65,200
Library Buildings and grounds-----	390,000
Total-----	455,200

Special nonrecurring construction items:

Additional House Office Building project-----	6,975,000
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building-----	2,800,000
Capitol Buildings: Construction of rooms in light shaft, Senate side of Capitol-----	230,600
Total-----	10,005,600

Total gross increase requested for 1969----- 11,098,100

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1968				1969 estimates of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1969 estimates over 1968
	Regular annual act	Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1968	Pay supplements	Total appropriations		
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol-----	\$678,200		\$26,800	\$705,000	\$744,000	+\$39,000
Contingent expenses-----	50,000			50,000	50,000	
Capitol buildings-----	1,676,600		32,000	1,708,600	2,010,200	+301,600
Extension of the Capitol-----		\$135,000		135,000		-135,000
Capitol grounds-----	720,800		19,500	740,300	766,700	+26,400
Senate garage-----	58,600		2,000	60,600	62,300	+1,700
Senate office buildings-----	3,204,900	231,000	58,000	3,493,900	2,901,900	-592,000
House office buildings-----	4,481,000		123,500	4,604,500	4,845,600	+241,100
Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House office building-----					6,975,000	+6,975,000
Capitol powerplant-----	2,841,600		20,000	2,861,600	2,927,000	+65,400
Expansion of facilities, Capitol powerplant-----	250,000	-135,000		115,000		-115,000
Library buildings and grounds:						
Structural and mechanical care....	996,900		22,000	1,018,900	985,000	-33,900
Furniture and furnishings-----	350,000			350,000	382,000	+32,000
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building-----					2,800,000	+2,800,000
Total, appropriations and estimates-----	15,308,600	231,000	303,800	15,843,400	25,449,700	+9,606,300

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; on page 1, we show a decrease of \$1,491,800.

Senator BARTLETT. Preliminary to that do you have a general statement?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Stewart's general statement is contained on the first four pages of the justifications. He would like to read those pages now, starting with the third paragraph on page 1.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Mr. STEWART. The decrease of \$1,491,800 results from omission of the following nonrecurring items allowed for 1968: \$751,000 for the Senate office buildings, of which \$470,000 was for installation of three additional elevators in the New Senate Office Building; \$206,000 for changes and improvements in the telephone exchange area of the new building; \$25,000 for a special room for magnetic tape addressing system in the new building; \$45,000 for modernization of elevator No. 11 in the old building, and \$5,000 for replacement of three revolving doors in the old building; \$135,000 for emergency shoring and repair work on the west central section of the Capitol; \$115,000 for liquidation of contract authority for "expansion of facilities, Capitol powerplant"; \$13,200 for two items of equipment for the Capitol Grounds; \$50,000 for an equipment item for the Capitol powerplant; \$221,600 for modernization of four bookstack elevators in the Library Annex and nine other miscellaneous items of improvement and repair in the two Library buildings; and \$206,000 for nonrecurring items of furniture and furnishings for the two Library buildings.

BUDGET INCREASES

The gross increase of \$11,098,100 requested for 1969 results from increases of \$438,265 in the item of personnel compensation; \$53,785 in the item of personnel benefits; \$145,250 in annually recurring maintenance items; \$455,200 in nonrecurring maintenance items, of which \$390,000 is for the Library buildings and grounds, and \$65,200 for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Senate and House Office Buildings, and Capitol powerplant; and \$10,005,600 in nonrecurring construction items.

PERSONNEL COMPENSATION INCREASES

Of the \$438,265 increase in the item of personnel compensation, \$183,332 is for increased pay costs for Wage-Board employees authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress; \$83,050 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"; \$23,293 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; \$17,350 for overtime pay increased cost resulting from increased base pay costs; \$83,990 for nightwork and Sunday differential increased pay costs; \$32,600 for restoration of the item of "pay above the stated annual rate" (1 excess day above the regular 260 basic workdays a year), which item was dropped for 1968 due to 2 excess days in that year (leap year) falling on a Saturday and Sunday, outside of the regular basic workweek (Monday to Friday); \$14,650 for two addi-

tional positions, both on the payroll "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol"—one GS-11 administrative assistant at \$9,655 per annum and one clerk-typist GS-4 at \$4,995 per annum.

PERSONNEL BENEFITS INCREASE

Of the \$53,785 increase in the item of personnel benefits, \$29,625 is for Government contribution to the civil service retirement fund, required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress; \$23,360 for payment to employees' life insurance fund, required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress, resulting from liberalized insurance benefits authorized by the "Federal Salary Act of 1967"; and \$800 for payment to the employees' health benefits fund, required by Public Law 86-382, 86th Congress.

ANNUAL RECURRING MAINTENANCE INCREASES

Of the \$145,250 for annually recurring maintenance items, \$5,000 is for the Capitol Buildings; \$2,000 is for the Capitol Grounds; \$19,500 for the Senate Office Buildings; \$550 for the Senate garage; \$16,700 for the House office buildings; \$82,000 is for the Capitol powerplant; \$19,500 is for the Library buildings and grounds.

NONRECURRING MAINTENANCE INCREASES

Of the \$455,200 increase for nonrecurring maintenance items, \$5,500 is for the Capitol Buildings; \$14,200 is for the Capitol Grounds; \$28,000 is for the Senate Office Buildings; \$7,500 is for the House Office Buildings; \$10,000 is for the Capitol powerplant; \$152,000 for items of improvements in the Library Buildings; and \$238,000 for items of furniture and furnishings for the Library Buildings.

NONRECURRING CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Of the \$10,005,600 increase for nonrecurring construction items, \$230,600 is for construction of rooms in an old light shaft on the Senate side of the Capitol; \$6,975,000 for remodeling the Longworth House Office Building, and other work related to or necessitated by such remodeling; \$2,800,000 for preparation of contract plans and specifications for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF ANNUAL ITEMS

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power, air conditioning, and general housekeeping services for the Congress and are confined to items deemed necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the legislative establishment.

JULY 1968 COMPARABILITY PAY INCREASES

With respect to our budget estimates for the fiscal year 1969, it is to be noted that our estimates, as submitted to the committee, do not include any amounts to cover the cost of comparability pay increases authorized by the Federal Salary Act of 1967, due to go into effect July 1968. This action accords with action taken by other agencies of the Government, pursuant to Bureau of the Budget instructions. Accordingly, amounts necessary to cover these increased pay costs

will have to be submitted for inclusion in a later supplemental pay bill.

That concludes my general statement, Mr. Chairman.
Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND CLERK-TYPIST

What brings about the needs for another administrative assistant and a clerk-typist?

Mr. STEWART. I would like Mr. Henlock to answer that question.
Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

JUSTIFICATION

Before you proceed, I will place in the record, if the Senator from New Hampshire doesn't object, pages 8 through 12 of the justifications relating to Salaries, Office of the Architect.

(The justifications follow:)

Salaries, Office of the Architect

1968 appropriation in annual act-----	\$678, 200
Wage-board pay supplemental-----	1, 000
Civilian Pay Act increases authorized by Public Law 90-206-----	25, 800
Total appropriations, 1968-----	705, 000

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong., for wage-board employees-----	1, 000
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----	8, 550
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 90-206, Federal Salary Act of 1967, approved Dec. 16, 1967-----	9, 500
Increases authorized by this act went into effect Oct. 8, 1967.	
The cost for the fiscal year 1968 amounts to \$22,500 and has been included in the supplemental pay estimates for 1968. The additional cost of \$9,500 for 3 additional months in 1969 is required in order to cover the increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206 on a full year basis.	
Overtime and holiday pay allotment, increased from \$60,370 to \$60,900--	530
This allotment is adjusted to conform to increased costs resulting from base pay increases.	
Pay above the stated annual rate allotment, increase-----	2, 000
Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for 1 additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (leap year), 1 additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.	
2 additional positions: 1 GS-11 administrative assistant, at \$9,655 per annum and 1 GS-4 clerk typist, at \$4,995 per annum-----	14, 650

These are the only two additional positions we have asked for under all of our appropriations for 1969. In view of present demands upon the budget, we are withdrawing our request for the clerk-typist position and deferring this request for this year. We do, however, ask that the administrative assistant position be allowed, based on the following consideration:

GS-11 administrative assistant

Since 1956 our administrative officer, Mr. Henlock, has had to operate his unit with 2 employees—one a GS-14 budget assistant and the other a GS-9 secretarial assistant. Despite the growth in our organization and personnel structure during the past 12 years, resulting from additional buildings and activities, no additional personnel has been requested or provided for the administrative officer since 1956. A heavy load is carried by this unit and it constitutes a major constituent of the organization.

In the past several years, the only way this unit has been able to keep abreast of the workload has been by drawing on help, when and as it could be provided, by use of the services of the assistant to the executive assistant and this occurred to such an extent that it is imposing an undue strain on the conduct of the activities of the executive assistant who also carries a heavy load.

In the interest of good organization and sound administration, this situation should not be allowed to continue, but should be remedied by providing the administrative officer with the added assistance now requested.

One of the major responsibilities of this unit is the preparation of the annual budget and the justifications and committee hearings for annual, supplemental, and deficiency appropriations and expenditures by the Architect, determination of the method of presentation, contents, data to be included, and evaluation of materials to be used; also, assisting the Architect in planning the annual estimates of appropriations for the buildings and projects under his supervision, conferring with architects, engineers, superintendents, and other officers to determine the need for various items and improvements. Budget and hearing operations have now become a year-round activity and entail collaboration on details with committee staffs and the Budget Bureau.

The administrative officer has been with the Office of the Architect since 1929 and has served in an administrative capacity since 1931. He acts as chief adviser to the Architect in matters of administration involving the application of laws and precedents, rules, and regulations affecting the activities and functions of the Architect; develops, analyzes and evaluates facts and statistics, particularly where an overall background knowledge of the organization is concerned; confers and advises on the propriety of proposed actions; reviews and collaborates in the work of others where questions of fact or conformity to laws, rules, regulations, sound procedures, and precedents are concerned; prepares information and reports for committees and commissions, also directives implementing actions taken by them at meetings; collaborates in the preparation and submission of cases to the Comptroller General requiring his advice and opinion; acts as representative of the Architect with other officers and officials of the Government in matters and programs for which the administrative officer is responsible.

The administrative officer also assists the Architect in determining the need for legislation and changes in existing legislation affecting the activities and functions of the Architect, and is responsible for the drafting of any legislation and supporting reports required.

In collaboration with the executive assistant, assists the Architect in organizing and putting into effect new programs or activities resulting from new or changed legislation, new policies, and reorganization.

The administrative officer attends conferences held between the Architect and committees and commissions of Congress, as well as other officials of the Government; and, in collaboration with the executive assistant, assists the Architect in formulating plans, regulations, and procedures for carrying out programs, orders, and decisions resulting from the same.

The administrative officer is also responsible for preparation of authorizations, appropriation requests, justifications, and hearings for public works and other projects under the Architect, deter-

mining the method of presentation, contents, data to be included, and evaluation of materials to be used. Appears with the Architect before committees and commissions of Congress and testifies in justification of programs, legislation, projects, and appropriations; edits testimony, confers, and collaborates with committee staff members.

When land acquisition programs are authorized by Congress, from time to time, the administrative officer directs and is responsible for the execution of such programs.

The administrative officer's unit also keeps currently informed on all pending legislation affecting the Architect's Office and maintains a complete file on such legislation, dating back to the 78th Cong.

There is much knowledge that the administrative officer has accumulated since 1929, affecting the office activities, history, and background, which it is highly desirable be reduced to writing, and, if an additional assistant is allowed for 1969, effort will be exerted to make a start on this operation.

The additional assistant requested would be gradually trained in budget and other work falling under the direction of the administrative officer and would eliminate the need for drawing upon assistance outside his unit.

Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from \$1,770 to \$2,300 -----	530
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Cong. The increase of \$530 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund, increased from \$38,960 to \$41,200-----	2, 240
<p>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.</p>	
Subtotal -----	<u>+39, 000</u>
Total estimate for 1969-----	<u>744, 000</u>

INCREASE WORKLOAD

Mr. HENLOCK. As far as the administrative assistant is concerned, that would be an additional employee to assist me as the administrative officer. Since 1954, we have had three employees engaged in our particular field of work—that is myself; Mr. Durkin, who specializes in budget work; and Mrs. Sullivan, who is my secretarial assistant.

Since 1954, the architect's organization, that has to be budgeted for annually, has increased from 50 to 60 percent, with five or six buildings or structures added. We are responsible for all functions in connection with the budget work—hearings, justifications, budget preparation, and all other associated matters.

I am also responsible to render advice to Mr. Stewart in matters involving the application of laws, rules, regulations and precedents governing the functions and activities of the architect, which requires an overall background knowledge of the organization. I also have to draw up directives for committees, and commissions under whom we work to implement actions authorized or approved by them and, where new laws are passed, implement them with directives. We also appear before standing committees of Congress, as well as this committee, such as the public works committees in defending and preparing justifications for projects. We keep track of all legislation, from the start

of the same, right through to the finish. In fact, our legislative records go back to the 78th Congress, covering all items that affect our office.

The only way we have been operating in the last year or so is by Mr. Roof, the executive assistant making his assistant available whenever he could. Our workload, however, is so steady and of such a constant flow, that its very difficult to continue under that arrangement.

In addition, since I have been here since 1929, I have stored up a great deal of knowledge that should be reduced to writing. I would like to be able to do that, which I could do, I feel, if there was another man available to me, particularly on the budget work and some of the detail.

With respect to the other job, the clerk, we are withdrawing that request in view of the budgetary situation. This position and one other, which we will come to later, are the only jobs asked for in our total appropriations.

Senator BARTLETT. Let me ask you this, Mr. Henlock. In the event the House should deny the funds requested this year for remodeling in the Longworth Building, amounting to almost \$7 million, and the two bodies of the Congress should postpone further funding for the Madison Library Building for construction for the same reason, would you feel that the need for the new administrative assistant position would be less demanding?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. Really the work is so constant and steady in the normal course of operation, that I don't see how our present unit can carry on its normal workload without the additional help requested.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

Senator BARTLETT. With respect to the limitation on travel expenses, \$20,000, please explain for the record the circumstances under which employees of the Architect of the Capitol are authorized to travel.

Mr. HENLOCK. Actually, we operate under the general travel laws applicable to the various departments of the Government, subject to the same travel regulations and the same expense allowances. Most of our travel in recent years has been done in connection with the construction projects.

In the fiscal year 1967 where there was a total of \$12,000 expended for travel, \$7,000 of that was in connection with the inspection of marble, granite work and other items in connection with the work being done on the remodeling of the Cannon Building and construction of the House underground garages, and other projects on the House side.

But this is not an appropriation, as you appreciate, Mr. Chairman. It is simply a limitation on the amount that can be used under any and all funds available to the Architect for travel.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator BARTLETT. Now you want \$550 for the Senate garage. What is to be done with that money?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is an increase under the appropriation of \$62,300 requested for the garage. Practically all of this appropriation is for personal services. Under the general annual repairs allotment we are asking an increase from \$2,500 to \$3,050. We ask that additional

amount to replace an air compressor and air pressure tank, which have been in service in the garage since 1932 when the garage was first placed in operation.

This equipment supplies air to all the pneumatic control systems, paint spraying equipment and automobile service areas. This replacement is recommended in the interest of safety to personnel and equipment. It is inadequate and worn to the point where it needs replacement.

INCREASE REQUESTED UNDER SENATE OFFICE BUILDING APPROPRIATION

Senator BARTLETT. Under the nonrecurring items you request \$28,000 for work on the Senate Office Building. What is that to consist of?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Campioli recommended that item. It is shown on page 64. It begins at the bottom of the page and is a justification for the replacement of the marble balustrades on the terraces at the southeast and southwest corners of the Old Senate Office Building.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Mr. Chairman, the balustrades along the terraces at the southwest and southeast corners of the Old Senate Office Building are in a bad state of deterioration and in need of replacement, as illustrated by these photographs and drawing [pointing].

Senator BARTLETT. All right, Senator Cotton.

PLANS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Senator COTTON. Now this \$2,800,000 for preparation, I am referring to page 5, preparation contract plans, specifications, Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building. That building was already authorized to the tune of what, \$75 million?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. Is this the first step in the appropriations process?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; in 1966, you gave us \$500,000 for preparation of preliminary plans and models and they have been completed.

EFFECT OF DEFERRING APPROPRIATION

Senator COTTON. I have two questions. I know that whenever a new building is authorized, it's authorized because the committee in Congress has been convinced it's necessary. I know from some of our past experiences that you defer the building of these new buildings, one, you have to continue to rent space, and two, you run the risk of having the same thing happen that happened in the New Senate Office Building, the costs of construction go up, so they have to chop off parts of the building.

I am aware of those problems. Nevertheless, I am impelled to ask you in view of the emergency that we are in this particular fiscal year, on the matter of appropriations, what would be the result, and how dire would be the consequences if we defer for another year action by way of appropriations on the Madison Memorial.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Campioli can explain the various construction costs. Senator Jordan, incidentally, is expecting to testify on this item, with the Library officials, tomorrow.

Senator COTTON. Perhaps I am anticipating this.

Mr. HENLOCK. I know the Senator would like to discuss the item

when the Librarian is here, tomorrow. The Librarian is prepared to testify on the effect of delay.

Senator COTTON. I may not be able to be here. So let the record show my question and you need not bother to answer. Let the record show I raised the point and I hope when the matter is taken up you will answer my question as well as others.

Is that all right?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

PLANS TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL PROPERTY

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

Incidentally, while the Chairman is occupied, this may be out of order, but what is going on in the matter of acquisition of property around the Capitol. There are some pieces that were supposed to be picked up that had not been. Is some more of that being done this year?

Mr. HENLOCK. Senators Jordan and Randolph introduced a bill (S. 2484) to acquire more property on the Senate side, last of the New Senate Office building but it has not yet been acted on by the Senate. At present there is no other bill pending for land acquisition on the Senate side. S. 2484 was introduced, September 28, 1967, and reported favorably by the Senate Public Works Committee on November 8, 1967. There has been no further action on the bill.

There is a bill pending for preparation of comprehensive long-range plans with regard to the Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas, that passed the Senate May 18, 1967. The House Public Works Committee has completed hearings on this legislation but has not yet reported out the bill.

LAST LAND ACQUIRED ON SENATE SIDE

Senator COTTON. What was the last land acquired on the Senate side?

Mr. HENLOCK. In 1959 and 1960. That was land in the square where the Carroll Arms Hotel is located and also certain lots to the east of the New Senate Office Building.

Senator COTTON. That is where the apartments are.

Mr. HENLOCK. The land adjacent to it. We acquired some land east of the new building. The land is now used as a parking lot in the rear of that building.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator PROXMIRE. (Acting Chairman). Proceed on the next part. That is contingent expenses for which you are requesting \$50,000, the same as the current year.

Pages 16 to 18 of the justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

Contingent expenses----- \$50,000

This is the same amount as allowed for 1968. This is an item allowed annually since the fiscal year 1956, and is required in order to facilitate the work performed by the Architect of the Capitol in behalf of the Congress. Its purpose is

to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make surveys and studies and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under the care of the Architect.

As stated in previous Hearings, it is considered desirable as problems arise in connection with the needs of the Congress that there be available, annually, a limited fund which the Architect may draw to employ necessary assistance and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary to make surveys and studies required to ascertain facts, solutions, and estimates of cost to meet such problems.

As also stated in previous Hearings, it is likewise considered desirable when the work of Committees and Commissions of the Congress might be expedited, such as by the extension of a rostrum, rearrangement of lighting, erection of partitions, installation of a public address system, or emergency repairs to mechanical equipment, that the Architect of the Capitol be in a position to meet these conditions promptly, without waiting the delay necessarily incident to the securing of a supplemental appropriation for items costing only a few thousand dollars.

During the fiscal year 1968, allocations totaling \$22,570 have been made against this fund, of which \$7,500 has been for construction of a mezzanine floor with circular stair access in Rooms ST-1 and ST-5, located in the West Senate Terrace of the Capitol occupied by the Capitol Police, as an emergency measure to provide space for 74 additional lockers required by expansion of the Capitol Police force—approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$3,000 for installation of a temporary sound and dust-proof enclosure in the Telephone Exchange area of the New Senate Office Building in September 1967, in order to permit the installation in that area of a new "Centrex" telephone system for the use of the Congress, for which funds were provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968, approved January 2, 1968—approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$5,000 for engagement of the services of acoustical engineering consultants to make a survey of the practicalities involved in introducing an appropriate voice reinforcement system in the Senate Chamber, recommended by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; \$6,070 for emergency repairs to the engine which drives the emergency electric generator in the Library of Congress Annex, which is the sole source of emergency electric power for the fire detection systems, exit lighting, and other vital emergency services in that building; \$1,000 for settlement of a claim against the Government which arose under the Federal Tort Claims Act—this being a compromise settlement by the United States Attorney in connection with a claim resulting from injuries sustained in 1959 by two construction employees engaged in connection with repairs made to the Capitol Dome at that time, which involved a prime contractor, three subcontractors, and the Government. Under the compromise negotiated by the United States Attorney, the prime contractor and three subcontractors were required to pay a total of \$64,000 and the Government \$1,000.

VOICE REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM FOR SENATE CHAMBER

Senator PROXMIRE. You stated on page 17 that during fiscal 1968, \$5,000 had been allocated for "engagement of the services of acoustical engineering consultants to make a survey of the practicalities involved in introducing an appropriate voice reinforcement system in the Senate Chamber."

What has been the result of that study?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Rubel will speak on that item, if he may.

Mr. RUBEL. We now are in the process of concluding a personal service contract with the firm of Bolt, Beranek & Newman, in Cambridge, Mass., to make this study. In the interim we have made arrangements with the Canadian Government to visit their parliament buildings where they reputedly have a very excellent speech reinforcement system in operation when their parliamentary body is in session.

We recently received a response from Ottawa saying that any time after April 23, 1968 our representatives would be welcome to visit the buildings to examine their system and listen to its operation.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is this apropos of the amendment of the Reorganization Act that Senator Javits introduced which provided, as I recall, for a public address system or for amplification system for all Senators desks?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is along the same lines?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Of course, that bill is in some jeopardy, as you know, in the House.

UNEXPECTED BALANCE

Do you expect that the full \$50,000 allowed for fiscal year 1968 will be expended by the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Chairman, at the present time, unless an emergency of some nature comes up, we do not anticipate further obligations against this fund.

Senator PROXMIRE. If not, does the surplus revert to the Treasury?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, it does.

Senator PROXMIRE. Senator Cotton.

Senator COTTON. No questions.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. For Capitol Buildings you are requesting a total of \$2,010,200, an increase of \$301,600 over Fiscal 1968.

Pages 19 through 24 will be placed in the record.

(The justifications follow:)

Capitol buildings

1968 appropriations in annual act-----	\$1, 676, 600
Wage board pay supplemental-----	32, 000
Total appropriations, 1968-----	1, 708, 600

ADDITIONS

Wage rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong.-----	16, 784
--	---------

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong. 115 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol buildings roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$11,700 is requested for 1969 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 Oct. 22, 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Capitol building wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$5,084 is requested for 1969 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-----	3, 916
--	--------

Overtime and holiday pay allotment, increased from \$212,900 to \$216,600-----	3, 700
<p>The additional amount of \$3,700 for 1969 is to cover on a full-year basis the increased cost incurred under this allotment as a result of wage rate changes which went into effect on Oct. 22, 1967, and only had to be met on an 8-month basis in the fiscal year 1968.</p>	
Nightwork and Sunday differential pay, increased from \$9,700 to \$14,700-----	5, 000
<p>This increase is necessary to meet the cost on a current expenditure basis of work performed under this allotment. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing over the past several years, due to annular wage rate increases provided by law, and the point has now been reached where a realistic adjustment under this allotment is necessary.</p>	
Pay above the stated annual rate allotment, increase-----	3, 700
<p>Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for 1 additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (leap year), 1 additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.</p>	
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 90-206 Federal Salary Act of 1967, approved Dec. 16, 1967-----	20, 750
<p>Increases authorized by this Act went into effect October 8, 1967. In order to cover the full-year cost in the fiscal year 1969, an additional amount of \$20,750 is requested.</p>	
Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from \$3,800 to \$6,600-----	2, 800
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress. The increase of \$2,800 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund, increased from \$59,705 to \$63,555--	3, 850
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.</p>	
Maintenance, air-conditioning systems, increased from \$16,000 to \$21,500-----	5, 500
<p>A nonrecurring increase of \$5,500 under this allotment is requested for 1969 for replacement of two compressors in the Senate wing of the Capitol, which supply compressed air for the pneumatic control systems utilized on the air-conditioning systems; for replacement of 4 high-pressure tanks in operation in the Capitol—2 on the House side and 2 on the Senate side; and for installation of a refrigerated air-drying system to lower the dewpoint of the compressed air to a point where moisture and oil vapors will be effectively eliminated from the compressed airlines. The 2 compressors proposed to be replaced have been in continuous use since 1936 and the 2 air tanks since 1938 and have now reached the point where their replacement is necessary to insure dependable and uninterrupted service.</p>	
<p>The regular annual amount of \$16,000—the same as allowed for 1968—provides for filters, oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant, waste, antifreeze liquid, minor repairs and improvements, and heating and cooling coils to replace de-</p>	

fective coils. Over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the allotment is required, annually, for replacement of filters in the air-conditioning system.

Annual equipment, increased from \$2,000 to \$7,000----- 5,000

For the past 8 years, an amount of \$2,000 has been allowed annually, for the purchase and replacement of office equipment and furnishings for the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

For 1969, an additional annual amount of \$5,000 is requested to defray the cost of maintenance and service contracts required to keep the business machines and other equipment, now in use, in good operating condition. The principal item giving rise to this increase is an electronic data processing equipment acquired in 1967 to provide for handling, in a modern and expeditious manner, preparation of payrolls and related data and related accounting information. This, being specialized equipment, requires the services of specialists in the electronic equipment field for proper maintenance, repair, and adjustment of this equipment. The annual services, available under General Services Administration Supply Schedule, cost approximately \$2,800. In addition, the annual servicing of 2 multilith machines costs approximately \$1,000. The annual servicing of other equipment costs approximately \$1,200. These are recurring costs that must hereafter be met annually.

Construction of rooms in light shaft, Senate wing of Capitol:

Nonrecurring item----- 230,600

In 1965, under funds provided for such purpose by Congress, 8 rooms, 4 lavatories, and storage space were constructed in a small interior light and air shaft located in the House side of the central section of the Capitol, at a total cost of \$178,839. 4,500 square feet of additional space were provided through this construction. 3 rooms and 2 lavatories were assigned for use by the House and 5 small rooms, 2 lavatories, and storage space were assigned for use by the attending physician of the Congress.

At the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, we have included in our estimates a request for an allotment of \$230,600 for 1969 to provide for construction of additional rooms and storage space in a small interior light and air shaft located in the Senate side of the central section of the Capitol, similar to the shaft on the House side.

Construction work in the 2 shafts would be similar, with the exception that at the time such work was authorized on the House side, the basement of that shaft was unoccupied, except by a small elevator machine room, whereas in the case of the Senate side, the entire basement of that shaft is occupied by 2 rooms containing drawings, files, duplicating equipment, and space for the mail-messenger service of the Architect's Office; also, by a small elevator machine room. Under the program proposed, the elevator machine room and 2 rooms occupied by the Architect's Office on the basement floor will remain substantially unchanged.

Under the amount of \$230,600 requested for 1969, it is proposed to provide 4 interconnected rooms—2 on the 2d floor and 2 on the 3d floor for assignment for use by the Senate; a storage and fan room on the attic floor; and an X-ray room, consultation room, and related facilities for the attending physician of Congress on the 1st and mezzanine floor levels. Under this program, 3,640 square feet of additional space would be acquired, of which 1,140 square feet would be for the attending physician.

It is anticipated that, from the time funds become available, it will require 1 year to complete all work to be done—which includes the preparation of working drawings, specifications, obtaining bids, award of contract, and the actual construction work itself.

Since bids for construction work on the House side were taken in February 1965, there has been an annual rise of approximately 5 percent in construction costs. An amount of 20 percent to cover such rise has been added to the 1965 cost of \$178,839 of work on the House side, increasing that total to

\$214,600 for similar work on the Senate side. To that amount has been added \$4,000 for major revisions to an existing air supply duct on the Senate side, which did not exist on the House side; \$5,000 for more difficult handling of materials due to existing construction in the basement of the Senate shaft; and \$7,000 for special construction required on the Senate side to provide an X-ray room—such room to be approximately 10 by 14 by 9 feet high, with 6-pound lead sheets between cavity walls, lead sandwiched in concrete for floor and ceiling, lead-lined door, special look-through window, and an operator's lead-lined booth—or a grand total for the Senate side of \$230,600---

	+301, 600
Total estimate for 1969-----	2, 010, 200

MAINTENANCE, AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

Senator PROXMIRE. You are asking \$5,500 additional for maintenance, air-conditioning systems for a total of \$21,500. Part of this will be used to replace two compressors and four air tanks. It would appear that these should be replaced, having been in service since 1936 and 1938, respectively.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE, BUSINESS MACHINES

However, I have some question about the \$5,000 increase requested for maintenance and service costs on business machines and other equipment in the Office of the Architect.

The principal expense is the \$2,800 annual servicing cost of your new electronic equipment acquired in 1967.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Since the acquisition of this equipment has there been a drop in your personnel requirements because the equipment is doing the work in a more modern expeditious manner?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Wasn't that one of the purposes for purchasing the equipment?

Mr. HENLOCK. This equipment was acquired, primarily, to put our payroll and accounting operations on a more expeditious and efficient basis. But all the information has to be fed into the machines; we still have to maintain our retirement records, leave records, various items of that nature; timesheets have to be checked.

Senator PROXMIRE. When that equipment was purchased was there an estimate made as to the savings involved in getting this more efficient equipment?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. No calculation as to how long it would take for it to pay for itself?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; it was recommended to improve our operations, and we consulted with the Appropriations Committees of both Houses and they told us to go ahead and acquire it.

Senator PROXMIRE. The argument is made that all this electronic equipment is more economical over the long haul, yet personnel requirements don't decrease.

Mr. HENLOCK. I think you will find that, generally, in the Government, it does improve operations and gives more accurate results.

Senator PROXMIRE. Where is the improvement? The only way I can see you have an improvement other than the cost reductions is that the operations will be accurate, more reliable. Is that right?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; in the past every payroll had to be computed by hand. That work is now being done by machine.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is a perfect example of being able to economize on personnel; if it had to be calculated on a manual basis of some kind without the use of a machine then the machine should permit you to economize to some extent on personnel or on overtime?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Geary, our accounting officer, who is in charge of this equipment is here. May he amplify my statement?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed.

BENEFITS OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Mr. GEARY. There has been no reduction in the actual number of people on the payroll in the payroll section itself. We have assumed responsibilities for timekeeping and payroll preparation that were formerly handled in our various office buildings and relieved personnel in those office buildings of these duties and permitted them to have more time for their normal duties.

Senator PROXMIRE. Were there any personnel savings there?

Mr. GEARY. I would say so; yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't know how many or where?

Mr. GEARY. It would be difficult to put a dollar value on it. But in terms of time there has been definitely a savings in the offices of our organization other than payroll.

Furthermore, we are now able to produce a payroll in about half the time it took to produce it before, which allows the payroll personnel time to maintain other records on a more timely basis. We were fast reaching a point in our payroll section where we could not have gotten the payroll out with the force we had.

PAYROLL SECTION PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. How many people do you have in your payroll section?

Mr. GEARY. We have five.

Senator PROXMIRE. It would seem if you can do the job in half the time that you should be able to somehow economize on two of your five people.

Mr. GEARY. The other half of the time, Senator, is the time being spent by payroll personnel doing work which was formerly done by timekeeping personnel in the buildings.

I believe also, though I don't like to say our payroll was not being accurately prepared before, that we now have better control over the payroll and timekeeping situation than we had before.

These changes have been made on the recommendations of the General Accounting Office and in compliance with requests that they made during an audit of our payroll operation.

FUTURE EQUIPMENT PURCHASE REQUESTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Obviously this has been purchased. The only point in inquiring is to give us information for the future when addi-

tional equipment is requested so we can evaluate it not in terms of saving personnel but as to other advantages.

Apparently the saving of personnel is very hard to specify.

Mr. GEARY. It is very difficult. Before we purchased this equipment we surveyed other departments, the Weather Bureau, the General Accounting Office payroll operation, and several other Government agencies, and I believe I am correct in saying their experience in utilizing computer equipment was, that while they did not accomplish an immediate savings in payroll costs, they were able to provide a better service and a better control of their payroll operations by use of the computer equipment than they were able to do previously.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, sir.

OPENING OF CAPITOL DURING EVENING HOURS

For several years the Capitol Building has remained open in the evening during the summer months.

What is the evening schedule at the present time?

Mr. FOGLE. The central portion of the building is open until 10 o'clock; not the wings.

Senator PROXMIRE. Not the Senate or House wing?

Mr. FOGLE. Not unless the House or Senate is in session; in that case, then that wing is open. Otherwise, the central portion is the only area open.

VISITORS

Senator PROXMIRE. Have the attendance figures shown any increase?

Mr. FOGLE. We have only been running since Easter, this year, and although they have been running lower because of the trouble in Washington, they are approximately the same as last year.

Mr. HENLOCK. Here is a breakdown of last year.

Do you wish that for the record?

Senator PROXMIRE. I think that might be useful for the record. We will have that testimony.

(The breakdown follows:)

DAILY COUNT OF VISITORS TO THE CAPITOL BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6 P. M. TO 10 P. M. DURING THE PERIOD
APR. 14 THROUGH SEPT. 4, 1967¹

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes- day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Weekly total
Week of:								
Apr. 9-15						217	859	1,076
Apr. 16-22	435	227	245	198	153	226	873	2,357
Apr. 23-29	509	276	270	93	196	319	485	2,148
Apr. 30-May 6	353	114	87	141	181	276	144	1,296
May 7-13	297	111	70	164	198	476	207	1,523
May 14-20	148	117	145	163	120	191	643	1,527
May 21-27	198	136	208	129	167	205	746	1,789
May 28-June 3	763	325	212	269	222	286	560	2,637
June 4-10	541	263	435	218	234	384	700	2,600
June 11-17	500	436	461	386	374	384	660	3,201
June 18-24	725	758	663	589	347	502	1,050	4,534
June 25-July 1	786	967	712	737	596	858	1,194	5,850
July 2-8	479	1,367	866	812	1,096	799	1,163	6,582
July 9-15	995	1,008	1,075	1,094	546	512	1,394	6,524
July 16-22	798	1,321	1,026	1,144	405	1,164	1,630	7,488
July 23-29	1,269	1,225	1,341	1,017	948	802	1,080	7,682
July 30-Aug. 5	872	1,113	1,212	1,172	670	517	1,277	6,833
Aug. 6-12	1,235	1,224	1,197	987	1,167	978	1,478	8,266
Aug. 13-19	1,453	1,900	1,203	1,497	1,181	955	1,142	9,331
Aug. 20-26	778	1,040	1,196	1,489	413	1,117	1,260	7,293
Aug. 27-Sept. 2	961	1,020	829	734	638	748	1,470	6,400
Sept. 3 and 4, 1967	1,525	399						1,924
Total visitors								99,061
Daily average, 688.								
Weekly average, 4,803.								

¹ Capitol Building remained open until 10 p. m. daily during the period Mar. 27 through Sept. 4, 1967; no count made Mar. 27 to Apr. 14, 1967.

WEST CENTRAL FRONT

Senator PROXMIRE. Will you furnish a statement for the record on the conditions of the deteriorated sections of the west Capitol front and the status of that at this time.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand Mr. Bartlett wants to question you on that in more detail.

(The statement follows:)

APRIL 1968.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL PROJECT

EMERGENCY SHORING WORK AT THE WEST CENTRAL PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, INCLUDING RELATED AND APPURTENANT WORK

Resume of work to date

The condition of the west central portion of the structure was examined by Dr. Clair, President of The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc., Consulting Engineers, on October 23, 1967.

In letter of November 8, 1967, The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. recommended (1) that the remaining unsupported stones of the architrave of the portico be posted; (2) that additional bracing be installed at the Old Senate and House wing basement walls; (3) that joints should be repointed, cracks filled and the surface of the stone painted; also that record of any movement of the west face of the building be made. The cost of this work was estimated by them to be \$125,000. To this figure was added the sum of \$10,000 for Administration, contingencies and miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol for this project.

The Commission, on November 17, 1967, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol to request an appropriation of \$135,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1968, to be considered before the adjournment of the first session of the 90th Congress, for the purpose of making further emergency repairs to the West Central Front of the United States Capitol, as recommended by Doctor Clair, and said appropriation was requested and granted in said Appropriation Act, approved Jan. 2, 1968.

A contract was entered into with The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. on January 16, 1968 for the necessary engineering services.

A general contract for the work to be done was awarded to the J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Co. on February 16, 1968 at an estimated cost of \$115,000.

Final drawings of the first phase of the work were received on February 26, 1968. These included the three additional shores to be placed under the architrave of the portico, scaffolds for erecting the same, and details of the method of installing stainless steel pins for alignment and level readings.

Specifications for most of the work and photos showing locations for pins for alignment and level reading were brought to the office on February 1, 1968.

The state of the work as of the end of the working day, today, is as follows:

Heavy timber for shores has been delivered, are now on the site, being cut, drilled and fitted on the ground.

Scaffold for installing first shore nearly 100% completed.

Installation of stainless steel pins for alignment and level readings practically 100% completed.

A contract for engineering services for the reading of alignment and level points is now in preparation.

Offset measurements at the Senate and House Basement walls have been made by The Thompson & Lichtner Co., Inc. for purposes of comparison with similar measurements made in 1964. Recommendations of additional work to be done as a result of this comparison have not yet been received.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1968.

HON. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
U.S. Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEWART: It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to discuss the appropriations needs of your office during the hearings the last two days. I do have some additional questions, however, answers to which should be included in the record. My questions are motivated by the absence of any request for funds for restoration or extension of the west front of the Capitol.

I am aware of the fact that your office requested and received funds for certain "emergency protective work" believed to be necessary to prevent the collapse of sagging and cracking portico architrave stones and to make certain other repairs of the west front.

My questions are listed below. I would appreciate as complete and detailed answers as possible to be included in the record of the hearings.

1. In the Senate Appropriations Committee report for fiscal 1967, the committee stated that "before any funds are appropriated for work on the west front of the Capitol, the Capitol Architect should obtain an independent estimate of the cost of restoring the present structure." The committee suggested that "various interested professional organizations be given an opportunity to study this matter." Has any of this been done? If not, why? If no money is available for such a study, why has no request for the necessary funds been included in this year's appropriations request? When do you plan to have such cost estimates made?

2. What maintenance is ordinarily provided for the west front? Would not ordinary maintenance require such things as repointing joints, filling cracks and painting, all of which items are characterized as "emergency protective work" in your press release of last November and in the supplemental appropriations request? If, indeed, these are part of ordinary, regular maintenance, why were they characterized as emergency measures? What maintenance was provided for the west front and the rest of the Capitol prior to consideration of the proposed extension of the west front? Is the same maintenance now provided? If not, why has it been suspended? How long is it expected that the "emergency protection work" will last?

3. An article in The New York Times of April 17, 1967, stated that the west front was last painted for the inauguration of President Kennedy. Your office is said to have stated that it should be painted every four years. Is The New York Times article correct? If not, when was the west front last painted? How often should it be painted? If it has not been painted as often as it should be, for what reason has that occurred?

4. How long has it been known that water seepage and freezing are causing damage to the west front? Have any previous measures been taken to correct this? If not, why?

5. It has been reported that the wiring devices which are used to protect buildings from the damage done by starlings have been installed on all parts of the Capitol except the west front. Was there any reason for this omission? Are there any plans for correcting it?

6. I assume that you have read the report on conditions of the west front prepared by the American Institute of Architects in March 1967. May I have your opinion of the report's conclusion that the west front can be restored and its structural weaknesses corrected at less cost than the proposed extension?

7. Why did you choose to request money for temporary emergency work rather than for some permanent solution to the west front problem? Do you have plans for requesting money for any work on the west front other than this emergency work? When? What is the nature of the work? Do you propose to begin work on a permanent solution to the west front's problems? When? What is the nature of the "permanent solution"? If you do not intend to do so, for what reason?

I would appreciate receiving answers to these questions at the earliest possible date so that the subcommittee can complete consideration of the appropriations needs of your office.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. L. BARTLETT,

Chairman, Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of April 25, 1968, requesting certain information relative to the West Central Front of the Capitol. We have inserted a statement in the transcript of the recent hearings before your Committee outlining the status of the current temporary work.

My answers which follow are numbered to correspond to the several questions in your letter.

1. No action by this office has been taken on the language you have quoted from the Senate Report on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1967, dated July 25, 1966, except that we did cooperate with a task force appointed by the President of the American Institute of Architects (one of the organizations mentioned), which made a brief study of the West Front in November, 1966. I believe your Committee has a copy of that report.

No funds were provided by the Congress for the further study you mention and, as you know, the Government is not generally permitted to avail itself of gratuitous services (31 U.S.C. 665(b)).

The West Front is, by law, under the jurisdiction of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol (Public Law 242, 84th Congress, as amended). The Commission has not directed the Architect to seek funds for a further study or to undertake such a study.

You will recall that when the 1967 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill was before your Committee, a provision was included which would have stopped all work on the extension project. This amendment was deleted by the Senate and House Conferees on the bill and a statement in the conference report mentioned that \$300,000 had already been appropriated for preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, including a model, and incidental expenses looking to extension of the west central front; that the plans and model were not yet available; and that, under the circumstances, it would be premature and illogical to consider any further appropriations for the West Front project at that session.

It appeared to us that the action of the conference committees, agreed to by the Senate and House, superseded the statement in the earlier Senate report. This conclusion was strengthened by the fact that in the Senate hearings on the 1968 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, no mention was made of the further study to which you now refer. In reply to questions by Senator Kuchel, I advised the committee that by erection of shoring recommended by the Consulting Engineer, we had taken care of the most dangerous conditions on a temporary basis; that we were right at the limit of what we could do in the way of mean-

ingful repairs, pending final decision by the Congress on the project; and that we had money to take care of the annual repairs to the exterior and interior of the building—"to keep it in the status quo".

In May 1967, two Members of Congress and two Members of the American Institute of Architects appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations in the interest of restoring the existing West Front. Request was made at that time that \$50,000 be allowed "for the purpose of conducting surveys and studies in connection with procedures needed for repairing and restoring the west front of the Capitol, including estimates of the cost of such repair and restoration work." No funds were appropriated by the Congress as a result of this request.

This matter of restoration and repairs was further discussed on the floor of the House, June 1, 1967, when the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1968, was under consideration, at which time Speaker McCormack addressed the House (pages H-6496 to H-6511). He stated in part:

"Mr. Chairman, there are several vital reasons why the Congress should not consider any so-called restoration of the old deteriorated central west front of the Capitol and should proceed with the proposed extension as soon as our situation permits."

* * * * *

"Such an extension would complete the composition of the Capitol made necessary by these additions of approximately 100 years ago. The extension, planned by eminent professional architects, will improve the esthetic quality of the west side, while at the same time preserving its essential characteristics.

"The outstanding engineering firm retained by the Extension Commission to study the condition of the west central front and to recommend remedial action, advised against the so-called restoration and recommended a buttressing extension such as constructed in 1958-62 on the east side.

"The president of this firm testified in a public hearing we held on this matter as follows:

"What is needed here is to, in my opinion, protect this whole wall, enclose it just as you did on the east side by another structure."

"These recommendations were made after a thorough analysis and considering several alternatives."

If still a further study—which I, like the Speaker, feel is unnecessary—involving rebuilding or so-called restoration of the present front is to be made, it is a matter which, in my opinion would require careful consideration by the Commission in charge and the other committees involved. Such a study, if made, should be made by a competent and responsible firm, with sufficient time being allowed for an in-depth study, rather than by a group of professional societies and contractors who would have no responsibility for the structure or what might happen as a result of their hurried recommendations. As an engineer with many years' experience in stone masonry, I would put little value in a report that various societies and contractors could put together in a week, as described in the Senate Report to which you refer.

I again call attention to the thorough study made by an independent engineering firm, The Thompson and Lichtner Company of November 1964, which was initiated as a result of interest by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Numerous alternatives were considered in that report. One of the key recommendations is:

"Retention and repair of the existing walls as corrective action is *not recommended* as it would require the hazardous removal of much of the facing so as to allow installation of ties to the back wall, or the installation of ties through the face joints with resulting disfiguration of the structure. There would still be walls and foundations of structurally inferior construction with the walls requiring continuing protective treatment." (emphasis supplied).

2. Yes, ordinary maintenance would provide for such things as repointing joints, filling cracks, painting of the old sandstone, etc.

In the fiscal year 1966, we requested funds for painting the cast-iron dome and the west front stonework which included the pointing of open joints and cracks. The House deleted the funds for painting the stonework, stating in part in the committee report, "The report of the engineering firm on the condition of the west front is under study and while the committee does not know what decisions will be taken as a result, there is probably no pressing need to paint the exterior west central portion although the surface is in a relatively poor condition."

I think it is obvious that the committees involved and my office thought then and for a year or two later that the Congress would make some final decision on the West Front within a reasonable time. This decision, however, not having been made, we had intended last fall to include in our current budget estimates for 1969, the funds for painting, pointing, etc. of the west front sandstone. However, before the estimates were prepared and submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, additional cracking in the sandstone was noted. Examination by Dr. Miles Clair who made the previous engineering study indicated an emergency condition requiring further bracing. He also recommended that the stonework should be pointed after the bracing was put in place. Since this would have resulted in a rather shoddy appearance of the building between the time of the emergency bracing-pointing (to be funded by a supplemental appropriation) and the painting (to be funded from the regular 1969 appropriation) we decided to include the painting in the request for emergency repairs. As you know, the Congress provided the money on that basis and the work is now underway. It is estimated that emergency work should be good for about 5 years.

3. The central West Front was last painted in 1960 before the inauguration of President Kennedy. The normal cycle for painting the dome and the west front sandstone is every 4 years; however, because we did a very thorough job in 1960 (as a part of the East Front Extension Program), especially on the dome—removing all the old paint and putting on a protecting coat and 3 new coats of paint—we found that the dome and the west front could go 5 years after 1960. We requested the funds for painting in the fall of 1964 and hearings were held on these items in the Spring of 1965. We believe that hereafter, pending extension or other permanent solution to the west front structural problem, the sandstone should be painted every 4 to 5 years, the spacing to be governed by inspection made from time to time by my staff, as previously.

4. Water seepage and freezing is causing damage to the old sandstone, but is not the sole cause of damage. With such soft stone, this condition started more than a hundred years ago and resulted in the practice of painting the stone periodically since the early 1800's. Previous measures to at least reduce the damage from this condition were the periodic pointing and painting. In spite of such pointing, it has been found that cracks begin to open up in about a weather cycle of one year—a fact not surprising since the old walls were built without expansion joints.

5. Birdproofing of the old sandstone section was omitted because of the probability of extension or other permanent solution of the west front problem. It was also recognized that this soft friable stone should not be drilled for the installation of the birdproofing system as this would result in additional points of weakness, accelerating further damage. We have no plans to birdproof the old wall as it now exists, but would include such work in any permanent solution.

6. Yes, we have reviewed the report from the leadership of the American Institute of Architects, dated March, 1967. Our comments thereon were published in the House Hearings on the 1968 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill.

We find no definite conclusion in the AIA report that "the west front can be restored and its structural weaknesses corrected at less cost than the proposed extension". Instead, the report contained such statements as—

"Restoration would be, however, a costly undertaking and would entail some inconvenience."

"The American Institute of Architects *does not know what the cost of restoration would be*. However, it is unlikely that the cost of restoration would approach the total cost of extension." (Emphasis supplied.)

"* * * it (restoration) might be time consuming and relatively expensive."

"It would seem, however, improbable that the cost of preservation would approach the total cost of extension."

Further, these indefinite opinions differ drastically from the best information I have been able to obtain from the independent Engineers and Architects who have studied this project in depth and who indicate that the so-called restoration could cost from far less to far more than extension. Mr. Lethbridge himself, a member of the AIA task force, stated to a group of artists assembled on the west terrace, April 1, 1967, that the cost of so-called restoration could exceed the cost of the proposed extension.

The cost would depend on many factors, one of which would be the necessary vacation of the west central portion of the Capitol between the Senate and House Wings for a period of from 5 to 10 years and the provision of temporary space elsewhere. This vacation would be required to permit shoring of

interior arch construction during the replacement of stonework. As an Engineer knowledgeable in stone wall bearing construction such as that of the Capitol, it is my opinion and that of our independent Engineers that restoration of refacing would not be permanent solutions as cracks would recur, admitting water, freezing and thawing, causing damage, since the original walls would still lack expansion joints.

A copy of our comments on the AIA report, as published in the 1968 House Hearings, is attached hereto.

7. The decisions to request money for temporary emergency work, on both occasions, have been directed by the Commission in charge of the work after dangerous conditions were brought to their attention, as a result of the studies and inspections by Dr. Clair of The Thompson and Lichtner Company and my staff.

We have been in contact with the Members of the Commission in charge from time to time and, while they are unanimous in their decision to proceed with the extension of the West Central Front as outlined under the approved Plan II, they have been reluctant to authorize me to request funds for that purpose during the current war-financial crisis period.

As far as my staff and I are concerned, we are ready to proceed with extending the west front and making it safe on a permanent basis as soon as the necessary funds of approximately \$35 million are made available by the Congress. The nature of this work is outlined in detail in the enclosed "Preliminary plans and Estimates of Cost for the Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol" sent by Speaker John W. McCormack, Chairman of the Commission, to all Members of the Congress in May, 1967.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

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

COMMENTS ON A REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF THE WEST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL DATED MARCH 24, 1967, ISSUED IN THE NAME OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Authority for report.—The report is not required by any law, nor was it requested by the Congress, the Commission in Charge of the Project, or the Architect of the Capitol.

Who issued this report.—It was issued in the name of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C. It is based on recommendations of a task force appointed by the President of the A.I.A. The task force is made up of two architects from Washington, D.C.; one from Detroit; one from Delaware; and one from Massachusetts.

Basis for selection of task force.—Presumably the selection was made at the discretion of the A.I.A. President. The introduction includes a statement that such task force was to be completely objective, but it is interesting that the membership of the task force included a leading opponent of the West Front Extension and no proponents.

What does the report represent.—Although made in the name of the A.I.A., it represents essentially the same position taken by the A.I.A. leadership for the past several years. It has not been voted on at an A.I.A. convention by the delegates representing the various chapters. It represents the opinions of only a few members of the Institute. An architect usually without exception likes to make up his own mind rather than having it made up for him by someone else. At the last A.I.A. convention, a motion condemning the West Front Extension was tabled by the delegates over the strenuous objections of the A.I.A. leadership.

As recently as a few days ago we were advised that the Committee for Preservation of Historic Buildings, Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, had agreed to a resolution strongly recommending that the Chapter support the proposed Extension of the West Front of the Capitol.

Direction to the A.I.A. Task Force.—According to the introduction in the report, the task force was instructed to determine (1) if restoration was impractical; (2) if restoration was too expensive, and (3) whether the proposed extension plan had validity. A search of the report reveals that the task force found restoration not infeasible. On expense, it is stated, The American Institute of Architects does not know what the cost of restoration would be. Further, they make no mention of the validity of Plan 2 as recommended by the professional architects-engineers engaged on the job and as approved by the Commission in Charge.

Time devoted to preparation of report.—In recent weeks, we have heard statements that the A.I.A. task force spent five months going over the Capitol from basement to attic. They came to the Capitol in mid-November 1966 and spent a portion of one day in the Architect's office and touring the interior and exterior of the building. This is in contrast to the time spent by our Engineer Consultant who explored this problem from March 13, 1964, to September 22, 1965, and the thorough and lengthy studies of the professional architects engaged on the project.

What is the reported A.I.A. position in 1967.—They concluded that—

None of the defects in the structure appears to indicate the danger of collapse is imminent.

Retention and repair of the existing walls is not infeasible.

If restoration is decided upon, our technology is up to the task.

Later in the report, they mention bringing in experts from Europe. They have no cost estimate for the work. They admit restoration would be time-consuming and relatively expensive.

They support a program of preservation in the purest sense of the word.

They believe the planned extension of the West Front would be a mistake.

What was the A.I.A. position in 1958 when they were also against the Extension of the East Front of the Capitol.—Oddly enough, at that time, this organization said do not extend the East Front, but, instead, extend the West Front. Now, they admit the East Front has been successfully extended, but they say don't extend the West Front. This about-face on their part is clearly demonstrated by excerpts from several documents, as follows:

At the A.I.A. National Convention in Cleveland, in July 1958, the architects who led the fight for the A.I.A. against the East Front Extension were Ralph Walker, FAIA, Lorimer Rich, FAIA, and Douglas Haskell, AIA. They circulated a paper at the convention saying the practical space needs to be gained from the East Front Extension:

Could be achieved in better measure by extending the West Front, and without the threatened architectural sentimental damage . . .

AIA Journal, January 1958, Architect Ralph Walker stated: "everything that would be obtained by the predetermined plan—that of moving the east front and also extending the wings, could be accomplished much more pleasantly, esthetically and efficiently by the reconstruction of the west front which has no great historic significance.

From the Washington Post, August 13, 1958, page A-15.—The AIA has a plan for providing much extra space by extending the West Front.

Memo No. 178 of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C., January 27, 1958.—It is believed that the space requirements could better be filled—at far less cost—by leaving the east front alone and, instead developing a proposed scheme for expansion on the west side of the building.

Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, 85th Congress, on S. 2883, February 17, 1958,—Statement of Douglas Haskell (AIA) Editor of Architectural Forum, speaking as an individual and as a Member of the Committee to Preserve the National Capitol.—We have no reason to worry over architectural changes of this sort in the less masterly Capitol west front and the concern of architects at this point can be dismissed into the realm of rhetoric.

Mr. Chairman, the reason the east front extension is a boondoggle is that no practical effect is served that could not better be carried out on the western or terrace side, and with no architectural damage.

From the Washington Post, April 9, 1958, Page B-2.—Haskell said a better answer to Congressional space problems can be found on the west side of the Capitol where 'there will be no esthetic controversy'.

*From a "confidential" memorandum from one AIA Member to another Member in 1958.—In my opinion, one feasible solution would be an addition on the west side which has always had an undigested look * * *.*

ITEM BY ITEM COMMENT ON THE AIA REPORT

AIA Report

On November 16 and 17, the Task Force met in Washington, having previously studied the Thompson and Lichtner engineering report and related material, individually.

Comment

This statement refers, in passing, to the task force studying, individually, the thorough and voluminous engineering report ordered by the Congress and made by an outstanding engineering firm. An examination of their conclusions, however, casts doubt upon this claim of studying the engineering report or, if studied, whether it was understood.

AIA Report

The Institute believes that Capitol Hill is the single most important land development in our Nation. We also believe that history will hold the architectural profession accountable for development of the Capitol and of Capitol Hill.

Comment

There is no law, rule, procedure or precedent which states or implies that the architectural profession is to be held accountable for the Capitol or Capitol Hill. Did the people of this Country elect this one profession or one professional society as the guardian of the Capitol? Of course not. The Congress itself is responsible to the people of the Country for the Capitol and the development of Capitol Hill.

It is proper that the architects should show interest in the Capitol and the development of Capitol Hill, but this same interest is just as dear to the landscape architects, and the various engineering societies; and we do not find them trying to dictate to the Congress or charging the Congress with indifference. Example: the American Society of Landscape Architects examined the extension plans and made suggestions which we accepted. That Society then agreed to take no position on the extension project in view of the fact that it has been in preparation for years with private and public knowledge and approval, and is in the hands of eminently qualified professional persons of high standing in their own organizations.

AIA Report

The West Front of the Capitol is in a state of disrepair. Numerous cracks are in evidence on the exterior of the building. Some window lintels and keystones have cracked and slipped. Several of the architrave stones have sagged. The foundations, at some points, are not far enough below the finish grade to escape frost damage. However, none of the defects appears to indicate that danger of collapse is imminent or that correction is impracticable.

Sandstone

There is some professional opinion that the sandstone facing used on the West Front was inferior to begin with and its deterioration when exposed to the weather was predictable. Though this stone is obviously inferior to some other stones for exterior use, the same can be said of marble. In the Old Patent Office for example, there is no serious deterioration of the sandstone facing of the first wing. Yet the adjoining wings of marble are badly deteriorated. The example is pertinent since the facing for the Capitol's West Front and the Old Patent Office building come from the same sandstone quarry. This suggests that the condition of the sandstone on the West Front may be partly due to causes other than the quality of the stone.

Comment

What the AIA refers to as disrepair could more correctly be labeled structural deterioration. It is not just a case of scaling paint and eroding of the sandstone. The thousands of cracks and displaced stones are not repair items, but are due to the inherent structural weaknesses of the construction.

The condition and quality of the sandstone varies as was evidenced from our work on the Extension of the East Front. We have records as early as 1793 indicating the failure of the sandstone. The deterioration has been reported from time-to-time ever since.

George Washington on December 15, 1793, stated he was concerned that the freestone was of very soft nature.

William Thornton and Gus Scott.—May 15, 1795, expressed disappointment in the quality of the stone and lamented that stone already sent had not been thought exceedingly fine in grain or strong in texture for the work to which it is to be applied.

George Bladgen wrote on May 1, 1824.— * * * the freestone from the island quarries was extremely variable and that no reliance could be placed on its strength or durability and lamented the capacity of the quarries.

Thomas U. Walter, March 29, 1838, comments in reference to the public buildings of Washington, the frailty of the material of which they are composed. He considered it a great evil that more durable stone was not used and that in a very few centuries the sandstone structures of Washington must inevitably perish.

The sandstone came from many quarries in Aquia Creek area. It would be absolutely impossible to determine which stone came from which quarry. Certainly, the stone for the Capitol and the Old Patent Office did not come from one quarry. There was great variance of the stone from the several quarries. During the construction of the Capitol and White House, sandstone was delivered to either building site based on need at the time.

Sandstone was used only on part of the Patent Office Building, which Architect Robert Mills started in 1836; the middle and north sides were built of granite and marble. Incidentally, the sandstone is on the south side of the building where exposure to the elements is not as severe as on the north, east and west. But there is no doubt as to Mills' preference for a permanent building material when he wrote, " * * * in regard to the material of which the building should be constructed, there is no question in the choice between the freestone and the granite, or the marble. When the subject was under consideration with the President, I respectfully urged the adoption of the granite * * * ."

AIA Report *Cracks*

Several of the architrave stones of the portico are definitely sagging and have been shored. Some window lintels and keystones have both cracked and slipped. The foundations, although below the finish grade, are subject to frost damage at several points. The basement wall of the center part of the SW corner in the court has also been shored. When the grade was lowered in this court the foundations thus exposed were veneered and it is this unbonded stone covering that has come loose from its back-up and required shoring. No cracks are in evidence on the interior but this is explained by the fact that constant repairs have kept pace with the cracks. The explanation given by the Assistant Architect of the Capitol that visible exterior cracks are due to settlement and expansion of the wall appears reasonable.

Comment

Also, the basement wall of the center part of the NW corner in the court has been shored.

It is suspected that many of the continuous cracks from top of wall to the foundations were the result of the terrific heat expansion produced by the burning of the Capitol in 1814 by the British, the fire in the Library of Congress in the West Central Wing of the Capitol in 1851, and the gas explosion in the original Senate Wing in 1898. Cracks in individuals stones are, undoubtedly, the result of uneven settlement of the exterior wall or the use of weak stones or a combination of both. Evidence of what can happen to sandstone which actually came from the same quarry as that used in the Capitol can be obtained by examining the sandstone piers on Constitution Avenue, near the White House. There were many quarries at Aquia Creek which produced varying quality of sandstone—some soft, friable, others less so.

The keystones are wedge shaped and could drop only by the spreading in length of the wall in which they are inserted. Under their present load, these keystones have already had motion and settlement in the walls of the west portion of the Capitol.

AIA Report

However, no visible effort has been made recently to fill these cracks in order at least to deter the penetration of moisture. Had this been done as the cracks appeared it is likely that the disgraceful appearance of the exterior surface due to scaling paint could have been avoided.

Comment

While the west central sandstone front has not been painted since 1960, it had been painted regularly every four to five years up to that time from 1819. At such times, the many cracks were pointed and painted over. However, the continuous expansion and contraction of these heavy masonry walls has reopened the cracks in the past prior to succeeding paint jobs, thereby admitting water which penetrated the stone and remained water-logged behind the paint, resulting in spalling from the effects of freezing and thawing. Inasmuch as it appeared Congress would

seriously consider proceeding with the Extension of the West Central Front, the Appropriations Committees did not grant funds budgeted within recent years for painting the West Front.

AIA Report

The Capitol Architect's staff engineer reports that the building is not out of plumb. Thus while the Capitol is experiencing some vertical settlement it is not slipping down the hill.

Comment

While the building may or may not be out of plumb (there is no survey to prove or disprove this fact), there are bulges in the exterior. Slippage down the hill could occur without necessarily causing the walls to go out of plumb. The following is from testimony before the Commission by the engineer retained:

Speaker McCORMACK. Are any of the walls displaced or moved from the original position?

Dr. CLAIR. All the walls all around are displaced from the original position, sir. Anything from, as in the case of this one, of 3 or 4 inches, as the borings through the walls show, there is hardly a place that there is not a movement of the facing of the wall from the interior of the wall.

Speaker McCORMACK. Are any parts of the wall displaced?

Dr. CLAIR. All of this wall is. We found hardly a place in the whole old west front, the old Senate wing, old House wing, and the old center section, that the wall has not been displaced.

Speaker McCORMACK. Is the displacement stabilized or can it be expected to progress further?

Dr. CLAIR. It is not stabilized. It is progressing and that is as indicated by the fact that there is an increasing number of cracks found in our investigation which did not show in a previous study several years ago.

AIA Report

In short, none of the above-mentioned defects appears to indicate that danger of collapse is imminent or that correction is not practicable.

Comment

This statement is at variance with statement made by Dr. Clair at Hearings before the Extension of the Capitol Project Commission:

Statements by Dr. Clair at Hearing Before the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, 89th Congress, First Session on the Condition and Proposed Extension of the West Central Front of the U.S. Capitol, June 24, 1965:

The fact is that this type of construction, if you had even a minor earthquake would lead I am sure to not only falling of the exterior stone but also, with that, partial collapse of these walls. That is one of the reasons it is desirable to put another structure here that can brace this structure . . .

Mr. FORD. Is it developing at an accelerated rate?

Dr. CLAIR. Sure it is, otherwise we would not have been able to find the difference in the few years between the previous observations, which are marked on here, and our observations of cracking . . .

Speaker McCORMACK. Are there any dangerous conditions which require immediate attention? If so, what would be involved?

Dr. CLAIR. Well, just to work backward on this model. To correct the condition of the foundations at the retaining walls of the terrace, they would have to be underpinned * * *

This must be done. Something must be done on this immediately, sir.

Speaker McCORMACK. What do you mean by "immediately"?

Dr. CLAIR. Next week. I am not kidding. I think it is so serious something should be done at once.

AIA Report

Subsequent events have proved the 1957 survey unreliable. (Space Survey)

Comment

Like most forecasts, the 1957 survey produced the best information that could be developed at that time, but additional legislation, tremendous increase in population and jurisdictions have increased the requirements then anticipated, hence the need for greater space. While there has been no additional survey since then we have kept track of space needs and are familiar with up-to-date requirements.

AIA Report

It is quite possible that some of the functions now housed in the Capitol building could be moved to other new or existing buildings with no loss of efficiency.

Comment

The space needs made evident to us indicate that only such functions which need to be in the Capitol are presently and proposed to be placed in the Capitol.

AIA Report

There is obviously a limit to the amount of space which can be added to the Capitol if it is to retain any resemblance to its original form—or even to the present building. Congress will presumably decide at some point not to make any more additions to the Capitol. We believe the Congress should make that decision now while the one remaining original wall can be saved as visible evidence of our heritage.

Comment

Such a decision, if made, should follow the Extension of the West Central Front of the Capitol. The extension will once again place the Capitol in sound structural condition and complete the revised composition of the design begun with the addition of the present Senate and House Wings and the addition of the present dome more than 100 years ago. The “one remaining original wall” when built was not as it appears today, coated with more than 35 coats of paint, cracked and patched. Cleaning and removing the paint would destroy more of the delicate carvings on column and pilaster caps, cornices, consoles, carved panels, etc. One has only to look at the glass covered portions of carvings on the old east front of the original Senate and House Wings to see the condition of the sandstone when exposed to the weather.

Plans for the Capitol have been altered and added to from a time when it was not sufficiently completed for the initial occupancy (Latrobe drawing—1806). Further, additions have been made as the needs of Congress required them. The Congress meets and works in the Capitol building and surely no one is more qualified to know the needs than the Congress itself. The *current* need for additional space inside the Capitol proper is evidenced by the present numerous requests for space and facilities, and the severely crowding of facilities.

AIA Report

If the extension is carried out, the work of important early American architects and landscape architects would be lost forever—namely, Thornton, Latrobe, Bulfinch, and Olmstead. The work of these significant American architects would seem important to keep in a world in which we are losing many of our original resources in buildings and nature.

Comment

Was the work of the early architects lost when the East Front was extended 1958–1962? Of course not. It is there today for all to enjoy. Neither will it be lost on the West Front Extension. It will be there also in permanent construction for which the whole nation can be proud. The so-called “restoration” proposed by the AIA task force would result in replacing many, many of the present stones, so it would in the end be a replica. The proposed extension would likewise be a replica of the essential features of the architecture.

AIA Report

Restoration work done on historic buildings in Europe indicates that walls and columns which have deteriorated have been reinforced effectively by a system of drilling diagonal holes through the masonry, inserting reinforcing rods, and forcing grout under pressure into the holes. Another successful technique called “needling” involves the use of temporary steel beams to take the load off parts of the wall while other areas of the wall are being repaired.

Comment

Except for the exterior architectural treatment, the restoration of the walls of the structure is an engineering problem and is well presented in The Thompson and Lichtner Company, Inc., report. Should restoration be undertaken the services of a most qualified and experienced engineering firm and contractor would be required. To accomplish the job outlined above would require destroying the interior finish much of which has decorative painted treatment on walls and ceilings. If walls and ceilings are solidified through intrusion grouting under

pressure, undesirable conditions would develop such as sweating in winter on interior finished surfaces through condensation. Present voids in walls act as insulation against conduction. Solidification of walls might also result in new expansion cracks with resultant leaks. In order to needle the walls, it would be necessary to solidify the interior core of the exterior walls with the resultant damage mentioned.

AIA Report

If restoration is undertaken, Congressional leaders with offices located on the West Front would have to move and this certainly would be an inconvenience. But this inconvenience would occur even if the West Front was extended.

Comment

The latter is not a statement of fact as the Congressional leaders would not be inconvenienced except to a very minor degree as compared to the amount of inconvenience in an overall restoration. Restoration would result in vacating all the rooms on the West Central side including Statuary Hall. We constructed the East Front without moving out any Members.

AIA Report

Restoration Cost

No estimate has been made by the Capitol Architect to determine the cost of restoring the West Wall in its present location on the grounds that restoration was not the best solution and there were too many unknowns to arrive at a reasonable estimate. The American Institute of Architects does not know what the cost of restoration would be. However, it is unlikely that the cost of restoration would approach the total cost of extension.

Comment

This is at variance with Dr. Clair's statement that restoration might cost anywhere from \$10 million to \$50 million. A member of the task force recently stated to a group at the Capitol that cost of so-called restoration could exceed the cost of the extension. It is anybody's guess as to what the cost of restoration would amount to, as such work would have to be done on a cost-plus basis, solving problems as the work progresses and the unknown conditions are revealed. There would be considerable risk attached to such an operation without any assurance that failure of the brick floor arches might not occur after the shores are removed.

AIA Report

Master Planning

For example, most universities, towns and cities of consequence have recognized the benefit of a master plan. And Congress has insisted that comprehensive master planning be accomplished before Federal funds are granted for interstate highways, model cities and other development programs. Yet no such plan exists for Capitol Hill.

Comment

In recent years, a Senate Bill for providing a master plan for Capitol Hill was supported by the Architect of the Capitol, but the Bill has not been enacted. The Architect of the Capitol is in favor of a master plan and recommended that such a plan be made by the National Capitol Planning Commission and his office jointly. But, really, preparation of a master plan has little or no effect on the need to provide the Capitol with a permanent west face.

AIA Report

Conclusion

Restore the West Front. The American Institute of Architects recommends that the West Front of the Capitol be restored and that Congress establish a permanent policy prohibiting any further major alteration to the Capitol other than that absolutely necessary for structural and safety reasons.

Comment

Such a policy, if made, should come after the extension of the West Front when the building will be in a sound condition.

AIA Report

No evidence has been produced that would make impracticable the restoration of the West Wall in its present form. The encrustations of paint should be taken off and only those parts of the original facade that are dangerously damaged or deteriorated should be removed to be replaced with the same material as that of the original walls. The more aged, eroded condition of the stone of the West Front should be considered honorable evidence of its survival as one of the earliest of our major public buildings. It is a condition that does not detract from the beauty of the building when viewed from a distance, and it is one which adds considerably to its interest and historic significance when examined close-at-hand.

The American Institute of Architects believes it would be a mistake to cover up the last remaining exterior portion of the original Capitol. We strongly urge that the greatest symbol of our country be preserved.

Comment

The conclusion of the A.I.A. Committee is, of course, at variance with the rather extensive structural analysis of the various alternatives and recommendations made by the independent engineering consultant, The Thompson & Lichtner Company, Inc., in their "Report on the Structural Condition of the West Central Portion of the United States Capitol," dated November 1, 1964.

Further, the statement is not a fact. The reports from the engineering consultants indicate this operation would, indeed, be hazardous and costly in attempting to remove portions of the old walls in order to replace the many damaged stones now exposed and/or concealed by the encrustations of paint.

Aquia Creek sandstone quarries are no longer operative and replacement material to match the existing sandstone is not available and certainly not from the twenty or thirty depleted quarries which furnished stone for the Capitol and other city buildings at that time.

SUMMARY COMMENT

The A.I.A. report has some commendable qualities: it is brief, it is presented in a rather inoffensive manner compared to the hysterical and emotional protest from this organization several years ago against the East Front Extension; and, at least, it shows that a few members of the A.I.A. have given some thought to the West Front Project.

To our mind, however, it lacks the thoroughness of the studies made by the professional architects-engineers retained by the Commission; it is in many respects too general, too vague and too "iffy." Such a report can be made and perhaps is appropriate for an organization that does not have the responsibility for the safety and maintenance of the structure and the well-being of the occupants. But the Congress cannot afford to take chances with a "maybe" program.

In some ways, what the A.I.A. report does *not* say is more important than that which is said:

They do not indicate precisely how their recommendations could be satisfactorily carried forward;

They do not tell the Congress what the building will look like when the 30-odd coats of paint are removed and the voids, cracks, and eroded sections are laid bare;

They do not outline the technique for removing the paint from the already crumbling and disintegrating sandstone ornamentalions or from other portions of the building (we know from our experience with the East Front Panels preserved in the main corridors that it is impossible to satisfactorily remove the heavy coatings of paint from these old, decaying architectural features, especially where they have been exposed to the elements);

They do not refer to the spotty appearance of the building that would be created by new stones contrasting with the old stones quarried over 160 years ago and now saturated with the vehicle of the paint;

They do not say that the wall with replaced stones would crack once again from the lack of expansion and contraction provisions, which cannot be built into a wall already constructed;

They do not say that many stones would have to be removed whether sound or not to accommodate the replacement of damaged projecting stones such as cornices, belt courses, etc., which are in effect cantilevered;

They say little or nothing about the danger to the building and occupants that could result from their recommendations;

They do not estimate the cost of their program ;

They do not say whether the Extension Plan 2, prepared, reviewed, and recommended by eminent members of the A.I.A., is good, bad, or even satisfactory.

What a shame it would be to butcher this old building in the manner they propose. Their program, if it can be called that, in the name of restoration and/or preservation, is an open invitation to endless expense of public funds, continued admittedly poor structural conditions on this section, a scabby appearance of West Front overlooking the mall, and stifling any further space growth for Congressional operations in the Capitol.

OFFICE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

PERSONNEL REQUESTS

Mr. HENLOCK. Before we leave the "Capitol building" item may we take up one other item under the Capitol buildings.

We have a letter, dated April 19, 1968, addressed to the chairman, which Mr. Stewart would like to take up now. It contains a request from Dr. Pearson, which he submitted since the submission of our budget for 1969, in which he asks that one additional nurse, grade 9, be allowed at an annual cost of \$10,500.

For the present fiscal year 1969, there would be only 9 months involved or \$7,875. We made this request to the House Appropriations Committee. It's a case of where a Naval Laboratory technician assigned to his office for a number of years is retiring from the Navy in October of 1968. Dr. Pearson feels he is a very valuable employee and feels it would be in the interest of Congress to retain him.

We are submitting this item at the Doctor's request.

Senator PROXMIRE. This letter will be printed in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1968.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since our budget was prepared last Fall, Dr. R. J. Pearson, Attending Physician to the Congress, has requested that one additional nurse position be allowed for the fiscal year 1969, in order that he may continue in service the Navy laboratory technician assigned to his office and who is due for retirement from the Navy in October, 1968.

Dr. Pearson believes that it is in the interest of the Congress, to continue the policy of hiring Naval personnel upon their retirement, when he finds their performance has been outstanding and their services are still required. He advises further that he considers unequivocally that the present laboratory technician falls into that category.

Thus it is recommended that one additional position of Nurse, Grade GS-9, at a salary rate of \$9,130 plus \$1,370 for overtime work, a total of \$10,500, be allowed under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation. Since the position is required to be funded for only 9 months during fiscal year 1969, the gross cost may be discounted to \$7,875.

A similar request was presented to the House Appropriations Committee during the hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1969.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

The following additional letter was received on May 10, 1968:

MAY 9, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am enclosing, herewith, copy of letter of May 8, 1968, from Dr. Rufus J. Pearson, Jr., Attending Physician to the Congress, requesting that a new position of Nurse, Grade GS-7, be allowed in the Capitol Building.

I join Dr. Pearson in recommending the granting of this new position for the reasons stated in his letter.

The total cost of carrying this position for the coming fiscal year, including an allowance for overtime, is \$9,297. Any additional funds granted for this purpose should be added to the appropriation "Capitol Buildings" under the Architect's section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1969.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

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

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN,
U.S. CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1968.

Hon. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. STEWART: As discussed previously with you and your staff, the Office of the Attending Physician has a pressing need for a nurse with physiotherapy training. Such a person would be available to treat both male and female Members of Congress and would be assigned other duties in our medical facility here in the Capitol.

Realizing that finding a nurse with the desired background would be difficult, your staff and I agreed to delay requesting the new position in the budget until a suitable person could be found.

I have recently interviewed an applicant, a graduate nurse, with excellent qualifications and training for this position. Therefore, I ask that you request the Appropriations Committees to provide the funds to create the new position in the nursing series, Grade GS-7.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. PEARSON, Jr., M.D.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Capitol Grounds is the next item and you are requesting \$766,700, a net increase of \$26,400. Pages 42 through 47 of the justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

1968 appropriation in annual act.....	\$720, 800
Wage-board pay supplemental.....	19, 500
Total appropriations—1968.....	740, 300

Deductions

Equipment: 2 nonrecurring items of equipment allowed for 1968, not required for 1969—\$7,200 for replacement of a 5-ton dump truck, and \$6,000 for replacement of the bandstand used for concerts at the east front of the Capitol.....	(—)13, 200
Base for 1969.....	727, 100

Additions

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Cong-----	13, 182
<p>Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Cong., 75 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.</p> <p>An increase of \$8,000 is requested for 1969 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 Oct. 22, 1967, 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 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$5,182 is requested for 1969 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the Wage-Board System, for employees compensated under that Act.</p>	
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended-----	528
Overtime and Holiday Pay allotment increased from \$78,415 to \$79,615 -----	1, 200
<p>The amount of \$78,415 for 1968 is based on \$75,915 provided in the regular annual act and \$2,500 wage-board pay supplemental. The additional amount of \$1,200 for 1969 is to cover on a full-year basis the increased cost incurred under this allotment as a result of wage-rate changes which went into effect on October 22, 1967 and only had to be met on an 8-months basis in the fiscal year 1968.</p>	
Nightwork and Sunday differential pay increased from \$2,100 to \$3,790 -----	1, 690
<p>This increase is necessary to meet the cost on a current expenditure basis of work performed under this allotment. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing over the past several years, due to annual wage-rate increases provided by law, and the point has now been reached where a realistic adjustment under this allotment is necessary.</p>	
Pay above the stated annual rate allotment: Increase-----	2, 000
<p>Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for one additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (Leap Year), one additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968.</p> <p>For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.</p>	
Increased Pay Costs due to Public Law 90-206 "Federal Salary Act of 1967", approved December 16, 1967-----	1, 880
<p>Increases authorized by this Act went into effect, October 8, 1967. The cost for the fiscal year 1968 amounts to \$1,260. Due to delay in filling 2 new jobs allowed for 1968, it is possible to absorb this cost for 1968. However, since such savings will not recur in 1969, it is necessary to request for 1969 the full annual cost of \$1,880 for next year.</p>	

Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund—increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500-----	1, 000
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83rd Congress. The increase of \$1,000 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	
Payment to Health Benefits Fund—increased from \$6,050 to \$6,850----	800
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the government's payment to the Health Benefits Fund required by Public Law 86-382. The amount of \$6,850 is based on actual cost figures; the amount of \$6,771 having been expended for this item for the fiscal year 1967.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$33,650 to \$34,770----	1, 120
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.</p>	
General Annual Repairs—increased from \$12,450 to \$14,450-----	2, 000
<p>The regular annual amount of \$12,450 under this allotment provides for the annual pointing of retaining walls and steps; repairs to catch basins, manhole frames and covers; repairs and maintenance of drain lines and sewers; vault lights in the Grotto; care and repair of fountains and pools, including necessary rewiring; minor repairs and maintenance of the underground sprinkler systems; miscellaneous repairs in and around the grounds; repairs and upkeep of motor and other mechanical equipment.</p> <p>The increase of \$2,000 is requested to set up an annual allotment to carry on a program of replacement of sprinkler heads in the underground irrigation systems throughout the Capitol Grounds. All of the Capitol Grounds between Independence Avenue and the Union Station Plaza are equipped with underground sprinkler systems. Many of these systems were installed over 35 years ago. Over the years, many of the sprinkler heads have been replaced, when found faulty or damaged within the limits possible under the regular annual repairs allotment. The point has now been reached where an annual allotment of \$2,000 should be provided to permit the replacement of 500 sprinkler heads annually. Within the Capitol Grounds area between Independence Avenue and the Union Station Plaza, there are 5,275 full-circle and 2,000 half-circle sprinkler heads. The allotment requested would permit the replacement of slightly over 5 percent of these heads annually, which would insure proper maintenance of these systems.</p>	
Maintenance of Taft Memorial—increased from \$400 to \$2,600-----	2, 200
<p>\$400 is provided annually for care and maintenance of the Taft Memorial, erected in the northwest section of the Capitol Grounds under authority of S. Con. Res. 44, 84th Cong. The Memorial was completed and accepted by Congress in 1959 and under the provisions of the concurrent resolution, the Architect of the Capitol is charged with maintenance of the Memorial.</p> <p>For the first time since its erection, it is necessary to request that the annual allotment be increased from \$400 to \$2,600 in order to carry on work necessary for the proper preservation of the structure. The increase of \$2,200 is, however, a nonrecurring one and, if granted, will be dropped for 1970.</p> <p>The shaft of the Taft Memorial tower is 100 feet high and 32 feet wide. 27 bells are hung in the upper part of the tower. The bells are among the finest in the world. The largest bell weighs 7 tons. Access to the tower is by means of an interior metal stairway. In addition, there are other metal structural members and equipment items in the interior of the Memorial. In 1962, in order to overcome some difficulty caused by excessive condensation within the shaft of the Memorial, there were installed, without</p>	

expense to the government, dehumidifiers which were connected to the drain line.

Rusting and scaling of paint have occurred on sections of the iron-work and the point has now been reached where the metal stairs, railings, pipe control boxes, doors, and other metal surfaces should be scraped and cleaned of rust and loose scaling paint and sandpapered, and then be given 2 coats of rust preventive enamel paint. The cost of the work necessary to be done is \$2,200. This work should be done for the proper preservation of the structure.

Repairs to Grotto—Nonrecurring item----- 12, 000

A nonrecurring increase of \$12,000 is requested for 1969 to perform necessary repair and restoration work on the Grotto located on the north side of the West Front Capitol Grounds, near the Northwest Drive. This Grotto was constructed in 1880 as a retreat or shelter under the original Olmsted plan of 1874-92. The Capitol terraces were designed and constructed and the west section of the Capitol Grounds, adjacent to the Capitol, were landscaped and developed in accordance with this plan. The Grotto being a part of the landscape features of the Capitol Grounds, it is the duty of the Architect of the Capitol to provide for its maintenance. Like any other landscape feature of the Capitol Grounds, its elimination would require specific authorization of the Congress, as the act of Feb. 14, 1902, prohibits any changes to be made in the landscape features of the Capitol Grounds except upon plans approved by the Congress.

Due to public abuse and deterioration, it is necessary to request an allotment of \$12,000 for repair and restoration work, due to extensive deterioration that has occurred in the brick work, stone work and ornamental ironwork, and due to extensive removal of roof tile by acts of vandalism, since major repair and restoration work was last done in 1948. The 3 drinking fountains also need replacement.

In its present condition, the Grotto is not only unsightly, but also exposes visitors to safety hazards, due to the possibility of falling of loose bricks in copings over the entrances and loose roof tiles, and from exposed broken ends of ornamental iron grillwork, and disrepair of one of the heavy iron entrance gates. The heavy iron entrance gates are kept closed and locked at night, but since they do not extend to the roof of the structure, they can be scaled and the structure is exposed to acts of vandalism because of its location and the fact that it cannot be constantly guarded. Visitors do, however, walk within the structure by day and avail themselves of the drinking fountains in the Grotto.

Under the amount of \$12,000, it is proposed to replace broken and missing roof tiles and supports and install necessary copper flashing; replace damaged section of the ornamental iron grillwork and repair ornamental iron gates and replace missing parts; replace 3 drinking fountains; clean, repoint, and rebuild brickwork and stonework; install protective copper canopy over exposed top surfaces of the entrances; paint and repair perimeter fence; and perform all other necessary miscellaneous repairs. +39, 600

Total estimate for 1969----- 766, 700

GENERAL ANNUAL REPAIRS

Senator PROXMIRE. An increase of \$2,000 is requested for general annual repairs, and you explain on page 45 the necessity for this.

TAFT MEMORIAL

However, the \$2,200 increase you are requesting for the maintenance of the Taft Memorial results in a jump from \$400 to \$2,600, a huge percentage increase. As I understand from the justifications this is a tem-

porary increase for the coming fiscal year only, is that right, sir?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. I appreciate the fact that it may be desirable to perform these repairs, but is it absolutely necessary at this time?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir, for the preservation of the structure. Condensation conditions are difficult to overcome. In order to get to the top of the shaft where the bells are located, there is access by way of a metal stairway. Originally, there was excessive condensation in the shaft. The memorial, as you know, was constructed through private funds. They came back later and put in some dehumidifiers which helped to take care of the situation.

Senator PROXMIRE. When you say "they," you mean the private foundation did?

Mr. HENLOCK. I believe that is correct, but that was 4 or 5 years ago. It may have been done by the architect, who designed the memorial, at his expense. Our records are not specific on this point.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there any possibility the private foundation could take care of this?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir, I am sure not. That happened very shortly after the construction of the shaft.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has the private funds organization gone out of existence?

Mr. HENLOCK. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Mr. STEWART. I don't think it is in existence, any longer.

Mr. HENLOCK. After the memorial was finally completed and accepted by Congress, you passed a resolution which provides that the Architect must maintain this memorial and bear the expenses of maintenance.

Senator PROXMIRE. But we have a precedent, you said they did provide some assistance.

Mr. HENLOCK. I believe they did that before maintenance funds were provided.

POSTPONEMENT OF REPAIRS

Senator PROXMIRE. What is your answer to the question of whether it can be postponed for a year or two. We cut the Defense procurement bill by \$650 million the other day by a 3 to 1 overwhelming vote in the Senate.

What chance is there this kind of repair could be postponed until 1970.

Mr. PINCUS. I would say it is very essential that the repairs be made this year, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it likely to cost substantially more if its not done this year?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say that on the basis of your professional opinion?

Mr. PINCUS. On the opinion of reliable painters we have called in, sir.

REPAIRS TO GROTTA

Senator PROXMIRE. Another \$12,000 additional is requested for repairs for the grotto.

Please identify the location of this grotto for the committee.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Pincus can describe that very clearly.

Mr. PINCUS. It is located in the northwest section of the Capitol Grounds, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. Near the northwest drive, about halfway up the drive.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the estimated annual cost of normal maintenance and repair of the grotto?

Mr. PINCUS. There is no regular normal maintenance, sir.

ELIMINATION AND RELANDSCAPING

Senator PROXMIRE. Elimination of the grotto would require an act of Congress; is that correct?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Would the cost of eliminating the grotto and re-landscaping cost more than the maintenance?

Mr. PINCUS. That is hard to say, sir; it depends on what would be done in the way of landscaping.

Senator PROXMIRE. Suppose we just eliminate it and replace it with grass?

Mr. PINCUS. It would be less than the repair cost. It is used mainly in the summer as drinking quarters.

Senator PROXMIRE. To make it explicit this is water you are talking about?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. All right. Coming from Wisconsin if it were beer or milk that would be all right, too.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

We come now to Senate Office Buildings for which you are requesting a 1969 appropriation of \$2,901,900, a net decrease of \$592,000. Pages 60 to 66 will be placed in the hearing record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1968 appropriation in annual act.....	\$3,204,900
1968 Supplemental Appropriation Act—Improvements, Senate Office Buildings	231,000
Wage-Board Pay Supplemental.....	58,000
Total appropriations, 1968.....	<u>3,493,900</u>

Deductions

Modernization of Elevator No. 11, Old Senate Office Building—Non-recurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969.....	45,000
Installation of 3 additional elevators in southwest corner of New Senate Office Building—Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969.....	470,000
Replacement of 3 revolving doors, Old Senate Office Building—Non-recurring item allowed for 1968, not required in 1969.....	5,000
Changes and improvements, telephone exchange, including remodeling of portion of vacated telephone exchange, New Senate Office Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	206,000
Special room for magnetic tape addressing system, New Senate Office Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969.....	25,000
Base for 1969.....	(-) 751,000
	<u>2,742,900</u>

Additions

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83rd congress...	32, 444
<p>Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83rd Congress, 295 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.</p> <p><i>An increase of \$25,120</i> is requested for 1969 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 October 22, 1967, 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 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.</p> <p><i>An increase of \$7,324</i> is requested for 1969 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.</p>	
Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that Act-----	4, 971
Overtime and Holiday Pay allotment, increased from \$250,985 to \$252,185-----	1, 200
<p>This allotment is adjusted to conform to increased costs resulting from base pay increases.</p>	
Nightwork and Sunday differential pay, increased from \$54,000 to \$83,000-----	29, 000
<p>This increase is necessary to meet the cost on a current expenditure basis of work performed under this allotment. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing over the past several years, due to annual wage-rate increases provided by law and the addition of personnel, and the point has now been reached where a realistic adjustment under this allotment is necessary.</p>	
Pay above the stated annual rate allotment-Increase-----	7, 000
<p>Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for one additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (Leap Year), one additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.</p>	
Increased Pay Costs due to Public Law 90-206 "Federal Salary Act of 1967", approved December 16, 1967-----	23, 200
<p>Increases authorized by this Act went into effect October 8, 1967. The cost for the fiscal year 1968 amounts to \$15,800. Due to delay in filling 7 new jobs allowed for 1968, it is possible to absorb this cost for 1968. However, since such savings will not recur in 1969, it is necessary to request for 1969 the full annual cost of \$23,200 for next year.</p>	
Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund—increased from \$4,800 to \$11,300-----	6, 500
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83rd Congress. The increase of \$6,500 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	

Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$116,315 to \$123,500-----	7, 185
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.</p>	
General Annual Repairs—increased from \$23,000 to \$25,000-----	2, 000
<p>This allotment, for the past 5 years, has provided \$15,000 annually, for repair, maintenance, and upkeep of the roof, skylights, revolving doors, vacuum cleaners, scrubbing machines, electric spraying machines, hand trucks and other equipment, and for general structural care of the two Senate Office Buildings; and \$8,000 for maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks and electrical equipment of the subway systems now in use, placed in service in 1961.</p> <p>For 1969, an increase of \$2,000 is requested to meet general cost increases on steel, tires, and other repair and maintenance items for the subway transportation systems.</p>	
Annual Painting—increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000-----	10, 000
<p>No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1961, at which time the wages of painters were \$3.69 per hour. As of February 1968, the wages, including fringe benefits, were \$5.08 per hour, and, as of March 1968, the wages have been increased to \$5.31 per hour, including fringe benefits. This amounts to a 40 per cent increase in labor costs for painting work. The increase has been occurring gradually during the past 7 years and we have tried to absorb the increase as far as possible, but the point has now been reached where it is necessary to request that the annual painting allotment be increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in order to meet current work requirements. The estimate is based on painting the same number of rooms for 1969 in the two buildings as allowed for 1968 and prior years, as follows:</p>	
200 suite rooms, ceilings and walls, both buildings @ \$140 per room-----	\$28, 000
Cleaning and painting corridor walls and venetian blinds, both buildings-----	6, 000
20 suite rooms, refinishing woodwork (trim and doors) @ \$300 per room-----	6, 000
Total -----	40, 000
Laundry—increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000-----	2, 000
<p>No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1959. During the past 12 years, the number of personnel in offices throughout the two buildings has increased from year to year and this has, in turn, increased the amount of laundering work necessary to be done, annually. This is particularly true with respect to hand towels which constitute the major laundering item. The allotment provides for the laundering of hand towels, drop cloths, mops, roller cloth towels, bath towels, bags, couch covers, pillow cases, sheets, and nurses' uniforms.</p> <p>In order to meet current costs, an increase of \$2,000 is required under this allotment for 1969.</p>	
Elevator repairs and improvements: Annual Item—increased from \$5,000 to \$5,500-----	500
<p>The regular annual allotment of \$5,000 provides for repair, maintenance, and upkeep of the existing 14 elevators and 1 lift in the Old Senate Office Building and the existing 10 elevators and 1 lift in the New Senate Office Building. The allotment provides for such items as cable, repair parts, lubricants, oil, grease, tools, and cleaning fluid.</p> <p>The additional amount of \$500 for 1969 provides for maintenance of the 3 additional elevators now being installed in the New Senate Office Building, which are expected to be placed in service during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1969; and for in-</p>	

creased cost for maintenance of the 24 existing elevators. No increase has been provided under this allotment for the past 9 years.

Replacement of marble balustrades on the terraces at the Southeast and Southwest corners of the Old Senate Office Building: Non-recurring item-----

28, 000

The marble balustrades on the Constitution Avenue side of the Old Senate Office Building, at the roof, balcony, and terrace levels, are now 59 years old, being a part of the original building construction.

Examination of these balustrades, made during the past year, discloses that the balustrades at the roof and balcony levels are still in sound condition, but that the balustrades at the terrace level at the Southeast and Southwest corners of the building have deteriorated to the point where they should be replaced without further delay. The balustrade at the Southwest corner requires replacement not only on the Constitution Avenue side of the building, but also on the Delaware Avenue side. The portion to be replaced on the Delaware Avenue side is also 59 years old.

These terrace balustrades are badly weathered and eroded; the marble walls under these balustrades show multiple cracks and seams and, due to these natural faults, weathering has been accelerated; the profiles are weathered into grotesque shapes and some of these items are structurally unsound. The marble is sugary in substance, rubs off easily to the touch, and spalling has taken place. In their present condition, they constitute a hazard.

Under the amount of \$28,000, it is proposed to remove the existing balustrades and top rail over the balusters at the Southeast and Southwest corners and to replace them with 148 new marble balusters and 80 lineal feet of new rail.

Supplies and Materials—increased from \$60,000 to \$65,000-----

5, 000

The regular annual allotment of \$60,000 provides cleaning, plumbing, carpentry, heating, electrical, hardware, toilet and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the two Senate Office Buildings; also for the replacement of fluorescent tubes throughout the 2 buildings, doing one building each year. Each building contains approximately 18,000 fluorescent tubes.

The increase of \$5,000 for 1969 is required to cover increased costs of supplies and materials—particularly for carpentry work for building partitions, bookcases, and other items requiring the use of lumber, and for toilet supplies, such as hand towels, drinking cups, toilet tissue, and soap. No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1964-----

(+)159, 000

Total estimate for 1969-----

2, 901, 900

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

ELEVATORS INSTALLATION

Senator PROXMIRE. You stated on page 65, three additional elevators under construction in this office building will be in operation in the last quarter of fiscal year 1969, which makes it about a year from now. There have been complaints that the elimination of the stairwell from the first floor to the lower floors makes it more frustrating than ever to wait for the existing elevators.

Mr. STEWART. May I have Mr. Rubel answer that question?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, sir. I am very anxious to know this because I feel very strongly that Senators should be encouraged to exercise. I want to walk down and I have to wait for an elevator.

Mr. RUBEL. I can appreciate that because I frequently use stairways myself. The new elevators were placed under contract on January 18, 1968. The contract completion date is April 30, 1969, which is about a year from now. In the interim, government personnel has removed the stairway and cleared the stairwell. The elevator contractor is due to start his work at the site about October 1, 1968.

In the meantime the elevator machinery is being manufactured at the plant of the contractor.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why does that take so long?

Mr. RUBEL. Mainly the workload presently imposed on the few reputable manufacturers. Twelve months is very good delivery on modern elevators.

STAIRWELL CONSTRUCTION

Next Monday the bids will be open for the general construction work that has to be done in the vacated stairwell, including the construction of a new stairway on the other side of the corridor from the first floor down to the basement floor.

That will be a service stairway for serving the lower levels. The bids for the general construction work will open next Monday. It is expected that an award will be made within a week and some contractor activity at the site will be evident in another month.

Priority will be given to the construction of the new service stairway previously mentioned.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you make an estimate as to when that might be available?

Mr. RUBEL. There is some structural steel involved and, as you know, a strike is threatened in the steel industry. In the event of a strike in the industry, steel deliveries may be delayed for an indefinite period.

Senator PROXMIRE. On the assumption there is not a strike.

Mr. RUBEL. If the steel is delivered on a reasonable schedule, the service stairway may be ready for use by the first of October.

Senator PROXMIRE. That would be a stairway that would go from the sixth floor down to the basement?

Mr. RUBEL. No, sir; only from the first floor to the basement, where most of the traffic is concentrated.

OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

REPLACEMENT OF MARBLE BALUSTRADES

Senator PROXMIRE. You are asking \$28,000 additional for the replacement of the marble balustrades on the terraces of the southeast and southwest corners of the Old Senate Office Building.

While I concede this is desirable, is it necessary structurally at the present time?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. As you can see, Mr. Chairman, from some of these photographs, some of these balustrades have eroded to what is not possibly much more than 50 percent of the original marble still in place. Some of the railing sections on top of the balustrades are cracked. Should any of these balustrades fail not only would the balustrade fall on to the sidewalk below but the railing also that is supported by the balustrades.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do they serve a structural purpose?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, they are purely ornamental and to protect people from falling off the terraces on to the sidewalk.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are saying they are structural in the sense if these should crack then the railing above it would collapse.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes; and in a few cases the railing above is cracked and it would then collapse itself, if the balusters below failed.

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the status of the construction work in the telephone exchange in the New Senate Office Building?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The construction work is approximately 50 percent complete, the block partitions are largely complete, the plumbing roughing, including some fixture installations, are about 75 percent complete, the rough jambs are 75 percent complete, the electric wiring is 60 percent complete, plastering is 15 percent, the suspended ceiling material is on hand, as is also the tile, the light fixtures, and the carpeting. The doors are on order.

REMODELING

Senator PROXMIRE. Last fall we provided you with \$123,000 for this work. We also provided \$38,000 for remodeling a portion of the vacated telephone exchange.

ROOMS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE ADDRESSING SYSTEM

In addition we provided \$25,000 for new rooms for the magnetic tape addressing system in the service department; is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator PROXMIRE. You are not requesting any additional personnel this year?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; not for the Senate Office Buildings.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator PROXMIRE. For the Senate garage a total of \$62,300 requested, a net increase of \$1,700, pages 80 to 82, will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1968 appropriation in annual act.....	\$58, 600
Wage-board pay supplemental.....	2, 000
Total appropriations—1968	60, 600

ADDITIONS

Wage-rate increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress.....	\$850
---	-------

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 7 laborers and mechanics on the Senate garage roll are compensated on a wage-board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$650 is requested for 1969 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 October 22, 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. 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 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

An increase of \$200 is requested for 1969 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 and holiday pay increased from \$12,200 to \$12,400----- 200

This allotment is adjusted to conform to increased costs resulting from base pay increases.

Pay above the stated annual rate allotment—increase----- 100

Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for one additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (Leap Year), one additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.

General annual repairs—increased from \$2,500 to \$3,050----- 550

This annual allotment provides for repair and upkeep of the garage entrance doors, windows, and other parts of the structure; annual painting of stall lines and posts; servicing and maintaining 2 vacuum pumps, 1 air compressor, 2 condensate pumps, 6 ventilating fans, 2 car-washing pumps, 3 fountain pumps, 2 1,000-gallon capacity gasoline pumps (1 for official motor equipment of the Senate and 1 for official motor equipment of the Architect of the Capitol), 1 oil pump and other miscellaneous equipment.

For 1969, an additional amount of \$550 is requested for replacement of the air compressor presently installed in the Senate garage, which supplies air to all of the pneumatic control systems, paint spraying equipment, and automobile service areas; also, for replacement of the tank which supplies the compressor with air at high pressure. Both the tank and compressor have been in operation, continuously, since 1932 when the garage was first placed in operation. This equipment has now reached a point where it can no longer be overhauled for dependable operation. The tank is of lap-welded construction. Such pressurized tanks normally require replacement after 25 years of service, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers now recommend replacement within that period. The installation of a new tank and compressor is recommended in the interest of safety to personnel and equipment ----- (+)1,700

Total estimate for 1969----- \$62,300

AIR-CONDITIONING DEPARTMENT

WITHDRAWAL OF REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Mr. CARAWAY. May I say something before you leave the Senate Office Buildings? Last year we asked for and were granted four new positions in the air-conditioning department to keep the air conditioning on a 24-hour basis 6 days a week.

By reorganizing our heating room attendants and air-conditioning employees we have been able to do this, without the additional em-

ployees. So I would like to request that we deduct \$23,000 from this year's appropriation and drop the four new positions asked for last year.

Senator PROXMIRE. Bless you. I think the committee will look with considerable favor on that request. That is wonderful.

MANDATORY PAY COSTS AND AIR COMPRESSOR REPLACEMENT

Except for the mandatory pay costs the only increase is \$550 for replacement of the air compressor which has been in use since 1932; is that correct?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

PARKING FACILITIES, CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator PROXMIRE. For the record would you please submit a statement showing the number and locations of parking spaces available to congressional employees both in garages and elsewhere.

You have done this before and I think it's important to have a current breakdown in the record.

Mr. HENLOCK. Here is a statement showing a current breakdown.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it contemplated to provide additional places for parking spaces, we get lots of requests from our staffs.

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. Senators Jordan and Randolph have, as previously indicated, introduced legislation to acquire most of the remaining property in Square 725, east of the New Senate Office Building. Undoubtedly, such acquisition would help relieve parking conditions.

Senator PROXMIRE. This brings up to date the parking availability on the grounds?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; the present status of parking, everywhere on the Hill.

(The breakdown follows:)

HOUSE SIDE

	<i>Spaces</i>
Assigned by the Special Committee on Parking :	
Rayburn Building Garage-----	1, 668
Cannon Building Garage-----	301
Total -----	1, 969
Underground Garages in two Squares south of Longworth and Rayburn Buildings-----	1, 268
Total garage spaces available-----	3, 237
Surface spaces on Plaza, streets, and lots assigned by the Sergeant at Arms of the House under the direction of the Special Committee on Parking :	
Capitol Plaza curb-----	42
Capitol Plaza center-----	112
Southeast triangle-----	32
Congressional Drive-----	52
Southwest Drive-----	108
Southeast Drive-----	30
East Capitol Street (for Press)-----	36
Total -----	412
Parking Lot No. 1 by Congressional Hotel-----	101
Parking Lot No. 4, triangle south of Rayburn Building-----	121
Parking Lot No. 5 (Square 639)-----	165
Total -----	387
Total House spaces on streets and lots-----	799
Visitors parking lot by Congressional Hotel-----	85
Total spaces, House side-----	4, 121

SENATE SIDE

Assigned by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration :	
New Senate Office Building garage-----	161
Senate Garage (formerly Legislative Garage) under fountain west of Old Senate Office Building-----	187
Total garage spaces-----	348
Surface spaces on streets or parking lots, assigned by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate :	
Capitol area (reserved spaces) :	
Capitol Plaza-----	173
Maryland Avenue Dr-----	50
Northeast Dr-----	59
Northwest Dr-----	92
East Capitol St. (for press)-----	36
Total -----	410
Street Parking (reserved spaces) :	
C St. NE-----	39
California St. NE-----	62
Constitution Ave-----	38
D St. NE-----	50
E St. NE-----	16
Delaware Ave. NE-----	87
First St. NE-----	40
Louisiana Ave. NW-----	42
New Jersey Ave. NW-----	32
Total -----	406

Parking lots (reserved spaces) :	
Lot A, Square 724-----	97
Lot B, lower level, Square 724-----	26
Lot B, upper level, Square 724-----	25
Lot C, Square 724-----	37
Lot D, Square 724-----	39
Constitution Ave. Lot, Square 725-----	99
Second St. NE. Lot, Square 725-----	130
Total -----	453
Parking lot: First and D St. NE., Square 723 (used for Senate employees on first-come, first-served basis)-----	
	325
Total, Senate spaces on streets and lots-----	1, 594
Total spaces, Senate side-----	1, 942
SUMMARY	
Total spaces available:	
House side-----	4, 121
Senate side-----	1, 942
Grand total, House and Senate sides-----	6, 063

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Senator PROXMIRE. For the Capitol Power Plant a total of \$2,927,000 is requested for fiscal year 1969, a net increase of \$65,400. I ask that pages 116 to 122 be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

1968 appropriation in annual act-----	\$2, 841, 600
Wage-board pay supplemental-----	20, 000
Total appropriations, 1968-----	2, 861, 600

DEDUCTIONS

Stoker rehabilitation—2d year allotment under 3-year-program for replacement of spreader stokers in three coal-fired steam generators-----	-50, 000
Base for 1969-----	2, 811, 600

ADDITIONS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress---	15, 552
---	---------

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 88 laborers and mechanics on the Capitol Power Plant roll are compensated on a Wage Board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$10,800 is requested for 1969 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 Oct. 22, 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. 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 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.

<p>An increase of \$4,752 is requested for 1969 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.</p>	
<p>Within-grade promotions authorized by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for employees compensated under that act-----</p>	448
<p>Pay above the stated annual rate allotment—increase-----</p>	2, 800
<p>Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for one additional day's pay above the regular 260-basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (leap year), 1 additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.</p>	
<p>Increased pay costs due to Public Law 90-206 "Federal Salary Act of 1967", approved Dec. 16, 1967-----</p>	1, 580
<p>Increases authorized by this act went into effect Oct. 8, 1967. The cost for the fiscal year 1968 amounts to \$1,100. Due to delay in filling 5 new jobs allowed for 1968, it is possible to absorb this cost for 1968. However, since such savings will not recur in 1969, it is necessary to request for 1969 the full annual cost of \$1,580 for next year.</p>	
<p>Payment to employees' life insurance fund—increased from \$2,130 to \$3,060 -----</p>	930
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress. The increase of \$930 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	
<p>Contribution to retirement fund—increased from \$45,100 to \$47,190--</p>	2, 090
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.</p>	
<p>Purchase of electrical energy—increased from \$1,355,000 to \$1,400,000--</p>	45, 000
<p>No increase has been provided under this allotment for the past 3 years. The present allotment was fixed in 1965 prior to completion of construction work and improvements then underway. The cost of purchase of electrical energy for the fiscal year 1967 amounted to \$1,331,475, a saving of \$23,525. The present rate of expenditure indicates that there will be no savings in the fiscal year 1968; in fact, the expenditures are expected to exceed the allotment by a moderate amount.</p>	
<p>Expenditures under this allotment have been increasing this year and will further increase in the fiscal year 1969. This increase is due, mainly, to completion and placing in service, this year, of the final phase of air conditioning the main Library of Congress Building, the House Underground Garages in squares 637 and 691, and the first phase of remodeling of the Cannon Building which, with improved lighting, heating, and air conditioning, has added to the electrical load. In addition, the remainder of the Cannon Building, under the second phase of the remodeling program, will be completed by the end of this fiscal year and will further increase the electrical load in the fiscal year 1969. The electrical load is also gradually increasing in the various office buildings, from year to year, due to the use of additional business machines and other mechanical equipment.</p>	
<p>The 1968 estimate is based on the purchase of 112,917,000 kw.-hrs. of electrical energy at an average cost of 1$\frac{2}{10}$ cents per kw.-hrs. The 1969 estimate is based on the purchase of 116,667,000 kw.-hrs. of electrical energy at the same average cost of 1$\frac{2}{10}$ cents per kw.-hrs.—an increase of \$45,000.</p>	

All electrical energy required for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, U.S. Supreme Court Building, Library of Congress Buildings, Senate Garage, and Capitol Grounds street, park and floodlighting systems has been purchased under the Capitol Power Plant appropriation from the local public utility at rates negotiated by the General Services Administration for use throughout the Washington metropolitan area by Government agencies, generally, since 1951.

This increase is urged in order to insure an adequate and uninterrupted supply of electrical energy for the Capitol and other buildings supplied with energy through this appropriation, in the fiscal year 1969.

General annual repairs—increased from \$85,000 to \$100,000----- 15, 000

No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1966, when the present allotment of \$85,000 was approved. This allotment has been inadequate to meet actual repair and maintenance costs during the past 3 years. In 1966, we had to expend \$108,000 for general annual repairs; in 1967, \$104,000; and in the fiscal year 1968, \$60,000 to Jan. 31, 1968. There is no means by which this annual expenditure can be reduced if the plant is to be kept in dependable and uninterrupted service.

During the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 we were able to meet the excess expenditure through savings in the allotment for purchase of electrical energy. Those savings materialized due to the fact that the electrical energy allotment was geared to construction program schedules under which delays were experienced. We can no longer count on savings from this source and must therefore request that the full amount of \$100,000 now required, annually, for general annual repairs be provided under this allotment.

We must maintain in good operating condition extensive steam generating equipment, consisting of such items as 7 large boilers, stokers, oil burners, fans, pumps, piping, dust collectors, ash-handling equipment; extensive refrigerating equipment, consisting of such items as 8 large compressors, 11 large pumps, 7 cooling towers, 7 fans; coal-handling equipment, consisting of such items as belt conveyors, car shakers, car thawers, 2 bulldozers, 2 track-mobile locomotives; auxiliary equipment, such as air compressors, ventilating fans; steam tunnels extending from the Capitol Power Plant to the Government Printing Office, with branch extensions to the various buildings served on Capitol Hill—these tunnels containing more than 3 miles of steam lines and extensive chilled water lines, large valves, traps, expansion joints, pressure reducing valves; oil-handling equipment, tanks, pumps; control equipment, such as meters, automatic controllers, control valves, actuators, gages, thermometers; electrical equipment, such as motors up to 2,500 horsepower, starters, circuit breakers, transformers, control wiring and equipment, lighting and power systems; service equipment, such as water and air lines, sump pumps, plumbing, and heating.

The Capitol Power Plant, including its steam and refrigeration distribution systems, contains equipment having an estimated replacement value of over 12 million dollars. About two-thirds of this equipment is over 10 years old, resulting in the need for continually increasing maintenance and repair 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.

Since 1965, under funds provided by Congress to meet expanded production requirements imposed upon the Capitol Power Plant due to an expanded building construction and improvement program on Capitol Hill, the refrigeration capacity of the plant has been increased by 75 percent and the steam generating capacity by 65 percent; fuel-handling and storage facilities have been installed for oil-fired boilers added at the plant; also, a 250,000-gallon oil storage tank, transfer pumps, oil heaters, piping systems, and auxiliary items, representing an investment of \$450,000.

The cost of labor, materials, repair and replacement parts is constantly increasing and in view of the fact that the buildings occupied by the Congress and other components of the legislative branch are dependent upon the Capitol Power Plant for steam and chilled water supplies by the plant, it is urged that the general annual repairs allotment be increased by \$15,000 for 1969 in order to insure adequate funds being available for maintenance and repair work necessary to keep the plant in dependable and uninterrupted operation 365 days a year.

Stoker rehabilitation-----

10, 000

In 1967, a program, estimated to cost \$135,000, was commenced for replacement of the spreader stoker in each 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 period, 1954 to 1967, when the stoker replacement program was commenced, each stoker had 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 tendency for air pollution.

For 1967, an allotment of \$45,000 was provided for replacement of the stoker in one of the 3 steam generators. For 1968, an allotment of \$50,000 was provided for replacement of the stoker in the second steam generator. These estimates were based on doing all the replacement work by contract. We have found it possible, however, to purchase the stokers and install them by use of our regular Capitol Power Plant personnel acting under supervision of a qualified representative of the manufacturer of the stokers. Through this means, we have been able to effect sufficient savings in the replacement of the first two stokers to purchase the stoker equipment for the final or third steam generator with our existing funds and to complete the installation of the third stoker through an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for 1969, instead of an appropriation of \$45,000 originally contemplated when the program was presented to the Appropriations Committee in 1967.

The \$10,000 requested for 1969 will complete the stoker replacement program.

Fuel—increased from \$466,000 to \$488,000-----

22, 000

The 1968 appropriation for fuel is based on 33,000 tons of coal @ \$9.40 per ton and 2,600,000 gallons of fuel oil @ 6 cents per gallon.

The estimate for fuel for 1969 is based on 33,000 tons of coal @ \$10.07 per ton and 2,600,000 gallons of fuel oil @ 6 cents per gallon.

The increase of \$22,000 requested for 1969 is to meet the increased cost of coal per ton required for next year. The contract, now in effect, provides for a cost of \$10.22 per ton.

Coal for the Capitol powerplant is purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, General Services Administration, under authority of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended. Bids for fuel are received in April or May each year by that Bureau and the fuel is contracted for with a provision in the contract allowing for changes in wage and freight rates. The coal now being used at the plant comes from the Guyan Eagle Mine No. 5 and Coal Mountain No. 12, both of the Island Creek Coal Sales Company, shipped from Coal Mountain and Kelly, W. Va. It is a nut and slack coal.

The fuel oil required for the plant is also purchased through supply schedules of the Fuel Branch, General Services Administration.

At present, 70 percent of the total steam output is produced by coal-fired equipment and 30 percent by oil-burning steam generators.

Total ----- (+) 115, 400
Total estimate for 1969----- 2, 927, 000

BOTANIC GARDEN, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Senator PROXMIRE. For the Botanic Garden, salaries and expenses you are requesting \$568,000, a net decrease of \$29,500.

Pages 205 to 208 will be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

1968 appropriation in annual act.....	\$584, 500
Wage-Board Pay Supplemental.....	13, 000
Total appropriations, 1968.....	<u>597, 500</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Installation of greenhouse evaporative cooling system in four greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969.....	4, 000
Repairs, replacements, and improvements to electrical systems, Main Conservatory, office building, and Bartholdi Display Fountain: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969.....	45, 000
	(-)49, 000
Base for 1969.....	<u>548, 500</u>

ADDITIONS

Wage-Board Increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress..	8, 160
---	--------

Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 51 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 \$6,200 is requested for 1969 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 October 22, 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Cong. This increase is necessary in order that the Botanic Garden wage-board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1969 in accordance with prevailing rates.

An increase of \$1,960 is requested for 1969 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.....	900
Nightwork and Sunday differential pay increased from \$7,700 to \$10,900.....	3, 200

This increase is necessary to meet the cost on a current expenditure basis of work performed under this allotment. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing over the past several years, due to annual wage-rate increases provided by law, and the point has now been reached where a realistic adjustment under this allotment is necessary.

Pay above the stated annual rate allotment, increase.....	1, 500
---	--------

Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for one additional day's pay above the regular 260 basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (leap year), one additional day fell on a

Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.	
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 90-206 Federal Salary Act of 1967, approved Dec. 16, 1967-----	\$1,940
Increases authorized by this act went into effect, Oct. 8, 1967. The cost for the fiscal 1968 amounts to \$1,440. Due to delay in filling 1 new job allowed for 1968, it is possible to absorb this cost for 1968. However, since such saving will not recur in 1969, it is necessary to request for 1969 the full annual cost of \$1,940 for next year.	
Utility Services, increased from \$3,300 to \$4,100-----	800
This allotment was fixed at \$3,300 in 1966, after the 8 new additional greenhouses were placed in service at Poplar Point Nursery. The allotment provides for electric current for lighting the greenhouses and grounds and power for the pumps at the nursery which circulate water in the heating system serving the 16 greenhouses at the nursery; also, electric current for compressors, refrigeration, fans, boiler motors, and electric soil sterilizer.	
The increase of \$800 for 1969 is requested in order to adjust this allotment to a current expenditure basis. Last year, the actual cost amounted to \$3,948. The increase results from an increase in the cost of propane gas for the boilers, from the use of additional pumps to maintain proper control over rise of water in the old greenhouses, from the installation of an electric soil sterilizer, and from additional lighting installed in the greenhouses.	
Supplies and materials, increased from \$12,000 to \$13,000-----	1,000
No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1963 and the point has now been reached where an upward adjustment of \$1,000 is required in order to meet the minimum needs of the gardens, based on the present cost of supplies and materials.	
This allotment provides all miscellaneous materials and supplies for the garden and the nursery, including fuel, electric supplies, flower pots and tubs, gas and oil for motor vehicles and tractors, hardware and tools, labels and boxes, manure and fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and scalecides, medical and office supplies, paint, brushes, periodicals and books, and towels.	
Botanic Garden stock, increased from \$20,300 to \$22,300-----	2,000
No increase has been provided under this allotment since 1963 and, with continually rising costs, the point has now been reached where an upward adjustment of \$2,000 is required in order to meet minimum needs under this allotment, based on present cost of plant material and other items purchased under this allotment.	
The allotment for 1969 is based on \$9,000 for plants and bulbs for seasonal exhibitions at the conservatory, such as chrysanthemums, carnations, palms, cacti, ferns, bulbs, pansies, primula, cyclamen, azaleas, pandanus, sanseveria, begonias, bromelias, gardenias, and lantanas; \$500 for herbaceous perennials and other hardy plants for the outdoor garden site; \$4,500 for miscellaneous stock; \$500 for seeds; \$4,300 for moss and soil; and \$3,500 for miscellaneous equipment, such as garden tools, hose, hand mowers, and office equipment.	
Total -----	(+) <u>19,500</u>
Total estimate for 1969-----	<u>568,000</u>

MAIN CONSERVATORY VISITORS FROM 1939 TO 1968

Senator PROXMIRE. I would also like to insert in the record the tables on page 217, which reflect the number of visitors in the main conservatory from 1939 to 1968.

I think this would be of interest.

(The information follows:)

The Botanic Garden was placed under the Architect of the Capitol as Acting Director on July 3, 1934. The efforts exerted to develop the Garden as an activity of deep interest to horticulturists, botanists, students, garden club members, and general public have attained highly satisfactory and progressive results. The fact is evidenced by the following record of the number of visistors to the Main Botanic Garden Conservatory during the period 1939-68:

	<i>Number of Visitors</i>
From July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940, actual count.....	343, 451
From July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, actual count.....	377, 801
From July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, actual count.....	337, 701
From July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, estimated.....	159, 429
From July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944, estimated.....	133, 088
From July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, estimated.....	178, 148
From July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, estimated.....	233, 217
From July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, actual count.....	226, 082
From July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, actual count.....	189, 517
From July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, actual count.....	214, 224
From July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, actual count.....	245, 244
From July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, actual count.....	274, 353
From July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, actual count.....	249, 207
From July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953, actual count.....	318, 778
From July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954, actual count.....	265, 820
From July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955, actual count.....	264, 392
From July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956, actual count.....	263, 440
From July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957, actual count.....	265, 315
From July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958, actual count.....	323, 460
From July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959, actual count.....	270, 587
From July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960, actual count.....	298, 529
From July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961, actual count.....	269, 011
From July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, actual count.....	349, 693
From July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, actual count.....	307, 682
From July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964, actual count.....	286, 460
From July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, actual count.....	268, 136
From July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966, actual count.....	274, 318
From July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967, actual count.....	324, 399
From July 1, 1967 to Jan. 31, 1968, actual count, (7 months).....	233, 165

Seasonal displays include chrysanthemums, acacias, azaleas, Easter lilies, tulips hyacinths, iris, narcissus, poinsettias, bromelias, orchids, cinerarias, climbing nasturtiums, standard gardenias, lantanas.

Work of the gardens in the public interest last year included answering approximately 4,409 inquiries concerning plant identification and method of growing.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS FOR MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator PROXMIER. I would like to go back to the item before this which is included in page 188. There I read from your statement:

Pursuant to the direction of the coordinating committee at meeting in March 1966, and with concurrence of the parent commissions-committee named in the Authorization Act, the Architect of the Capitol retained Roscoe De Witt, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, and Jesse N. Shelton and A. P. Almond as associate architects for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of costs, and for providing a model for the new building.

NEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE ON CONTRACTS

Recently, the New York Times had an article which headlined "Architects See Capitol Job Favoritism." This article appeared in the New York Times on March 17.

I want to read part of it.

Eight of nine major design contracts awarded by Congress during a Capitol Hill Building Boom began in 1955 have gone to 7 architects, eventual business partners, whose fees today total \$5,197,737. There is nothing illegal or unethical

about Congress hiring and rehiring the same group of architects. But architects who have been shut out have been sharply critical of Congress for giving one project after another to members of De Witt, Poor and Shelton.

"There has been a monopoly created on Capitol Hill," said Philip Hutcheson, Jr., Director of Government Affairs for the American Institute of Architects, which claims 22,000 members among 30,000 licensed architects in the United States.

The system up there is designed to play favorites.

LETTER FROM COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Now, this is not just the opinion of a disgruntled architect, this is the statement of a man who speaks for the biggest association of architects in the country and it seems to me that it is a serious indictment.

I have here a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States which reinforces the charges implicit in the New York Times article. I quote what Elmer Staats wrote me. This is dated April 8:

I noted with interest your statement in the Congressional Record of April 4 incorporating an Associated Press story relative to the contract with De Witt, Poor and Shelton for several projects in the Capitol.

While I do not have any specific information on that particular story, it is an example of exactly what we were getting at in our report, namely, the importance of adequate competition for Government work.

As you know, we have been criticized by the architects and engineers for our recommendation. It was in their very interest to have the architects and engineers join in the criticism of what they regard as a near monopoly by this particular firm.

ARCHITECTS TRAINED IN CLASSICAL WORK

Then, before you comment, I would like to make just one observation because this Mr. Hutcheson directed his fire at one of the defenses made against what he considers a monopoly.

He said this:

Mario Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol is one of the men responsible for advising on Capitol Hill construction. He testified before a special House subcommittee in 1966 that the same architects were used regularly because there were very few others trained in architecture traditional on the Hill.

Mr. Campioli, who worked for 2 of the 7, De Witt, Poor and Shelton, partners, before resigning to become assistant architect of the Capitol testified, "There are very few who do the old work. The architects we have do both classical and contemporary."

"That is hogwash," Mr. Hutcheson said, "to imply that these are the only architects in the country trained in classical work is pure hogwash."

The seven architects, and so forth, are listed, it says they went into partnership after being collectively awarded the contract for extension of the Capitol.

Mr. De Witt defended his Capitol construction work.

In part, he said:

We had just finished the East Front of the Capitol when the Library of Congress job came up and everybody was very pleased.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL COSTS

He is certainly ignoring this Senator. I was shocked at the enormous cost of that extension, and many, many other Senators reflected that view.

I would agree there is considerable pleasure expressed in the architectural results. But the cost was something that has displeased many people. It has been called the most expensive building project per foot in the history of mankind and the most extravagant.

LACK OF COMPETITION IN SELECTION

At any rate, there is concern that there is a lack of competition and that there should be a certain effort made to secure an opportunity for the most gifted and outstanding architects in the country to have a chance to do some of this work, either by bid or by simply giving them an opportunity to show what they could do. There are those who feel that some of the structures on Capitol Hill at least might possibly be improved in beauty and esthetic attractiveness.

Would you like to comment?

PROCESSES FOLLOWED IN SELECTION OF ARCHITECT-ENGINEERS AND APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

Mr. STEWART. Yes, Sir. Taking note of your remarks on this press release in the Congressional Record, we have prepared two statements, one dealing with selection of architects and the other with the appointment of Mr. Campioli as my assistant. I will now read the detail on selection of architects. Although we have covered this subject in previous congressional hearings, we again review the processes which have been followed in selecting architect-engineers for congressional work.

In the case of every project listed, the congressional commission or committee charged by law with jurisdiction over the construction selected the architect-engineers.

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

New Senate Office Building: Cost of building and furnishings, \$19.6 million.

The Commission asked the then Architect of the Capitol (the late David Lynn) to present for their consideration the names of several outstanding firms. Mr. Lynn presented the names of five firms together with their background and experience statements.

He advised that they had been checked with the Fine Arts Commission and the Commission had no objections to any of the firms. The Senate Office Building Commission, charged by law with responsibility for this project, selected Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins, architects of New York, for this work in 1948.

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Rayburn House Office Building: Cost of building and furniture, \$76.5 million.

After I became Architect of the Capitol in 1954 and the further expansion program began, I was instructed by the congressional authorities involved to prepare a list of qualified architect-engineers for the various pending projects.

I went to the then three architect members of the Fine Arts Commission and asked them to come to my office, look over all the brochures, add any names they desired to the architect-engineers requesting consideration, and give me their advice. They complied with this request and recommended every firm that has since been engaged on any of our primary projects.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many firms did they recommend at that time?

Mr. STEWART. Seven or eight altogether, as I recall.

Mr. HENLOCK. The firms recommended included DeWitt and Hardison, of Dallas, Tex.; Poor & Swanke, of New York City; Shelton & Stanford, of Atlanta, Ga.; Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, architects, of Philadelphia, Pa. Hardison was later also retained as a consultant for the extension of the Capitol project, as was also Arthur Brown, architect, of San Francisco, Calif., and Henry Shepley, architect, of Boston, Mass.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many of these men joined together in the firm that has gotten eight of the nine?

Mr. HENLOCK. They have not combined on any of the projects except the east front extension and the Library of Congress Madison Memorial project.

CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

In the case of the remodeling of the Cannon House Office Building, just two architects were engaged, DeWitt and Hardison, of Dallas, Tex.

Senator PROXMIRE. Aren't they part of this association that has combined in the past?

CAPITOL EAST FRONT EXTENSION, MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, AND RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. HENLOCK. On the Capitol front and the preliminary plans for the Library memorial. DeWitt, Poor, & Shelton and their associates were partners. In the case of the Rayburn Building, they were not a party. The architects for that structure were Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, of Philadelphia.

LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

In the case of the remodeling of the Longworth Building, the contract was with Poor & Swanke, of New York City. In the case of the House underground garages, the contract was with Shelton & Almond, of Georgia. Then Arthur Brown died in California and he was replaced as a consultant by Paul Thiry of the State of Washington, and Gilmore Clarke, a former Fine Arts Commission Chairman, was brought in as a consultant, to consult primarily on landscape work in connection with the Capitol extension project.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say these men combined, formed a syndicate or formed a combination group for the two projects?

CAPITOL EAST FRONT EXTENSION AND MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Mr. HENLOCK. Only for the east front extension and the Madison Memorial projects. They are the only two projects where they appear as a combine.

Senator PROXMIRE. But these are the men who were in combination of two's or altogether handled eight out of nine of the awards that were made?

Mr. HENLOCK. With regard to the Rayburn Building, the architectural service contract was with the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, & Larson. Harbeson was also, as previously indicated a consultant on the east front extension, but he was not a party to the main architectural service contract.

Senator PROXMIRE. Doesn't it seem, Mr. Stewart, that the inability to find more than seven architects in the whole country and have these architects combine together for two of the biggest projects that have been done, doesn't it seem to be an unsatisfactory way to secure effective choice among all of the thousands of very competent, well-trained, architects in the country, many of whom would be tremendously anxious to work on the Capitol for many reasons?

CONSULTATION WITH FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Mr. STEWART. There was no man any fairer in this world than Mr. Rayburn. He wanted to be fair to everybody, the country, the Congress, and everybody else.

It was for that reason that he instructed me to go to the three architectural members of the Fine Arts Commission, who after all were all fellows of the AIA in design. Those three members were all members of the AIA, and Mr. Rayburn felt that they would be in the best position to recommend architects, for our projects then authorized. Now there were many applicants that filed applications in my office.

And the architect-members of the Fine Arts Commission came down to my office. They added and subtracted a few until it wound up there were 12 to 15 firms on the list. Now, these men acted as individuals even though they were on the Fine Arts Commission.

They were all fellows of the AIA in design. It was from that list that the Commissions or Committees of Congress selected the men for this work here. Mr. Rayburn made the comment at the time that he did not think that all the brains in the United States was concentrated in any one section of the country.

From the list that was prepared there was an architect firm selected from the Southwest, one from the Northeast, two from the Southeast, two from the Middle East; one consultant was selected from the Far West, one of the consultants was from Boston, and the other consultant was from Philadelphia.

Mr. Harbeson had been responsible for the Senate and House roof and chamber job in 1949 and 1950, and he was well known to the Congress for that work.

Senator PROXMIRE. How big a list was considered by these three men?

Mr. STEWART. Fifteen firms, headed by a total of 42 registered professional architects. In addition to these 42 architects who headed the 15 firms, each of these firms maintained an organization staff of architectural, engineering, and technical assistants. About 35 of these received active consideration.

Senator PROXMIRE. They only considered 35 architects. How did they limit it to 35?

Mr. STEWART. They were looking for established, outstanding firms.

Senator PROXMIRE. Why did they pick only 42?

Mr. STEWART. That was all who asked to be considered.

Senator PROXMIRE. How thorough and comprehensive a process did they go through? Did they make an effort to consider architects, for example, from the Middle West?

You haven't mentioned any from the Middle West, my area.

Mr. STEWART. There was one firm considered from the Middle West, but that firm was loaded up with work at that time and could not undertake any of our work then.

Senator PROXMIRE. Couldn't they find anybody in the Middle West that was not loaded?

Mr. STEWART. Not at that time. We tried to be as fair as we could.

MADISON MEMORIAL CONTRACT LETTING

Mr. HENLOCK. All the contracts mentioned were let in 1955 and 1956, with the exception of the one for the two House underground garages in 1962, and the Madison Memorial, which was let in 1966.

Senator PROXMIRE. What are we discussing now? Isn't this on page 188, the Madison Memorial? When was that contract let?

Mr. HENLOCK. The first contract for preliminary studies for an additional building for the Library of Congress was let in 1961.

Those plans, prepared by De Witt, Poor & Shelton and their associates were not carried into execution. They provided for an additional building directly east of the Library annex; an underground structure for the Library in square 732, located directly south of the main Library building, with a Madison Memorial structure above ground. The present architectural contract for the Library of Congress, Madison Memorial Building, now authorized by law, was let in 1966.

CONTRACTOR SELECTION PROCEDURE

Senator PROXMIRE. This was 1954 that this list was selected. Is it closed after that?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. Actually, the recommendation in the case of the Madison Memorial was made by one of the members of the Commission, and his recommendation was approved by the Commission—Committee's Coordinating Committee, and, later, by the Commissions and Committees, themselves.

Mr. Stewart did not submit any recommendations in that instance, as to what architects should be selected.

Senator PROXMIRE. One of the members of what Commission?

Mr. HENLOCK. Of either the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, the Madison Memorial Commission, or the Joint Committee on the Library.

Senator PROXMIRE. This goes back to the original contention that you have on the first page, when you say:

In the case of every project listed, the congressional commission or committee, charged by law with jurisdiction over the construction, selected the architect-engineers.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

RELIANCE UPON EXPERT COUNSEL

Senator PROXMIRE. Sure, but after all, we are all very, very busy, as you know, and have many, many responsibilities. I perhaps have less than some of the senior Members, but I am on three committees and 15 subcommittees.

What busy men do is to delegate this to those in whom they have trust and faith, and who have the expert knowledge and, if you make a recommendation, it is given tremendous consideration.

It is very hard for a Member of Congress, almost none of whom are architects, I suppose exactly none of whom are members of the AIA, in a position of responsibility, here, to make any selection except the one you recommend.

Mr. HENLOCK. We did not actually submit a recommendation in the case of the Madison Memorial project.

Mr. STEWART. No.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, there must have been some discussions with you. After all, weren't you the group that went to the three members of the Fine Arts Commission?

Mr. STEWART. In 1955, when I was instructed to so do.

Mr. HENLOCK. That was back in the beginning, 1955.

Mr. STEWART. In the very beginning, before anything was done.

Mr. HENLOCK. In this most recent project, I believe that 30 Members of Congress are involved. It is, of course, a tremendous committee or combination of committees overseeing the Madison Memorial project.

Senator PROXMIRE. That makes it all the more likely that they would make the selection based upon your expert recommendation.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION FAMILIAR WITH WORK OF SELECTED ARCHITECTS

Mr. HENLOCK. Actually, these particular architects had, as previously indicated, been engaged in an earlier year, 1961, to make some studies for a library building that was planned to go on a site east of the Library of Congress Annex. In making their studies, they proposed that, in addition, an underground structure for the Library to be constructed in square 732, with a small structure above ground as a memorial to Madison.

Members of the Commissions were familiar with their work. The Joint Committee on the Library approved their selection to make the original Library studies, and actually they and the Madison Memorial Commission were favorably impressed with the work of these particular architects.

OFFICE RESPONSIBILITY TO INCREASE TALENT AVAILABILITY

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, you put us in a difficult position, because I can recall very well a hearing that we had last year or the year before, in which there was great objection raised by you gentlemen to the notion that we ought to have competition based primarily on price, and I could understand that, and there was a great deal of sympathy with that notion, although I frankly think we could do better if we had more competition based on price, but, if we don't have that, it seems to me that there ought to be a very definite and concerted effort on the part of

those of you who have the expertise, the knowledge, and the prestige, and the ear of Congress, to try and get as much of the talent of America in this area to be available as you possibly can.

And to hear that the principal recommendation for the buildings we have here were made in 1954, at which time a very small number of architects, seven, were selected, who have worked in one way or another together on virtually all the architecture that has been done on the Capitol in the ensuing few years, suggests to me that we have not done that, that we have not brought in the great diversity of talent in this country that we ought to have brought in, and we probably haven't done as economical a job as we ought to have done.

So that I would hope that there would be an effort to reach some kind of an understanding with people like Mr. Hutchinson, who, as I say, is in a very, very responsible position among architects, represents the biggest architectural organization in the country.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. He is not an architect; he is not the head of the AIA Mr. Chairman. He is only the director of their government affairs committee and as such is a paid employee. He is not qualified in my opinion to make the statement he has made.

Senator PROXMIRE. But after all, he is speaking for the AIA in connection with Government projects, and, as one who speaks in this position, nobody else can speak with the same kind of authority.

It seems to me you don't have to be a chicken to tell whether an egg is good or bad. You don't have to be an architect, necessarily, to recognize monopoly and a concentration of opportunity among a very, very small group.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Well, I think the president of the AIA who is an architect is more qualified to speak, and I think the executive director of the AIA who is also an architect is also qualified to speak on this subject. There never has been anything irregular with architects receiving repeat jobs from their clients. This is common in private work as well as with work for other Government agencies.

Senator PROXMIRE. I presume if the president or executive director of AIA disputed Mr. Hutchinson, they would say so.

This has been given a great deal of publicity in the Nation's biggest news service the Associated Press. It was prominently reported in the New York Times, one of the great papers of the country, has been carried in the Congressional Record, and I haven't heard a murmur of dissent from this charge of architectural monopoly.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I am a member of the AIA, and I know a little about this subject.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am sure you are, but I am sure you would agree, sir, that you are in a position which is one that makes it difficult for you to use objectivity in giving your own view on the matter.

I don't say your viewpoint isn't right, but I say it is not an objective view, because you are certainly an interested party in this particular concern.

If this is the case, then, if you are telling me that Mr. Hutchinson doesn't speak with the authority of the AIA—

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I say he is not an architect, and in my opinion not qualified to speak on this subject.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, he is not an architect, and, if you don't think he is qualified, would you be willing to get the opinion of the head of the AIA, the executive director of the AIA on this matter?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We generally have to work through our committees on these projects, and can't take a unilateral attitude or go off on our own and request such information.

Senator PROXMIRE. We will be happy to do it. We will write them and ask them to give us their opinion, and the fact that you feel you would place more credence, more reliance, on the AIA executive director or president I think makes it necessary for us to do that. We will do that.

(See page 264 for a letter from AIA.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

How about the Comptroller General of the United States, a man whom you have cited this afternoon two or three times as a competent authority and a man in whom you have faith? He is not an architect, either, but one who has great competence in the whole area of Government procurement and Government expenditure for construction, and he says the following:

We have been criticized by the architects and engineers for our recommendation—

That is the recommendation that they get adequate competition, here—

it is therefore of interest to have the architects and engineers join in the criticism as to what they regard as a near monopoly by this particular firm.

ARCHITECTURAL SELECTION PROCEDURE

Mr. CAMPIOLI. There again, Mr. Chairman, the question of competition on the basis of fee for architectural services is an unethical procedure, as far as the American Institute of Architects is concerned.

Architects are not permitted to compete with each other on the basis of fee. Also, as I understand from statements made by Congressman Brooks, who heads up the House subcommittee on this subject, he has indicated that competition on the basis of fee is not a requirement of the law which exists on this subject. For an architectural firm to receive repeat jobs from his clients has never been considered a monopoly in the past by the AIA.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, I disagree very vigorously with that position, but it seems to me that that is irrelevant.

We are not talking here about competition on the basis of fee. We are talking about competition on the basis of design, on the basis of competence, and any other basis besides the basis of which architect will do it for the smallest fee.

I am sure that Mr. Hutchinson, although he is not an architect, and speaks simply for the governmental side of the AIA, would not have made this kind of criticism directed at the absence of fee competition.

I am sure that that is not what the AIA is talking about; aren't you?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If it is talking about competition on the basis of design, that would have to be part of the project legislation. The Architect of the Capitol would then be required to hold a competition on the design of a structure, and that has not been a part of any of the legislation on these projects. As far as competence is concerned, most of the architects used here are fellows in design of the AIA, just about the highest classification an architect can obtain in the Institute.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. DURHAM, FAIA, PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, BEFORE HOUSE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that in hearings before the House Public Works Committee on the master plan for the Capitol, in the middle of March, the president of the AIA questioned the architectural selection procedure.

I will put that statement by the president of the AIA in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am Robert Durham, an architect from Seattle, Washington, and President of The American Institute of Architects. Sitting beside me is David Yerkes, a practicing architect from Washington, D.C., a member of AIA's Board of Directors, and Chairman of The Institute's Committee on the National Capital.

The AIA appreciates the honor of appearing before this subcommittee today. We respectfully direct your attention to the recorded positions of, among others, many members of Congress, the Joint Committee on the National Capital, the Urban Land Institute, the Garden Clubs of America, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Institute of Planners, and the Commission of Fine Arts—their positions support the legislation which is before you.

Since the inception of the AIA over 100 years ago, we have been very much concerned about the quality of this city as the capital of a great nation. As representatives of the architectural profession, we have felt a special responsibility to make Washington, as far as possible, a model for the rest of the country in planning and design.

In both 1957 and 1958, The Institute opposed expansion of the Capitol Building and urged adoption of legislation calling for long-range planning and a study of Capitol Hill space needs. Again in 1965 and 1966, we supported S.J. Res 76 and H.R. 16100 calling for comprehensive planning on Capitol Hill and a Commission on Architecture and Planning.

Today, we again put on record our belief that Capitol Hill, of all urban areas in this country, should set an example of farsighted, comprehensive planning and wise design policies.

I would like to comment individually on each of the three principal provisions of this legislation.

1. *Comprehensive Plan for Capitol Hill.*

Both bills provide for the employment of a qualified firm or firms to prepare a comprehensive plan to guide the development of Capitol Hill. As you know, the need for this kind of planning has been accepted throughout the country. The disastrous conditions which result when planning is postponed too long, or when plans are ignored in the process of development, are painfully evident. It seems incredible that Capitol Hill—an area of unsurpassed national interest and importance—should not have the benefit of comprehensive planning. These benefits are clearly recognized in other Federal legislation.

We firmly believe that the existence of a carefully prepared plan will significantly reduce delays in bringing building projects to completion, will eliminate unnecessary waste of construction funds, and will produce a complex of buildings which will function more efficiently. The long-range gain which can be expected in the appearance of Capitol Hill as a national symbol cannot be over-emphasized.

H.J. Res 914 and S.J. Res 74 quite rightly provide for periodic updating of the comprehensive plan. For the planning process to be successful, there must be a periodic review.

2. *Architect Selection Committee.*

An effective procedure for selecting architects is vital to the success of any building project.

We believe that two components are essential to this process. First, it is highly desirable that all interested architects be invited to submit their qualifications for consideration by the Selection Committee. Second, the assistance of qualified and objective professionals can be invaluable since the selection of an architect depends upon a wise appraisal of professional qualifications. The proposed bills provide for both these features.

3. Commission on Architecture and Planning.

We believe that the Commission on Architecture and Planning would strengthen the position of Congress by providing expert professional advice on planning and design. Much of the controversy and criticism which has surrounded building projects on Capitol Hill undoubtedly could have been avoided if this advice, from a disinterested group representing several different disciplines, had been available. We suggest that provision also be made in S.J. Res 74 for such a Commission.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, there is no process which will guarantee the complete success of any plan or building design. To a great extent, these things are subjective and there will always be, and should be, differences of opinion about any project. But, we believe that H.J. Res 914, and S.J. Res 74 with the modification we have suggested, do all that can be done at this time to insure that Capitol Hill will have the benefit of the finest planning and architectural advice which is available.

We believe this legislation is vitally needed, and we strongly urge its adoption.

(See page 262.)

APRIL 25, 1968.

Mr. ROBERT L. DURHAM,
President, American Institute of Architects,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DURHAM: During recent hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch some questions arose regarding the present procedures of the Congress, and the Architect of the Capitol, for selecting architects for Capitol Hill construction projects.

Since the American Institute of Architects have, on several occasions, offered testimony and advice on matters pertaining to the system for planning, designing and constructing major public works projects on Capitol Hill, it occurred to the Subcommittee that it would be helpful to have the Institute's counsel on questions relating to the selection of architects. Accordingly, would you please present the Institute's position on the following two questions:

1. In the opinion of the American Institute of Architects, do the present procedures of the Congress, and the Architect of the Capitol, permit consideration of all interested and qualified architectural firms? Do such procedures promote the best interests of the United States Government?

2. Could present architect selection procedures for Capitol Hill projects be improved to assure greater competition among interested and qualified individuals and firms? Would a system requiring competitive bidding or competitive negotiation be desirable?

It would be most helpful to the Subcommittee to have your reply by May 15, 1968, inasmuch as the hearing record for Legislative Branch Appropriations closes on that date. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Legislative Branch Subcommittee.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
Seattle, Wash., May 15, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: The American Institute of Architects has, for many years, been interested in the physical development of Capitol Hill. Accordingly, we appreciate very much indeed the opportunity to address ourselves to the questions you posed in your letter of April 25, 1968.

As a preface to our reply, we wish to note that we are handicapped in knowing exactly what procedures are followed by the Architect of the Capitol in selecting architects. The Office of the Architect of the Capitol has not promulgated, and is not governed by, rules and regulations pertaining to the selection of architects for Capitol Hill work. Furthermore, there is a paucity of information as to the Archi-

tect of the Capitol's procedures for evaluating and selecting architects. Although we have asked the Architect of the Capitol for such information to date we have not received an illuminating reply.

First, you ask our opinion as to whether the present procedures of the Congress, and the Architect of the Capitol, permit consideration of all interested and qualified architectural firms, and whether such procedures promote the best interests of the United States.

In answer to this question we wish to point out that unlike the Executive agencies, the Congress (and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol) does not have formal rules and procedures governing the selection of architects. Thus it is difficult for interested and qualified firms to know of forthcoming projects or to submit their qualifications to the Architect of the Capitol or other selecting authorities with any hope of being considered for Capitol Hill design work. Furthermore, because the Architect of the Capitol has indicated satisfaction with the work of a specific group of distinguished architects, few if any other architects are known to have been considered for Capitol Hill work since 1956. In our opinion, the present practices of the Architect of the Capitol and the Congress discourage most design professionals from applying for Capitol Hill work and, therefore, are not in the best interest of the Government.

Although the architects who have been selected for past design contracts on Capitol Hill are highly regarded, accomplished men, we believe it is not in the best interest of the Government to adhere to practices which limit professional competition to only one firm or group of architects. On the contrary, we believe procedures should be established whereby Capitol Hill architectural contracts are the subject of keen professional competition among all interested, qualified architects. To establish procedures encouraging professional competition will help assure that architectural excellence is a continuing standard required by the Congress for Capitol Hill work.

Secondly, you ask whether present architect selection procedures could be improved to assure greater competition, and whether competitive bidding or competitive negotiation would be desirable.

We very definitely believe, and furthermore we urge, that present architect selection procedures for Capitol Hill work be revised and improved. In general, we suggest that the Congress establish procedures somewhat along the lines of those followed by the Federal construction agencies.

Each Federal construction agency has a Board to aid in the selection of contractors for architectural services. This Board, comprising key personnel within the design and construction units of an agency, usually collects and maintains data on various architectural firms interested in doing Federal work. When architectural services are required, the selection Board reviews and evaluates the qualifications of individual firms and practitioners by considering such factors as the specialized requirements of the job, the firm's capacity to do the proposed work, the past record of the firm in similar work, the volume of work previously awarded to the firm with the object of effecting an equitable distribution of architectural contracts among qualified firms, and similar considerations.

The Board usually recommends, in order of preference and without consideration of price, a minimum of three firms considered to be the best qualified to perform the required services. The agency then contacts its first selection to ascertain whether that firm is interested in doing the work. If the firm responds affirmatively, the agency requests the firm to submit its proposed fee terms. The agency also develops its estimate for the fee and compares it with the architectural firm's proposal to determine whether the fee is fair and equitable to the Government. If a satisfactory fee cannot be agreed upon, negotiations are terminated and the agency's second choice is invited to enter negotiations. This procedure is followed until a satisfactory agreement is reached. All pre-selection and selection actions are fully documented by the agency.

Legislation (S.J. Res. 74) has already passed the Senate to provide for an Architects Selection Committee. This proposed Committee would be of a similar make-up and function as the agency Board mentioned above, in that representatives of Congress, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission on Fine Arts and the architectural profession would screen the qualification of applicants and select therefrom, architects to design buildings on Capitol Hill. We are confident that the Architects Selection Committee approved by the Senate would encourage *all* qualified architects to apply for Capitol Hill work. Furthermore, it is our opinion that the Architects Selection Committee would assure that all firms interested in Capitol Hill work are fairly evaluated on the basis of their professional qualifications.

Insofar as competitive bidding or competitive negotiation for architectural services is concerned, we believe the long standing "professional negotiation" procedures for procuring architectural services as established by the Federal construction agencies are in the best interest of the Government and would produce beneficial results if applied to Capitol Hill work. Competitive bidding or competitive negotiation would constitute, in our judgment, a threat to maintenance of proper quality and would not be in the public interest.

The Institute does not in any way object to competition *per se* among architectural firms, but we very strongly believe that it is in the Government's best interest for such competition to continue on the basis of professional expertise and technical competence rather than on the basis of price—the primary emphasis of competitive bidding or competitive negotiation.

If price were introduced as a direct competitive factor in the procurement of architectural services it would inescapably become the predominate selection factor. Architectural procurement practices and selection procedures would become unduly rigid, creativity would be stifled, and the architects ability to explore alternative solutions to design problems would be seriously circumscribed, to the detriment of both the Government and the profession.

We appreciate very much the Subcommittee's interest in the views of the American Institute of Architects on questions pertaining to architect selection procedures for Capitol Hill work.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT L. DURHAM.

Senator PROXMIRE. Proceed, Mr. Stewart.

Where were you?

You were on page 2, remodeling the Cannon House Office Building.

I think it would be satisfactory if we would simply place this statement in the record. I think it is a good, strong statement, and a statement that ought to be in the record, and it is available.

(The statement follows:)

SELECTION OF ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS FOR CAPITOL HILL PROJECTS

Although we have covered this subject in previous Congressional hearings, we again review the processes which have been followed in selecting architects-engineers for Congressional work.

In the case of *every project* listed, the Congressional Commission or Committee, charged by law with jurisdiction over the construction, *selected the architects-engineers.*

New Senate Office Building.—Cost of Building and Furnishings, \$19.6 million.

The Commission asked the then Architect of the Capitol (the late David Lynn), to present for their consideration the names of several outstanding firms. Mr. Lynn presented the names of five firms together with their background and experience statements. He advised that they had been checked with the Fine Arts Commission and the Commission had no objections to any of the firms. The Senate Office Building Commission, charged by law with responsibility for this project, selected Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins, architects of New York for this work in 1948.

Rayburn House Office Building.—Cost of Building and Furniture, \$76.5 million.

After I became Architect of the Capitol in 1954 and the further expansion program began, I was instructed by the Congressional authorities involved to prepare a list of qualified architects-engineers for the various pending projects. I went to the then three architect-members of the Fine Arts Commission and asked them to come to my office, look over all the brochures, add any names they desired to the architects-engineers requesting consideration, and give me their advice. They complied with this request and recommended every firm that has since been engaged on any of our primary projects.

These lists were submitted to the House Office Building Commission, who selected the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, and Larson, architects of Philadelphia, for the design of the Rayburn Building. This contract was let to them in 1955. Mr. Harbeson had previously been a consultant on the remodeling of the Senate and House Chambers in the Capitol 1949-51 and in that capacity

had worked effectively with the Senate and House Committees in charge and the then Architect of the Capitol and his staff.

Remodeling, Cannon House Office Building.—Cost approximately \$6 million.

The House Office Building Commission, working from the same information presented on the Rayburn Building, selected Roscoe DeWitt and Fred Hardison, architects of Dallas, Texas, for remodeling the Cannon Building. The contract was let to them in 1955.

Remodeling, Longworth House Office Building.—Cost of construction work to date about \$2.8 million.

The House Office Building Commission, working from the same information presented on the Rayburn Building, selected Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, architects of New York, for remodeling the Longworth Building. The contract was let to them in 1955.

Extension of the Capitol Project.—Cost of construction and furnishings, \$15.5 million.

The Extension of the Capitol Commission, working from the same information developed on the House Office Building work, selected DeWitt, Poor and Shelton and certain of their associates as the Associate Architects for this work. The contract with them was executed in 1956.

The Commission also selected an advisory architectural group for the Capitol Extension Program of the following individuals:

Henry Shepley, architect of Boston (now deceased)

John Harbeson, architect of Philadelphia

Arthur Brown, architect of California (now deceased)

Gilmore Clarke, Landscape architect of New York

These selections were made in 1956.

Paul Thiry, architect of Seattle, Washington was selected by the Commission for the advisory group in 1964 when the current planning of the West Front Extension began.

In October, 1965, the Commission authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol to direct the Associate Architects to proceed under their contract as Associate Architects for the Extension of the Capitol Project, with development of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for Extension of the West Central section of the Capitol, for a total fee of \$240,000. This preliminary work has been completed and a full report thereon has been made to the Congress.

House Underground Garages.—Squares 637 and 691, south of Rayburn Building and Longworth Building, construction cost approximately \$12.4 million.

The House Office Building Commission selected Shelton and Almond for the design work in connection with this project. The contract was let to them in 1962.

James Madison Memorial-Library of Congress Building.—Estimated construction cost \$61 million.

The authorizing legislation placed this project under the direction of the—

House Office Building Commission (The Speaker and two Members of the House)

Senate Office Building Commission (Nine Members of the Senate)

Joint Committee on the Library (Five Members of the Senate and Five Members of the House)

and provided for consultation with the James Madison Memorial Commission on the Madison Memorial Hall, consisting of twelve members, eight of whom are Members of Congress.

A Coordinating Committee, representing these four groups, was constituted, in order to work closely with the Librarian of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol.

As previously reported to your Committee, the Coordinating Committee met March 10, 1966, and agreed to recommend the employment of DeWitt, Poor, and Shelton and certain of their associates, as the Associate Architects for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost. The recommendation of the Coordinating Committee was then approved in writing by the House Office Building Commission, Senate Office Building Commission, and Joint Committee on the Library.

In making this selection, the Coordinating Committee took into consideration the previous work of these architects on the East Front of the Capitol; their successful completion of schematic studies for the third Library Building originally intended to be constructed east of the present Library Buildings; their familiarity with the Library's requirements and the resulting savings to the Government in view of this earlier experience; and their informal work with

the Madison Memorial Commission in connection with a combined Library—Memorial facility.

The Architect of the Capitol reported at this meeting that these architects as well as other architectural and engineering firms deserved consideration for this project.

NOTE: The cost figures given herein are those for which architectural-engineering services were furnished.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator PROXMIRE. We will proceed to the next item.

We come now to the Senate restaurants, and I am requesting that pages 223 to 226 be inserted into the record.

(The justification follows:)

Senate Restaurants ----- \$398,000

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 1969

For the fiscal year 1969, a total of \$398,000 is requested to finance the Senate Restaurant losses. This compares to \$371,000 granted and budgeted for the fiscal year 1968 for this purpose—an increase of \$27,000.

The increase of \$27,000 is attributable to the customary annual wage-board increases and somewhat similar increases to management-office personnel authorized by Public Law 90-206.

FISCAL YEAR 1968

For the current year, \$365,000 was appropriated in the regular Act to finance Senate Restaurant losses. A supplemental of \$6,000 is pending for pay increases to management and office personnel under Public Law 90-206.

This results in a total of \$371,000 being appropriated and requested for the fiscal year 1968.

As far as can be determined at this time, based on actual losses to February 10, 1968, and estimated losses for the remainder of the year, this amount should prove adequate.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Facility	Gross sales	Net loss (-) or profit (+)
Fiscal year 1968 (to Feb. 10, 1968):		
Capitol dining rooms.....	\$131,333	-\$151,431
Snack bar in Capitol.....	28,477	-1,481
Coffee shop in Old Senate Office Building.....	118,047	-11,401
Cafeteria in the New Senate Office Building.....	296,796	-83,632
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building.....	12,347	-18,891
Carryout in New Senate Office Building.....	100,195	+24,852
Subtotals.....	685,195	-241,984
Equipment expenditures.....		-169
Totals.....	685,195	-242,153
Fiscal year 1967:		
Capitol dining rooms.....	198,192	-199,912
Snack bar in Capitol.....	50,073	-1,865
Coffee shop in Old Senate Office Building.....	188,388	-24,049
Cafeteria in New Senate Office Building.....	468,813	-127,804
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building.....	19,165	-30,537
Carryout in New Senate Office Building.....	138,977	+31,604
Subtotals.....	1,063,608	-352,563
Equipment expenditures.....		-4,010
Totals.....	1,063,608	-356,573

BUDGET REQUEST AND 1968 DEFICIT

Senator PROXMIRE. The budget estimate for the subsidy for the Senate restaurants is in the amount of \$398,000 for fiscal year 1969.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Roof, who would normally handle this item, is out ill, but Mr. Geary, Mr. Diamond, and Mr. Raines are here and are familiar with that item.

Senator PROXMIRE. We can postpone this until tomorrow, if you would prefer.

Mr. HENLOCK. Whichever way you prefer to do it.

OPERATING DEFICIT

Senator PROXMIRE. Why don't we proceed here, and if you have any hesitation on any of these for the record, you can edit your remarks and make any change in substance with regard to this question that you would like.

I will repeat the first part of my question.

The budget estimate for the subsidy for the Senate restaurants is in the amount of \$398,000 for fiscal year 1969. How does this figure compare with the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year?

Mr. GEARY. The estimated deficit for the current year is \$371,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. The estimated deficit for the current year is how much, again?

Mr. GEARY. \$371,000.

The original estimate was \$365,000, and this was increased by a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$6,000, which has not yet been acted upon by the Congress.

The \$6,000 supplemental is for the purpose of pay increases for non-wage board employees under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1967.

FOOD PRICES

Senator PROXMIRE. What authority do you have over the prices charged in Senate restaurants?

Mr. GEARY. The prices charged are approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you make recommendations?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Have you recommended that they be increased?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir; not recently.

COMPARISON OF PRICES CHARGED

Senator PROXMIRE. Has there been an attempt to determine how they compare with comparable service available in restaurants around the Hill?

Mr. GEARY. There are continuing studies of prices in other Government buildings and in comparable eating establishments in the area, eating establishments that could be compared with the Senate restaurants—

Senator PROXMIRE. Are those comparisons available?

Mr. GEARY. They are made on a continuing basis. They are not formal.

Our Controller is a menu collector and is constantly collecting menus, and Mr. Diamond, the manager of the restaurants, I am sure makes it his business to keep abreast of the price structure in the industry.

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Diamond?

Mr. DIAMOND. Well, as Mr. Geary said, we from time to time check the competition, you might say, particularly in the area of cafeterias, which are about the only real comparison that we have, where similar service is being rendered to other Government employees and the general public.

I would say that our price structure is on a par with what is being offered throughout the city, lower, perhaps, than the commercial operations.

COMPARISON WITH COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

Senator PROXMIRE. Why shouldn't it be equal with the commercial operations?

I recognize that you are going to have to have a subsidy here, because, No. 1, for instance, you don't serve liquor and a lot of these places make money on liquor.

No. 2, you have to be open at certain hours, which are most inconvenient, and I suppose it is very inefficient to be open, for example, for breakfast, but you have to be because that is a rule, and you have to be open, I take it, as long as the Senate is in session, and the House is in session.

You have very few customers at those hours, but you have help employed during that time, and have to have food on a standby basis.

All of this is very, very expensive, and if you charged enough to cover your cost, nobody would eat there.

I understand that you are going to have to have a subsidy, but at the same time it would seem hard to justify a subsidy which would bring the most of meals below the commercial cost for an equal quality meal, equal quality service.

Mr. DIAMOND. As far as justifying this is concerned, this, I understand, has generally been the case here on the Hill, and, I believe, is the case throughout the Government where meals are furnished to

Government employees at a much lower rate than they are on the outside.

SERVICE VARIANCES

Senator PROXMIRE. How much would this be reduced, if sold on a commercial rate?

Mr. DIAMOND. This is very difficult to estimate, because of the difference between the various services which we render.

We do everything from a hot dog and a container of coffee right up to a full-scale banquet, we do this through cafeteria service in some places, table service in others, and the cost would have to be computed on a total cost of the service rendered in each of these units. It would be quite a complex cost accounting operation to do this.

If we were to narrow this down to cafeteria service alone, and remove the other considerations that you mentioned, which apply, the consideration of hours while the Senate is in session applies only to the table service operation in the Capitol Building, and the comparison there is not with a Government cafeteria, but rather with possibly a hotel, because I like to think that our food is as good as anything that can be found in Washington.

But with the same operation, at the same time, and from the same menu, we are called upon to feed the policemen and janitors and people who are employed in the Senate, the staff people, the doormen and all those. They have to be fed from the same facilities.

If we were to take that price and make it compare with the downtown hotel, this would be a considerable hardship on those regular employees of the Senate who are called on to work here.

PRIVATE LUNCHEONS

Senator PROXMIRE. How about when you have a Senator who has arranged for, say, a lunch for 50 people in one of the rooms here in the Capitol adjacent to the Senators' restaurant, in which he would have constituents or an interest group of some kind? Would that be approximately the commercial cost, or would that be less?

Mr. DIAMOND. I would say it would probably come out below the average. It would be possible to find this type of service on the outside, but the average place having the facilities necessary to do this job would probably have to charge more.

CAFETERIAS

Senator PROXMIRE. I don't understand why the cost in the cafeteria which services people with lower incomes who work on the Hill can't be less, inasmuch as there is less service.

After all, if you eat there, you serve yourself. You go through a line, and that ought to be a more efficient way of economizing.

Mr. DIAMOND. It costs less to eat in the cafeteria than it does in the dining room, but to compare the cost of eating in the cafeteria here, with the cafeteria in the average Government building cafeteria, service is the same, and I might add also that in cafeteria service, the number of people served is a determining factor in making it profitable, and the fact that we have to serve people during the times that it is convenient for them, contributes to the fact that we need more cafeteria facilities to serve them all within that 1 hour.

WAGE RATES OF RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

Senator PROXMIRE. How do the wage rates of the Senate restaurants employees compare with the wage rates of Government employees working in restaurants in other Government buildings? Comparable?

Mr. GEARY. In that connection, I would like to present for the record the following information, Senator.

OPERATION COST INCREASE: WAGE SCALE REVISIONS

Our budget request for this year for \$398,000 was prepared and submitted before certain changes which have been proposed and will be effective on the District of Columbia wage board, which we use as a standard of payment for all wage board employees of the Senate restaurants.

This will result in an increased cost of operation of the Senate restaurants for the year of \$131,431, based on present estimates. This is not included in the \$398,000 request which we have submitted.

Would you like to go into this wage board structure?

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to be sure I have the figures; \$398,000 for the Senate restaurants, but in addition, not included in that, is an increase of \$131,000?

WAGE BOARD SYSTEM

Mr. HENLOCK. Part of that is not final. The part that we know is final is \$75,600.

To give you a brief background, on October 1, 1965, with approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and based on the recommendation of the General Accounting Office, the Architect of the Capitol adopted the food service wage board system employed by the District of Columbia government for use in the Senate restaurants.

Adoption of the District of Columbia wage board system for the Senate restaurants included adoption of the District of Columbia wage schedules as revised from time to time as a result of District of Columbia wage studies.

And it, incidentally, came to your committee, and they gave the necessary funds to put that system into effect at that time.

Since adoption of that system for our restaurants, the District of Columbia wage schedules have been revised as follows:

December 19, 1965, 4.4 percent increase.

August 28, 1966, 10.6 percent increase.

December 18, 1966, 3.2 percent increase.

October 22, 1967, 4.3 percent increase.

We were recently notified that by order of Mayor Washington, dated April 2, 1968, District of Columbia food service workers will be given a 9.4-percent wage increase, effective June 30, 1968.

This adjustment will bring the wage schedule for District of Columbia food service workers in line with wage schedules for similar employees of the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Since we use the District of Columbia wage board system for establishing wage rates for our restaurant food service workers, we will have to adjust our wage rates in June 1968.

Senator PROXMIRE. What you are saying is that when Mayor Washington indicates what the District of Columbia food service workers are receiving, the committees of Congress have established a policy that we parallel any increase that they get?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. That is correct.

The General Accounting Office recommended that system when it made a study for the Senate Rules Committee. The Rules Committee approved it, and put it in effect, and we came and laid everything before this committee, and they approved the wage system plan, too, and the use of the system, and appropriated the necessary funds to put it into effect.

COORDINATED FEDERAL WAGE BOARD SYSTEM

In addition, further adjustments will be necessary, probably in October 1968 when the District of Columbia government adopts the coordinated Federal wage board system.

This new system has been developed by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the President's memorandum of November 16, 1965, which directed the establishment of a common Federal wage system to replace the many wage systems now in operation.

If that goes into effect, that would be the additional amount that Mr. Geary mentioned, \$55,700, to bring the total up to \$131,300.

Like all the wage board systems, once you follow the system, of course you are obligated to follow all of the system's requirements.

INDUSTRY PAY

Senator PROXMIRE. Was the increase in wages also an increase that commercial establishments have to pay?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. They don't have to, but they do?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir. They do not, generally.

Senator PROXMIRE. How do they get anybody to work, then?

Mr. GEARY. Sometimes I wonder.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am not saying that in criticism of you. But this seems to be commonsense.

Mr. GEARY. Our rates, I don't think, are competitive in the labor market in this area today, nor will they be.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much higher are these?

Mr. GEARY. I have some comparative prices here in one area.

We will take busboys or busgirls. Our rate, under the first readjustment, will be \$1.78 an hour. The commercial restaurant rate is about \$1.45.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that typical?

Mr. GEARY. That is pretty typical up and down the line—well, I would say it is typical pretty much all the way.

Senator PROXMIRE. So a big reason why we have to pay more, or rather have a subsidy over and above a commercial operation, is because the commercial operations pay their help less.

Mr. GEARY. That is correct, sir.

EFFICIENCY OF RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you think our help is more efficient? It should be. You ought to get the choice people, paying 20 percent more.

Mr. GEARY. I believe we have an extremely efficient staff, Senator, and I believe we have a very high class of employees.

We have less turnover than the average restaurant. As an example, during the recent disturbances in the city, several of our restaurant

employees who just happened to be in the building pitched in and fed several hundred police officers who were stuck in the building without available food and no place to get anything.

Senator PROXMIRE. They are very accommodating, thoughtful, pleasant people, I have noticed.

Mr. GEARY. I believe that we have an unusual staff in this respect. We have a very high class of personnel, as restaurants go, and I believe Mr. Diamond will bear me out on this.

RATE OF TURNOVER

As far as turnover is concerned—

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give any specific figures on rate of turnover?

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, we did some work on that, and find that our turnover is in the area of 24 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does that compare with commercial establishments?

Mr. DIAMOND. I would say it is pretty low. There are not too many statistics available, but from my experience, I would say it is very low.

Senator PROXMIRE. That means that an average employee stays 4 years?

Mr. DIAMOND. I haven't broken this down, but knowing the people, I would say that out of 100 jobs, probably all of the turnover is in about 10 percent of those jobs, for example, part-time bus girls in the cafeteria, who tend to come and go, but 75 percent of our people are very stable.

I am in my seventh year here now, and I would say that there are somewhere around 65 percent of the people who are still here all of that time, and I think from your own observation, the people who take care of you are usually there.

They are pretty good people. I may be a little prejudiced in their favor, but I would compare them with any group of food service people anywhere in Washington.

COST EFFECT OF SPECIAL SERVICES

Senator PROXMIRE. Do I understand that you could operate the cafeteria between the hours of 7 and 3 without a Government subsidy, if the wages were the same as commercial establishments?

Mr. DIAMOND. No, sir. I wouldn't say that. I would say that we could feed all the people in the Senate in the two cafeterias that we have now, if they would come to the cafeteria for their meals.

We can give them cafeteria service, and probably tack on some dining room service for the Senators, similar to what we have on the ground floor, and possibly operate at a profit, eliminating all the other services that we provide.

Senator PROXMIRE. So the real loss is the special services?

Mr. DIAMOND. Special services that are rendered.

Senator PROXMIRE. Serving 40 or 50 people, or 10 people?

Mr. DIAMOND. This is part of it, and also the facilities that we have in the Capitol Building, which are comparable to hotel type service, with not too many guests upstairs.

We have one turnover at lunch time. We reserve a table for 12, or quarter to 1, and we don't use that table.

Here is my program for today on special services, luncheons, and things all around the buildings. There are 12 items on there, large luncheons, small luncheons, and in addition to that, there are probably small services to individual offices, where there will be two or three guests, and a waiter has to be sent for that.

This has its effect on the number of people that we need to do the job.

Tomorrow, this sheet may be blank. The Senate may be out of session, or for some other reason there may be only one or two.

Senator PROXMIRE. You have to have people standing by?

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, sir.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the situation today with regard to the accounts receivable in the Senate restaurants?

That was an item of great interest last year, as I recall.

Mr. GEARY. I have a list which has been brought up to date as of today, and we have \$1,248.49 in January accounts which remain unpaid, \$1,076.14 of February accounts unpaid.

Senator PROXMIRE. Less in February than in January?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir. The reason for that is that we have four large items, all of which were sponsored by Senators, but for other groups, and for one reason or another, there has been a slight delay in effecting collection.

One group was the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, and processing the payment has been a little bit slow, but we are sure that we will receive payment.

Senator PROXMIRE. What do they aggregate?

Mr. GEARY. Our total accounts, those that I just mentioned, which are unpaid as of today for January were \$1,248.49; February, \$1,076.14; and a total of \$2,664.93.

All other charges are current.

Senator PROXMIRE. You don't have anything before January?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, sir. We have three items for January, totaling less than \$500.

Senator PROXMIRE. Prior to January?

Mr. GEARY. Yes, these are prior to January.

Senator PROXMIRE. Totaling \$500-some?

Mr. GEARY. \$340.30.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does that compare with your experience last year? Is it much better?

Mr. GEARY. Much better; yes sir.

We have been making a very strong collection effort. The committee has worked with us in keeping these items down.

Senator PROXMIRE. Without mentioning any names at all, I think it is incumbent upon me, much as I regret it, to ask you if you have any individual or any group that is delinquent over a period of time in a very substantial amount?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You do not have?

Mr. GEARY. No, sir.

HOUSE RESTAURANT SUBSIDY

Senator PROXMIRE. What will be the subsidy in the House, comparable to the \$398,000?

Mr. HENLOCK. About the same, Senator, and recently before the House committee we, in effect, gave the same information we have given you as to the pay increases.

Senator PROXMIRE. OK.

Mr. HENLOCK. They use the same wage system.

Senator PROXMIRE. Shouldn't they have a larger operation, in view of the fact that they have four and a half times as many Members, and I presume about twice as many staff members, or more, and three big buildings, and more employees?

Apparently this enables them to do it at a lower per capita cost operation.

Mr. HENLOCK. It is more widespread, and another thing that we have often discussed with the committees is the uncertainty of volume of business. We still have to have the waiters.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is more uncertainty in the Senate than in the House, because it is a smaller body?

Mr. HENLOCK. I do not know. The House, I don't believe, normally has as many night sessions in a year as the Senate, but so often we do not get advance notice of such conditions until 4 or 5 p.m., as to the decision that they plan to stay on to 7 p.m. for instance, and the employees have to be paid overtime in excess of 8 hours in such cases.

Senator PROXMIRE. Just normally, offhand, without any analysis, superficially, you would think that with 435 Members in the House, and 100 Members in the Senate, that taking a per capita subsidy basis, that they should have approximately four times as high a subsidy as we have.

I realize there are many, many factors that would influence that, but I am surprised that they do not have a somewhat higher subsidy. You say it is about the same?

COMPARISON OF SENATE AND HOUSE RESTAURANT OPERATIONS

Mr. DIAMOND. The comparisons there would be difficult, but on the surface they have more customers. What their costs and facilities are, I would not be able to evaluate, from where I am, but if you have more people, you can make more money.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there anything that they do that the Senate restaurants could learn from in terms of having more efficient operation?

Mr. DIAMOND. Mr. Geary is our liaison with the Architect, and is in touch with both sides. I am sure he would not hesitate to bring up anything that would be helpful to the Senate.

Mr. GEARY. Senator, I believe I can answer your question at least partially.

The volume of business in the House restaurants will be approximately this year, \$1,500,000 in food sales. The approximate food sale volume in the Senate restaurants will be about \$1 million.

The main area of difference is that the House side has more and larger cafeteria units, which are the least expensive to operate.

Their dining room facilities are just about comparable with the Senate side, so that the units which are the most costly to operate are substantially equal.

The difference in the volume of business is largely in the cafeteria and carryout food services, which are the least expensive to operate.

Therefore, even though their volume of business is higher and the number of people served is greater, the deficit remains approximately the same.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, Mr. Geary.
Thank you, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association has prepared a statement for the committee in support of appropriations for the Library of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents, which I will ask to have inserted into the record.

(The statement follows:)

U. S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1968.

Mr. GERMAINE KRETTEK,
*Director, American Library Association,
The Coronet, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. KRETTEK: Thank you for your letter and for the attached statement which will be made a part of the record of the hearings being held by the Senate Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

E. L. BARTLETT.

STATEMENT BY GERMAINE KRETTEK, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association, an organization of over 39,000 librarians and laymen devoted to the development of library services for this Nation, appreciates the opportunity to file a statement on the Legislative Branch appropriations for fiscal 1969. The Association wishes to urge favorable consideration on three items: One, the Library of Congress budget requests; two, the \$2.8 million item in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol to continue work on the James Madison Memorial Library of Congress Building; and three, adequate funds for FY 1969 to implement the requirements of the Depository Library Act of 1962.

The effective operation of the Library of Congress is of the utmost importance not only to the Congress but also to American libraries. The services of the Library of Congress to the Nation are innumerable, and, while the ALA stands behind the entire program of the Library, it would like to make special reference to certain of these national services.

First, the automation program. It is the conviction of the American Library Association that the efforts of libraries throughout this country to apply computer technology to their operations will, to a large extent, be dependent upon the Library of Congress' success in this field. The pilot project to provide machine-readable cataloging data to libraries on an experimental basis has been met with a great deal of enthusiasm by the participating libraries. The second phase of this program—MARC II—holds even greater promise. The format prepared and developed by the Library's automation experts was accepted as a proposed national standard by two ALA Divisions during its 1968 Midwinter Conference. The extension of the MARC II program, with the distribution of more and more cataloging information on magnetic tape, and the appropriation of funds requested by the Library for its overall automation program are imperative if libraries are to keep pace with the information explosion.

The Public Law 480 Book Procurement Program, which utilizes United States-owned foreign currencies, can be described as a model for the cooperative acquisition of books and other materials from foreign lands. Since Congress first approved funding for this program in 1961, over 8,000,000 items important to research have been acquired for libraries in all 50 States of the Union. The ALA urges strongly that your Subcommittee approve the requests for this program.

The Library's catalog card distribution program is essential to the library economy of this Nation. Funds requested for this operation are returned in

full to the U.S. Treasury and the Association strongly commends the request before you in order that the speed and efficiency of the program will not be impaired by the ever increasing workload resulting from orders by American libraries for catalog cards.

Certainly no librarian in this country can forget library service to the blind and physically handicapped. The Congress has been generous in its support of the national books for the blind and physically handicapped program and the Association urges you to continue this support.

The American Library Association has gone on record as strongly supporting the Library of Congress' need for a third building and the appropriation of funds to insure this end. At its Midwinter Meeting in January the Association adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the American Library Association, a professional organization with a membership of more than 37,000, hereby urges the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to make appropriations to further the construction of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building in the interest of economy and efficiency, because, due to escalation in prices, any delay only adds to the cost of the building, which is generally recognized as essential. Funds now necessarily being expended for rental space could be saved; and services vital to the library world, the research community and the public would not be endangered because of lack of appropriate space: therefore the American Library Association calls upon the Congress to act swiftly in the national interest on behalf of the Library of Congress, which serves as the national library of the United States and whose services are central and essential to the welfare of the Nation's libraries and all the people they serve."

We cannot stress too strongly the necessity for this building if the Library of Congress is to be truly a library for the Nation, if it is to serve libraries in communities throughout the land. As the situation now stands, overcrowding and dispersment of activities are hampering the Library's services and efficiency. Escalation in construction costs coupled with the bill for rental space are stark reminders that economy will not be served by delay in appropriating this money.

Finally, to continue the operation and development of the Nation's depository library program, the Association recommends that the Subcommittee provide the \$1.879 million recommended in the 1969 Federal budget to enable the Superintendent of Documents to further the implementation of this essential program, authorized by the Depository Library Act of 1962.

Federal funds allocated to this program of making Government-produced facts available to all who need them are an investment in an important share of the Government's output of information resources. One of the main objectives of depository libraries is to assist the taxpayer in his search for current and reliable data. The benefits derived from this activity accrue, in turn, to business, industry, science, research, and ultimately to the United States as a whole. By developing and increasing the number of designated depository libraries, Congress will be strengthening the country's information network.

In addition to GPO publications, other prime sources of objective information, which contribute to the depository library knowledge bank, are the so-called non-GPO documents. These are publications printed by federal departments and agencies outside the Government Printing Office. They are the results, in many cases, of Government research and study, and contain data of great value for the users of libraries. These documents should be distributed as part of the depository library system.

In view of the preceding facts concerning the great value of these programs and services to the Nation, it is urged that the Subcommittee approve the budget requests of the Library of Congress, allow the budget item for the continuance of work on the James Madison Memorial Library of Congress Building, and authorize adequate funds for the implementation of the Depository Library Act.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator PROXMIRE. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when we will continue with Mr. Stewart, the Architect of the Capitol.

(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., Tuesday, April 23, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Wednesday, April 24.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1969

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.
Present: Senator Bartlett.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

STATEMENT OF HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN, CHAIRMAN, SENATE
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will come to order.

For the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, \$2,800,000 is requested, and I am asking that pages 186-204 be included in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

Authorizing legislation

This project is authorized by Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965.

Contract authority

The Authorization Act does not permit contracts to be let or other obligations to be incurred prior to the appropriation of funds therefor, with the result that the full cost of such contracts and obligations must be appropriated before the contracts and obligations may be incurred.

Limit of cost of project

Public Law 89-260 fixes the limit of cost of the project at_____	\$75,000,000
Amount of authorization appropriated to date: An appropriation for preparation of preliminary plans, estimates of cost, and necessary models was provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, in the amount of_____	500,000
Balance authorized to be appropriated_____	74,500,000
Amount requested to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1969_____	2,800,000

Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees held hearings last December on a request for an appropriation of \$2,800,000 to be included in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1968. The item was not included by the House

Committee or the House in the Bill; it was included in the Bill by the Senate Committee and the Senate; it was deleted in conference. The Justifications submitted to the Committee last December are herewith resubmitted for 1969.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING, \$2,800,000

Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965, authorized and directed construction of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building by the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction jointly of the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library, after consultation with a committee designated by the American Institute of Architects. The enabling legislation also provided that the building be constructed in square 732 in the District of Columbia and that it include a Madison Memorial Hall which was to be developed in consultation with the James Madison Memorial Commission. The legislation authorized appropriations not to exceed \$75 million to construct the building (including the cost of designs, plans, and specifications).

An appropriation of \$500,000 for preparation of preliminary plans, estimates of cost, and the necessary models, was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 (Public Law 89-309, approved October 31, 1965).

In view of the several Congressional commissions and committee involved in the project pursuant to the enabling legislation, a Coordinating Committee was established representing these various Congressional groups, to work closely with the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian of Congress in carrying forward the project. Senator B. Everett Jordan, then Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, was elected as Chairman of the Coordinating Committee and Representative Omar Burleson, then Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, was elected as Vice Chairman of the Coordinating Committee.

Pursuant to the direction of the Coordinating Committee at meeting in March, 1966, and with concurrence of the parent commissions/committee named in the authorization act, the Architect of the Capitol retained Roscoe DeWitt, Alfred Easton Poor, Albert Homer Swanke, Jesse N. Shelton, and A. P. Almond as Associate Architects for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost, and providing a model for the new building. The amount of the contract with the Associate Architects is \$435,000.

Pursuant to direction, the Architect of the Capitol also retained George Nelson and Gordon Chadwick of New York as exhibits consultants for the Madison Memorial Hall. Their contract for preliminary plans is in the amount of \$16,000.

The Librarian of Congress retained Robert H. Rohlf, a nationally known consultant in the field of libraries, to establish a program for the project and to work with the representatives of the Architect of the Capitol and the Librarian.

Pursuant to direction of the Coordinating Committee and the parent commissions/committee, the Architect was to consult with a committee from the American Institute of Architects during the planning stage.

The Librarian submitted his program to the Architect of the Capitol in September, 1966, and the Architect of the Capitol forwarded the program to the Associate Architects promptly.

The Associate Architects developed the preliminary plans, cost estimates, and models from September, 1966 to the summer of 1967. During this period extensive studies were carried on by the Staff of the Architect of the Capitol, the Associate Architects, the Librarian's consultant, and the Exhibits Consultants. Consultation with the committee of the American Institute of Architects was held July 15, 1966, November 15, 1966, January 18, 1967, February 2, 1967, and March 8, 1967. Meetings were also held from time to time with the Chairman and/or the Vice Chairman of the Congressional Committee and with representatives of the James Madison Memorial Commission during the development stage.

The completed preliminary plans, renderings, model, cost estimates and various other information were formally presented to the various commissions/committees and were accepted as presented at meetings on the following dates:

Coordinating Committee.....	August 4, 1967.
Senate Office Building Commission.....	August 9, 1967.
Joint Committee on the Library.....	August 16, 1967.
House Office Building Commission.....	August 23, 1967.

The preliminary plans, etc. were also approved by representatives of the James Madison Memorial Commission.

At these meetings, the following matters were also presented and action taken as noted:

1. The commissions/committees considered and disagreed to the criticism of the plans and other matters in the report of the AIA committee to the Architect of the Capitol.

2. Suggestion of the Architect of the Capitol that the project be planned for execution in three stages was agreed to as follows:

- (a) Contract for excavation and foundations
- (b) Contract for supplying exterior marble and granite
- (c) Contract for superstructure

3. The Architect stated that if the project is to proceed without interruption, funds would be required for preparation of plans and specifications by the architects-engineers, further services of the exhibits consultants, and miscellaneous administrative costs. He estimated the total architect-engineer fee as \$3,050,000. This would be reduced by \$435,000 being paid the architects-engineers for the current preliminary plans, estimates, and model and by \$65,000 paid the architects-engineers for schematics and studies several years ago with respect to the site east of the Library Annex. This would result in further architect-engineer costs of \$2,550,000. In addition, \$250,000 would be required for exhibits consultants with respect to the Madison Memorial Hall and for administrative costs, making the total required at this time—\$2,800,000. The commissions/committees agreed that the Architect should request this amount in the final supplemental appropriation bill in 1967.

4. The commissions/committees approved retention of DeWitt, Tatum, Poor, Swanke, Shelton and Almond as architects-engineers for preparation of final contract plans and specifications and all other architectural-engineering services required for completion of the project, on the basis of 5 percent of construction costs, less the deductions totaling \$500,000 already mentioned.

5. The commissions/committees approved retention of George Nelson and Gordon Chadwick of New York as exhibits consultants during the remainder of the project for the lump sum price of \$34,000.

The plans, estimates, models, renderings, and other details which had been developed were presented at a press conference of August 25, 1967, in the Wilson Room of the Library of Congress, called by Senator Jordan and Representative Burleson. Chairman Jordan, Vice Chairman Burleson, the Librarian of Congress and his assistants, the representatives of the James Madison Memorial Commission and the Architect of the Capitol, and the Associate Architects, participated in the press conference at which all details of the proposed structure, including photographs, floor plans, and descriptive material in the Associate Architects' report, were released to the press and the models, renderings, and other material were put on display.

Description of the Building and Basic Information

Site: Square 732, bounded on the north by Independence Avenue, on the south by "C" Street, on the west by First Street, and on the east by Second Street.

Building Dimensions:

Above grade: Length 514 feet; width, 414 feet.

Below grade: Length 614 feet; width 495 feet.

Building Areas:

Gross Area..... 2, 112, 492 sq. ft.

Net assignable area..... 1, 702, 904 sq. ft.

James Madison Memorial Hall (included in net assignable area)..... 15, 200 sq. ft.

Floors in Building (from Independence Avenue):

Above grade: Six plus mechanical equipment penthouse.

Below grade: Three.

Building height (from Independence Avenue):

First five floors..... 71.5 ft.

Sixth floor..... 83.0 ft.

Mechanical equipment penthouse roof..... 101.5 ft.

General characteristics of the building:

The proposed building is a marble and/or granite structure covering 60.1 percent of the gross area of the plot measured curb to curb. The building is set back 78 feet from Independence Avenue, 39 feet from "C" Street, and 61 feet from First and Second Streets.

The main public entrance to the building is from Independence Avenue midway between First and Second Streets. There are supplemental entrances provided on both First and Second Streets part way between Independence Avenue and "C" Street. Additional personnel entrances are provided on "C" Street.

The building is connected with the Cannon House Office Building by a pedestrian and service tunnel and is further connected with both the Main Building and the Annex of the Library of Congress by a pedestrian and service tunnel.

The building has four main service cores containing vertical transportation, conveyor and pneumatic tube stations, and various service facilities. These four main cores are supplemented by a public core directly at the main entrance from Independence Avenue and by a service core located to the rear of the screened truck dock at "C" Street.

The main entrance at grade level on Independence Avenue is two stories in height; it opens on a public lobby, which serves as an entrance to the James Madison Memorial Hall and to the reading rooms and service areas of the Library. The main entrance lobby continues into the building and terminates in an interior, landscaped court extending from the First Floor through the Third Floor. The interior court is approximately 75 feet by 87 feet; it is artificially lighted and conditioned to provide a point of reference for human scale for the central portion of the building. The James Madison Memorial Reading Room surrounds the court on three sides of the First Floor.

The entrance on Independence Avenue to the lobby of the building is so arranged that visitors may enter the James Madison Memorial Hall without entering the Library proper.

Architecturally, the design of the James Madison Memorial Building is related to the environment of and in keeping with the architecture of the existing Federal buildings on Capitol Hill as is required in the law. Because of site restrictions, plan requirements, and basic considerations of design, the building does not follow the design of any particular contiguous building. The style of the building can best be described as being designed under the classic discipline, yet in keeping with the architecture of the mid-20th century. Because of the space needs of the Library, the building has been extended below grade to the reasonable maximum in order to reduce the size of the structure as much as possible above grade. The Sixth Floor and the Mechanical Floor above have been progressively set back from the sides of the building to reduce the visual bulk of the structure. The set-backs of the building at grade level are somewhat greater on all streets than those of the Cannon House Office Building and are designed to receive decorative planting for most of the perimeter of the building.

The James Madison Memorial Hall is entered from the Main Lobby and consists of (1) a two-story room approximately 46 feet by 60 feet, with a ceiling height of approximately 23 feet, and (2) exhibition areas on the First and Second Floors, which provide display space for Madison documents and memorabilia. The total floor area of the Hall is approximately 15,200 square feet.

The James Madison Reading Room, with its presidential papers and other manuscripts and its rare books, and with its outlook on the landscaped inner court, extends the original concept of the memorial to include the "living memorial"—the research center—that the Madison Memorial Commission envisioned to honor President Madison.

The departments of the Library of Congress that will occupy the Madison Building, according to present plans, are as follows: The Office of the Librarian, the Administrative Department, the Copyright Office, the Law Library, the Legislative Reference Service, the Processing Department, and six divisions of the Reference Department (the Geography and Map, Manuscript, Music, Prints and Photographs, Rare Book, and Serial Divisions).

The building will also include a preservation laboratory for documents and rare books; the Information Systems Office and related computer facilities; and special shelving facilities for part of the collection of the Library.

SPACE ALLOCATIONS

Office of the Librarian

A total of 25,800 square feet is provided for this function, primarily on the sixth floor, but with some service functions on the first floor, all with ready public access.

The sixth floor area is contiguous with the Cafeteria and Dining facilities, which can provide basic services for the private dining rooms. It enjoys the

magnificent outlook and terrace of the sixth floor. It maintains privacy with ready access to the working departments of the Library complex.

Administrative department

A total of 89,600 square feet is provided for this department, primarily on the sixth floor, contiguous with the office of the Librarian, but with some service functions on the basement, grade, and first floors.

The Photo Duplication Service is located near the main entrance on Independence Avenue, to maintain ready access by the Public.

The Office of the Secretary, and the Communications Center are located on the sixth floor, adjacent to the office of the director of this department.

Copyright office

The Copyright office, with an area of 150,790 square feet, will be located principally on the third floor, with certain elements located on the fourth floor, and in the basement.

Law Library

The Law Library, with an area of 179,860 square feet, occupies space for Collections on the sub-basement and basement floors. The Law Reading Room is located on the second floor, adjacent to the landscaped court and accessible to the public from the main entrance lobby.

Legislative Reference Service

The Legislative Reference Service, with an area of 104,700 square feet is located on the second floor. The Congressional Reading Room for the Members of Congress, their families, and staff, is contiguous with the Legislative Reference Services Department, and is located adjacent to the landscaped court.

Processing Department

The Processing Department, with an area of 400,040 square feet, occupies part of the fourth, and extends its occupancy to all of the fifth floor, plus certain areas contiguous with the service facility on the ground floor at "C" Street and at other locations on that level, as well as some office space on the sixth floor. The branch of the Government Printing Office is located with direct access to the truck dock on the ground floor at "C" Street.

Reference Department

The Reference Department, with an area of 503,210 square feet, will be located on the basement, ground, first, and third floors, with extensive public exposure maintained on the first floor, including the James Madison Reading Room, the Serial Reading Room, the Rare Book Room, the Music Reading Room.

In addition to the provisions for the office of the Librarian and the six basic divisions of the Library assigned to this building, provision has been made for:

General building facilities

An Assembly Room for 200 is provided on the sixth floor. A Cafeteria, for approximately 1,000 seats, complete with kitchen and staff lounge, is provided on the southerly portion of the sixth floor, with ready access thereto by escalators, located in the center of the building, and serving the fourth, fifth and sixth floors, where there is the greatest concentration of employees.

The serving areas of the Cafeteria have clerestory windows which give visual relief to these interior spaces.

The table service and private dining rooms are located contiguous with the Cafeteria for common basic service, and the Credit Union is contiguous with one of the Cafeteria lounges for the convenience of employees.

The convenience Snack Room and Lounge for employees, as a supplement of the Cafeteria, is located off the public vertical circulation core, on the ground floor, in the next largest concentration of employees.

The Welfare and Recreation Association is provided for on the sixth floor, contiguous with the Cafeteria.

The Health Room is accommodated on the third floor.

Further requirements have been satisfied as follows:

Miscellaneous

(The areas for which are provided for under the Administrative Department:)

An Information Center is provided in the main entrance lobby on the first floor at Independence Avenue. A public checkstand is provided nearby.

The central guard stations are located near the main entrance from Independence Avenue and on the ground floor with a central sub-station in the center of the sub-basement at the garage, a sub-station in the basement at the entry of the tunnel from the Cannon House Office Building, five sub-stations at the ground floor, located at the four means of egress on that floor, one each on First and Second Streets, and two on "C" Street), and one at the service facility on "C" Street (truck dock), and a central guard sub-station at the main public entrance from Independence Avenue.

Conveyor and message tube stations are provided at each of the four basic service cores, located at the four sectors of the building. (Cores A, B, C, and D.)

Smoking lounges are provided at core B on the first and second floors, at cores A and B on the third floor, and at cores A and C on the fourth and fifth floors.

Provision is made for the central telephone system in the sub-basement.

Storage and supplies are accommodated on the ground floor, conveniently contiguous with the tunnel leading to existing buildings.

The Repair and Binding Shop is located on the ground floor. The Exhibits Preparation Room is adjacent to the James Madison Memorial Hall. Building Operation and Maintenance is housed with Buildings and Grounds on the ground floor.

The Service Area, with truck docks, including nine dock spaces, receiving, fumigating, bailing, and mail and delivery, is located at the center of the building off "C" Street, directly adjacent to the principal center of vertical transportation for freight.

The important cores of vertical services, four in number, and supplemented by the Public Access and Freight cores, with their attendant facilities have been disposed geographically in the four sectors of the building to minimize horizontal circulation, and to make the vital services which they provide readily accessible.

The building will be air-conditioned, and provided with extensive materials handling and communications facilities. It will be constructed with the mechanical/electrical services on a modular system that will enable easy conversion from book occupancy to personnel occupancy.

James Madison Memorial

The main and public entrance to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building is from Independence Avenue across a paved and landscaped plaza. The great bronze entrance gives onto a two-story, monumental lobby which extends into a three-story landscaped inner court which serves as a focal point of entrance.

The James Madison Memorial Hall is entered from the main lobby, and is a two-story room, approximately 46'-0" x 60'-0", with a ceiling height of approximately 23'-0" leading to exhibition areas on the first and balcony floors, which provide display space for Madison memorabilia. The total area is approximately 15,200 square feet.

The Memorial Hall will be provided with an administrative office, private toilets, and a service area and facilities for light refreshments off the easterly end of the hall.

On entering the Madison Memorial Hall, a handsome and dignified two-story room, the visitor will see at the far end a white marble panel reaching from floor to ceiling, and on which will be inscribed the most famous of Madison's speeches. A statue of Madison, on a dark marble plinth, will be placed against this background. The ceiling will be richly coffered and painted, supported on either side of the center aisle by piers. The floor of the Hall will be marble in a simple mosaic pattern.

The lighting will be so designed that an intimate feeling of warmth will prevail in the Hall, with the accent lighting provided for the display cases and windows.

The acoustics of the Hall will be engineered to project a speaker's voice without amplification.

There will be murals on the north and south walls of the Hall depicting the events in the life and times of James Madison. Display cases for the showing of intimate documents will be located in the exhibition areas.

Information and checking facilities will be available to the James Madison Memorial Hall off the entrance lobby.

The James Madison Reading Room, with its Presidential papers and rare books, and with its outlook on the landscaped inner court, will extend the scope of the memorial to James Madison to a point where the public focal point of

the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building will, in fact, be a memorial to James Madison, where scholars may come and have access to the materials of his and related times.

<i>Estimated cost of work</i>	
Excavation -----	\$ 1,465,000
Concrete -----	14,250,000
Masonry -----	1,859,900
Waterproofing & Dampproofing -----	450,000
Stone -----	6,000,000
Roofing & Sheet Metal -----	450,000
Metal Windows -----	115,000
Ornamental & Miscellaneous Metal -----	1,600,000
Carpentry & Millwork -----	750,000
Hollow Metal -----	135,000
Furring, Metal Lath & Plaster -----	400,000
Terrazzo -----	75,000
Quarry Tile -----	100,000
Ceramic Tile -----	225,000
Acoustic -----	1,650,000
Glass & Glazing -----	95,000
Resilient Flooring -----	740,000
Toilet Partitions & Accessories -----	87,500
Hardware -----	100,000
Painting -----	600,000
Art Allowance -----	150,000
Site Work -----	450,000
Vertical Transportation -----	1,100,000
Kitchen Equipment -----	400,000
Conveyor Systems -----	1,825,000
Tunnels -----	600,000
Heating, Ventilating & Air Conditioning -----	8,750,000
Plumbing, Storm Drainage & Sprinklers -----	1,000,000
Electrical -----	8,250,000
Miscellaneous Contract Work -----	1,700,000
Total -----	55,372,400
General Contract Overhead & Profit -----	5,537,240
Total -----	60,909,640
Administrative, Architectural & Engineering Costs -----	4,263,690
Total -----	65,173,330
Four-Year Cost Escalation @ 3.2% -----	8,751,235
Total -----	73,924,565
Contingency -----	1,075,435
Total -----	75,000,000

Time Required for Further Planning and Construction

	<i>Months</i>
Architect-engineer time for preparation of contract drawings and specifications, and checking of same by Architect of the Capitol -----	21
Total construction time (based on proceeding with the work in three phases as approved by the various commissions/committees) -----	32
Total time to completion of project (net) -----	44

Funds Required at This Time

If this project is to proceed in an orderly manner, now that the preliminary plans and estimates of cost have been completed and approved, funds are required for architect-engineer fees for preparation of contract plans and specifications, for exhibits consultants for the Madison Memorial Hall, and for administration costs. The amount required is computed as follows:

Estimated construction costs as shown in the cost detail-----	\$61, 000, 000
Architect-engineer fee at 5% of construction cost (5% x \$61,000,000) -	3, 050, 000
<hr/>	
Less: Amount paid architects-engineers for preliminary plans and cost estimates-----	435, 000
Amount paid architects-engineers for schematics and studies several years ago when site east of Library Annex was considered-----	65, 000
<hr/>	
Total -----	-500, 000
<hr/>	
Amount required for architect-engineer fees-----	2, 550, 000
Madison Memorial exhibits consultants and administrative costs--	250, 000
<hr/>	
Total amount required at this time-----	2, 800, 000

The need for a third building for the Library of Congress has been firmly established and is well known to this Committee. We are sure that the Librarian and his staff are prepared to testify on the matter of need and the urgency of proceeding with contract plans and specifications without undue delay.

PLANNING FUNDS

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Jordan, naturally we are going to go out of order to hear you now.

Senator JORDAN. I appreciate that very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you want to shoot?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir, whenever you are ready.

Senator BARTLETT. Fire.

Senator JORDAN. I appreciate your hearing me out of order because I know you have a lot of other people who want to be heard.

Mr. Chairman, I am here today with the Librarian of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol about the James Madison Memorial Building.

This is a big project. We are not asking for the money to build it this year in this appropriation, but we are asking for enough money for the architects to go ahead and complete their plans, that is, their working drawings, specifications, and so forth, because building costs are going up about an average of 5 percent a year, and we think it is good business to get the plans completed so we can move forward with construction as soon as our fiscal condition permits.

Let me go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator JORDAN. We are now renting quarters costing about \$900,000 a year. Advancing construction costs on this building amount to about \$3 million for every year of delay in getting the job on the market. This will be another building for the Library of Congress, and as you know there will be a portion of the building dedicated as a memorial to President Madison. There is great need by the Library of Congress. We have books that have not been unpacked and cataloged, and this condition is going to get much worse unless we can make a start on this project soon.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to put on record here the committees and commissions that have brought this project up to its present place.

There was a Coordinating Committee, of which I was the Chairman, and Congressman Omar Burleson of Texas was the Vice Chairman. This Coordinating Committee was made up of representatives from the various commissions-committees having responsibilities in connection with the project. The committees-commissions consist of the following:

The Joint Committee on the Library is composed of Mr. Burleson and myself, Congressman Paul Jones of Missouri, Congressman Frank Thompson of New Jersey, Congressman Glenard Lipscomb of California, Congressman Robert Corbett of Pennsylvania, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Senator Joe Clark of Pennsylvania, Senator Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, and Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSIONS

The Senate Office Building Commission is chaired by Senator John Sparkman, and the members are Senator Karl Mundt, Senator Gordon Allott, Senator Edmund Muskie, Senator Stephen Young, Senator Thruston Morton, Senator Howard Cannon, Senator Everett Dirksen, and myself.

The House Office Building Commission is chaired by John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House, and the other members are Congressman Celler of New York, and Congressman Charles E. Goodell of New York.

These are the committees that have brought this project up to date with the consent and approval of their members, which we had to have, before advancing to the present status.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Now, in addition to that, the law is provided that there be a James Madison Memorial Commission, and that was created several years ago, and that is chaired by Dr. Harold W. Dodds. He was the president of Princeton University at the time.

The members are Mr. Clinton M. Hester, who is chairman of the executive committee, from here in Washington, Dr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., Dr. William T. Hutchinson of Chicago, Congressman John M. Slack, Jr., of West Virginia, Congressman Celler of New York, Congressman Arch A. Moore, Jr., West Virginia, Congressman Fletcher Thompson of Georgia, Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas, Senator Spessard Holland of Florida, and Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia. I would also like to mention the splendid work of Senator A. Willis Robertson and Judge Howard Smith, while they served on the Memorial Commission.

That is the James Madison Memorial Commission, and the law required that they be consulted in the preparation of the plans and the specifications, the selecting of the model and the architect, and all the things that are required to build a building, and especially the Memorial Hall.

APPROPRIATIONS TO DATE AND ARCHITECT AND MODEL SELECTIONS

Over the period of years there was \$500,000 appropriated for preliminary studies, plans, specifications, and models. That has practically all been spent. The committee has selected the model. They have selected and hired the architect. We have paid him for the preliminary plans and preliminary drawings and preliminary sketches, which is a model of the building up to the present time and we have agreed to continue with the same architects for preparation of contract drawings and specifications, contingent upon your granting us the \$2.8 million requested.

BUILDING SITE

We went through a great many problems in reaching the final conclusions. It took a long time to get the people involved to agree on a model, the shape and size of the building, whether it would be made out of granite, marble, or a combination of the two, and where it would be located. As you know the new building will be located in the vacant lot just east of the Cannon House Office Building and south, across the avenue, from the present Library of Congress.

Senator BARTLETT. Where the Ptomaine Row, so-called was located?

Senator JORDAN. Right.

That site belonged to the House Office Building Commission, and they agreed to turn it over to the Congress for the Madison Memorial Library of Congress project, so we didn't have to buy the land.

BUDGET REQUEST

We are asking this year for \$2,800,000 in order that the architects which have been employed and brought these preliminary plans up to this point may proceed with the working drawings and plans and specifications, which will take over a year to complete.

This money does not have to all be put up at one time. It will be paid as these people do their work.

We think we will save a year, and maybe 2 years, of construction time if we can let these architects go ahead now, but we can't make a contract with the architects unless we have the money to pay them as they go along.

Senator BARTLETT. \$2,800,000 additional to the \$500,000?

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir. The total project is estimated to cost \$75 million. The \$500,000 which we have already spent for architect-engineer services has been deducted in arriving at the \$2,800,000 now requested.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator, do you know when that estimate of \$75 million was made?

Senator JORDAN. Last year.

Mr. Campioli, wasn't that last year?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That was made in August 1967.

Senator BARTLETT. So it is still current?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. If the committee had time to read this, they

would get a lot of information out of this book, because that is it; but it has been a long, complicated, and very fine piece of work and you have Dr. Mumford, the Librarian and his staff, and the Architect and his staff here to answer any questions, which they can do better than I.

BUILDING HEIGHT AND SQUARE FOOTAGE

Senator BARTLETT. You told me last year how many stories that would be, Dr. Mumford, and I have forgotten.

Dr. MUMFORD. Three levels below ground, and six above ground.

Senator BARTLETT. And how would the square footage in that building compare in amount with what you have in the existing buildings?

Dr. MUMFORD. The net usable square footage would exceed a little the present usable space in the present two buildings.

Of course, if we were to go into cubic footage, the old buildings having tall ceilings and extensive hallways, it would be very different.

Senator BARTLETT. Looking into the future, if one may do any such thing, how long do you think this James Madison Building will suffice?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have estimated that it will provide room for growth for some 20 to 25 years.

It is very difficult to estimate closely, because of the steady increase in publications in this country and around the world, but, on the other hand, there are some retarding factors as far as requirements for space, because as more material is put in the form of photocopies and microfilm, or other forms of photocopies, and there may be other dramatic developments in the next 10 or 15 years, that will limit the growth of libraries to some degree.

But at least we are estimating a period of growth for at least 20 years.

SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Jordan, did you say the architects have been chosen?

Senator JORDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Stewart, have these architects performed any previous work on Capitol Hill?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. They are the ones that worked on the east front.

EVALUATION OF TEMPORARY PLANS BY LAWSON KNOTT

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, may I add something to that question, also?

When we were moving along with the work, we went to Lawson Knott, GSA administrator, whose agency you know builds probably more Federal buildings than any agency in this country. His architects also went over these plans and program, and they said they thought we had a very fine building laid out. The cost per square foot they thought was good for the type of building we have to construct, and we have a thorough approval from Lawson Knott's office on this, and the architects, because they have done a lot of work for him also.

Senator BARTLETT. This will be one of the most expensive buildings ever constructed by the Federal Government, will it not?

Senator JORDAN. It will be in that neighborhood, yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. It will rank where, Mr. Stewart, would you judge?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will be less in cost than the Rayburn Building was, but if compared to a building like the Pentagon, and if the cost of the Pentagon was updated to today's prices, the cost of the Pentagon would far exceed any building that we would build here.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you recall what the Pentagon did cost?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It was in the neighborhood of \$75 million. I think we figured, escalated to today's prices, it would come to about a quarter of a billion dollars.

Senator BARTLETT. Quarter of a billion?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. We better get all our building done in a hurry.

Well, Thank you, Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

I will just ask a couple of more questions, but it won't be needful for you to remain, if you don't care to.

Senator JORDAN. I will be glad to remain.

STATEMENTS OF:

J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

WALTER L. RUBEL, COORDINATING ENGINEER

CARL FOGLE, ASSISTANT SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING

PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND

WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WILLIAM M. ROSSITER, BUDGET OFFICER, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

MERTON J. FOLEY, CHIEF, BUILDING AND GROUNDS DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ROBERT H. ROHLF, COORDINATOR OF BUILDINGS PLANNING, AND

ELIZABETH H. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, BOTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder if we can have just a bit more detail on what the \$2,800,000 will provide.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That will provide the balance for the complete architectural services through to the completion of the project, based on our current estimates.

It will include not only the working drawings and specifications, but it will also include the architect's services during the construction period.

CONSTRUCTIONS FUNDS

Senator BARTLETT. And what are the next steps planned by you, and in what fiscal year?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. After the working drawings are done and the specifications are complete, the next request would be for the funds for construction purposes.

Senator BARTLETT. And when would you plan to offer the first appropriation request?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In the next fiscal year we would request the first funds for construction.

It has been proposed and approved that the project be done in three phases—the excavation and foundation work; the superstructure work; and the marble and/or granite work.

Senator BARTLETT. How much do you think you might ask for during the first construction year?

Senator JORDAN. \$19 million, isn't it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. If we request funds only for excavation and foundations, it would be about \$10 million. If we include the funds for marble and/or granite, it would total about \$15 million.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in recess briefly.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much for your courtesy in hearing me early, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Oh, you are very welcome.

(Brief recess.)

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in order.

Mr. Stewart, for Library Buildings and Grounds, structural and mechanical care, you are asking a 1969 appropriation of \$985,000, a net decrease of \$33,900.

JUSTIFICATIONS

I ask that pages 135-142 of the justifications be placed in the record. (The justifications follow:)

1968 appropriation in annual act.....	\$996, 900
Wage board pay supplemental.....	22, 000
Total appropriations, 1968.....	<u>1, 018, 900</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Maintenance and repair, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems—decreased from \$31,100 to \$15,600	15,500
<p>This allotment is decreased due to dropping 2 nonrecurring items allowed for 1968, not required for 1969: \$9,500 for cleaning of air-handling systems, rare book stacks, main building, and \$6,000 for installation of new preheat coils, annex building. The regular annual amount of \$15,600 asked for 1969 is the same amount as allowed for the fiscal years 1967 and 1968.</p>	
Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings: 4th year allotment to improve the lighting in various offices and work spaces, both buildings	50,000
Clean and restore ceiling decorations, main building: 5th year allotment of improvement program	10,000
Modernization of 4 bookstack elevators, annex: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	80,000
Installation of bronze handrailings, stairs, west front, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	2,000
Roof repairs, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	5,000
Pointing exterior stonework, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	30,000
Equipment for bookstacks, main building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	17,500
Materials handling and cleaning equipment: Several items of equipment allowed as replacements for obsolete equipment and to supplement existing equipment allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	6,100
Replacement of tractor: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1968, not required for 1969	5,500
	<hr/>
	-221,600
	<hr/>
Base for 1969	797,300
	<hr/>

ADDITIONS

Wage board increases authorized by Public Law 763, 83d Congress	8,200
<p>Under the provisions of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, 62 laborers and mechanics on the Library buildings and grounds roll are compensated on a wage board, prevailing-rate basis. Public Law 763 provides that the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$6,600 is requested for 1969 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 Oct. 22, 1967, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-872, 85th Congress. This increase is necessary in order that the Library buildings and grounds wage board employees may be compensated on a full-year basis in the fiscal year 1969 in accordance with present prevailing rates.</p> <p>An increase of \$1,600 is requested for 1969 to meet the cost of within-grade promotions and other changes falling due in that year, authorized by Public Law 763 under the wage board system, for employees compensated under that act.</p>	
Overtime and holiday pay allotment, increased from \$120,700 to \$122,820	2,120
<p>The additional amount of \$2,120 for 1969 is to cover on a full-year basis the increased cost incurred under this allotment as a result of wage-rate changes which went into effect on Oct. 22, 1967, and only had to be met on an 8-month basis in the fiscal year 1968.</p>	

Nightwork and Sunday differential pay, increased from \$12,800 to \$13,800 -----	1,000
<p>This increase is necessary to meet the cost on a current-expenditure basis of work performed under this allotment. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing over the past several years, due to annual wage-rate increases provided by law, and the point has now been reached where a realistic adjustment under this allotment is necessary.</p>	
Pay above the stated annual rate allotment, increase-----	2,000
<p>Normally, it is necessary to provide, annually, for 1 additional day's pay above the regular 260 basic workdays per year, since usually the extra day falls on a basic workday (Monday to Friday). This allotment is determined by deducting 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays from the total of 365 calendar days in a normal year. Last year (leap year), one additional day fell on a Saturday and the other on a Sunday, resulting in the elimination of the need for this allotment for 1968. For 1969, the additional day falls on a basic workday, necessitating the need for restoration of this allotment for 1969.</p>	
Increased pay costs due to Public Law 90-206, Federal Salary Act of 1967, approved Dec. 16, 1967-----	740
<p>Increases authorized by this act went into effect Oct. 8, 1967. In order to cover the full-year cost in the fiscal year 1969, an additional amount of \$740 is requested.</p>	
Payment to employees' life insurance fund, increased from \$1,000 to \$1,600 -----	600
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of the Government's payment to employees' life insurance fund required by Public Law 598, 83d Congress. The increase of \$600 is due to additional costs resulting from enactment of Public Law 90-206, which provides for additional amounts of insurance for all Federal employees and establishes a new minimum insurance coverage of \$10,000 for those employees whose annual basic salary is \$8,000 or less.</p>	
Contribution to retirement fund, increased from \$31,500 to \$33,040--	1,540
<p>This item is required to cover the cost of Government contribution to retirement fund required by Public Law 854, 84th Congress. The additional cost results from increase in basic pay rates.</p>	
Supplies and materials, increased from \$35,000 to \$42,500-----	7,500
<p>The increase of \$7,500 which we are now requesting is needed to assure an adequate stock of a variety of engineering, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, and other essential materials and supplies used for the maintenance of the two Library buildings. Constant space adjustments require considerable construction work which consumes numerous items of supplies and materials, costs of building materials continue to climb, and accelerated deterioration in the buildings as they get older increases the demand for more supplies and materials for maintenance purposes. The use of fluorescent tubes has increased as a result of the improved lighting program, and these are more expensive than incandescent lamps. Expenditures for necessary supplies and materials over the last few fiscal years have been as follows: 1965, \$35,000; 1966, \$36,000; 1967, \$40,500.</p>	
Equip part of bookstacks with map cases, annex, increased from \$11,000 to \$23,000-----	12,000
<p>This increase is requested to provide an allotment of \$23,000 instead of the usual amount of \$11,000, for the purchase of 230 five-drawer map case sections to relieve crowding, provide growth space, replace obsolete equipment, and offset to some extent recent increases in map case costs. Previous annual allotments of \$11,000 have permitted the purchase of 125 map case section in sufficient quantity to house approximately 62,500 maps, somewhere near the annual map acquisition rate a few years ago. In recent years, however, annual acquisitions have exceeded that figure considerably, as follows: 1965, 88,000; 1966, about 116,000; 1967, over 109,000, and future acquisitions are</p>	

- expected to maintain this pace. As a result, present cases are overcrowded and there is no room for growth space.
- Installation of floor tile, both buildings----- 4, 000
- Floor tile for 2 locations, both in the annex, are requested under this heading: (1) Installation of resilient tile on the bare concrete floor of the east-west corridor between the elevator lobbies, 4th floor, annex, \$1,000; (2) replacement of industrial asphalt tile floor in the annex receiving room with a mineral composition floor, and the replacement of the wooden subfloor with a concrete slab to prolong wear, \$3,000. The existing floor, which was installed over 10 years ago, is now badly deteriorated, due to heavy use, including the use of fork lift trucks and other materials-handling equipment.
- Clean and restore ceiling and wall decorations, main building----- 10, 000
- This item is requested to permit the continuation of a program started in 1963, which has resulted in the effective cleaning and restoration of various decorated ceiling and wall areas, primarily in the west front of the main building, ground, 1st and 2d floors. Funds provided in 1968 will complete this work in the west-south and west-north corridors, ground floor, and those requested for 1969 would be used for other parts of the same floor.
- Improved lighting, office areas, both buildings----- 50, 000
- The amount requested under this allotment, which is the same as allowed for 1968, is needed to assure the uninterrupted continuance of the lighting improvement program started in 1964. With funds available through 1967, obsolete and inadequate lighting fixtures in the following principal areas have been replaced: Perimeter office areas, 1st and 2d floors, annex; offices and reading rooms, ground floor, main building; and several smaller spaces where an urgent need existed. The allotment allowed for fiscal 1968 is being used to improve the lighting on the entire annex 3d floor, which includes the manuscript reading room.
- More, however, remains to be done. Improvements are needed in office areas on the ground floor, annex, and on the 1st floor, main building, to cite but 2 examples. To attain the primary objectives of this program, which are to raise the foot-candles in offices and certain reading rooms from a low of 8 in some places to at least 75, the minimum requirement for library work, and to improve the quality of the lighting by use of modern, efficient fixtures, it is estimated that \$150,000 will be needed to complete the program, \$50,000 per year for fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971.
- Resurfacing west driveway and east parking lot, main building----- 10, 000
- The driveway to the west ground floor entrance, main building, was last resurfaced in 1952, while the parking lot at the east side of the main building was done in 1956. Due to cracks, pits, and other defects, both areas need to be resurfaced again. Also, resurfacing of the east parking lot is expected to correct leaks through the ceiling into the cafeteria below. Both areas are heavily used, with the east parking lot being especially subject to heavy use as this space serves as the loading and unloading zone for trucks making deliveries and pickups at the mail and receiving rooms which abut the parking lot.
- Replacement of wooden walkway, main building roof----- 14, 000
- This item is requested to replace a wooden walkway on the roof of the main building, west front, which leads from an access door in the roof to the flagpole and 2 elevator machine rooms on the roof. The walkway is in constant use by the guards, who attend to the raising and lowering of the flag, by elevator mechanics for access to the elevator machine rooms, and for other purposes, such as roof inspections. The walkway is considered a safety hazard due to faulty decking, which cannot be properly protected under ice and snow conditions, and inadequate handrails. Since it is constructed of wood and exposed to various weather conditions, it is also a maintenance problem.
- It is proposed to replace the walkway with a metal one, suitably designed to eliminate the hazards and defects of the present one.

Improved lighting, grounds surrounding main building-----	60,000
<p>The lighting on the grounds, consisting of 28 standards about 70 years old, do not provide adequate illumination to afford proper protection under present-day conditions. In addition, many of the standards are badly corroded after nearly 70 years of exposure to the weather; they are inadequately wired, and the lanterns on top of the standards are no longer weatherproof, which results in frequent and abnormal lamp failures. It is proposed to increase the number of lamp standards from 28 to 40, equip them all with efficient fixtures, and recondition existing standards where possible or replace those beyond effective repair. New standards would be skillfully executed reproductions of the original design.</p>	
Materials handling and cleaning equipment-----	4,000
<p>In order to provide more efficient cleaning services in both buildings, the following items of equipment are requested: (1) 2 battery-operated power sweepers, 1 for each building, for large open spaces such as cellars, the pedestrian tunnel, and corridors, \$2,500; (2) 4 medium-sized vacuum cleaners, 4 medium-sized floor polishers, and 12 mop carts, all to replace old, wornout</p>	
equipment now beyond economical repair, \$1,500-----	+187,700
Total estimate for 1969-----	985,000

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Senator BARTLETT. About \$16,000 of this request represents mandatory pay costs. This leaves approximately \$171,500 for new equipment, supplies, et cetera.

Your first request (page 138) is a \$7,500 increase from \$35,000 to \$42,500 for supplies and materials.

When was the last time you had an increase in this item?

Mr. HENLOCK. It has been about 3 years ago.

Senator BARTLETT. And how much was it increased at that time?

Mr. HENLOCK. It was increased by \$10,000.

IMPROVED LIGHTING SYSTEM

Senator BARTLETT. What do you need the money for?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is required due to a constant increase in costs of supplies and materials.

For instance, we put in a new air conditioning, heating, and ventilating system, in the main building during the last 2 years, and we have been improving the lighting in the two buildings and various other improvements of that nature have been made. These improvements have, in some instances, resulted in increased maintenance costs, such as in the case of the lighting improvements, where we have replaced the old incandescent lamps with fluorescent tubes, which are more expensive to replace than the incandescent lamps.

Senator BARTLETT. How are they in respect to consumption of electricity?

Mr. RUBEL. On the average fluorescent lamps consume about one-third of the amount of electricity consumed by incandescent lamps for the same light output.

Senator BARTLETT. There is a long-term saving, then?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir. The useful life of the fluorescent lamp is about 6,000 hours, whereas the average life of an incandescent lamp is less than 1,000 hours.

Senator BARTLETT. While the fluorescent light is burning, it consumes less electricity?

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir; for the equivalent light output.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

MAP CASES

You have doubled your request for map cases, from \$11,000 to \$23,000. This is quite a substantial increase in 1 year.

You wish to purchase 230 new map case sections with these funds, as explained on page 139.

Normally you buy about 125. Is that right?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

If I may speak to that, the present cases are crowded, making it difficult to insert additional maps in them, and we have a steady increase in the number of maps we receive.

Maps are not kept indiscriminately, for they are sorted and selected, but the supply of important maps that come to us does increase, and these additional cases are needed to relieve the present congestion and provide for additional intake.

Senator BARTLETT. What if the committee, desperate though its effort might be, in mind of the financial trouble we are in, couldn't quite reach \$23,000? What would be the minimum figure you could get by with?

Dr. MUMFORD. I might need to do some calculation on that, Mr. Chairman, and it would of course leave some of the present cases heavily congested.

May I ask Mr. Berry if he has an observation on that? He is head of this.

Mr. BERRY. I have no figure at the moment, Mr. Chairman. I think we have to supply that for the record.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you do that?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

There are approximately 100,000 maps added each year to the collections. To accommodate these with little room for growth and without space for arrearages will require at least 200 map cases at an estimated cost of \$19,000. The 125 map cases in past years have not been fully adequate to house all types of maps and some arrearages have developed.

MAIN BUILDING

CLEAN AND RESTORE CEILING AND WALL DECORATING

Senator BARTLETT. You are asking for \$10,000 to clean and restore the ceiling and wall decorations of the main building.

Any possibility for deferment of this work?

Mr. HENLOCK. On these particular items, Dr. Mumford may prefer to make an observation.

Dr. MUMFORD. This is part of a program that has been going on for some time, Mr. Chairman, to keep this building in condition, and to restore the areas that need attention—ceiling and wall decorations.

It could be deferred, yes, sir. It could be unfortunate to halt the program that has been in progress until it is finished.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have an appropriation for that purpose this year?

Senator BARTLETT. Are you doing some of the same this year?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Under an appropriation in what amount?

Dr. MUMFORD. It is the same amount.

Mr. HENLOCK. \$10,000, yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How long has this been going on?

Mr. HENLOCK. Since 1963.

Senator BARTLETT. \$10,000 every year?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; with the exception of the fiscal year 1964, when the amount allowed was \$21,000.

IMPROVED LIGHTING

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting \$50,000 this fiscal year, and propose another \$100,000 in succeeding years (p. 140) to improve interior lighting. Then you are requesting \$60,000 to improve exterior lighting. We find that on page 142.

Can any of this work be deferred?

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Rubel is carrying on that program for us, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RUBEL. This is, as you know, Mr. Chairman, a continuing program. We started in fiscal year 1964, and we have had relatively small appropriations each year except for the fiscal year 1965.

This money is used economically and advantageously for improving the lighting of the essential areas, particularly in the work areas, where the existing illumination is very inadequate.

We have a small specialized force that has been working on this project for 5 years. It would be advantageous to the Library occupants to continue this program. I cannot say it is an emergency project.

Senator BARTLETT. Would there be any saving of money in the long run?

Mr. RUBEL. Costs are continuing to rise every year. Postponement of the program can result in increased costs.

Senator BARTLETT. Of course, the gross national product increases each year, and the Treasury Department, on account of that, gets more money in taxes, too.

Mr. RUBEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I say a word about the lighting?

Senator BARTLETT. About the taxes, or the lighting?

CURRENT INADEQUACY OF LIGHTING

Dr. MUMFORD. I would like to emphasize the importance of lighting in the Library, and over a long period of time the lighting in the Library of Congress buildings was very inadequate.

Some of our people were working under lighting that was totally inadequate, and so I do think it is extremely important to continue to try to provide better lighting for them.

Senator BARTLETT. If an individual reader goes to the main building to a reading section, what kind of a light does he use?

Dr. MUMFORD. In the main reading room of the old building, the

lighting has been improved. New desk lamps were installed 3 or 4 years ago that are very good.

Up until that time, the old lights gave something like 5-foot candle-power, I think, and now they have 100-foot candles, at least on the reading desks, so they have good illumination.

Senator BARTLETT. Are these incandescent lights, or fluorescent?

READING ROOMS LIGHTING

Dr. MUMFORD. They are fluorescent. The lighting throughout the main reading room, on the walls up to the dome, has also been improved, so that the general appearance of the room has been improved a great deal. In some of our special reading rooms; however we still have very poor lighting.

Mr. BERRY could elaborate upon the individual rooms there.

Mr. BERRY. With the money that we have had the past few years, Mr. Chairman, several of the special reading rooms have been improved, and particularly the funds that we are asking for this coming year would help to carry this work on to other special reading rooms.

We are trying to provide a minimum of 75-foot candles for reader use at the desk level, and Mr. Rubel and his staff have been very expert in finding ways of producing very excellent light in this old building, and also in the annex building, so that we are able to achieve much more satisfactory lighting conditions.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

WOODEN WALKWAY REPLACEMENT

You are requesting \$14,000 for replacement of a wooden walkway on the main building roof. You justify the need for this replacement at page 141, because the present one is unsafe, but isn't \$14,000 a rather large sum for the project?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, this is a walkway which is 194 feet in total length. It is on top of the roof of the main building at a fairly high point, and, as I say, extending a considerable distance.

It will have to be specially located, and specially fabricated, and placed there.

The estimate was made with the help of experts, and the price seems reasonable for the need.

Senator BARTLETT. It is going to be replaced by a new wooden walkway?

Mr. BERRY. No; a metal walkway. It will be permanent.

Senator BARTLETT. Galvanized steel?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Wouldn't that be as hazardous as the wooden one if conditions were icy?

Mr. BERRY. I understand that ice would not build up on the metal walkway in the same way that it would on the present wooden one.

PURPOSE OF WALKWAY

Senator BARTLETT. What is the need for the walkway?

Mr. BERRY. It serves two purposes, one for our building guards who use it twice a day in raising and lowering the flag. It serves as a walkway to the flagpole at the front of the building.

Second, it connects the exit from the attic to two of the elevator penthouses. The elevator mechanics need to have access to those penthouses.

Senator BARTLETT. Without a walkway of any kind, how would the people make their way?

Mr. BERRY. There would be no way to do it. Because of the copper roof there has to be something on which they can walk.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Senator BARTLETT. Turning to another subject, you are requesting \$382,000 for furniture and furnishings for the Library, a net increase of \$32,000.

I ask that pages 161-168 inclusive be placed in the record.
(The Justification follows:)

1968 appropriation in annual act----- \$350, 000

DEDUCTIONS

Typewriters: a nonrecurring item of \$21,000 allowed in 1968 for expanding operations in the Legislative Reference Service and Copyright Office, dropped for 1969-----	21, 000
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office and Science and Technology Division: for growth of Copyright Catalog files and replacement of obsolete equipment, and for storage of microfiche and microcards, Science and Technology Division-----	13, 300
Card catalog cases for Processing and Reference Departments: 319 15-drawer, 3' x 5' wooden sections and 7 60-drawer, 3' x 5', cabinets for expansion, relief of crowding, and replacements of obsolete equipment-----	65, 800
Adding and calculating machines for Office of Fiscal Services, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Legislative Reference Service, and Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped-----	7, 800
Dictating and transcribing machines, various departments: 9 machines allowed for Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Copyright Office, and the Legislative Reference Service-----	3, 000
Microfilm reading machines: 2 machines to improve service in Microfilm Reading Room and 1 machine to speed up examination of films deposited for copyright in the Copyright Office-----	1, 600
Recording equipment: various items of parts and equipment to replace obsolete equipment in the Music Division, plus some modern testing equipment for the same Division-----	10, 000
Equipment and office machines, Card Division: cases and trays for card stock, labeling machine, visible filing equipment, tape dispensers, wooden, 3' x 5', card catalog cabinets, and office furniture---	46, 100
Visible file cases, Serial Record Division: for current additions to serial record and relief of overcrowding-----	4, 200
Duplicating machines: 2 spirit process machines to replace obsolete equipment in the Descriptive Cataloging Division-----	1, 000
Mailing equipment, Office of the Secretary and Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: to provide more efficient mailing operations and to replace wornout equipment-----	8, 800
Sealing and embossing machines, Copyright Office: Replacements of obsolete equipment-----	1, 200
Motion picture machine, Copyright Office: Replacement of obsolete machine used for inspection of motion picture film deposited for copyright-----	3, 000
Reference book stands, General Reference and Bibliography Division: three stands allowed to accommodate large reference volumes used by reference assistants and readers-----	1, 800
Tub record desks, Copyright Office: for more efficient filing of cards used in the periodical cataloging operations-----	1, 100

Book trucks: 16 book trucks, 6 for the Stack and Reader Division (4 replacements and 2 additional) and 10 for the Copyright Office to replace wornout equipment-----	5,700
Clothing lockers, Buildings and Grounds Division: Replacements of wornout lockers, plus a small reserve supply for new personnel and emergency needs-----	5,000
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary: Replacement of 10-year-old Model 1250-----	5,600
Total -----	206,000
Base for 1969-----	144,000

ADDITIONS

Repairs to office machines and equipment: increased from \$30,000 to \$45,000-----	15,000
This increase is needed to provide sufficient funds for adequate maintenance and repair of typewriters, office machines and related equipment. The growth in personnel has resulted in an increased inventory of typewriters and office machines, and the machines themselves are becoming increasingly complicated.	
Annual office furniture, equipment and office machines: increased from \$65,000 to \$85,000-----	20,000
The increase requested is needed to help meet the requirements for the replacement of obsolete furniture and equipment, offset price increases, and provide furniture for new personnel. The principal items purchased under this heading consist of standard furniture and equipment needed for day-to-day operations, but it is necessary to leave unfilled many justifiable requests from the various departments because of lack of funds. The last increase in this allotment was in fiscal year 1966.	
Typewriters: regular annual allotment increased from \$34,000 to \$45,000-----	11,000
The total allowed for 1968 was \$55,000, but \$21,000 of this was a nonrecurring item, which has been dropped for 1969, to provide for special needs in the Legislative Reference Service and Copyright Office. The balance—\$34,000—was allowed for annual replacements of worn-out machines and for machines for new personnel in other departments, and was the same as allowed for this particular purpose in 1967. An increase in the regular annual allotment is requested for 1969 to bring it up to \$45,000. It is anticipated that 77 additional machines will be required and 93 machines for replacements in 1969, the total of which is estimated at \$45,000.	
Card catalog cases, Copyright Office-----	7,700
40, 15-drawer, 3'x5', and 36, 8-drawer, 4'x6'', card catalog sections are needed to accommodate the normal growth in the Copyright Card Catalog.	
Card catalog cases, wood, 3'x5'', Processing and Reference Departments-----	28,000
Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division (all 15-drawer sections): (a) 50 sections for the official catalog to meet the needs for expansion and relieve crowding; (b) 10 sections for the expansion of the phonorecord and classed catalogs in the Music Division; (c) 20 sections to replace worn-out equipment in the Catalog Publications Section. Descriptive Cataloging Division: 15, 15-drawer sections are needed to accommodate growth in South Asian Language index cards, and 10, 60-drawer cabinets are required, 6 for expansion of the shelflist in the Music Section and 4 for expansion of the index in the Manuscript Section. Subject Cataloging Division: 2, 60-drawer cabinets needed for the growth of the shelflist catalog. Reference Department (all 15-drawer sections): A total of 39 sections are needed, 3 for the African reading room catalog, 2 for control of the Main Reading Room reference collection, 14 for growth in the Hebraic, Chinese, and Japanese Union catalogs kept by the Orientalia Division, and 20 for replacements of worn-out equipment in various other divisions of the Reference Department.	

File cabinets, Copyright Office and Reference Department-----	10, 600
Copyright: 6 letter-size and 36 legal-size, 5-drawer file cabinets, to replace old worn-out 4-drawer cabinets. Reference: (a) 125 letter-size cabinets, 5-drawer, requested but not allowed for 1968; (b) 17 letter-size cabinets, 5-drawer, to replace worn-out 4-drawer cabinets in various other divisions.	
Adding and calculating machines-----	2, 600
Information Systems Office: 1 electronic calculator for statistical work and 1 standard adding machine for increased workloads are needed. Reference Department: 1 for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for an additional position allowed for fiscal year 1968, 1 for the Slavic and Central European Division for statistical work, 1 for the Orientalia Division to replace a worn-out manual machine.	
Dictating and transcribing machines-----	3, 000
Information Systems Office: 1 dictating and 1 transcribing machine for increased workloads, additional personnel, and lack of shorthand capability. Copyright Office: 3 combination dictating-transcribing units to handle growing volume of correspondence in the Examining Division.	
Duplicator, offset, Office of the Secretary-----	6, 000
To replace 1 which is about 10 years old and becoming increasingly difficult to maintain in reliable operating condition; the new machine requested will also have greater production capacity.	
Mailing equipment, Office of the Secretary-----	13, 000
(a) 1 folding, stuffing and sealing machine is requested for the Publications Distribution Unit to replace obsolete machines and provide greater production capacity needed to meet expanding mailing workloads; (b) 1 bundle-tying machine for preparing increasing volumes of incoming and outgoing mail for dispatch.	
Duplicating machine, offset, Copyright Office-----	3, 700
This duplicator is requested as a replacement for 1 which is 9 years old and becoming increasingly difficult to maintain properly; the new duplicator requested will also have greater production capacity, which is needed to accommodate increasing copyright registrations.	
Document sorter, Copyright Office-----	10, 000
A new sorter is needed to replace the present one which is about 7 years old, has been heavily used, and is now a constant maintenance problem. This machine is employed for alphabetizing cards used for the preparation of the Catalog of Copyright Entries and maintenance of the copyright card catalog.	
Check signing and endorsing machine, Disbursing Office-----	1, 600
This machine for the Disbursing Office would replace an existing machine which is hand fed; the new machine would be automatically fed and thus would speed up the signing and endorsing process. In the last 5 years, there has been a 200 percent increase in checks signed and a 26 percent increase in the number endorsed.	
Microfilm reading machines (and related equipment)-----	1, 400
The following items are requested: (a) 2 microprint reading machines are needed to replace 2 old ones in the Microfilm Reading Room; the machines to be replaced were originally obtained as excess property and are now worn-out; (b) 1 microfilm splicing machine is required for the Microfilm Reading Room to supplement existing equipment and thus permit better service to readers.	
Recording equipment-----	17, 500
The Music Division requires various types of recording equipment for the following purposes: for replacements and additions of equipment in the Recording Laboratory to handle more efficiently the reproduction of early and rare sound recordings, to replace worn-out equipment, and to obtain equipment for servicing transistorized components.	

Book trucks-----	1, 800
The Copyright Office needs 10 standard library book trucks to replace old ones now worn-out.	
Visible file cabinet, Orientalia Division-----	3, 200
9 cabinets are requested for better maintenance of the records of serials in the Orientalia Division.	
Filing unit, mechanized, Office of Fiscal Services-----	3, 800
Requested for the Payroll Preparation Office, this unit would replace most of the standard 5-drawer filing cabinets, would save space, and would improve efficiency of operations as similar equipment has done elsewhere in the Library.	
Preservation and restoration equipment, Preservation Office-----	7, 500
In order to meet the needs of an expanding program concerned with the preservation and restoration of the collections, several items of specialized preservation and restoration equipment are required for testing, research, analysis, and other related purposes.	
Equipment and office machines, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped-----	8, 600
Now located in adequate quarters at 1291 Taylor Street, NW., and given the responsibility for an expanded program for the blind and physically handicapped, the Division requires the following special equipment to help it attain its objective: 12 metal book trucks, special construction, to replace present inadequate trucks used for moving Braille and talking books; reading room equipment: 4 tables to accommodate the physically handicapped using wheel chairs; 1 mail-type machine, to tie mail as required by the Post Office; 1 pallet truck, to facilitate unloading trucks and moving materials into narrow aisles.	
Equipment and office machines, Card Division-----	62, 000
Expenses for the operation of the Card Division are recovered through revenue from the sale to subscribers of catalog cards, book catalogs, and technical publications, and deposited into Treasury miscellaneous receipts. Returns to the Treasury from these sources in fiscal year 1967 amount to \$5,741,856, an increase of 14 percent over fiscal year 1966. The following equipment and office machines for the Card Division's operations: 36 card catalog cabinets, 3' x 5', 60-drawer, wood, for expansion of the Dictionary Film Catalog and to house new annotated cards; visible filing equipment, needed for listing of additional subscribers; 14 adding machines to replace old worn-out equipment in the Accounting Section; 2 tables to replace old worn-out tables in the Mail and Shipping Unit; 144 15-drawer wooden card catalog sections for the conversion of the Post-1955 Imprints Control file to allow for expansion and provide more space for other equipment.	
Total -----	+238, 000
Total Estimate for 1969-----	382, 000

EQUIPMENT

Senator BARTLETT. You are requesting numerous items of equipment amounting to \$238,000 which were detailed in the insert I just placed into the record.

Since your budget was prepared several months ago, in view of the current situation, would you care to suggest any revisions downward in this appropriation request?

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, we were asked this question by the subcommittee of the House, and we did identify some items which we felt could be deferred without serious inconvenience.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you care to name those?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes. File cabinets in the Copyright Office and Reference Department, \$2,000 reduction; adding and calculating machines, \$2,000 reduction; dictating and transcribing machines, \$3,000 reduction; recording equipment, \$17,500 reduction; visible file cabinets in the Orientalia Division, \$3,200 reduction; filing units of mechanized nature in the Office of Fiscal Services, \$3,800.

This makes a total reduction of \$32,100.

These things are all needed, and needed badly, but it is not in the nature of an emergency to get them overnight.

Senator BARTLETT. And the situation now is as it was when you testified before the House subcommittee?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; the situation has not changed in respect to the other items.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

CARRY-OVER ITEMS

Mr. HENLOCK. With respect to the structural and mechanical care of the Library Buildings, when we were before the House Appropriations Committee, we brought to their attention two items that were allowed in the 1967 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, which were made available on a 2-year basis to June 30, 1968. We ask that those items be continued available until June 30, 1969.

One of the items is \$115,000 to complete construction changes in the unfinished cellar space of the Library Annex. That involves general construction work, a ventilating system, and new lighting installations, drawings and specifications, and these are being completed by our staff.

The bids are being invited by April 25, 1968. We hope to be able to make the award in the early part of June and to complete the work by January 15, 1969. Since the project will extend into 1969, we ask that that item be continued available to June 30, 1969.

And the same is true with an item of \$200,000 for the replacement of vertical book conveyors of an obsolete character now installed in the Library Annex, which was allowed in 1967 and will expire for obligation on June 30, 1968.

We expect to be well along the way toward obligating that amount by the end of June or early July, 1968, but the work will extend into the fiscal year 1969.

NONRECURRING ITEMS

Senator BARTLETT. Every consideration will be given your recommendation, and these memoranda to you, Mr. Henlock, from Mr. Rubel will be placed in the record at this point.

(The memoranda follow:)

CONSTRUCTION CHANGES IN CELLAR SPACE, ANNEX

A non-recurring sum of \$115,000 was included in the 1967 Legislative Appropriation Act, under the heading "Library Buildings and Grounds," for construction changes to be made in the unfinished cellar of the Library Annex Building. This project involves general construction work, a ventilating system and new lighting installations.

The drawings and specifications now are being completed by members of the Architect's staff. Competitive bids will be invited from general construction con-

tractors on or about April 25, 1968. If an award can be successfully consummated in the early part of June, 1968, the work at the site should be completed by January 15, 1969.

Most projects of this type involve change orders ranging from 5% to 10% of the contract price. Therefore, reserve funds in the amount of about \$9,000 should be available after June 30, 1968 to finance contract changes. For this reason it would be desirable to have all or part of the 1967 appropriation again carried over to June 30, 1969.

BOOK CONVEYORS REPLACEMENT

The 1967 Legislative Appropriation Act, under the heading "Library Buildings and Grounds", included a non-recurring sum of \$200,000 for the replacement of vertical book conveyors of an obsolete character now installed in the Library Annex. Besides requiring the preparation of a complex technical specification suitable for the procurement and installation of new conveying equipment, this project also involves rather extensive architectural and structural changes on all of the bookstack levels.

Because of the heavy engineering work load imposed by numerous other projects authorized in the 1967 and 1968 appropriation acts, you successfully arranged for the continuation of the \$200,000 appropriation through June 30, 1968. Consequently, this fiscal item presently is accounted for under the heading "Library Buildings and Grounds, Architect of the Capitol, 1967-68".

In an effort to expedite the design functions of this project, a contract was awarded on January 19, 1968 to Messrs. Duane, Architects, for professional services associated with the replacement of the obsolete conveying equipment. Currently it is expected that drawings, specifications and other contract documents can be completed in time to invite bids from contractors on or about May 15, 1968. Every reasonable effort is being made by all parties concerned to conform to this scheduled date, despite the fact that several design problems still must be resolved.

Assuming that responsive competitive bids will be received and opened not later than June 16, 1968, and conjecturing further that no complications will be introduced by the bidders, it should be possible to obligate the appropriated funds by June 27, 1968. The stipulated completion time for the contractor's work will be in the order of 360 calendar days.

Because of the complexity of this project, it must be assumed that latent conditions or other unforeseen circumstances involving changes in the contract price will develop during the progress of the contractor's operations. If the appropriated funds automatically terminate on June 30, 1968, the processing of change orders after that date could present serious difficulties, or even be prohibitive.

In view of these circumstances it would be most desirable to have the appropriation again continued through June 30, 1969.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

EMPLOYMENT

Senator BARTLETT. I guess this completes that part of the hearing having to do with the Architect's Office, unless you, Mr. Stewart, have something to volunteer.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, at the hearing yesterday, in response to information discussed by Senator Proxmire, we presented for the record a statement with regard to the selection of the architects that have been commissioned for our major projects.

In the discussion reference was made to the fact that Mr. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, had previously been a member of the staff of one of the architectural firm of associate architects.

So that the record may be clear on this point, I would like to present for the record a statement that has been prepared in this connection.

EXCERPT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Senator PROXMIRE on the floor of the Senate April 4, 1968, is reported in the Congressional Record to have stated the following:

Mr. President, a few days ago I read into the Record a story published in the New York Times which detailed how one firm of architects—DeWitt, Poor & Shelton—has a virtual monopoly on Capitol Hill work. The story, which was written by Miss Jean Heller of the Associated Press Washington bureau, reported that eight out of nine contracts for construction on Capitol Hill have gone to members of this firm.

Miss Heller's story disclosed that the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, Mario Campioli—one of the men who advises Congress on new building on the Hill—worked for two of the seven partners of DeWitt, Poor & Shelton before resigning to take his present job.

When I placed Miss Heller's article in the Record on March 20, I neglected to mention her name and to commend her for the intensive research which brought this story to light. She has performed an important public service. As a member of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations, which appropriates funds for Capitol construction, I plan to explore carefully the disclosures she has made.

APPOINTMENT

Now, this is an explanation of what happened.

Mr. Campioli was appointed by me March 27, 1959 as Assistant Architect of the Capitol after full discussions with and approval by the House and Senate leadership.

His work with the Associate Architects for the Extension of the Capitol project was well known to the leadership and myself; in fact, it was his outstanding work with that firm and his close cooperation and collaboration with me and my staff on the Extension of the Capitol project that led me to offer him the position of Assistant Architect of the Capitol when it became vacant in 1959.

One of the Associate Architects for the extension project, Mr. Roscoe DeWitt, appealed to the late Speaker Rayburn, asking that he use his influence to block the proposed appointment, because they did not wish to lose Mr. Campioli as their project director for the extension project.

Another Associate Architect, Mr. Alfred Easton Poor, who had commissioned Mr. Campioli for this work, appealed to me personally not to employ Mr. Campioli, because they considered so highly his value to them as their project director.

Notwithstanding these intercessions, Speaker Rayburn and I agreed that Mr. Campioli should be appointed as my chief assistant, and he was so appointed.

QUALIFICATIONS

In press release of March 27, 1959, by my office, the following is stated:

J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, announced today the appointment of Mario E. Campioli as Assistant Architect of the Capitol, succeeding the late Arthur E. Cook.

Mr. Campioli is a professional architect with many years experience in designing, constructing, remodeling, and restoring of monumental-type buildings, such as those on Capitol Hill.

For more than two years he has been closely associated with the Architect of the Capitol, while serving as Project Director for the firm of DeWitt, Poor and Shelton, the associate architects for the Extension of the East Front of the Capitol Project. Prior to this service at the Capitol, he served as Director of Architecture at Colonial Williamsburg for approximately eight years.

At this time I would like to make one comment.

His experience and the work that he has done at Williamsburg have stood us in good stead, because one only has to look at the present Statuary Hall in the Capitol Building to see the life that he has put back into it with the little restoration money which was available and could be used.

COMMENTS ON APPOINTMENT

Now, Mr. Campioli's appointment was reported in the press, together with his previous service with DeWitt, Poor & Shelton.

The Washington Post, Sunday, March 29, 1959, reporting Mr. Campioli's appointment, stated in part:

Campioli is the first practicing architect appointed to the assistant's job. For more than two years he has been project director for the firm of DeWitt, Poor, and Shelton, associate architects for the Capitol construction.

The new assistant developed plans and specifications and conducted historical research on the Capitol extension.

The Evening Star, Friday, March 27, 1959, reporting Mr. Campioli's appointment, stated in part:

Since 1956, Mr. Campioli has been project director of the east front extension for the private firm of DeWitt, Poor & Shelton—architects who were hired to plan and direct the project.

Roll Call, in issue of April 1, 1959, reported:

His appointment was announced by J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol. Since 1957 Campioli, who came to the United States from Italy at the age of one year, has been Capitol Project Director for the firm of DeWitt, Poor and Shelton, associate architects on the job.

EXCERPT FROM SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING

In hearings before the legislative subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, June 3, 1959, on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1960, when expert assistance to the Architect was under discussion, the following was stated:

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question: I realize Mr. Campioli is in the room, but you are satisfied with Mr. Campioli, and I am looking now to the future rather than to the past, that you have in Mr. Campioli, from what you told us of his record, a man experienced in construction, and he can advise you as an expert that all of this \$17 million worth of work that is going to go forward is as satisfactory as you can make it. Is that right?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. In this particular case of the extension of the Capitol, Mr. Campioli is the man who is responsible, to a great extent, for the development of the plans and specifications for that work, because up until the time he came into our employ he worked with the associate architects on that job for 2½ years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. He is responsible to you as an expert and you are convinced he is as good an expert as you can get? I am saying this because I do not know you, Mr. Campioli, personally, and I want to make it perfectly impersonal. You are satisfied he is an expert, do you?

Mr. STEWART. Yes. In addition to that, on all of these jobs we also have a project director.

Senator STENNIS. Now you have not actually been asked the question—or I am not sure you answered the question—we want to know if this man can do the job.

Mr. STEWART. Yes. I have no doubt of it at all.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And, Mr. Campioli, your loyalty, as well as your pay, is directed to the Government, and not to any of those architects with whom you originally planned the work?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are in a position where you feel you can say, "Mr. So-and-so, that work is badly done"?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Or, "That work is badly planned"?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you will tell Mr. Stewart that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And, on your own responsibility, Mr. Stewart, you are satisfied you do not need an additional man?

Mr. STEWART. That is right. * * *".

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT'S FORMER EMPLOYMENT WELL KNOWN

We have quoted these various sources at length to show clearly that Mr. Campioli's former employment by the associate architects (DeWitt, Poor, & Shelton and their associates), was, at the time of his appointment in 1959, well known to the Architect of the Capitol, appointing officer; this committee; the Congress; the press, and the general public.

Further, reference to Mr. Campioli's service with such architects has been included for years in a biographical statement on the Assistant Architect which has been given to any news reporter or other individual requesting such information.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS LET PRIOR TO ASSISTANT ARCHITECT APPOINTMENT

In conclusion, I would like to state for the record that the architect-engineer contracts on major funded construction work, such as the extension of the East Front of the Capitol, construction of the Rayburn Building, remodeling of the Cannon Building, and partial remodeling of the Longworth Building, were made in 1955 and 1956, before Mr. Campioli was commissioned by Mr. Poor as project director for the Capitol extension project. At that time, Mr. Campioli was director of architecture at Colonial Williamsburg.

FIRST PRACTICING ARCHITECT

Senator BARTLETT. Is the statement, Mr. Stewart, made in the Washington Post for March 29, which you quoted, true, to the effect that Campioli is the first practicing architect appointed to the assistant's job?

Mr. STEWART. That is correct; yes, sir.

CONTRACT LETTING

Senator BARTLETT. I wasn't here part of yesterday afternoon, as you know, so I would like to ask you what response you made then, if any, to the contention of Senator Proxmire before the Senate on April 4 of this year, to the effect that eight out of nine contracts for construction on Capitol Hill have gone to this firm, this firm being DeWitt, Poor & Shelton?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, we submitted a complete statement, and it is in yesterday's testimony.

We give a breakdown of all the architects that have been hired for the different major projects.

I don't know how the writer Senator Proxmire quoted arrived at the eight out of nine contracts.

Senator BARTLETT. This isn't correct?

Mr. ROOF. I don't think it is. At least we can't figure it the way she does.

Senator BARTLETT. You will put a statement in the record?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is in the record, and here is the one that was submitted.

ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT SELECTION

In that second paragraph we stress that in the case of every project listed, the congressional committee charged by law with jurisdiction over the construction selected the architects and engineers.

Then this additional point, of Mr. Campioli's connection with these firms, that was stressed by Miss Heller and mentioned by the Senator, would seem to indicate something that has not been disclosed before, so Mr. Stewart in fairness to himself and Mr. Campioli wanted to show for the record that Mr. Campioli's previous service with the firm of DeWitt, Poor & Shelton received wide publicity in 1959 and has been common knowledge since.

Senator BARTLETT. When did this firm receive its first contract?

Mr. HENLOCK. 1956.

Senator BARTLETT. And you dispute the contention made by Miss Heller or by Senator Proxmire, both, that eight out of nine contracts for construction have gone to members of this firm?

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ROOF. I can't figure how she would get that result, Senator. If you look at this statement, you will see why, because the New Senate Office Building you are in now was done by Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins. Certainly they are not in this group.

Senator BARTLETT. Have they done any more since?

RAYBURN BUILDING

Mr. ROOF. No, sir. The largest project we have designed, the Rayburn Building, was done by Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, and they are not in this firm.

They are two of the largest projects.

NEGOTIATION PROCESS

Senator BARTLETT. All architectural work is done through a process of negotiation, is it not?

Mr. ROOF. Negotiation, right, with the architects that are interested.

Senator BARTLETT. Never are bids called for?

Mr. ROOF. No, sir.

Mr. STEWART. They are usually selected on their ability to do certain types of work.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Campioli testified that it is considered unethical to advertise for bids for architectural services.

Is that not correct, Mr. Campioli?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. So the practice in respect to work on Capitol Hill in the manner of choosing architectural firms is identical with that elsewhere?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. Architects are chosen on the basis of merit and competence and not on the basis of competition on fees.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I make a very brief statement in regard to the item of \$2,800,000 for the final working drawings and specifications of the third building of the Library of Congress?

Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Dr. MUMFORD. The need of the Library of Congress for additional space is acute. It is a dire need.

It has been recognized by the committees, this committee and others, the House committee, and the whole Congress, in allowing us rental space. This has helped to alleviate the condition to some degree, but it has not been an answer at the moment or for the future as to our need.

It is of extreme importance to the Library and its future operation that we move forward with this third building as rapidly as possible.

We not only will become more crowded and congested. Senator Jordan pointed out that we are presently authorized to spend \$880,000 for rental space. It will be necessary, I am reasonably sure, to ask the committee for additional space, even now, if plans move forward with the building, before it is completed.

And he referred to the escalation cost, that every year that goes by will mean at least \$2 million additional cost in the construction.

For these reasons, I think it is of extreme urgency that work proceed, that there not be a lapse of time in moving forward on this, and certainly this next step, the preparation of the specifications and the drawings, is urgently needed.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you for your additional statement, Dr. Mumford.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONGESTION AND OVERCROWDING

Dr. MUMFORD. I think you have seen some of the congestion that exists in the Library, and the fact that we have had to use exhibition space, erect temporary partitions for work space, and it becomes more acute all the time, and if you had time sometime, and I would take you behind the scenes and see more of it, you perhaps would be even more greatly impressed with the extreme urgent need that exists here.

Senator BARTLETT. We will consider this very, very carefully, I assure you.

All right. There seems to be nothing further to make inquiry about in connection with the Office of the Architect, and I know that statement won't displease you or your associates, Mr. Stewart.

Mr. STEWART. It has been a pleasure to come over.

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

REQUEST FOR BUDGET ESTIMATE

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 16, 1968.

HON. CHARLES J. ZWICK,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am transmitting, herewith, in quintuplicate, for inclusion in the Legislative Branch appropriation bill, 1969, supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1969, covering appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol, Legislative Branch, as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

"Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site: Acquisition of site: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to acquire on behalf of the United States, in addition to the real property heretofore acquired as a site for an additional office building for the United States Senate under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, approved June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1028) and Public Law 85-591, approved August 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 495-496), by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, for purposes of extension of such site, all publicly or privately owned property contained in lots 863, 864, 892, 893, 894, and 905 in Square 725 in the District of Columbia, and all alleys or parts of alleys and streets contained within the curblines surrounding said square, as such square appears on the records in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia as of the date of the approval of this Act: Provided, That any proceeding for condemnation brought under this Act shall be conducted in accordance with the Act of December 23, 1963 (16 D.C. Code, secs. 1351-1368): Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any real property owned by the United States and any alleys or parts of alleys and streets contained within the curblines surrounding Square 725 shall, upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the Senate Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, and any alleys or parts of alleys or streets contained within the curblines of said square shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, appointed pursuant to Part III of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1967, in accordance with any request therefor made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of such Commission: Provided, That, upon acquisition of any real property pursuant to this Act, the Architect of the Capitol, when directed by the Senate Office Building Commission to so act, is authorized to provide for the demolition and/or removal of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to use the property for Government purposes or to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to incur any necessary expenses in connection therewith: Provided, That the jurisdiction of the Capitol Police shall extend over any real property acquired under this Act and such property shall become a part of the United States Capitol Grounds; and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$1,250,000."

Submission of this Supplemental Estimate has been approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission.

Yours very truly,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BARTLETT. So the subcommittee will be in recess until 2 p.m., April 25, when legislative items will be heard.

Thank you.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 3 p.m., Wednesday, April 24, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, April 25.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. E. L. Bartlett (chairman) presiding.
Present: Senators Bartlett, Proxmire, and Cotton.

U. S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CHIEF CLERK

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator BARTLETT. The subcommittee will come to order.

We have as our first witness this afternoon Mr. Darrell St. Claire, Chief Clerk of the Senate, who will be followed by Mr. Robert Brenkworth, the financial officer of the Senate, who will testify with respect to each Senate item and each joint item financed by the Senate.

You may proceed, Mr. St. Claire, to present your statement.

REEXAMINATION OF OFFICE SALARY SCALE

Mr. St. CLAIRE. Thank you, sir.

I wish to thank the subcommittee for affording me the opportunity to present these observations concerning the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Last year there was the promise made that the Secretary would complete a thorough reexamination of salary scales for recommended adjustments in the Secretary's Office in advance of our next appearance before this subcommittee.

It was pointed out then that the last general examination and readjustments occurred more than 10 years ago, to be exact in 1955 and 1956, and that the Secretary hoped this year, by suggesting certain reclassifications to the subcommittee, to reward many of his employees with salary raises whose services and capacities for responsibility had been demonstrated to the Senate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I confess the April scheduling of this hearing has come before com-

pletion of a study, but enough conclusions have been reached to encourage us to recommend the following:

(a) That those employees in the document room, the Senate library, the stationery room, and the Secretary's office whose position gross salaries are \$10,152 per annum or less be considered for a 2-percent raise in their basic return.

(b) That special upward adjustments on a "not to exceed" basis be made in the salaries of the superintendent of the document room, the Senate librarian, the keeper of stationery, the assistant superintendent of the document room, and the assistant keeper of stationery.

DOCUMENT ROOM, LIBRARY, AND STATIONERY ROOM EMPLOYEES

At present there are 52 statutory positions on the Secretary's rolls in the office divisions mentioned which pay \$10,152 basic or less. For the most part these positions are occupied by employees older in point of service. These employees, moreover, are in places which, as has been said, have not been generally reclassified since 1955. We realize that those who have served the Senate continuously since that year have had at least seven governmental pay raises, and a few some administrative advancements. Yet it is the people in these grades who, in greater measure, sustain the Senate. They include in their number, for example, the 23 messengers working in the offices mentioned.

The greater number have by their uninterrupted tenure signified the desire to make Senate employment their life careers. Practically all owe their appointments to past Secretaries, from a familiarity with "Hill" employment before they came into our office, or came to us from other agencies or the military forces. They have been retained because of their growing knowledge and skills, and if there is to be a reclassification of the Secretary's positions this year, or the next, we would hope that these employees in the lower echelons of the Senate will be the first to profit by it.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENT ROOM

The superintendent of the document room, Mr. Theron Marshall, and the assistant superintendent, Mr. John T. Waggoner, together have given more than 50 years service to the Senate. Both these men, I may say, operate efficiently in what Senators know is an extremely busy place at times. The document room will, on frequent occasions, receive more than 700 telephone calls a day covering the range of bills, reports, documents, laws, and amendments not only for this Congress but back into the past for information on the important acts of other congressional sessions. I am sure your own employees know that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Waggoner seldom have to go beyond the limits of their memories to answer inquiries not only about the subject but often the status of these legislative items. This would be nearly impossible to do so, to handle the telephone traffic in the document room that has reached 130 calls an hour sometimes, if they did not have their competent recall. This is a skill, of course, which has been built up over the years by a devotion to a taxing job and is the measure why we feel that both should have some further recognition from the Senate.

In addition, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Waggoner oversee other employees who break down and distribute more than 40 thousand different

prints of legislation each Congress, and handle upward of 150 mail and personal requests for legislative items a day.

We feel that a suggested increase in pay, from \$17,672 to \$20,492 per annum for Mr. Marshall, will bring him level with those employees in the Secretary's office who have comparable duties and similar responsibilities to the Senate.

Senator BARTLETT. What is his present salary?

Mr. St. CLAIRE. \$17,672.

Senator BARTLETT. And you would suggest raising it to what?

Mr. St. CLAIRE. \$20,492 per annum.

If the committee would agree to this raise for him, it is then proposed that the Secretary will give Mr. Waggoner, now carried on the Secretary's administrative roll, an increase from \$13,536 to \$17,296 per annum, in equal recognition of his work.

LIBRARIAN

The Senate Librarian, Mr. Richard Hupman, also has been with the Senate over an extended period of time, coming to us from the Library of Congress early in 1951 after 4 previous years with that organization. Mr. Hupman has direct oversight of the reference and research work performed by his staff, including the organization of specialized legislative material and the preparation of monographs which have been published for the information of the public and press. These are most important documents, and include the ones called "Factual Campaign Information," "Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States, Including the Manner of Selecting Delegates to National Political Conventions," and the index of congressional committee hearings. Other documents are under revision, I understand, which will bring the history of Presidential vetoes and amendments to the Constitution as well as Senate election, expulsion, and censure cases up to the present year.

Mr. Hupman's classification at present is on par with the keeper of stationery and the superintendent of the document room and we would hope that in acknowledgment of his duties and responsibilities he could be given the same raise asked for them.

KEEPER AND ASSISTANT KEEPER OF STATIONERY

The keeper of stationery, Mr. Harry Sonnenberg, has been with the Senate since 1936 and with the stationery room since 1948. His duties have increased significantly as the Senator's stationery allowances and cash sales to employees have increased. Gross sales in the stationery room, for example, have gone from \$169,401.08 in the fiscal year, 1955, to \$452,153.55 in the fiscal year, 1967, and will amount to more than a half million dollars this year. Cash sales across the counter, the greater bulk of them in small items, have reached \$130,000 or more so far this fiscal year.

The assistant keeper of stationery, Mr. Lloyd Hysell, has been in this position since 1960, is the office's expert on GSA ordering. We feel that a raise in salary for both will be an acknowledgment of their efficiency and skills and a testament to the reasoned judgments and advice which they are able to give the employees in all Senators' offices. Our proposal is that Mr. Sonnenberg be accorded a salary increase

from \$17,672 to \$20,492 per annum, as has been suggested also for Mr. Marshall and Mr. Hupman, and that Mr. Hysell be raised from \$12,972 to \$13,348.

The statutory raises for four of these five key employees, as I have said, should be on a "not to exceed" basis if such are agreed to by this committee and the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 266

We would also ask this subcommittee to give some future consideration and perspective to those duties which have been assigned, but not yet performed in the Office of the Secretary by the adoption of Senate Resolution 266. Only now are we beginning to appreciate the depth of work which this resolution proposes for us.

For the time being we will, we think, be able to contain the administrative details of this resolution, as it applies to our office, within the framework of our present personnel list. Senators will remember, however, that the resolution imposes upon the Secretary the assembly of numerous records and reports from Senators, senatorial candidates, senatorial aspirants, and Senate employees within established categories.

In the not too distant future, with the guidance of the Senate, our office will be in contact with the secretaries of state or election officials of all 50 States giving advice and explanation on the new rule 44. The work inherent in getting our office organized for responsibilities imposed upon it by the resolution will, of course, be greater than the follow-on administration of its provisions as they apply to our office. Even so, this will require the formulation and the pioneering of new procedures, the spread of regulations consistent with the Senate's wishes in the matter, and the arrangement, at a later date, for the full and adequate disclosure of those records which we will be holding for public information.

It was our first conclusion that we would ask this subcommittee for the authorization to hire a new employee in our office to oversee and administer our responsibilities toward Senate Resolution 266. Any of our functions under it will have to be joined with our existing duties toward maintaining registrations and quarterly reports under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, as well as the work involved in issuing and receiving campaign reports under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Rather than ask for a new man to preside over all this, however, the better decision seems to be that we would use the employment authority of the Secretary's administrative roll on an interim basis to handle the emerging work connected with Senate Resolution 266 until we know its full impact on our office. If this decision pledges us beyond the present limits of our administrative roll funds, we will, of course, appreciate the opportunity to return and ask for supplementary help.

That concludes my statement. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you. You said in connection with Senate Resolution 266, Mr. St. Claire, that all Senators will remember. This Senator confesses he is a little bit hazy.

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. That is the ethics resolution.

EMPLOYEE PAY COMPARABILITY

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. St. Claire, are the employees under the jurisdiction of the Senate discriminated against at this time in respect to pay?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. No, sir, I would say not.

Senator BARTLETT. I am wondering why it is then that a special presentation is being made for this one office and, as far I know, only this one office for pay advances in the entire structure of the Senate.

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. Only to the point, sir, that as a practical matter, in our own office we would like to see those in lower grades get some recognition. For the most part, they are our older employees. They have selected the Senate as their life career, and we thought it would be advisable to ask and suggest that they be given some recognition of this fact.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the comparable situation in respect, let us say, to the employees of the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. I think we are in a comparable salary position with them.

Senator COTTON. As of now, do you mean?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. Yes, sir, as of now.

Senator BARTLETT. If we adopted your recommendation, would we be putting the Secretary's employees in higher brackets than those of the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. I would say in some respects yes and in some respects probably not. I had not thought of that, but I have a Secretary's roll in front of me which shows that many of the salaries in the office of the Sergeant at Arms are comparable to ours at the present time.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you believe the subcommittee should act uniquely in respect to the Secretary of the Senate or, instead, examine the whole structure?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. Sir, I would say examination of the whole structure would be very advisable.

MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES

Senator BARTLETT. Why is it that you are asking for such very substantial increases in the salaries of the top men? Have they been held down to lower brackets too long, and should they have made much more long since?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. To this extent, that their basic salary is perhaps, you might say, the creature of the reclassification of our salaries which took place in 1955 and 1956, and that any increases that they have received since that time have been due to pay bills.

We now think that as a result of their having been with us in their capacities since those years that they should have some recognition that would bring them even with other employees in our office who are doing comparable work and who are getting more pay.

Senator BARTLETT. How many are in that category?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. If I may take a moment, sir, I would say about five or six.

Senator BARTLETT. They outrank these people to whom you are administering in pay but not in importance of duty?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. I think so.

Senator COTTON. About what is the pay of those five or six people?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. They are in the range of \$21,000 down to a basic of \$18,000.

Senator BARTLETT. Who are they?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. Assistant Parliamentarian, legislative clerk, Journal clerk, the assistant financial clerk and chief bookkeeper of the disbursing office.

Senator BARTLETT. Senator Cotton?

Senator COTTON. I have no questions.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much, Mr. St. Claire.

ESTIMATES OF PAY INCREASE COSTS

Senator BARTLETT. Next we will hear from Mr. Robert A. Brenkworth, financial officer of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have a prepared statement which you would like to read?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement.

For the purpose of presenting these estimates for fiscal year 1969, may we consider the supplemental estimates submitted for 1968 for increased pay costs, which have not been acted upon as yet, as having been approved at the requested amounts to provide a base for the discussion on the 1969 estimate increases?

Senator BARTLETT. I think this has to follow. It is a matter of law and we cannot very well renege now.

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Exclusive of the joint items submitted for the Senate for 1969, the 1969 estimates total \$46,090,497. The appropriation for fiscal 1968 will total \$45,377,959; the increase, estimate over appropriation, 1968, \$712,538. This estimate increase over appropriation is due to, first, the increased pay provided by Public Law 90-206, the full-year amount necessary over the 9 months we are requesting in the supplemental bill, \$412,268.

LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE

Secondly, increased life insurance coverage and agency contributions cost authorized by Public Law 90-206 which was effective March 1, 1968, \$3,685.

INCREASED CLERK-HIRE ALLOWANCES

Third, increased clerk-hire allowances for the Senators from the States of Indiana and New Jersey which was authorized by Public Law 90-239, effective January 1, the 1968 costs being absorbed, \$40,140.

Fourth, full-year cost of the 1968 legislative act floor amendment authorizing a \$23,400 increase in the clerk-hire allowances of all Senators. The amount needed here is \$80,060.

Senator BARTLETT. This is for all Senators?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. There was a general increase of \$23,400 to each Senator. It was Senator Tydings amendment to the bill when it was on the floor.

Senator COTTON. Do you mean an increase over what had been the gross amount?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. What had been the amount reported by this committee in the 1968 legislative bill.

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

Fifth, we have a request by Chairman Hayden for a \$2,400 increase in the appropriation for automobiles and maintenance to provide the funds necessary for the Vice President, the President pro tempore, and the two leaders, to apply the longevity compensation law, which is applicable to the employees in the Secretary's office and the Sergeant at Arms office to the four chauffeurs. Three of them have had more than 5 years of service and it would seem warranted. Chairman Hayden, after consultation with these officers, requested that the estimate be increased by the \$2,400.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Sixth, we have Senate Resolution 220 which was agreed to on March 15, 1968, authorizing eight additional temporary staff members for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, an annual cost of \$147,990.

INCREASED RESTAURANT PAYMENT

Seventh, a request from the Architect of the Capitol to increase the Senate restaurant payment by \$25,000.

POSTAGE ALLOWANCE INCREASE

Eighth, a full-year revision of the increase in postage allowances which were provided by Public Law 90-206, the airmail going from 8 to 10 cents and made applicable to Senators' allowance by Public Law 90-239 which increased the allowances on a half-year basis, \$9,155.

NET INCREASE

The total increases in estimates, \$720,698, subject to reductions, \$8,000 in the appropriation "Folding documents," which represents the 1-year deficiency provided for 1968 and a reduction of \$160 because of a reduced billing from the Bureau of Employees' Compensation \$6,205 instead of \$6,365 requested for 1968. Total reduction of \$8,160 reducing the increase in the estimates to \$712,538.

If we could follow the committee table that you have before you, Mr. Chairman, in going down these individually, I can present the items one by one and you can raise any questions you wish on them.

COMPENSATION OF VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

The first line item you have is for compensation of the Vice President and Senators. Public Law 90-206 authorized an increase in the coverage of life insurance from \$20,000 to \$32,000, and authorized the

Civil Service Commission to set the rate of deduction and contribution. The Commission set an increased rate and the total cost of this on a full year's basis is \$4,990. We requested \$1,305 in the supplemental bill to cover the March 1 through June 30 cost. The increase in the estimate, \$3,685 to a new appropriation, \$3,304,295.

MILEAGE AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

The second line item is mileage—President of Senate and Senators: no change.

The third line item is expense allowance—Vice President, majority, and minority leaders: no change.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT

The next group is one appropriation but broken down into limitations, "Salaries, officers and employees: Office of the Vice President"—the Pay Act, 4.5-percent increase; total cost, \$10,448. The supplemental request, \$7,836 for 9 months. The estimate revision, \$2,612 to a 1969 appropriation, \$245,528.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain, an increase due to the pay bill, salary of \$15,995, to a salary of \$16,732. The full-year cost is \$737, less the supplemental request for 9 months of \$553. The estimate increase, \$184. The appropriation is exactly his salary, \$16,732.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Office of the Secretary, increased pay costs once again. The full-year revision, \$16,020; new appropriation, \$1,509,828. The total cost of the pay bill, the first step, in the Office of the Secretary was \$64,083.

RECOMMENDED INCREASES

Senator COTTON. May I interrupt? You just heard the presentation of Mr. St. Clair. If this committee saw fit to grant his request, that would jump this particular item to what?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That would be difficult to say, Senator, since we are not dealing with a 2-percent increase in the \$1.5 million. The area he was discussing was the 50-some people at the certain rate and below. We would have to determine from their salary rates specifically how much was involved and what that would amount to.

ABSENCE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR PAY BILL SECOND STEP: SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

I will also mention to the committee at this point that while we are submitting estimates based on current pay, we do have an authorization for the President pro tempore of the Senate to put in the second step of the pay bill effective July 1, 1968. We do not know what that percentage will be at this point, because the President has not made his recommendation for the executive branch and that is the base on which the President pro tempore will act. So, this is not in the picture at all; yet those rates will be in effect from July 1 and this will be the subject of a supplemental request.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

FULL COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Full committee employees—the total cost of the pay bill is \$154,936; the supplemental request, \$116,202. The revision in the estimate for full-year cost is \$38,734; the appropriation request for 1969, \$3,640,996.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

On the conference committees, we have two. One is the conference of the majority and the other is the conference of the minority, both of which are the same. The full-year cost of the pay bill, \$4,592; the budget revision, \$1,148; the new appropriation would be \$107,912 for each of these conference committees.

You have two line items on your chart, Senators.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

We now come to the portion for administrative and clerical assistance to Senators. The appropriation, including the supplemental request for the pay bill, would bring us to an appropriation for 1968 of \$20,933,140. The revision, \$346,580, broken down as follows:

The amount of the full-year modification of the floor amendment, \$80,060; \$40,140 to provide the funds necessary to pay for the increased allowance due to population increase for the Senators from Indiana and New Jersey. The full-year revision of the pay bill of \$226,380; total increase \$346,580.

The 1969 estimate, \$21,279,720.

Senator COTTON. Those two States moved from the middle group into the top group?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. The State of Indiana went from the 4 million group to the 5 and 6 million group. The State of New Jersey went from the 5 and 6 million group to the 7 and 8 million group.

This was authorized and placed into effect.

Senator COTTON. How many groups are there?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We presently have 12 groups. Of those 12 groups, we have Senators in all but four. You are actively using at this time eight of the 12 groups.

Senator BARTLETT. What are the four that are not being used?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have no States in the 9 million area. We have no States in the 12 through 16 million area.

Senator COTTON. I did not realize there were so many groups.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The office of the Sergeant at Arms—the increase is attributable to the Pay Act again. The full-year cost, \$172,258; the full-year revision, \$43,064, to a 1969 estimate of \$4,050,768.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIES TO THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

The next item is the office of the secretaries for the majority and minority. The Pay Act is involved here also. The full-year cost of \$7,575. The estimate increase, \$1,894, to a 1969 estimate of \$180,480.

For the offices of the majority and minority whips, the increased pay costs, full year, \$1,696; the estimate revision, \$424; 1969 estimate, \$39,856.

Senator BARTLETT. This is simply a matter of following the law; is it not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; funds necessary to carry out the pay increases provided by Public Law 90-206.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

In the office of the Legislative Counsel, total increase for the year under the Pay Act was \$14,605. The full-year revision, \$3,650, to a new appropriation of \$342,180.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The next items are under the heading "Contingent Expenses" of the Senate, the majority and minority policy committees, and this is based on the payroll of the minority policy committee which is, of course, the higher of the two, and they are equally distributed. Each of the committees receives the same amount, but we have to gear it to the one of the two which is using the higher amount of money.

Senator COTTON. You mean the minority have less employees and you pay them more?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, the minority policy committee has more employees and is using more of their allocation than the majority and this is obviously due to the fact that they are in the minority.

Senator COTTON. We need policy workers?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is not a matter of politics, but it is traditional that when a party is in the minority, they will have a greater expenditure from this particular appropriation.

Senator COTTON. I do not understand, but thank you.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The full-year increase, \$17,650 for both committees; \$8,825 for each. The full-year revision, \$2,205 each; total, \$4,410. The appropriation, \$440,300, which is divided, \$220,150 for each of the policy committees.

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

We have two items of increase here. The first is the request by Senator Hayden for an increase in the appropriation of \$2,400 to provide for the funds necessary for the longevity application. The second is the Pay Act which increased each of these by \$400. The full-year revision or estimate increase is \$100 for the four officers involved, a total of \$400 when added to the \$2,400, an estimate increase of \$2,800 to a new appropriation of \$48,700 which will provide \$12,175 for each of the officers for operating and maintaining each of these vehicles.

Senator COTTON. How many vehicles are furnished to the various people in the Senate and how many have chauffeurs?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have four chauffeurs and those four are in this particular area which deal solely with the four officers of the Senate: The Vice President, the President pro tempore, the majority leader and the minority leader. That is all that is in this and we have four chauffeurs here, one for each of these cars.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION AUTOMOBILES

Senator COTTON. But there are other cars?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There are other cars under mail transportation.

Senator BARTLETT. Who gets those cars?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The vehicles are furnished to the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms, the secretaries of the majority and minority, one assigned to my office, and there are a number of vehicles for the post office including some trucks, I believe, to carry the mail.

Senator BARTLETT. Does the Congress furnish a car for the Architect?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I am not familiar with the architect's appropriations.

(Clerks note: The appropriation "Capitol Buildings," under the Architect of the Capitol finances an automobile for the office of Architect of the Capitol.)

Senator BARTLETT. How about the Chaplain?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. He does not have a vehicle; no sir. That would be a Senate item and he does not.

OTHER AUTOMOBILES

Senator BARTLETT. How about the Capitol Physician?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I believe he does, Senator.

Senator COTTON. Do the whips have them?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir, they do not.

Senator COTTON. The cars furnished are not under any one tent. In other words, some of them are furnished out of other appropriations such as you just mentioned, such as the Capitol Architect?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir, that would be financed out of his office which is not a Senate item at all. I do not know whether that would be under a joint item or the Architect's item. I think the Capitol Physician may be under one of his appropriations and the House would be under one of their appropriations.

CHAUFFEURS

Senator COTTON. As far as the Senate is concerned, only four full-time chauffeurs are employed?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. As far as I know, Senator, at this time, those are the only chauffeurs which are employed.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you happen to know what is their starting salary?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think I can find that for you, Senator, if you give me a minute.

Senator BARTLETT. Why don't you just put it in the record?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This will be their current salary.

Senator BARTLETT. That is just as good.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The figure that we are working to presently, and this includes the increase provided by the recent pay increase, \$8,648 per annum.

FURNITURE

The next appropriation is for furniture. There is no change in that item.

Senator COTTON. Would you excuse me for a minute. You mentioned furniture. The furniture in Senators' offices back in their respective States is furnished by the General Services Administration, is it not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I believe so. I am not too familiar with that. This furniture item is specifically for furniture in the Capitol itself, in furnishing offices in the Capitol.

Senator BARTLETT. Not in the Senate Office Building?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, I believe that comes under the Capitol Architect's Office through the Superintendent of the Senate Buildings, and this is specifically for the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Senator COTTON. The Capitol is referred to here. The Senators' offices in the Senate Office Building come under the Architect and back home they come from the General Services Administration.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I presume that is the way it works.

Senator COTTON. I know in my case because they just built a Federal building and previously I had to maintain an office in a private building. I know that the furniture came from that source. Now, how about the committee rooms not in the Capitol but in the Senate Office Buildings?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I presume the furnishings there also are obtained through the superintendent of the building.

Mr. SCOTT. That is correct.

TOTAL FURNITURE EXPENDITURES

Senator COTTON. It would be hard for the committee to follow through and get an aggregate sum of what was spent on furniture.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It should not be too difficult as far as the Capitol itself and the Senate Office Buildings.

Senator COTTON. I have no particular doubts about it but I was curious. It seemed to me that somewhere the figures should be available.

Senator BARTLETT. Maybe Mr. Scott will ask Mr. Stewart to supply that for the record.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir; I will get those figures.

Senator COTTON. And just a little memorandum to show where the furniture for the functions of the Senators' offices back in the State, the committee offices here, the Senators' offices and any distinction there between those in the Capitol and those in the Senate Office Buildings just so we have a picture of it.

Mr. SCOTT. I will get such a statement, Senator.

(The statement follows:)

Furniture

1. Amount in budget estimate for fiscal year 1969 for furniture to be purchased by the Senate through the Sergeant at Arms.....	\$31, 190
2. Amount in budget estimate for fiscal year 1969 for the purchase of furniture by the Architect of the Capitol for use by the Senate.....	56, 000
Total furniture cost.....	87, 190

Furniture for the Senate Wing of the Capitol is purchased by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate from the appropriation designated as Item I in the table

above. This includes Senator's offices in the Capitol. Committee rooms in the Capitol, the Senate Chamber, and other offices in the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

Furniture for the Committees and Senators' offices in the two Senate Office Buildings is furnished through the Superintendent of Buildings from the appropriation designated as Item 2 in the table above.

Furniture for Senators' offices in their home states are not financed from the furniture appropriation to the Sergeant at Arms nor the appropriations to the Architect. Such furniture is either included in the rent when commercial space is rented or is furnished through the General Services Administration.

U.S. SENATE,
SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS,
May 15, 1968.

Memorandum

To : Mr. Tom Scott, Chief Clerk, Appropriations Committee.

From : J. Lewey Caraway.

In our budget for fiscal year 1969, we have the following items for furniture and furnishings :

Rugs and floor coverings-----	\$35, 000
Furniture and furnishings: Typewriter stands and tables, filing stools and other miscellaneous items-----	5, 000
Revolving arm chairs-----	3, 650
Typist chairs-----	1, 350
Filing cabinets-----	5, 000
Desks, typewriter and executive-----	6, 000
Total -----	56, 000

These items are for use in both the New and the Old Senate Office Buildings, for all Senators, Committees and others who have offices in the buildings.

The Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings does not furnish furniture for use in the U.S. Capitol building, nor do we furnish any furniture for Senators offices in their home states.

J. LEWEY CARAWAY,
Superintendent, Senate Office Buildings.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is "Inquiries and investigations." The full cost of the Pay Act, \$233,320; the 1969 estimate revision, \$58,330. The 1969 estimate, \$5,856,585. The authorizations by the Senate for the second session total \$6,450,400. The authorizations for the first session were \$6,270,900. We have an increase here of \$179,500 in authorization.

This appropriation is not fully funded, as you can see. It is based more on the rate of expenditure of these committees than on the total authorization.

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

The next item is "Folding documents," and in this area we had a deficiency appropriation for 1968 of \$8,000 which was a 1-year deficiency and there is a reduction of that amount in the 1969 estimate. The Pay Act was applicable to these people in that it raised the hourly rate which could be paid them subject to authorization by the Sergeant at Arms. The total cost of the pay bill, \$1,890. The full-year revision, \$785, with a net decrease of \$7,215. The estimate for 1969 is \$43,790.

Senator COTTON. Do you remember why it was thought we could drop back in 1969?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The reason the estimate is submitted at that rate is it was my understanding that the appropriation was a defi-

ciency appropriation to cover circumstances that had occurred in 1968 and was not a continuing trend. It could very well be that there is a continuing need here but that would be something for the Sergeant at Arms to bring before the committee. That is his jurisdiction.

Senator COTTON. In other words, we should take it up with him when he comes in?

MAIL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Next is "Mail transportation": no change.

Senator BARTLETT. Are you finished with that item?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. What does mail transportation relate to?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is the appropriation for the vehicles necessary for carrying the mails and for the official use of the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms. This is the one Senator Cotton raised the question about a moment ago.

SERGEANT AT ARMS RESPONSIBILITY

Senator BARTLETT. How does this differ from the Post Office Department delivery of mail to the Senate and taking mail from the Senate to the Post Office for transportation elsewhere?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator, I would not know. This, of course, is something that the Sergeant at Arms would have to answer since he is in charge of the post offices.

Senator BARTLETT. Let's make a note on that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. As I pointed out, this is not strictly and solely for the transportation of mail; it includes the official vehicles for the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms. That is included within this appropriation.

The next item is our multipurpose appropriation of miscellaneous items.

Senator COTTON. Going back to the mail transportation, I understand that, and you explained it before, but there must be some mail hauled under this item.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. In the miscellaneous items area, we have first an increase of \$147,990 attributable to the eight new positions for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare authorized on a temporary basis. We have a \$25,000 increase requested by the Architect of the Capitol for payment to the Senate restaurant operation. We have an increase for the full-year revision of the Pay Act costs of \$13,085. We have a reduction of \$160 on the Bureau of Employee Compensation billing. The net increase: \$185,915. The 1969 estimate: \$4,312,425. This is the appropriation that payments are made from for office rental of Senators, office expense of Senators, telephone calls, reimbursement of Senators, transportation and mileage reimbursement, telephone and telegrams, custodial, janitorial supplies, mechanical equipment and repairs, and so forth.

Senator COTTON. That is all this business of contributing to the maintenance of Senators' offices back in the States?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That would be the office expense item, Senator. In other words, your reimbursement would be on a quarterly basis and it would be based on the expenses you incurred in operating your office. You submit a voucher and you are reimbursed for it. That is part of it; yes, sir.

POSTAGE STAMPS

The next item is postage stamps. Public Law 90-206 increased the postal rate on air mail from 8 cents to 10 cents and Public Law 90-239 authorized an increase in the allowance of Senators. Senators east of the Mississippi and the Vice President receive \$960 a year; Senators west of the Mississippi, \$1,200 a year.

The funds were provided on a half-year basis. The full-year revision is \$9,040. In addition, we need an additional \$40 for the secretaries majority and minority, \$40 for the Secretary of the Senate, an additional \$35 for the Sergeant at Arms; the total increase, \$9,155. The request for 1969—\$109,020.

STATIONERY AND COMMUNICATIONS

The appropriation for stationery: no change; \$316,200 estimate.

The appropriation for communications: no change; \$15,150 estimate.

Senator BARTLETT. What does this mean—communications?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is a reimbursement feature that was added to supplement the allowance for telephone and telegrams. It was enacted or appropriated so that Senators who ran out of a particular allowance at the end of each year could certify not more than \$150 and be reimbursed. It was intended as a backup item to either telegrams or the dual telephone allowances.

This concludes the Senate items.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

In addition, we have certain joint items which are appropriated to and expended by the Senate. The first of these is the Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures. We have here an increase of \$1,765 to a 1969 estimate of \$40,600. This is for the Pay Act, Public Law 90-206, and also \$1,325 to react to an increase in compensation authorized by Chairman Mahon who is now chairman of the committee.

Senator BARTLETT. In reference to that, I will include in the record the table furnished by the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, giving a breakdown of the budget estimate.

(The table follows:)

	Fiscal year 1967 actual		Fiscal year 1968 estimate		Fiscal year 1969 estimate	
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$36,425		\$37,525		\$40,600	
Supplemental.....	¹ 1,100		² 1,310		-----	
Total.....	37,525		38,835		40,600	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
Payroll expenditures:						
Staff director.....	1	\$24,460	1	\$25,295	1	\$25,568
Clerk.....	1	10,479	1	12,090	1	12,220
Total.....	2	34,939	2	37,385	2	37,788
Agency contributions.....		2,476		2,670		2,810
Total.....		37,415		³ 40,055		40,600
Amount absorbed fiscal year 1968 ⁴		-----		1,220		-----
Total.....		-----		38,835		-----

¹ Supplemental to cover Pay Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-504).

² Supplemental estimate to cover Pay Act of 1967 (Public Law 90-206) and contribution increases.

³ Reflects 1967 Pay Act salary adjustments beginning Oct. 1, 1967.

⁴ Administrative pay increase of \$1,220 per annum absorbed in fiscal year 1968.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator BARTLETT. You may continue, Mr. Brenkworth.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is the Joint Economic Committee. The total annual cost of the pay raise was \$15,530. The full year revision in the estimate: \$3,885, to a 1969 estimate of \$417,150.

LETTER OF SENATOR PROXMIRE, CHAIRMAN, AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. As we know, Senator Proxmire is chairman of that committee and he is a member of this subcommittee. I shall ask that his letter together with his detailed justifications be included in the record at this point.

(The letter and justifications follow:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
March 7, 1968.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed are the customary schedules and explanatory statement in support of the Joint Economic Committee's budget request for the fiscal year 1969.

We have taken the liberty of appending brief statements as to our projected activities for the coming year, as well as a statement of our projects completed during the past year.

We have taken the liberty of appending brief statements as to our projected need.

This material is also being submitted to the House Appropriation Committee in response to their request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PROXMIRE, *Chairman.*

EXPENDITURES: ACTUAL, FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND ESTIMATED, FISCAL YEAR 1968 AND FISCAL YEAR 1969

Appropriation or estimate.....	Fiscal 1967 actual		Fiscal 1968 estimate		Fiscal 1969 estimate	
	\$383,000		\$401,620		\$417,295	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Total	Total salary
Executive Director.....	1	\$24,455	1	\$25,298	1	\$25,568
Deputy Director.....	1	13,172	1	13,172	1	13,172
Director of Research.....	1	10,073	1	24,170	1	24,440
Economists.....	5	79,925	4	80,594	6	114,116
Minority economist.....	1	18,558	1	20,822	1	21,056
Administrative clerk.....	1	15,464	1	15,998	1	16,168
Financial clerk.....	1	13,166	1	13,570	1	13,724
Assistant to Director of Research.....	1	11,810	1	12,273	1	12,408
Publications clerk.....	1	10,469	1	11,477	1	11,656
Research assistants.....	2	8,548	3	21,937	3	23,688
Research assistant to minority.....	1	7,734	1	8,364	1	8,460
Secretaries.....	5	39,177	5	47,400	6	53,204
Receptionist-typist.....	1	4,990	1	6,693	1	6,768
Messenger.....	1	2,988	1	5,016	1	5,076
Total.....	23	260,529	22	293,612	25	336,332
Agency contributions.....		17,053		24,718		² 25,970
Reimbursable loans, WAE, contract, and temporary employees.....		22,064		22,600		22,000
Total salaries.....		299,646		340,930		384,302
Expenses for hearings.....		11,821		25,000		25,000
Miscellaneous and contingent ex- penses.....		7,710		7,760		7,993
Total.....		319,177		373,690		417,295
Reserve.....				27,930		

¹ Exclusive of anticipated \$11,645 supplemental.

² Includes increased life insurance contribution rate.

JUSTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL 1969

The Joint Economic Committee's budget request for the coming fiscal year is \$417,295. This figure contemplates the continuation of the existing level of activity. The difference from last year is \$15,675, covering the pay act increases enacted during the past year.

Our current rate of expenditures is approximately \$25,000 under the fiscal 1968 appropriation of \$401,620, because of temporary openings in our staff complement. We have engaged an economist who is not yet on the rolls on a full-time basis, and we are in the process of recruiting one secretary and another economist. The Committee has always maintained its policy of recruiting only highly trained economists for its staff openings and for its consultants. While this is sometimes a barrier to prompt recruitment, we would prefer to return part of our appropriation rather than incur the risk of lowering our personnel standards in any way.

The Committee has already held extensive hearings on the President's Economic Report, as well as on the important wage-price issue. Because economic policy faces particularly difficult questions at the present time, it is our intention to continue hearings throughout the year on major economic policy issues such as monetary and fiscal policy and their interrelation, international balance of payments, and price inflation. It is also intended to continue our inquiries into the impacts of defense procurement on the economy; the evaluation of public expenditures through program budgeting and other methods; the problems of financing municipal facilities; the economic returns derived from human resource investment; the nature and role of pensions in our economy; the need for improved statistical data; and the economic problems of urban areas. There are other projects contemplated as well, including a continuing review of the economy of communist China.

It is also very likely that we shall be asked to undertake other projects during the year. The Senate has already passed a resolution directing the Committee to undertake a broad-ranging population survey exploring the economic effects of population movements on investment, economic growth, and area development, among other things. And, the Congress had previously directed the Committee to conduct an inquiry into the extent and quality of education in economics. The Committee held hearings on this subject last year and intends to continue them during the current year.

The Committee has 8 active Subcommittees and in this Congress was expanded from 16 to 20 members. In view of the great range and challenge of the economic issues that face public policymakers, the Committee feels that our request is the minimum amount needed to do our job effectively and acquit ourselves in a responsible manner. It has been carefully reviewed, and takes full account of any savings made possible. Whenever possible, the Committee has utilized part-time consultants to collaborate with staff rather than take on staff members to do assignments. Also, we have at all times endeavored to make maximum use of the Library of Congress and other available public services, as well as the relatively free services of universities. A case in point is an analysis done for us by the Harvard Economic Research Project.

PROGRAM FOR 1968

Full Committee:

Hearings on the President's Economic Report.

Hearings to continue throughout the year on major policy objectives under the Employment Act and monetary, international (including gold), and fiscal policies to achieve these objectives.

Economy of Mainland China.

Economy in Government Subcommittee:

The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System: Preparation of compendium.

Federal Procurement Practices—continuation of the Subcommittee's work on defense procurement problems.

Economic Progress Subcommittee:

Financing Municipal Facilities—a continuation of hearings on bond ratings, tax exemption, availability of funds, and related matters.

Economic Education—hearings on the teaching of economics, pursuant to S. Res. 316.

Human Resources Study—completion of compendium of expert opinion.

Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee:

Completion of latest review of Soviet economy.

International Exchange and Payments Subcommittee:

Staff study of the Eurodollar.

Staff study of balance-of-payments effects of military programs.

Inter-American Economic Relationships Subcommittee:

Program to be determined later.

Fiscal Policy Subcommittee:

Completion of the comprehensive pension staff study.

Analysis of negative income tax, guaranteed annual income, and other proposals for income maintenance.

Completion of Subcommittee report on revenue sharing.

Urban Affairs Subcommittee:

Continuation of studies on basic economic problems of urban areas.

Economic Statistics Subcommittee:

Program to be determined.

FULL COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROJECTS IN THE YEAR 1967

Full Committee

January 1967 Economic Report of the President

In February the full committee held 12 days of hearings on the 1967 Economic Report of the President, receiving testimony from the Council of Economic Advisers, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Acting Secretary of Commerce, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, academic experts, and representatives of industry, agriculture and labor. The printed record of the hearings, in five parts, contains in the final volume invited comments from organizations representing bankers, business, labor, agriculture, and economic research groups.

The 1967 Joint Economic Report

The annual economic report of the committee was filed with the Congress on March 17, the March 1 deadline having been extended by unanimous consent of both Houses of Congress. This report also contains minority and supplemental views. (S. Rpt. 73, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.)

Economic Effect of Vietnam Spending

Significant pressures throughout the economy are generated by the Vietnam war, but there has been continuing uncertainty about the exact impact in many sectors. The committee held four days of hearings in late April, studying immediate effects of the war on the economy as well as the economics of possible cease-fire and de-escalation. Witnesses included Senator John Stennis, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Preparedness, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and representatives from the Federal Reserve System, the Department of Defense, industry, labor and various universities. The hearings focused on problems of coordinating military procurement, the size of Vietnam spending, and on issues of de-escalation.

Volume I of the hearings included statements and supporting materials; Volume II presented a compendium of background information.

On July 7, the committee published its report "Economic Effect of Vietnam Spending" which summarized, along with supplementary views, conclusions reached from the earlier hearings.

Economic Outlook and its Policy Implications

In June, the committee, in view of the on-going debate over government tax and spending policies, presented a three day set of hearings on the mid-year economic outlook.

Appearing before the committee in the hearings were the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, a representative from the Department of Commerce, and academic and business leaders.

August Review of the 1968 Budget

"Because of the great importance of the Federal budget in the functioning of our economy, the Bureau of the Budget should be required to file with the Congress quarterly budget reports indicating major changes in earlier projections." This recommendation from the committee's 1967 annual report was initially implemented by an arrangement between the Budget Bureau and the committee by which revised budget figures will now be sent to Congress early each fiscal year.

The first presentation of the revised budget came in a one-day hearing held on August 24, when Budget Director Charles L. Schultze and members of his staff testified to the committee. The hearing record contains both the testimony and the revised budget review.

Subcommittee on Economy in Government

Since approximately 20 percent of national income now passes through the Federal sector, government expenditure policies exert significant influence on the total economy. In view of this fact, committee members decided it was essential to maintain a continuous review of government expenditure policies to insure minimum waste and misallocation of resources. To meet this goal, the committee moved to expand the jurisdiction of its existing Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation, while at the same time, changing that subcommittee's title to the Subcommittee on Economy in Government. The Subcommittee concerns itself broadly with improving government management and specifically reviews such areas as procurement policies, inventory management, program evaluations, budgetary techniques and budget presentation.

Procurement and Property Management

The subcommittee continued studies undertaken by the Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation dealing with procurement and property management. Two volumes of background material were published, the first in April, and an updated version in November. Both volumes included information about government obligations, real property holdings, property management activities, contract specifications, utilization of military stocks, disposition of surplus materials and related reports on military and civilian property procedures.

Two series of subcommittee hearings looked into procurement and property management questions raised from earlier activity of the Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation and also from the background materials. A four day hearing in May heard as witnesses the Comptroller General, the General Services Administrator, and representatives from the Defense Department, the Budget Bureau, Congress and industry. Supplementary materials dealing with the "Buy American Act," Government in business, Federal real property

management, surplus material sales, agency financing programs, typewriter procurement, and the Executive program to improve management of automatic data processing equipment were printed in an accompanying volume to the printed hearing report.

Many of the witnesses reappeared in the second set of hearings, which ran from November 27-30 and also on December 8. These hearings covered the following issues:

Progress by the Department of Defense in implementing the Truth in Negotiations Act;

Actions being taken to get adequate controls over \$15 billion of government-owned property in the hands of defense contractors;

Steps taken or planned to maintain adequate controls over the Department of Defense's supply systems' inventory of \$41 billion;

Progress by the Administration in establishing one policy for all Federal agencies in applying price differentials under the Buy American Act;

Steps being taken to utilize millions of dollars worth of short-shelf-life items by Federal or State agencies before they become useless;

Procurement actions taken by the General Services Administration to permit small manufacturers to participate in the Government's \$3 billion annual cost of purchase or lease of computers and peripheral equipment;

Status of program to increase advertised procurement in lieu of preponderant use of negotiation;

Development of an integrated National Supply System Program to improve management of Federal real property procurement of commercial-industrial type products and services.

Appendix 4(a) of the hearing record includes verbatim the Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States on the "Need for Improvements in Controls over Government-Owned Property in Contractors' Plants," B-140389, dated November 24, 1967. This detailed report on 21 commercial contractors and 2 universities contains many criticisms of wasteful practices, together with recommendations for improvements.

Appendix 4(b) of the hearing record contains responses from contractors to the GAO Report.

Included in the hearings also is the Report of the Comptroller General on "Improved Inventory Controls Needed for the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense."

The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System

Over the past few years, new techniques have been introduced which assist Government in achieving optimal resource allocation and efficiency. The planning-programming-budgeting (PPB) system is one of the more extensive developments in this field. In a four day hearing conducted in September, the subcommittee received testimony from Federal, State and local government officials, and representatives from universities and research organizations. One session concentrated on the question of current government discounting methods employed in cost-benefit analysis.

The subcommittee report stemming from these hearings. "The Planning-Programming-Budget System: Progress and Potentials," recommended that all government levels continue to utilize these decision-making aids and suggested that Congress should make additional use of PPB methods for its own benefit.

Review of Report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts

A strong endorsement for creation of a Presidential commission set up to review and revise government budget concepts was made in the committee's 1967 annual report. After the Commission released its findings in mid-October, the subcommittee held hearings on October 31 and November 2, in which it heard from Mr. David M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Commission, members of the Commission staff, and from other leading budget experts.

Interest Rate Guidance for Federal Decisionmaking

On January 29, 1968, the subcommittee continued its study of Federal expenditure policy in a hearing dealing with a survey by the General Accounting Office of the types of discounting practices applied in government investment decisions. Witnesses were the Comptroller General and members of his staff.

Subcommittee on Economic Progress

Federal Programs for the Development of Human Resources

Joint Economic Committee involvement with problems of low income families and human resources dates back to the founding of the committee itself. The most recent thrust through the subcommittee's investigation of Federal programs for the development of human resources was initiated in 1965. Three volumes describing Federal involvement in the human resource field were published during the second session of the 89th Congress. As a follow-up to those reports, the subcommittee issued in June a series of questions and an outline for a compendium of papers providing economic analysis of government programs.

This two volume compendium studying government human resource activities has just been published; topics covered in the first volume are program appraisal, national goals, program management and coordination, manpower, and education; volume two includes income maintenance and family support, health care and improvement, and housing and the quality of man's environment.

Economic Education

Senate Resolution 316 of the 89th Congress, second session, requested the Joint Economic Committee to undertake a detailed study of the adequacy and objectivity of practices of economic education at all levels, including shall education. Earlier subcommittee hearings in 1966 dealt with the relationship of technology to education, and on April 14, 17, and 21, 1967, the subcommittee began its inquiry of economic education.

During the three hearing days, the subcommittee received testimony from Members of Congress, the United States Commissioner of Education, and representatives from the Council of Economic Advisers, the National Science Foundation, and various education associations, school systems, universities, finance, labor, and farm organizations. Target of the hearings was to determine the extent of and need for education in economics, and to determine reasons for this need.

Financing Municipal Facilities

In its earlier two volume study published during the 89th Congress, "State and Local Public Facility Needs and Financing," the subcommittee reported on difficulties faced by municipal institutions in marketing bonds. One estimate predicted that over the coming decade, State and local agencies would have to invest over \$300 billion in public facilities.

On December 5, 6, and 7, 1967, the subcommittee looked further into the problems of municipal finance. Witnesses heard represented both small and large municipalities and officials such as mayor, city finance director, and city manager. Other witnesses, from Congress and leading municipal organizations, also testified.

Further subcommittee inquiry in this area is scheduled for 1968.

Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy

The Future of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy

One of the most sweeping series of trade negotiations, the so-called "Kennedy Round," concluded its five year bargaining negotiations on June 30, 1967. Trade regulations for many commodities were changed; however, an equally significant impact came from the nature of the Kennedy Round itself.

With termination of the Kennedy Round, the subcommittee felt it an appropriate time not only to review technical changes resulting from the negotiations, but also the proper time to appraise future U.S. trade policy.

Six hearing days dealing with various aspects of trade policy were held in mid-July. The subcommittee received testimony from the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, from officials from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and State, and from the U.S. negotiating team, as well as from representatives from Congress, universities, banks, international study organizations, research institutions, and industry.

The printed record of the hearings was published in two volumes, the first containing the actual sessions, and the second including a series of submitted statements answering questions asked by the subcommittee of a number of industry, farm, and trade organizations.

On September 29, the subcommittee released its report, "The Future of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy," which, along with supplementary views of certain members, summarizes the findings made in the hearings.

Issues and Objectives of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy

In conjunction with the subcommittee hearings on future trade policy, a number of leading international economists from universities, professional associations, and the business world were asked to present their views on certain important aspects of U.S. foreign trade policy and how it might be directed in light of the Kennedy Round negotiations.

The compendium incorporating the twelve papers, published on September 22, 1967, was divided into four sections: the basis of negotiation; institutional aspects; trade and the adjustment process; and specific issues.

Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments

New Plan for International Monetary Reserves

After a two year study period, the Ministers of Finance and the Governors of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten countries agreed, in August 1967, on plans for establishing a new international monetary reserve facility. Later, at the IMF annual meetings in Rio de Janeiro, the IMF Board of Governors adopted a resolution which set the framework for implementing the "Special Drawing Right" reserve.

The subcommittee, pursuant to its continuing study of the international settlements mechanism, paid special attention to these developments. A September 14 hearing received testimony from the Secretary of the Treasury and the U.S. Executive Director of the IMF. The September hearing dealt mainly with the new reserve concept. On November 22, the subcommittee looked more specifically at the Rio Agreement as three leading international economists appeared as witnesses.

Guidelines for Improving the International Monetary System—Round Two

Much of the theory adopted for the new "Special Drawing Right" reserve proposals substantiates subcommittee recommendations for its August 1965 report, "Guidelines for Improving the International Monetary System." In that report, creation of new international reserves was labeled an imperative condition.

With that imperative met, the subcommittee offered in December 1967 its second series of recommendations on improving international monetary systems. The report stresses the need to implement SDR's as soon as possible, and underlines their importance, both for this country and for the rest of the world. The new guidelines also ask that IMF quotas for Common Market nations be revised, analyzes the relationships between SDR's and less developed countries, and suggests that SDR's be marshalled on a regional basis.

Subcommittee on Economic Statistics

The Coordination and Integration of Government Statistical Programs

Demands for government statistics have been expanding rapidly. The 1967 Joint Economic Committee Annual Report, in recognizing the increasing pressures for better statistical programs, directed that the subcommittee "look into the possibilities of a truly integrated system providing genuinely comparable statistics consistent with and meshed into an overall system of economic statistics including the Federal, State, and local governments."

To comply with this directive, the subcommittee devoted four days to hearings in May and June. Witnesses included representatives from Congress, the Budget Bureau, the Council of Economic Advisers, and statistical experts from universities, research groups, and eminent statisticians.

The subcommittee's report, published on August 9, recommended establishing a national statistical servicing center, as well as outlining several areas where immediate improvements could be undertaken.

Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy

Revenue Sharing and its Alternatives: What Future for Fiscal Federalism?

Numerous suggestions have been offered concerning fiscal relationships between differing governmental levels. In 1967, the Fiscal Policy Subcommittee initiated comprehensive analyses on the issue of revenue sharing and its alternatives by publishing an extensive three volume compendium and holding two sets of hearings.

Nearly one hundred articles were included in the compendium, which was released in July. Volume I, entitled "Lessons of Experience," dealt with Federal aid to State and local governments, State revenue sharing and aid to local governments, and intergovernmental fiscal experience in other countries: Volume II,

"Range of Alternatives for Fiscal Federalism." was divided into five parts—the range of alternatives; revenue sharing with States and local governments; improving conditional grants-in-aid; tax credits and coordination; and tax reduction: the final Volume, "Federal, State and Local Fiscal Projections," included sections on State and local deeds, demands and resources; on Federal surpluses, and concluded with an annotated bibliography.

Four days of hearings, July 31–August 3, presented a theoretical background to the revenue sharing question. Each day centered on a given area—lessons of experience, fiscal projections, and their policy implications, revenue sharing or tax credit options, and other possible options—and witnesses represented Congressional, university, and research organization viewpoints.

A second hearing series in November looked in more detail at individual State and local problems. The fifteen witnesses included Members of Congress, the Chairman of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and municipal officials and organizations.

Old Age Income Assurance

Following its November 1966 outline of issues and alternatives for old age income assurance, the subcommittee is publishing a six volume compendium on problems and policy issues in the public and private pension system. Three volumes, numbers III, IV, and V, were made available in December, 1967, and publication of the remaining volumes, numbers I, II, and VI, is expected shortly. Part I presents general policy guidelines; Part II looks into the aged population and retirement income programs; public programs are investigated in Part III; the topic of Part IV is employment aspects of pension plans; Part V deals with financial aspects of pension plans; and Part VI summarizes all of the papers.

Subcommittee on Urban Affairs

Director of Urban Research Study Centers

The newest Joint Economic subcommittee made its first presentation in mid-August when it released a directory listing activities and staffs of over 95 organizations and study groups which work in urban affairs. Two types of organizations were included, university-sponsored study centers and nonprofit research institutes. The subcommittee hopes to up-date the directory in additional revised editions.

Urban America: Goals and Problems

As its initial major long-range study, the subcommittee opened an analysis of urban problems with publication of a compendium and five days of related hearings. Aim of the long-term effort is stimulation of Congressional and public concern with the future of America's urban environment; the approach employed emphasizes research into both current and potential urban issues.

The subcommittee's August compendium is divided into four sections which study urban values, goals and priorities, financial problems, and rules of the game in the public and private sectors.

Hearings tied in with the compendium ran in late September and early October. Witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee all had written papers in the compendium. For the most part, the witnesses were from urban research study centers, universities, or from different levels of urban administration.

Other Committee Studies Completed Since March 1967

In carrying out its duty to make a "continuing study" of the economy, the Joint Economic Committee from time to time releases for public information pertinent materials prepared for the committee under the direction of the staff.

Economic Policies and Practices

In April, the committee issued its tenth paper in its study of international economic policies as practiced by leading industrial nations. The tenth study paper, "Foreign Government Restraints on United States Bank Operations Abroad," was prepared for the committee by the American Bankers Association.

An Economic Profile of Mainland China.

After publication of the committee's research into the economy of Communist China, many of the contributors to that study appeared in a three day hearing session held in April. In June, the committee released its report, which summarized its findings and conclusions.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The increase here is attributable to the Pay Act, 1967; annual cost of that, \$13,785. The full-year revision, \$3,445; the 1969 estimate, \$380,785.

JUSTIFICATION AND LETTER OF VICE CHAIRMAN

Senator BARTLETT. In reference to that item, there will be included in the record a copy of the Joint Committee's justification together with a copy of the letter of the vice chairman of that committee directed to the subcommittee chairman of the House.

(The letter and justification follow :)

MARCH 25, 1968.

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested in your letter of February 21, 1968, I am forwarding the Joint Committee's budget estimate for fiscal year 1969.

The fiscal year 1969 budget is \$380,785. The difference between \$380,735 and the amount requested by the Joint Committee for fiscal year 1968 is \$13,785. This amount represents the pay increase authorized by Public Law 90-206.

The Joint Committee serves both Houses and unlike many other committees of the Congress, does not maintain separate and additional staffs for its subcommittees. The Committee does not receive separate appropriations for investigative purposes.

Please let us know if you need additional information or further explanation in support of the \$380,785 budget of the Joint Committee.

Sincerely yours,

CHET HOLIFIELD, Vice Chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY—JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1969—\$380,785

Appropriation or estimate.....	1967 actual		1968 estimate		1969 estimate	
	Number	Total salary (as of June 30, 1967)	Number	Total salary (as of Mar. 1, 1968)	Number	Total salary
		\$367,000		\$377,340		\$380,785
Executive director.....	1	\$24,314.40	1	\$25,285.56	1	\$25,568.00
Deputy director.....	1	0	1	24,170.26	1	24,440.00
Assistant director.....	1	23,244.60	1	21,602.08	1	21,996.00
Staff counsel.....	1	21,183.16	1	10,943.21	1	20,000.00
Assistant staff counsel.....	0	0	1	14,044.32	1	14,664.00
National security affairs.....	1	20,340.76	0	0	0	0
Professional staff.....	1	11,773.72	0	0	1	17,000.00
Administrative assistant.....	1	11,352.84	1	11,891.66	1	10,005.00
Secretaries.....	5	34,205.55	6	42,725.38	6	43,052.00
Secretary-reporter.....	1	11,352.84	1	11,891.63	1	12,032.00
Printing clerk.....	1	13,024.56	1	13,570.16	1	13,724.00
Document clerk.....	1	11,560.76	1	12,088.66	1	12,220.00
Messenger-clerk.....	1	8,368.68	1	9,015.02	1	9,024.00
Financial secretary.....	1	9,159.84	1	9,458.94	1	9,588.00
Classified document specialist.....	1	5,239.56	1	10,059.18	1	11,280.00
Assistant classified document special- ist.....	1	10,140.56	0	0	1	7,000.00
Receptionist.....	1	6,888.60	1	7,244.02	1	7,332.00
Clerk-typist.....	1	798.41	0	0	1	5,000.00
File clerk.....	1	8,318.04	1	8,731.32	1	8,836.00
Student trainee.....	1	74.09	1	894.59	1	1,000.00
Detained personnel.....	2	24,774.74	2	33,662.60	2	37,579.00
Total salaries.....	25	256,115.71	23	267,278.59	26	311,340.00
Agency contributions.....		16,128.54		16,201.53		19,000.00
Salary increase allowance.....		0		1,500.00		8,925.00
Total.....		272,244.25		284,980.12		339,265.00
Per diem.....		1,632.00		4,000.00		3,500.00
Committee travel.....		6,764.42		10,000.00		9,000.00
Record of proceedings.....		7,446.00		7,500.00		7,500.00
Office supplies.....		1,979.22		2,000.00		2,300.00
Telephone and telegraph.....		3,270.33		3,500.00		3,500.00
Postage.....		175.20		150.00		200.00
Books, magazines, newspapers.....		1,903.20		2,000.00		2,000.00
Witnesses:						
Fees.....		132.00		500.00		1,000.00
Travel.....		291.29		1,000.00		2,000.00
Alarm system.....		1,320.00		1,320.00		1,320.00
Consultants:						
Fees.....		0		0		4,000.00
Per diem.....		0		0		2,100.00
Travel.....		0		0		3,000.00
Telephone and telegraph.....		0		0		100.00
Miscellaneous.....		16.14		15.00		0
Total.....		297,174.05		316,965.12		380,785.00

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next joint item is the Joint Committee on Printing. The total cost of the Pay Act of 1967 was \$8,440. The estimate revision is \$2,110; the 1969 estimate, \$198,440.

BUDGET REQUEST TABULATION

Senator BARTLETT. A table giving the breakdown of the request of the Joint Committee on Printing will be included in the record at this point.

(The table follows:)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Appropriation or estimate.....	1967 actual expenditures		1968 estimated expenditures		1969 estimated expenditures	
	Number	Total salary (as of June 30, 1967)	Number	Total salary (as of Feb. 29, 1968)	Number	Total salary
		\$161,000		\$196,330		\$198,440
Staff director.....	1	\$24,314.40	1	\$25,568.00	1	\$25,568
Assistant staff director.....	1	23,244.60	1	24,440.00	1	24,440
Printing consultant.....	1	20,318.75	1	23,500.00	1	23,500
Administrative clerk.....	1	11,235.40	1	12,408.00	1	12,408
Editorial assistant.....	1	12,529.96	1	14,100.00	1	15,040
Clerk-stenographer ¹	1	3,740.12	2	12,216.00	2	16,732
Inspector of paper and materials.....	1	12,132.48	1	12,784.00	1	12,784
Technical analyst ²	1	3,107.69	2	25,880.05	2	28,432
Counsel.....	1	14,650.20	1	6,851.38		
Printing-publications analyst ³	1	11,959.40	1	15,040.00	1	15,980
Stenographer.....			1	3,207.45	1	6,956
Total salaries.....	10	137,233.00	13	175,994.88	12	181,840
Agency contributions.....		8,857.44		12,000.00		14,000
Total.....		146,090.44		187,994.88		195,840
Nonsalary items:						
Travel.....		2,707.56		2,000.00		2,000
Office supplies.....		319.57		400.00		400
Telephone.....		66.75		200.00		200
Miscellaneous expenses (magazine subscriptions, etc.).....		182.50				
Total.....		149,366.82		190,594.00		198,440

¹ Began Jan. 13, 1967.² Began Apr. 3, 1967.³ Began Sept. 1, 1966.

STATEMENT ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have, of course, the joint appropriation of \$13,000 which is provided for the statement of appropriations, one half of which is disbursed by the Senate. That is also included in the joint items.

Senator COTTON. What is that used for?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The chairmen of the Appropriations Committees, Senate and House, authorize payment to the staff members who are preparing the statement of appropriations.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Does that conclude your statement relating to this table?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

COMPREHENSIVE TABLE

Senator BARTLETT. Do you think it would be possible, Mr. Scott, to incorporate that table in the hearing record?

Mr. SCOTT. It could be put in, Senator. It would be on both sides of the page.

Senator BARTLETT. We will place it in at this point in the record.

(The table follows:)

U.S. SENATE—FISCAL YEAR 1969

Appropriation	Appropriated fiscal year 1968	1st supple- mental, 1968	2d supple- mental, 1968	Total, 1968	Revision		Estimate submitted, fiscal year 1969
					Increase	Decrease	
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators.....	3,299,305		1,305	3,300,610		3,685	3,304,295
Mileage, President of Senate and Senators.....	58,370			58,370			58,370
Expense allowance, Vice President, majority and minority leaders.....	16,000			16,000			16,000
Total, Senators and President of Senate.....	3,373,675		1,305	3,374,980		3,685	3,378,665
Salaries, officers and employees:							
Office of the Vice President.....	235,080		7,836	242,916		2,612	245,528
Chaplain.....	15,995		553	16,548		184	16,732
Office of the Secretary.....	1,445,745		48,063	1,493,808		16,020	1,509,828
Committee employees.....	3,486,060		116,202	3,602,262		38,734	3,640,996
Conference, majority.....	103,320		3,444	106,764		1,148	107,912
Conference, minority.....	103,320		3,444	106,764		1,148	107,912
Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....	20,254,000		679,140	20,933,140		346,580	21,279,720
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	3,878,510		129,194	4,007,704		43,064	4,050,768
Offices of secretaries to the majority and minority.....	172,905		5,681	178,586		1,894	180,480
Offices of the majority and minority whips.....	38,160		1,272	39,432		424	39,856
Total, salaries, officers and employees.....	29,733,095		994,829	30,727,924		451,808	31,179,732
Contingent expenses:							
Senate policy committees.....	422,650		13,240	435,890		4,410	440,300
Automobiles and maintenance.....	44,700		1,200	45,900		2,800	48,700
Furniture.....	31,190			31,190			31,190
Expenses of inquiries and investigations.....	5,623,265		174,990	5,798,255		58,330	5,856,585
Folding documents.....	41,900	8,000	1,105	51,005			48,780
Mail transportation (motor vehicles).....	16,560			16,560			16,560
Miscellaneous items.....	4,088,420	9,040	38,090	4,126,510		185,915	4,312,425
Postage.....	90,825			90,825			90,825
Stationery.....	316,200			316,200		9,155	325,355
Communications.....	15,150			15,150			15,150
Total, contingent expenses.....	10,690,860	17,040	228,625	10,936,525		260,610	11,189,920
Other, Senate: Legislative counsel.....	327,575		10,955	338,530		3,650	342,180
Total, other.....	327,575		10,955	338,530		3,650	342,180
Total, Senate.....	44,125,205	17,040	1,235,714	45,377,959		719,753	46,090,497

U.S. SENATE—FISCAL YEAR 1969—Continued

Appropriation	Appropriated fiscal year 1968	1st supple- mental, 1968	2d supple- mental, 1968	Total, 1968	Revision		Estimate submitted, fiscal year 1969
					Increase	Decrease	
Joint items:							
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.....	37,525	-----	1,310	38,835	1,765	-----	40,600
Joint Economic Committee (contingent fund).....	401,620	-----	11,945	413,565	3,885	-----	417,150
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (contingent fund).....	367,000	-----	10,340	377,340	3,445	-----	380,785
Joint Committee on Printing (contingent fund).....	190,000	-----	6,330	196,330	2,110	-----	198,440
Statement of appropriations.....	6,500	-----	-----	6,500	-----	-----	6,500
Total, joint items.....	1,002,645	-----	29,625	1,032,270	11,205	-----	1,043,475
Total, in all.....	45,127,850	17,040	1,265,339	46,410,229	730,958	7,215	47,133,972

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Senator BARTLETT. There are some additional joint items not disbursed by the Senate. First, there is a joint item relating to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue taxation.

LETTER OF CHAIRMAN MILLS AND JUSTIFICATION

Chairman Wilbur Mills has furnished this committee a copy of his letter to Mr. Pat Jennings, Clerk of the House, together with his justifications, which I will ask to have included in the record at this point.

(The letter and justification follow:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION,
Washington, September 18, 1967.

HON. W. PAT JENNINGS,
*Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: This is in reply to your letter of August 14, 1967, concerning the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1969.

Insofar as the office of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is concerned, we would like for the 1969 Legislative Appropriation Act to include the following language: "For the payment of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, \$509,000."

This estimate represents an increase of \$29,000 over the 1968 appropriation for the fiscal year 1968. Of this increase approximately \$4,000 is necessary to carry existing payroll. In addition, this includes an estimate of one new senior attorney at \$16,000. This is needed because of the increasing Congressional demand placed on the staff by the larger volume of tax rate and reform measures expected to be before Congress in the coming year. The remaining amount, \$9,000, is needed for ingrade salary adjustments of the existing staff.

Sincerely yours,

WILBUR D. MILLS, *Chairman.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION,
Washington, D.C., March 18, 1967.

MR. HARRY LIVINGSTON,
*Disbursing Clerk,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. LIVINGSTON: Pursuant to your recent request, there is attached an original and two copies of Standard Form 3a, covering fiscal years 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Sincerely yours,

LAURENCE N. WOODWORTH.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

	Fiscal year 1967 actual		Fiscal year 1968 estimate	Fiscal year 1969 estimate
Appropriation.....		\$458,000.00	\$480,000.00	\$531,905.00
Supplemental.....		13,300.00	16,200.00	
Total.....		471,300.00	496,200.00	531,905.00

	Number	Total salary as of	Total salary as of	Total salary
		June 30, 1967	Feb. 29, 1968	
Chief of staff.....	1	\$26,000.00	\$28,738.00	\$28,738.00
Assistant chief of staff.....	1	26,000.00	27,055.00	27,055.00
Legislation assistant.....	1	23,172.00	25,215.00	24,215.00
Refund counsel.....	1	22,737.00	24,060.00	24,060.00
Economist.....	1	22,146.00	23,642.00	23,642.00
Statistical analyst.....	1	22,146.00	23,142.00	23,142.00
Do.....	1	21,087.00	22,036.00	22,036.00
Legislation attorney.....	1			22,000.00
Do.....	1	19,652.00	21,045.00	21,045.00
Do.....	1			17,000.00
Administrative assistant.....	1	17,510.00	18,298.00	18,298.00
Refund attorney.....	1	16,950.00	18,013.00	18,013.00
Economist.....	1	16,584.00	18,030.00	18,030.00
Legislation attorney.....	1	15,982.00	16,701.00	16,701.00
Do.....	1	15,063.00	15,741.00	15,741.00
Statistical clerk.....	1	14,765.00	15,430.00	15,430.00
Do.....	1	14,765.00	15,430.00	15,430.00
Legislation attorney.....	1	12,870.00	14,050.00	14,050.00
Do.....	1	11,509.00	13,531.00	13,531.00
Refund attorney.....	1	10,569.00	11,543.00	11,543.00
Economist.....	1	10,016.00	11,005.00	11,005.00
Secretary, legislation.....	1	9,824.00	10,790.00	10,790.00
Legislation attorney.....	1	9,096.00		
Secretary, legislation.....	1	8,854.00		
Refund attorney.....	1	8,560.00	9,252.00	9,252.00
Secretary, legislation.....	1	8,091.00	8,985.00	8,985.00
Secretary, refund.....	1	8,445.00	8,825.00	8,825.00
Secretary, legislation.....	1	8,217.00		
Do.....	1	7,762.00	8,587.00	8,587.00
Do.....	1	7,711.00		
Do.....	1	6,989.00	7,303.00	7,303.00
Do.....	1	6,550.00		
Secretary, refund.....	1	6,275.00	6,907.00	6,907.00
Legislation attorney.....	1	5,782.00		
Secretary, legislation.....	1	6,588.00	8,005.00	8,005.00
Do.....	1	7,256.00	7,543.00	7,543.00
Do.....	1	4,601.00		
Legislation attorney.....	1	2,341.00	9,015.00	9,015.00
Secretary, legislation.....	1		6,885.00	6,885.00
Do.....	1		6,596.00	6,596.00
Legislation attorney.....	1		6,452.00	6,452.00
Economist.....	1		6,177.00	6,177.00
Total salaries.....		462,465.00	473,027.00	512,027.00
Amount required for special studies and promotions.....		1,835.00	15,673.00	12,378.00
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses.....		7,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total.....		471,300.00	496,200.00	531,905.00

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Senator BARTLETT. Next is the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

LETTER OF CHAIRMAN PATMAN AND BUDGET REQUEST TABULATION

Congressman Wright Patman has written to me under date of March 21 submitting a detailed breakdown of his budget estimate of \$91,370, which I will include in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1968.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: In accordance with your request, the estimated expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production for the fiscal year 1969 are as follows:

Clerk and counsel.....	\$22,937.64
Professional staff member.....	21,504.48
Professional staff member.....	20,896.32
Professional staff member.....	15,981.24
Secretary	8,362.08
Reporting services, travel, stationery, publications and miscellaneous office expenses.....	1,688.24
Total	91,370.00

The above figures do not include any salary increases which may be paid in the future.

The Joint Committee on Defense Production is authorized in section 712 of the Defense Production Act and has the responsibility of making a continuous study of the programs authorized in this Act and of reviewing the progress achieved in the execution and administration of these programs.

This committee receives reports from each department and agency on mobilization activities. These programs are subject to continuing review by the committee staff. The purpose of the mobilization program is to achieve preparedness for any emergency which could arise. The Office of Emergency Planning, which has the responsibility for coordinating these programs on behalf of the Executive branch of the Government, reports to this committee and its staff on the continuing mobilization effort. Many stand-by orders and plans are maintained for use in an emergency. This includes the machine tool program, which is being carried out as a Defense Production Act program. The Defense Materials System is being operated under authority of the Defense Production Act and serves to expedite defense, space, and atomic energy programs. This authority is now being used to expedite production and deliveries to Vietnam.

The copper expansion program and the rutile expansion program to increase supplies of titanium are Defense Production Act programs, and additional expansion programs may be required for other materials due to increases in the rate of consumption and more dependence on foreign sources of supply.

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN, *Chairman.*

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Senator BARTLETT. The budget estimate for the Office of the Attending Physician is \$56,000. This compared with an appropriation of \$130,000 during the fiscal year 1968.

I have been advised that it is the desire of the attending physician that part of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1968 be continued available in fiscal year 1969 since it was impossible to carry out the full program contemplated when the appropriation was provided last year. A breakdown of this \$56,000, prepared by Dr. R. J. Pearson, Jr., will be included in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

SEPTEMBER 12, 1967.

HON. W. PAT JENNINGS,
*Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: In reply to your letter of 17 August 1967, requesting

recommendations concerning estimates from the Attending Physician's Office for the Legislative Appropriation Act for 1969, the following is submitted herewith:

Allowances as approved by Public Law 90-57, approved July 28, 1967:

Attending physician.....	\$3,000
2 assistant physicians.....	3,600
8 technical assistants.....	14,400
Medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses.....	35,000
Total.....	56,000

The \$35,000 recommended for medical supplies, equipment and contingent expenses represents a \$3,000 increase over the amount appropriated in FY '68.

Drugs and medical supplies.....	\$26,250
Equipment.....	5,000
Stationery and office supplies.....	500
Telephone and postage.....	1,500
Books and subscriptions.....	500
Per diem and travel.....	1,000
Equipment repair.....	250

Subtotal..... 35,000

Allowances:

Attending physician.....	3,000
Assistant physicians, 2 at \$1,800.....	3,600
Eight assistants at \$1,800.....	14,400

56,000

Sincerely yours,

R. J. PEARSON, Jr., M.D.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1968.

HON. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since our budget was prepared last Fall, Dr. R. J. Pearson, Attending Physician to the Congress, has requested that one additional nurse position be allowed for the fiscal year 1969, in order that he may continue in service the Navy laboratory technician assigned to his office and who is due for retirement from the Navy in October, 1968.

Dr. Pearson believes that it is in the interest of the Congress, to continue the policy of hiring Naval personnel upon their retirement, when he finds their performance has been outstanding and their services are still required. He advises further that he considers unequivocally that the present laboratory technician falls into that category.

Thus it is recommended that one additional position of Nurse, Grade GS-9, at a salary rate of \$9,130 plus \$1,370 for overtime work, a total of \$10,500, be allowed under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation. Since the position is required to be funded for only 9 months during fiscal year 1969, the gross cost may be discounted to \$7,875.

A similar request was presented to the House Appropriations Committee during the hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1969.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am enclosing, herewith, copy of letter of May 8, 1968, from Dr. Rufus J. Pearson, Jr., Attending Physician to the Congress, requesting that a new position of Nurse, Grade GS-7, be allowed in the Capitol Building.

I join Dr. Pearson in recommending the granting of this new position for the reasons stated in his letter.

The total cost of carrying this position for the coming fiscal year, including an allowance for overtime, is \$9,297. Any additional funds granted for this purpose should be added to the appropriation "Capitol Buildings" under the Architect's section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1969.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN,
U.S. CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1968.

Hon. J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STEWART: As discussed previously with you and your staff, the Office of the Attending Physician has a pressing need for a nurse with physiotherapy training. Such a person would be available to treat both male and female Members of Congress and would be assigned other duties in our medical facility here in the Capitol.

Realizing that finding a nurse with the desired background would be difficult, your staff and I agreed to delay requesting the new position in the budget until a suitable person could be found.

I have recently interviewed an applicant, a graduate nurse, with excellent qualifications and training for this position. Therefore, I ask that you request the Appropriations Committees to provide the funds to create the new position in the nursing series, Grade GS-7.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. PEARSON, Jr., M.D.

CAPITOL POLICE AND CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

Senator BARTLETT. For the Capitol Police, the budget estimate for "General expenses" is \$102,837; and for the Capitol Police Board, the budget estimate is \$951,255. In justification of the request for \$951,255, I will include in the record a copy of a letter from Jerry V. Wilson, Deputy Chief of Police of the city of Washington, since these funds are utilized entirely for reimbursement to the Metropolitan Police Department.

A breakdown of the request of \$102,837 will also be included in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.
September 7, 1967.

MR. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: In reply to your inquiry of August 14, 1967, you are advised that this office estimates that a total of \$951,255 will be required for re-

imbursement to this department for the services of officers and members of the force to be detailed to the Capitol police during the fiscal year 1969. A breakdown of that cost is reflected by the accompanying table.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1969 reflect an increase of \$70,659 over the 1968 base of \$880,596. This increase is required to offset increases in salary and to provide funds for overtime pay for officers at the Capitol working on one of their assigned days off.

JERRY V. WILSON,
*Deputy Chief of Police,
Director of Planning and Development.*

DETAIL TO CAPITOL POLICE FORCE—ESTIMATED COST, FISCAL YEAR 1969

	Base salary	Holiday and overtime	Total
A. Regular personnel:			
Powell.....	\$19,296	\$594	\$19,890
Krahling.....	14,477	445	14,922
Xander.....	15,012	462	15,474
Shelton.....	13,619	369	13,988
Fitzgerald.....	11,185	344	11,529
Degges.....	11,185	344	11,529
Brannon.....	9,485	292	9,777
O'Brien.....	9,315	287	9,602
Petrakis.....	9,420	3,116	12,536
Ekeland.....	8,740	2,891	11,631
Subtotal.....			130,878
B. 10 uniform privates (12 months).....	(1)		188,631
C. 6 canine privates (12 months).....	(1)		121,346
D. 16 detectives (when in session).....	(1)		125,000
E. 14 privates and 1 sergeant (6 months).....	(1)		100,805
F. 10 privates (6 months).....	(1)		66,328
Subtotal, direct salaries.....			732,988
G. Overhead and personnel benefits.....			218,267
Total reimbursement required.....			951,255

† Various.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

Office supplies.....	\$400.00
Laundry and drycleaning.....	21,500.00
Communications:	
Radios.....	10,280.00
Teletype.....	582.00
Teletype paper.....	175.00
Subtotal.....	11,037.00
Scout cars and other vehicles.....	11,600.00
Secretary to police board.....	300.00
Equipment and purchase of, repairs to, and alterations of uniforms.....	55,000.00
Miscellaneous and contingencies.....	3,000.00
Total, estimate.....	102,837.00

OFFICIAL MAIL

Senator BARTLETT. For "Official mail costs for the Congress," the budget estimate is \$9,787,000. I will include the justification for this item submitted by Ralph W. Nicholson, Assistant Postmaster General. (The justification follows:)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1968.

Mr. THOMAS J. SCOTT,
Chief Clerk, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TOM: A few days ago you requested information on the cost of franked mail privileges for Congress. It is my understanding that this information will be

used for the FY 1969 hearings by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for the Legislative Branch. The attached statement is being provided in accordance with your request. The Budget estimate is in the amount of \$9,787,000.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH W. NICHOLSON.

COST OF FRANKED MAIL PRIVILEGES FOR CONGRESS

(Budget estimate, fiscal year 1969, \$9,787,000)

The cost of the franking privilege by the Members of the Congress is paid to the Post Office Department under the reimbursement authority contained in Title 39 U.S. Code, Section 4167.

The Post Office Department submits an amount to be included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act each year. This amount is based on the actual records of weight of Congressional mailings during the past fiscal year. These weights are converted to pieces based on periodic samples of the pouches. Costs are ascertained based on the regular cost ascertainment system used in apportioning all postal costs to the various types of mail including Congressional franked mail. This system basically involves the apportionment of all work hours and transportation costs to classes of mail, based on time actually spent in handling each class of mail and the amount of transportation space required for each class. The allocations are those actually made for the fiscal year based on the costs for that year.

Total costs of franked mail are up in 1967 in spite of the slight decline in volume primarily due to the higher salaries paid to postal employees in 1967. There is no provision made as to anticipated increased volume, costs or weights of franked mail, as the Department submits the 1967 actual cost for inclusion in the 1969 appropriation estimates of the Legislative Branch. As soon as these funds are appropriated, they are transferred to the Post Office Department and credited to 1968 postal revenues.

While the exact volume for the Senate and the House cannot be separately identified, records of weights maintained at Washington, D.C., last year indicate a breakdown of costs between the Senate and House to be approximately \$3.6 million for the Senate and \$5.9 million for the House.

The use of the franking privilege by Members of the U.S. Congress is authorized by law and has been ever since the inception of the Postal Service, the Congress and the United States Government. One of the first acts under the Constitution was to continue the mailing privileges accorded the Continental Congress (1 Stat. 237).

Additional data regarding 1967 Congressional mailings are furnished in the following tables.

The attached tables show the following:

Table I: Weights of franked mail originating at Washington, D.C., from the Senate and House.

Table II: Pieces of franked mail mailed by the Congress and the pieces of Congressional Record, etc., mailed on behalf of Members by the Government Printing Office.

Table III: Cost comparison for both types of mailings for the fiscal years 1967 and 1966.

TABLE I.—WEIGHTS (D.C.) MILLIONS OF POUNDS

1967 fiscal year quarter	Senate	House
1.....	1.40	2.30
2.....	1.00	1.65
3.....	0.75	1.35
4.....	1.15	1.90

TABLE II.—FRANKED MAIL

	Pieces (millions)			Percent of increase or decrease, 1967, over or under	
	1967	1966	1965	1966	1965
Members of Congress:					
Postal quarter:					
I.....	63	42	38	+50	+66
II.....	42	46	21	-3	+100
III.....	25	55	26	-55	-4
IV.....	63	54	36	+16	+75
Total.....	193	197	121	-2	+60
Congressional pieces mailed by GPO (Congressional Record, etc.):					
Postal quarter:					
I.....	2.9	3.1	(1)	-6
II.....	1.3	1.5	(1)	-13
III.....	2.5	2.9	(1)	-14
IV.....	3.1	2.8	(1)	+11
Total.....	9.8	10.3	9.7	-5

¹ Not available.

TABLE III.—COST COMPARISON, CONGRESSIONAL MAILINGS

	Fiscal year	
	1967	1966
Franked mail.....	\$8,603,000	\$7,682,000
Congressional mail by GPO.....	870,000	852,000
Total.....	9,473,000	8,534,000

REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much.

Senator Cotton, do you have any questions?

Senator COTTON. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. I have just a few questions, Mr. Brenkworth.

With respect to trips to home States, I understand a Senator is reimbursed for the transportation expenses from Washington to his home State and return on an actual-expense basis, whereas staff members are reimbursed for their trips on a mileage basis of 10 cents a mile.

You will recall that we voted on this last November when Senator Williams of Delaware failed in his efforts to change this procedure. Since I was not on this subcommittee at the time, these provisions were written into law. Will you please for the record explain the reason or reasons for the difference?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, at the time that this was enacted into law and first authorized, I was serving in my present capacity, so I do have some knowledge of what transpired.

STAFF MEMBERS

A question was raised with the committee as to the staff members who were returning to the States during the adjournment period to perform clerical services to the Senator while he was in the State.

The request made of the committee at that time was that they be

paid travel expenses in exactly the same manner as any Government employee traveling on official business.

The committee took a dim view of this and reacted adversely since it was felt the time element involved could be substantial, since at that time the adjournments were of 3 or 4 months' duration, and, if they were paying transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence and other incidental expenses authorized by the Travel Expense Act for employees generally, it could amount to a sizable amount of money. Further, the determination was vested in the Senator, and he individually would control how long employees would remain in his home State.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF EXPENSES

In compromising this, the committee decided that they would go forward by authorizing a flat payment in lieu of expenses and they arrived at the 10-cent-a-mile figure. They were aware of the fact at the time that this would most likely exceed the transportation costs, and that the additional amount would go toward the defraying of some of the subsistence expenses that would be involved in these cases, so they authorized, at that time, two trips for each Senator; that he could take two people with him during adjournment and, at that time, it was only to one place. You had to go from Washington to the residence city and back. Then it was just two trips. It is four now and six in some States. Once it started, it changed in use and some Senators now use it for sending someone back to the State during the session. It was not limited to just the adjournment period. It gave them that additional flexibility.

But the committee felt that the best procedure, the best way to handle this, was to provide a payment in lieu of expenses and this is exactly why they set the 10-cents-a-mile figure.

MILEAGE LIMITATION ON PAYMENT

Senator BARTLETT. The mileage is paid from Washington to the legal residence of the Senator, within the State, and then back again.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; that is the way it was originally. This has been changed. Originally the employee was required to go from Washington to the residence city and back, and that was it. Since that time, it has been changed that he may now go from Washington to any one point in the State and back, but a limitation was imposed that in no case would the payment exceed the mileage to the Senator's residence city and back. If he went to a further point, the payment is reduced. If he goes to a closer point, we pay the mileage to the closer point.

Senator BARTLETT. The effect is just the same in certain States, is it not?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BARTLETT. In Alaska, for example, my place of legal residence is in Juneau, and a staff member might be required by me to go to Barrow, which is about 1,200 miles distant, at a rough guess. So, the 10 cents a mile is not going to allow this person to use very much of that for subsistence, but that is how it all started.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. Ten cents a mile generally will exceed the cost of air fare and it will exceed the cost of rail fare if rail fare can

be used. If they use a privately owned automobile, of course, if they were Government employees traveling, they would get 12 cents a mile for the use of their car, but here they are only getting 10 cents per mile.

Senator BARTLETT. They would not get any per diem whatsoever?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. This is the only payment they can receive, the flat 10 cents a mile for the distance traveled.

AUTHORIZATION : HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VIS-A-VIS SENATE

Senator BARTLETT. I know that Members of the House are authorized to have a round trip to their home district each month that the Congress is in session, and last year this gave each Member of the House 12 round trips, whereas Members of the Senate are only allowed 6 round trips to their home State each year; is that correct?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE

Senator BARTLETT. Does that include the mileage allowance at the start of each year or is it in addition to that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is in addition to the mileage payment that is made. The mileage is paid upon the attendance at the beginning of each session and it is rated at the distance between Washington and his residence city but is not paid for a particular trip. The payment is made and the Senator receives this as a statutory payment, and any expenses he incurs in traveling on official business between his State and Washington during the entire year may be charged against this amount. Of course, if he gets a reimbursement as one of his trips, he cannot charge that against the payment he is receiving. So, it is a supplement, in a sense, to the six trips. I should say those six trips are a supplement to the statutory mileage payment which came first.

Senator COTTON. Is that so much a mile?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is rated at 20 cents a mile round trip between your city and Washington as certified by you. It is for attendance at the session.

Senator COTTON. It does not take care of you after you go home.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is rated as a round trip.

Senator PROXMIRE. The idea being you would move your family, and so forth?

RULING BY BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I don't know how Internal Revenue looks on the part of your family expenses being included as an item that could reduce the income that you have to declare on this mileage payment. As I understand it, Internal Revenue has ruled the mileage allowance as paid you is income and from this you may take a deduction on page 1 of your return for all expenses you incur—you, not your family—in traveling between Washington and your State on official business, and that any additional expense can be carried over as an itemized business expense. If you were reimbursed for six trips, these reimbursements are washouts and they are not attributable to this mileage payment.

AUTHORIZATION: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Senator PROXMIRE. The House has that plus 12 trips?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Twelve trips for the last session. If this session adjourns in July, they will have seven trips this year in comparison to your six, or in August they would have eight. It depends on the number of months the House is in session.

SUBMISSION OF CANCELED TICKET WITH VOUCHER FOR PAYMENT

Senator BARTLETT. For example, on an airplane, a Senator may travel first class or tourist, or economy.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. But he cannot travel economy and then seek to charge the Senate first-class fare so that he may make up part of his living cost.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir. In the case of Senators traveling, you must submit the canceled airline ticket with the vouchers and it is rated at the exact amount that you have expended for that travel.

TRAVEL BY MOTOR VEHICLE

The only time that a Senator gets a set figure is if he uses his privately owned car, in which case he receives the 12 cents a mile rather than having him keep a record of the mileage, the gas, and so on, and making a bookkeeper out of him. If he goes by rail, he is reimbursed for the rail fare.

CLERK-HIRE ALLOWANCES

Senator BARTLETT. Insofar as your knowledge is concerned, are there any other glaring inequities between the allowances for the Members of the other body and of this body?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. One area in which I do not think you can really make any comparison is clerk-hire allowances. The allowances are different and, I think, necessarily so. A Congressman represents just a district whereas the Senator represents an entire State.

EMPLOYEE AUTHORIZATION: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VIS-A-VIS SENATE

On employee mileage, we have four trips for mileage under 10 million population and six for Senators of 10 million or more while the Member has only two. In their case, it is transportation expenses, not the 10 cents.

Other than that, I would say that only the item on transportation, as you mentioned, the six trips as opposed to their one trip for each month the House is in session. That is a difference obviously but, other than those two, I do not see that there would be any glaring discrepancies between the two Houses.

BUSINESS EXPENSE TAX DEDUCTIONS

Senator COTTON. I don't suppose you are posing as an expert on Internal Revenue.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; absolutely not.

Senator COTTON. If a girl in your office who does not have a residence

home back in your State goes back for 2 months when the Senate is not in session, she gets mileage.

Now, over and above that, if she has to hire a room and subsistence back in the State, I am not asking you for an opinion but the probability is she can charge that off her income tax as a business expense, can't she?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I think there might be a good argument made for that with the Internal Revenue Service. How they would react, I don't know, Senator. I could not speak for them. But certainly if you order her to the State she must still maintain her residence here. If she has an apartment here she still has to pay rent on the apartment, and her being ordered to the State requires her to pay for lodgings there for which she is not going to be reimbursed. I presume there might be a favorable reaction to that by Internal Revenue but, of course, I cannot speak for that agency.

CLERK-HIRE ALLOWANCES

Senator BARTLETT. From time to time, Mr. Brenkworth, suggestions have been made relating to clerk-hire allowances and on that subject I would like your opinion.

ALASKA PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE

Alaska, for one State, is held out as a horrible example, in that Senators from Alaska are allowed over 50 cents per year per capita for clerk-hire, whereas Senators from some of the larger States such as New York, California, and Illinois are allowed less than 1 cent per year per capita. Do you have any comments on the per capita suggestion?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have been involved in discussions with various people, mostly staff people, from time to time about the principle of applying population—and solely population—to clerk-hire allowances and I have always reacted that, in my opinion, it is a fallacy.

If a Senator were here performing legislative duties and without regard to a constituency, he would need a staff. If he never got a letter from a constituent he would still need his staff to perform his legislative duties as a Senator.

BASIC ALLOWANCE

I have always felt that the allowance provided for Senators in States having a population of less than 3 million was, in essence, the basic allowance for a Senator, regardless of population, and the supplements that have been provided over that amount, because of population in excess of 3 million, are really the only factors that can be taken into consideration in determining what a Senator is getting for population, and that, therefore, 2,999,999 people in his State must be divorced from his total population in order to make any determination as to what he is getting as a result of population—solely population.

Now, perhaps, the increments that are being given to Senators who are from the larger States are not sufficient or the categories are not correct. This I don't know at this point. I think it would be safe to

say from the reactions on the part of some of the Senators from these States that perhaps they are out of order and should be changed and modified. We now have 12 allowances. We have four categories with no States in them. I do feel that the allowance for Senators from States under 3 million should not be taken into consideration from a population standpoint. This is where you get 72 cents or 73 cents, for each individual in the State of Alaska, being given to the Senator from Alaska, which throws the whole thing out of proportion.

Senator BARTLETT. Since we make the argument that there is much to commend the present system, have the set amounts of those States with the smaller populations, and then, if those with the larger ones need additional help, do just as we are doing, give it to them?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; this is exactly what we have done in the past and I think it is proper. You first arrive at what is a basic staff for all Senators regardless of population and then take into consideration the States with the larger populations where they will get a greater response from their constituency. It even goes beyond that. You have certain Senators who are not moving forward into issues that are bringing forth a great public response. This, of course, brings a lot more mail to them.

Senator PROXMIER. We have other Senators who are great national figures, candidates for President or potential candidates. They get mail from all over the country, but I think it would be hard to argue you should increase their allowance because they happen to be nationally famous for one reason or another.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I quite agree with that.

PER CAPITA ALLOWANCES

WISCONSIN

Senator BARTLETT. Wisconsin receives 0.0321.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have some current figures here. The population based on the most recent census estimates, Wisconsin 4,188,000, the allowance that Wisconsin is receiving, fully attributable, would be about 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per individual. Divorcing from that entirely the basic allowance, we come to a 0.0205 per population in excess of 2,999,999, not something like that 71 cents or 72 cents.

RANGE OF ALLOWANCES

I would consider that the 54 Senators in the States with a population under 3 million should not be taken into consideration at all in considering what part of their allowance or how much of an allowance they are getting for population. If you divorce those from it then you find, in your categories above the 3 million point, a ranging within each of the groups; 14 cents to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per capita above 2,999,999 in the 3 million group, and in the next group we find it ranges from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents in the 4 million group, 1 cent to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents in the 5 and 6 million group, and this is based solely on the population about that 3 million areas.

Senator COTTON. These populations you have before you are estimates as of right now.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. These are the provisional estimates of the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1967.

Senator COTTON. I am curious about the estimated population of my State right now.

Mr. BRENK WORTH. The estimate for New Hampshire is 685,000. The estimate for Alaska is 273,000.

STATES WITH POPULATION EXCEEDING 3 MILLION PEOPLE

Looking at it—for example, let's take the largest group. Once again taking out the basic allowance and dealing only with the extra amount that is authorized because of the population over 3 million, per capita, almost 1 cent per person in the States. We go back to the 3 million group and we find a range of 2 cents to 14.0-something cents. The 14.0-something is a State just barely nudged over the 3 million. So it seems to me that the statistics that I have here would seem to bear out that the Senators who have more population are getting about the same thing for the population that they have in excess of 3 million, whether it is 17 or just 1 million, somewhere roughly between 1 and 3 cents per individual.

STATES WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 3 MILLION PEOPLE

This falls apart when you try to state it statistically, when you bring in States under 3 million, because now you have to consider a State which has only 230,000 people in it with the amount per capita at 72 or 73 cents. This to me is a fallacy. You can't do it with any practical result.

BASIC ALLOWANCE PURPOSE

Senator BARTLETT. In a sense it seems to me that this is sort of a deviation from, but related to, the old argument which goes on occasionally—I know it very actively did when Alaska's statehood and Hawaii's statehood was under consideration—should a State with a lower population have two Senators?

So many said it was not fair. That was said long ago.

Senator PROXMIER. I think you make a fundamental point which we tend to lose sight of. The staff allowance is not for the purpose of that mail. The use for that purpose is legitimate and proper, but the principal reason for allowing a legislative clerk-hire allowance is allowing a Senator to do his legislative job and, whether he comes from Alaska or New York, he has exactly the same responsibility and he is likely to be assigned to the same number of committees and subcommittees and so forth, and the same kind of work, and he has to organize his staff to do that work well.

Senator BARTLETT. I think that is an excellent statement.

Senator COTTON. Of course, under the original concept, a Senator or Representative was here to study questions and be able to speak and vote on them. This whole new idea has grown up because of the growth in population, because of two or three wars, and because other reasons have gotten the Government into everybody's hair. As a result, this business of casework has grown to huge proportions. Much of the correspondence was never dreamed of in the beginning because our jobs were to be legislators, not to get John Jones' boys out of the Navy and into the Army or something else. I don't mean we can or should avoid this duty, but it has created problems.

Senator BARTLETT. It is a new duty, comparatively.

Senator COTTON. It was not contemplated in the beginning and it is not the fundamental duty of a legislator, which would bear out the contention that has just been advanced that there should be a minimum allowance or there should be a certain fixed allowance to start with to enable Senators and Representatives to do their job here on the Hill on legislation. What they get for their population should be clearly superimposed.

FORMER PRESIDENTS AS SENATORS-AT-LARGE

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Which is what we have, Senator.

A good case in point would be some years ago there was quite a bit of talk about former Presidents being Senators-at-Large. They would be named as Senator and would serve in the Senate.

On a population basis we have 180 million people. What kind of allowance should they have? They are representing all of them.

Senator BARTLETT. Of course, a Member of Congress represents not only his own State or his district, as the case might be, but he is supposed to be, and I hope he is, a legislator for the Nation and, in that capacity, he cannot get along with an office staff of one or two people. This follows what you said, Senator Proxmire. He has to have a staff that helps gear him to what he considers to be a satisfactory solution of legislative matters brought before him which are as many from the small State as from the large one.

USE OF UNUSED PAY ALLOWANCE TO PURCHASE OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Senator COTTON. Is what we used to do still permitted—and I do not recall that I have tried to do it lately—but is it still permitted for Members to make use of unused allowance for pay to purchase equipment which remains the property of the Government for his use in his office? Is that still done?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. This is done by regulation of the Rules Committee. This is not a matter of transferring funds from the salary appropriation which is restricted for salaries and can only be used to pay the salary of an employee. It is a matter of nonuse of the funds. A Senator, if he wishes to purchase a piece of equipment for his office which is not standard equipment, by regulation of the Rules Committee he may request this equipment be furnished, if he agrees that he will refrain from using whatever part of his allowance is necessary to pay for it over 12 months. In other words, if you spend \$1,000 for equipment, you will save \$1,000 in this appropriation, a compensating saving. This is a nonuse of the funds. He agrees not to use his money. No money changes hands. It stays in the appropriation and it results in an amount of funds not used going back to the Treasury.

This may be done. When this happens of course, the equipment is stated, the amount is fixed. First a determination is made by my office—does the Senator have a balance sufficient at that point to pay for it? If he does, that amount is reserved. It is not taken away from his balance, but it is merely reserved and that part of his allowance cannot be used until the equipment is paid for. As his balances accrue month by month, the reserve is charged off until the equipment is paid for, and then he is free to use his money again.

USE OF UNUSED MONEY IS NOT RETROACTIVE

Senator COTTON. But he cannot use unused money in past months. He has to start current again.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right; the first day of the month in which he makes the request.

Senator COTTON. In other words, a Senator could have unused funds for the last 2 years, but he cannot use that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Under the regulation, the setoff begins the first day of the month in which you make the request of the Sergeant at Arms. That determines when the setoff will begin and it is not a retroactive application.

Senator COTTON. What is your comment, if any, on this practice?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Rules Committee put this in many years ago. It seems to work very well, and it gives the Senators an opportunity to get equipment and also is providing the compensating savings.

Senator COTTON. In many cases it allows you to replace employees by machines, such as Flexowriters.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It could.

Senator COTTON. So it seems reasonable and fair.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; and operational.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO VICE PRESIDENT

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Brenkworth, I notice a budget estimate for clerical assistance to the Vice President is \$245,528. How did you arrive at this figure? In other words, in which population grouping did you place the Vice President?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is not a matter of design. They were not placed in a particular group, but increased over the years at the request of the incumbent Vice President. In every case where he has wanted an increase in his authorization, he has come before this committee and requested it. The allowance was at a fixed amount, and on occasion he has come before this committee and asked for an additional \$20,000 or \$30,000. Other than that, we have had the pay acts which were applicable to his people and had to be applied to his allowance. The appropriation had to be increased by the amount of the pay bill because the law authorized it to be paid to them. As a result of these actions over the years, we have come up with a figure which is now roughly equal to the population group, 7 and 8 million; not by design, it just happened that way. His allowance of \$245,528 is just a few dollars in excess of the allowance we now provide for Senators having a State population of 7 and 8 million.

SENATOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE AND MESSENGER SERVICE

Senator BARTLETT. Will you please explain to the committee how you arrived at the figure of \$21,279,720 for administrative and clerical assistance and messenger service for a Senator?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. Under the current allowances we have 54 Senators in the population area of less than 3 million, and at the current allowance this amounts to \$10,761,120. We have taken the

number of Senators in each of these categories at their allowance, arrived at the figure for that particular allowance, and then totaled it and we have \$21,932,080. There is also a messenger authorized at \$5,640. We have applied a 3-percent reduction for less than full use of the allowance. This amounts to \$658,000. The balance is \$21,279,720.

I would like to point out at this point that we are absorbing out of the appropriation "Salaries, offices and employees," contribution costs attributable to that appropriation, contributions for retirement, a matching contribution of 6½ percent, contributions for life insurance and health benefits, as well as for longevity compensation. There is not one penny in this bill for these costs, which are well over a million and a quarter dollars at this point. It is an increasing factor.

It is possible and probable that some time in the future, depending on the situation and when it occurs, that we might very well have to change the reduction factor in order to have the funds necessary to meet that cost, because it is an obligation of the U.S. Senate to pay this cost. As long as the Senators have balances which are being turned back and are not using full allowances, we have this 3-percent reduction, and we are able to absorb a cost that would otherwise increase the appropriation for the U.S. Senate.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY CONFERENCE

Senator PROXMIRE. Just above that I notice in the chart that we have here the salaries for the majority conference and the minority conference. Those are allocations to the staff of Senator Mansfield and Senator Dirksen in their capacities.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Senator Smith of Maine is the chairman of the minority conference and Senator Mansfield is the majority conference chairman. This is for the salaries of the staff of the conferences.

EQUAL BUDGETS FOR SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES

Senator PROXMIRE. An item further down: "Contingent." You have Senate policy committees, \$420,000 for fiscal year 1968, \$440,000 for the 1969 estimate. Is there an equal division between the two parties in both categories?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Without being partisan, and there may be partisan implications, why is it that if one party has twice as many Senators as the other, they both get exactly the same? There is a rationale here.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No; the only rationale ever applied to this to my knowledge is that they both be the same; that each of the parties, the minority and the majority, get the same amount of money.

Senator PROXMIRE. Even back in 1937 when you had 72 to 24 or something like that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I would have to check that, Senator. I can go back to 1954 when I started doing this job, and they were the same then.

Senator PROXMIRE. It was just a matter of curiosity. I just wanted to be sure I understood it.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The principle there was that each policy committee acting as a unit should have the same amount of money to do its job.

Senator COTTON. I explained that when we were passing that point, and I called attention to the fact that the minority was in much greater need of working out some policy than the majority.

Senator PROXMIRE. The way things have been going this year, I think we Democrats are.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. As I mentioned to Senator Cotton previously, it is a traditional thing that we find over the years that the minority policy committee will expend more of this money than the majority policy committee, being the party out of power and not having the chairmanships of the standing committees and the majority positions. We gear this appropriation to the needs of the minority policy committee, since it is the one obligating at the greater rate, but it provides the funds necessary for each one. Each party, the majority and minority, have the same amount of money for this policy purpose.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Senator BARTLETT. The budget estimate for inquiries and investigations is \$5,856,585. According to your justifications, the authorization for the 90th Congress, second session, is \$6,450,400. Do you feel that the \$5,856,585 will be sufficient during fiscal year 1969?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; I do not. For the first time in many years, in fiscal year 1967, we made it with the money available, but the current year expenditure is at an accelerated rate. I checked this recently. Intend to do another check on it after the April payrolls have been paid, at which time I can make a better forecast on this, but from what I can tell at this moment, we will need a deficiency appropriation for fiscal year 1968 which will certainly indicate a need for a greater appropriation in 1969. How much, I do not know at this point, but it appears that it is not a matter of larger authorizations doing this but an accelerated rate of expenditure, higher than it has been in the past.

Generally, these committees have been expending at approximately 90 percent of their authorization. This has apparently gone up. Until such time as I am able to really go into this and review it, I will not be able to give you a better picture than this at this point, but in any event it will be insufficient.

POSITIONS UNDER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Senator BARTLETT. How many positions, Mr. Brenkworth, are now financed under the category "Miscellaneous items" and would you please enlighten us as to why we place positions under such a heading?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. There are presently 62 positions covered under the "Miscellaneous items" category of the resolutions payroll. These are all authorized by resolutions, not created by this committee as permanent positions. Four of these positions are for the leadership—research assistant and clerk to the majority leader, and for the minority leader; and, other than that, the positions are for committees, standing committees, all of them.

We have 38 permanent positions, and we have 20 temporary positions. I say temporary, but I mean authorized for a period ending

next January 31. What has happened in the past years is that a resolution has been introduced in January which continues them for another year. This has been going on in this area for some time.

STANDING COMMITTEE STAFFS

The reason it is in this appropriation is that it is not an inquiry and investigation item, as the subcommittees are but additional staff for the standing committees. The standing committee staffs are authorized by the Reorganization Act and fixed at 10. If they need additional staff they go to the Rules Committee, and it is authorized this way and charged to the contingent fund where their regular staffs are charged to the "Salaries, officers and employees" appropriation. I think the reason it has been done this way is because the other way to do it is to increase the staffs of all of the standing committees so they are all alike, and the need may not exist in all of the areas so this reacts to the needs of the individual committees.

The largest staff here is Labor and Public Welfare compared to, for example, the Rules Committee. You can see possibly where Labor and Public Welfare would need more than 10 people but Rules would not. I think the answer to that has been that the legislative committees have hesitated to increase the staff of the standing committees all to 12 or 14 when only a few of them need the additional staff, and they can handle it this way.

The Reorganization Act, which is presently on the House side, will increase the staff of all standing committees. Whether or not we see a reduction in this as a result of that enactment remains to be seen.

Senator PROXMIRE. Did I understand you to say in this miscellaneous class that much of this \$4 million, or a little more than \$4 million is committee clerk hire, staff of committees?

RESOLUTION PAYROLL PORTION

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir; on the apportionment, the resolution payroll portion of this appropriation is \$1,144,505.

Senator PROXMIRE. Where are the rest of the committee clerk hire carried?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The standing committees are carried in the "Salaries, officers and employees" appropriation under committees.

Senator PROXMIRE. Where is that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It should be in the second section on that sheet you have, about one-third of the way down.

Senator PROXMIRE. I see the committee employees.

So you have substantially less under miscellaneous items than you have under committee employees. Committee employees would allot roughly 10 to each committee.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is right, with the exception of the Appropriations Committee. I can give you a breakdown on that, Senator.

Senator PROXMIRE. Only 1 million or so of that.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. As a supplement to this item, you have \$1,144,505 under the resolution payroll on miscellaneous items. Not all of this is attributable to committees. We must delete from that about \$70,000, which covers the four positions for the leadership, which brings us down to about \$1,074,000 supplementing the \$3.6 million.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAMS AND SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator PROXMIRE. You make up that \$4,312,000, the largest item is telephone and telegrams, which is a million and a half.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. And you have Senate restaurants under this.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This is the payment to the operation of the restaurant. I believe you have the breakdown of the apportionment of this appropriation.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator PROXMIRE. I just wanted to say that I am glad to see that you have had a chance to consider the Joint Economic Committee request and I—

Senator BARTLETT. We have considered it.

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to reinforce it by saying I think it is highly justified and urgently needed. There has never been a time when economic policy has been so important and perplexing it was needed more. I hope the Economic Committee can be more helpful this year.

Senator BARTLETT. The two Senators from the two small States will give serious consideration to this request.

MINORITY AND MAJORITY POLICY COMMITTEES

Senator COTTON. It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, I would like to put into the record this brief statement. The Senator from Wisconsin, I thought, very logically raised the query why the policy committees of the majority and minority should receive equal sums, and quite logically questioned whether a committee that has served two-thirds of the Senate should need as many funds as a committee serving one-third. I made some facetious statement about the need for policy by the minority, but I think there is an answer that, in justice to the minority, I would like to get in the record in all seriousness. That has been brought out by this talk about the questions you just asked about committee staffs.

In the Appropriations Committee, very happily I have found that a member, regardless of whether he is a minority member or majority member, can always get help on any point. But the other committee on which I happen to serve, which need not be referred to by title, and I am ranking member of the committee and receive most considerate treatment from its chairman, but on the committee the minority has five minority staff members. I think the majority has 30 to 35. There are some other committees that way, and the majority staffs are most courteous and so forth. But we find it with 12 Democrats, 12 majority members on the committee and only six Republican members, we have a rather difficult time in getting one minority member to be present at hearings. Many of the hearings are not, through any fault of the majority, conducted by a member of the majority, and our six are spread so thin we can't get them around to the committees with a lot of different subjects.

Also, when the time comes to try to work up information on bills that are controversial, we find that we simply do not have the minority

staff on the committee to do the job. The result is I find that I and other members of the minority are constantly going to our minority policy committee to get the staff of the policy committee to do the research to help us prepare a minority report, if we desire to make a minority report on some particular bill, simply because we do not have adequate staff on the committee.

That situation varies between committees, but I think you would find that, in many instances, the minority are compelled to fall back on the staff that is furnished them on their policy committee, to supplement the work of their staff on committees to which they happen to be assigned. It simply is a situation which has grown up in certain committees, where the minority has much smaller staffs and have some difficulty in holding up their ends and seeing that their views are properly presented. That is a serious comment and it is not a criticism, but I think it should be in the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is very helpful. I had not realized that and I think it is an excellent point.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Brenkworth.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

The subcommittee will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(The subcommittee recessed at 3:45 p.m., Thursday, April 25, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1968

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m. in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. William Proxmire presiding.

Present: Senators Proxmire, Young, Kuchel, and Cotton.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENT OF JOHN LACOVARA, APPEARING FOR THE SERGEANT
AT ARMS, U.S. SENATE

PERSONNEL

Senator PROXMIRE. The subcommittee will come to order.

Our first witness is Mr. John Lacovara, appearing for the Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate.

We are happy to have you, Mr. Lacovara.

Mr. LACOVARA. Mr. Chairman and Senators, I will be very brief. If I may, let me start by summarizing the personnel requests for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

We are requesting new positions, reclassifications, and adjustments which total \$34,404. However, we are also recommending the elimination of five positions which total \$32,712. Therefore, our net increase excluding the Capitol Police, for requested personnel actions would total \$1,692.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does that affect pay?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, sir. This is under the present salary structure at the moment. Change effective July 1.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT: MAGNETIC TAPE ADDRESSING SYSTEM

In the Service Department, Office of the Sergeant at Arms, we are requesting two new positions. You will recall last year the Committee on Rules and Administration approved the installation of a magnetic tape addressing system for our Service Department. This equipment will, in time, replace the Addressograph system now used in address-

ing mailings handled by our Service Department. The magnetic tape, or computerized system, will enable us to handle our high-volume mailings faster and at the same time save much floor space now allotted to the storage of metal Addressograph plates. The storage factor for the two systems is 1 square foot as compared to 100 square feet. The new system will also greatly simplify the making of additions, corrections, or deletions to existing lists. With out present system, we address approximately 6,000 envelopes per hour, while the magnetic tape system is capable of 20,000 per hour.

In the last supplemental appropriation for the first session of this Congress, your committee granted the Architect of the Capitol the necessary funds to prepared the special space requirements for the new equipment. This work is now underway and we antiticipate delivery of the magnetic tape equipment in July. The personnel required to operate the equipment, program, and maintain the tapes are :

One programer at \$14,100 per annum.

One programer-operator at \$8,460 per annum.

Service Department total of \$22,560 per annum.

RECORDING STUDIO

In the recording studio, which is now undergoing relocation and renovation, we are now prepared to process color film for television, on premises. This will result in a substantial speedup in service as well as a cost reduction to those using color film. For the operation of this equipment we are requesting one new position on the studio staff.

Also on the studio staff, we are requesting a salary adjustment in the position designated shipping and stock clerk. This position which now carries a position gross of \$5,640, has been substantially expanded in terms of responsibility while filled by the incumbent. In addition to handling all shipping and stockroom responsiblities, this individual frequently assists in the production and duplication of Senator's radio tapes. In view of the above, we are requesting an adjustment in his position gross from \$5,640 to \$6,768.

In summary, for the studio we are requesting one color film technician at a salary of \$9,776 per annum, and adjustment to salary of shipping and stock clerk, \$1,128 per annum. A total for the recording studio of \$10,904.

CABINET SHOP

In our cabinet shop, which handles construction and repair of all furnishings in the Senate wing of the Capitol, we are requesting one position reclassification and salary adjustment. One position now classified as cabinetmaker should be reclassified assistant chief cabinetmaker. We are also requesting the new position carry a gross salary of \$9,024 in lieu of \$8,084 for the former cabinetmaker position. The incumbent in the position above is the senior cabinetmaker and serves as the chief cabinetmaker's principal assistant. In the absence of the chief cabinetmaker he operates the cabinet shop, and is qualified to do so in every respect. I know the committee is familiar with the skill possessed by the staff of our cabinet shop. Their work is on display throughout the Capitol building. The individual we wish to reclassify as assistant chief cabinetmaker is one of our most valued employees and it is the opinion of the Sergeant-at-Arms that this personnel action will improve the overall efficiency of the shop.

One assistant chief cabinetmaker, gross \$9,024, in lieu of cabinetmaker, gross \$8,084, an increase of \$940 per annum.

Total increase for the Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, excluding the Capitol Police, is \$34,404.

POSITION ELIMINATIONS

The Office of the Sergeant at Arms is very much aware of this committee's interest in effecting all possible economies in the operation of the Senate and all other departments of Government. In view of this, we are pleased to recommend the elimination of certain positions which we find possible at this time. With the installation of our Centrex telephone system, we anticipate the need for fewer telephone operators in the years ahead. At present we no longer require four telephone operators, gross salary \$6,204, and one assistant chief telephone operator with a gross salary of \$7,896. These positions are now vacant and may be eliminated without removing any personnel from our switchboard. It is, therefore, our recommendation that four telephone operators and one assistant chief telephone operator positions be eliminated.

Four telephone operators, gross \$6,204, for a total of \$24,816. One assistant chief telephone operator, gross \$7,896. Total reduction for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$32,712.

In summary, the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, excluding the Capitol Police, is requesting personnel actions, including adjustment, reclassification, and new positions in the amount of \$34,404. We are also requesting the elimination of five positions with salaries which total \$32,712, for a net increase of \$1,692.

CAPITOL POLICE SURVEY

We will present the Capitol Police personnel request separately as it results from a survey conducted with the assistance and support of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration and reflects manpower needs arising out of security considerations. The Chief of the Capitol Police, James Powell, accompanies me today and will present the Police request. Before introducing Chief Powell, I would like to state the Sergeant at Arms, as a member of the Capitol Police Board, has reviewed this request and supports it as it will be presented by the Chief.

Senator PROXMIRE. We will question you later, Mr. Lacovara. Senator Long.

U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

STATEMENT OF JAMES POWELL, CHIEF

PROFESSIONAL POLICEMEN

Senator YOUNG. How many professional, or regular, policemen do we have as against what you might call nonprofessional patronage appointments?

Chief POWELL. We have a total of 182 in the Senate, 117 are patronage and the balance are nonpatronage; in other words, professional officers.

Senator YOUNG. How many would that be?

Chief POWELL. 65.

COMPARISON OF SALARIES WITH METROPOLITAN POLICE

Senator YOUNG. How does the pay compare between your professional policemen here and the Metropolitan Police?

Chief POWELL. The pay right now, starting, for Metropolitan Police, is \$8,000, and our Capitol pay is \$6,580.

Senator KUCHEL. For the professionals?

Chief POWELL. Yes, the Capitol Police has one pay scale across the board, and we have the same salary for all.

For quite a few years now the starting salary had been about the same for Capitol Police, Metropolitan Police and White House and Park Police. Recently, Metropolitan Police obtained a pay raise which raised their starting salary to \$8,000 for privates, effective July 1, 1968. Just this morning I heard Fairfax has gone to \$7,700 for their starting salary.

We do have several young men who are discussing leaving us if they can pass the physical requirements, and qualify otherwise for other departments.

OVERTIME AND OFF-DAY DUTY

Senator YOUNG. How does overtime pay compare between the other police, such as Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police? What is the comparison on days off?

Chief POWELL. At the present time we have no provision for paying overtime or compensatory time for our men when they work their days off, or when we work more than 8 hours a day. They get the same pay regardless of whether they work 15 hours a day or just 8. We do attempt to compensate the men by permitting them to take compensatory time off when conditions permit.

PENDING RESOLUTION

There is a resolution pending before the Congress at this time for temporary overtime pay for compensatory time during periods of emergency such as has come up at this time.

HOUSE AND SENATE ASSIGNMENTS

Senator YOUNG. How many K-nine policemen are on the Senate side. The Senate side is handled differently from the House side, is it not?

Chief POWELL. We have three on the Senate side and three on the House side. There are 7. One rotates as necessary. Those 7 cover the entire four beats 7 days a week.

PUERTO RICAN INCIDENT

Senator YOUNG. I am afraid we are going to have more problems in the Capital and I am greatly interested in improving our police system. Do you have any new recommendations in the budget this year?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. Of course, the police officers have an automatic raise that is due July 1, along with other Federal employees but I think that will only bring the privates in the vicinity of \$7,000. I believe that serious consideration should be given to upgrading the

Capitol Police Force equivalent to one service step raise, which I think would be about \$564 across the board. It would still leave the Capitol Police privates approximately \$500 under the Metropolitan, Park, and White House Police.

PROFESSIONAL FORCE INCREASE AND LOSS OF MEN

Senator YOUNG. We are moving in the direction of more professional policemen on Capitol Hill, are we not?

Chief POWELL. I am proud to say we are, and the other day when we made these arrests, we handled almost all of the arrests. The Metropolitan Police were there to back us up and render assistance.

A short time ago we would not have been able to do that. We have a constant training program going which we are planning to expand, and we have recruited some fine officers, but we are losing a few of these men right now. Some have secured better positions.

Senator YOUNG. I want to commend you for a job well done, and I think under very difficult circumstances. Did you have police taking time off right when you had your biggest problem?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator YOUNG. I think that is one reason why we should go into a more professional type of police force.

SALARY INCREASE FOR PROFESSIONAL POLICEMEN

Senator KUCHEL. I share your apprehension. I would like to say to the chairman and our ranking brother from New Hampshire that I would be prepared to vote for an increase in salaries of the professional police officers to bring them closer to the salary scales of the White House Police and Metropolitan Police, roughly along the lines of parallel the chief has suggested.

I don't want to come in here and all of a sudden offer ill-considered recommendations and it may be that it would be wrong now to differentiate between the so-called professional police and nonprofessional patronage police. Although my own judgment is that we should have a more professional police force. One of the tragedies in our American life is that a public servant is more vulnerable now than he was a short time ago.

I want to say, as a fellow who practices economy, if the chairman looks with favor on this, and I am sure he does, I would be willing to accept the recommendations made by Chief Powell.

SALARY INCREASE RECOMMENDATION

Senator COTTON. I guess I am the only one here who sat in the House that day. I was on the floor of the House the day the Puerto Ricans fired on us. I found to my distress the seats were so low I couldn't crawl under mine.

Senator KUCHEL. But you obtained the floor in rapid fashion.

NONCOMPATABILITY OF STUDENT FORCE AND SECURITY ADEQUACY

Senator COTTON. I did. I hit the deck. But it is an experience one does not forget. We have some nice boys here and I am sure very good boys. I worked on Capitol Hill when I was going through law school

so I have every interest and sympathy in the matter of using these men on patronage jobs who are trying to get an education. I feel we have reached a state in this country where the Capitol Police should all be professional policemen, and patronage should be in other places. What would you say about that?

Chief POWELL. Sir, I would put it this way: I came up here to do the job and I have said I would not try to interfere with the patronage or nonpatronage system. Frankly, the job would be very difficult to do if we did not have these professional men; and I think the time has come that I must be practical about it. The percentage of students is higher than is compatible with maintaining appropriate security. It has become very difficult for students to maintain their college work and to perform the necessary police duties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Senator KUCHEL. Do you have some specific recommendations to make, Chief, as to increases in numbers?

Chief POWELL. Yes.

LETTER TO SERGEANT AT ARMS

Senator PROXMIRE. Chief, would you feel it more orderly if you read part of your letter? It is a short letter and it states the problem; so would you read it.

Chief POWELL. This is a letter I addressed to Mr. Dunphy, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate:

Many factors have presented themselves as necessary elements for consideration in connection with the provision of adequate security for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds since our previous overall appraisal in 1967.

In the present situation it is necessary to have on duty at all times a sufficient number of men to provide flexibility for temporary emergency situations until other personnel can be mobilized. In previous estimates for all requests for personnel no allowance has ever been made for any absentees due to the use of annual or sick leave, nor has any surplus of personnel been considered for use in emergency situations, except to strip certain posts temporarily.

If all the presently authorized positions were filled and remained so at all times, and no members of the force ever used annual or sick leave, we would then only be in a position to conservatively cover the posts. At present, due to the shortage of men, caused by additional security posts and our failure to consider the vacuum created when members of the force use annual or sick leave, there is no actual reserve at any time and some posts are not covered as I recommend they should be.

I submit for your consideration the following proposal:

1. Six positions be added to compensate for the men assigned in plainclothes for security duty in the Senate Gallery.

2. Forty-eight positions be added to provide for coverage for the various posts as listed in the attached schedule.

3. Seven positions be allocated to partly fill the vacuum caused by the use of annual and sick leave.

In order to provide for adequate security the above request would be justified if increased. However, in view of a similar request made to the House of Representatives and indications of their approval, it is doubtful if more men than requested above could be satisfactorily recruited and properly trained within the next several months. I would strongly urge that if the Senate should favorably consider this request, that career type men be recruited for these positions.

If you should so desire I would be glad to appear before the committee when deemed appropriate in connection with this request.

SCHEDULE

There is a schedule attached to this. I don't know if you want me to go into it in detail.

Senator PROXMIRE. This will all be put in the record.
(The schedule follows:)

Cost of proposed new salary (as submitted on attached table) for Senate personnel of U.S. Capitol Police

201 officers at \$564 each.....	\$113,364
61 officers requested additionally.....	34,404
262 Totals	147,768

PROPOSED NEW SALARY TABLE FOR U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

Rank	Beginning salary	Longevity step 1, 5 years	Longevity step 2, 10 years	Longevity step 3, 15 years	Longevity step 4, 20 years
Captain.....	\$13,348	\$13,912	\$14,476	\$15,040	\$15,604
Lieutenant and special officer.....	11,280	11,844	12,408	12,972	13,536
Sergeant.....	9,400	9,964	10,528	11,092	11,656
Private.....	7,144	7,708	8,272	8,836	9,400

Note: This table is based on the salary in effect June 1, 1968.

ASSIGNMENT OF SENATE PERSONNEL

In this Schedule, the figures derived are brought forward to indicate the number of Privates needed for the Senate side of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds. To accomplish this and to determine by some logical basis the number of men needed each day, the following formula was used: Divide the number of posts to be manned each week (post days), which corresponds with the number of Privates needed, by the number of days in the work week (man-days). The quotient is then equal to the number of Privates needed in order to provide for days off and appropriately cover the necessary posts. Thus:

$$\frac{\text{post-days}}{\text{man-days}} = \text{number of privates needed}$$

Detail	Proposed distribution of privates from schedule II	Present complement	Increase
SOB-1.....	(A) 132 ÷ 5 = 26 Privates.....	18	8
SOB-2.....	(B) 303 ÷ 5 = 61 Privates.....	52	9
SOB-3.....	(C) 208 ÷ 5 = 41 Privates.....	34	7
CAP-1.....	(D) 75 ÷ 5 = 15 Privates.....	13	2
CAP-2.....	(E) 249 ÷ 5 = 50 Privates.....	39	11
CAP-3.....	(F) 173 ÷ 5 = 35 Privates.....	26	9
	Total Uniform Privates needed for posts.....	228	
	Special Plain Clothes.....	6	
	Needed for replacement for Leave System.....	9	
	Total Privates needed for Senate Side.....	243	
	Present Complement.....	182	
	Total necessary increase.....		61

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS DETAIL, SECOND RELIEF (7:15 A.M.-3:15 P.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1 and 2	Desk Clerks		1	1
3	Rotunda	1	1	2
4	Delaware Avenue Door	1	1	2
5	Delaware Avenue and C Street Door	1	1	2
6	North Wing	1		1
7	South Wing	1		1
8	First & C Street Door	1	1	2
9	First & Constitution Door	1	1	2
10+1	Subway, OSOB	1+1	1	3
11	Northeast Door	1		1
12	Northwest Door	1	1	2
13	Southeast Door	1		1
14	Southwest Door	1	1	2
15	Lower Garage	1	1	2
16+1	Upper Garage	1+1	1+1	4
17+1	Subway, NSOB	1+1	1	3
18	Building Patrol, OSOB	1	1	2
19	Building Patrol, NSOB	1	1	2
20	Fire Watch	1		1
21 through 43	Committees, Street Parking, outside posts, parking lots	12	4	16
44	Legislative Garage	1	1	2
45	Attic NSOB	1	1	2
46	Attic OSOB	1	1	2
Total posts	49×5=245 303÷5=61 men. Increase of 9 men.	37	21	303

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS DETAIL, THIRD RELIEF (3:15 P.M.-11:15 P.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1	Desk Clerk		1	1
2	Rotunda	1	1	2
3	Delaware Avenue Door	1	1	2
4	North Wing	1		1
5	South Wing	1		1
6	Delaware Avenue and C Street Door	1	1	2
7	First Street & C Street Door	1	1	2
8	First & Constitution Door	1	1	2
9+1	Subway, OSOB	1	1	2
10	Building Patrol, OSOB	1	1	2
11	Building Patrol, NSOB	1	1	2
12	Southeast Door	1		1
13	Northeast Door	1		1
14	Northwest Door	1	1	2
15	Southwest Door	1	1	2
16	Lower Garage	1	1	2
17+1	Upper Garage	1+1	1+1	4
18+1	Subway, NSOB	1+1	1	3
19	Fire Watch	1	1	2
20	Parking Lot, 1st & D St.	1	+1	2
21 and 22	Parking Lots Patrol			
23 through 26	Parks Patrol	2	2	4
27	Legislative Garage	+1	+1	2
28	Attic NSOB	+1	+1	2
29	Attic OSOB	+1	+1	2
Total posts	32×5=160 208÷5=41 men. Increase of 7 men.	27	21	208

SENATE SIDE—CAPITOL BUILDING, FIRST RELIEF (11:35 P.M.—7:35 A.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1	Desk Clerk	1	1	
2	Senate Door	1	1	
3+1	Scout Car	1+1	1+1	
4	East Front Patrol	1	1	
5	East Front Patrol	1	1	
6	West Front Patrol	1	1	
7	West Front Patrol	1	1	
8+1	Building Patrol	1	1	
9	Reliefs	1	1	
Total posts	11×5 (days)=55 75÷5=15 men. Previous quota, 13 men. Increase, of 2 men.↓	10	10	75

SENATE SIDE—CAPITOL BUILDING, SECOND RELIEF (7:35 A.M.—3:35 P.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1	Desk Clerk	1	1	
2	Desk Clerk	1	1	
3	Senate Door	1	1	
4	Senate Reception Room	1	+1	
5	Ohio Clock	1	+1	
6+6	Gallery and Lines Therefor (Also 15 through 18 below as necessary)	+2		
7	Law Library Door	1	1	
8	Atomic Energy Committee	1	1	
9	Building Patrol	2	2	
10+2	Relief Men	1	1	
11	Relief Men	1	1	
12	Squad Car	1	1	
13	Senate Steps	1	1	
14	Senate Steps	1	1	
15 through 18	East Front Parking	2	+2	
19	Law Library Drive			
20	Maryland Avenue Drive	1		
21	Northeast Drive	1		
22	Northwest Drive			
23+1	Subway Terminal	1+1	1	
24	West Terrace Door	1	1	
25	West Front Crosswalk	1	+1	
26	East Front Crosswalk	1	1	
27	East Front Crosswalk	1	1	
28	West Front Patrol	1	1	
29	West Front Patrol	1	+1	
30	Rotunda	1	1	
Total posts †	39×5 (days)=195 249÷5=50 men. Previous quota, 39 men. Increase of 11 men.	30	24	249

† Each post indicates the need of 1 private.

SENATE SIDE—CAPITOL BUILDING, THIRD RELIEF (3:35 P.M.—11:45 P.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1	Desk Clerk	1	1	
2	Desk Clerk			
3	Senate Door	1	1	
4	Senate Lobby	1	1	
5	Ohio Clock			
6	Gallery	1	1	
7	Gallery			
8	Atomic Energy Committee	1	1	
9+1	Squad Car	1+1	1+1	
10	Senate Steps	1	1	
11	Senate Steps			
12	West Terrace Door	1	1	
13	Law Library Door	1	1	
14+2	East Front Patrol	1+1	1+1	
15	East Front Patrol	1+1	1+1	
16	West Front Patrol	1+1	1+1	
17+2	West Front Patrol	1+1	1+1	
18	West Front Crosswalk	1		
19	Building Patrol	1	1	
20	Building Patrol	1	1	
21	Relief Man	1	1	
Total posts ¹		22	21	173
		26×5 (days)=130.		
		173÷5 (days)=35 men.		
		Previous quota, 24 men.		
		Increase of 11 men.		

¹ Each post indicates the need for 1 private.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS DETAIL, FIRST RELIEF (11:45 P.M.—7:15 A.M.)

Post No.	Monday through Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1+1	Desk Clerk	1	1	
2	Delaware Avenue and C Street Door	+1	+1	
2	Delaware Avenue Door	1	1	
3	Northwest Door	1	1	
4+1	Upper Garage	1+1	1+1	
5	Lower Garage	1	1	
6	Fire Watch	1	1	
7+1	Building Patrol, OSOB	1+1	1+1	
8+1	Building Patrol, NSOB	1+1	1+1	
9	Relief Man, NSOB	1	1	
10 through 13	Parking Lots	3+1	3+1	
	Shatts Alley	+1	+1	
	Parks Patrol	1+1	1+1	
+1	Legislation Garage	+1	+1	
Total posts		21	21	132
		18×5=90		
		132÷5=26.		
		Increase of 8 men.		

MAY 28, 1968.

HON. ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNPHY: Many factors have presented themselves as necessary elements for consideration in connection with the provision of adequate security for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds since our previous overall appraisal in 1967.

In the present situation it is necessary to have on duty at all times a sufficient number of men to provide flexibility for temporary emergency situations until other personnel can be mobilized. In previous estimates for all requests for personnel no allowance has ever been made for any absentees due to use of annual or sick leave, nor has any surplus of personnel been considered for use in emergency situations except to strip certain posts temporarily.

If all the presently authorized positions were filled and remained so at all times and no members of the force ever used annual or sick leave, we would

then only be in a position to conservatively cover the posts. At present, due to the shortage of men, caused by additional security posts and our failure to consider the vacuum created when members of the force use annual or sick leave, there is no actual reserve at any time and some posts are not covered as I recommend they should be.

I submit for your consideration the following proposal:

1. Six positions be added to compensate for the men assigned in plainclothes for security duty in the Senate Gallery.
2. Forty-eight positions be added to provide for coverage for the various posts as listed in the attached schedule.
3. Seven positions be allocated to partly fill the vacuum caused by the use of annual and sick leave.

In order to provide for adequate security the above request would be justified if increased. However, in view of a similar request made to the House of Representatives and indications of their approval, it is doubtful if more men than requested above could be satisfactorily recruited and properly trained within the next several months. I would strongly urge that if the Senate should favorably consider this request, that career type men be recruited for these positions.

If you should so desire I would be glad to appear before the Committee when deemed appropriate in connection with this request.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AND ACTION OF HOUSE

Senator PROXMIRE. How much of this work has been done by the House?

Chief POWELL. The subcommittee of the House Administration Committee has approved this, and it should go to the floor almost any day.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does that parallel what you are asking here? They have approved what you are asking us to do?

Chief POWELL. That resolution, House Resolution 1211, is for House men only. This request is for the Senate only.

Senator PROXMIRE. But their subcommittee has already acted favorably on the recommendations you are now giving to the subcommittee; is that correct?

Chief POWELL. That is correct.

COST INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the overall cost increase, how big an item? You are asking for two things. One is more men and you are asking for more pay.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; the salaries for the 61 privates based on the present rate of pay would be \$401,380. Additional for initial equipment for these officers at \$514.83 each, \$31,404. So the total would be \$432,784 based upon the present pay scale.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does the increase in pay add to that?

Chief POWELL. The increase in pay adds an additional \$147,768 and that includes the 61 additional police officers.

Senator PROXMIRE. When you add the \$147,768 that comes to a total of \$580,552?

Chief POWELL. I do not have that total now.

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to see what proportion of increase this is this year.

We are all aware of the great necessity for providing you with more money to work with.

Chief POWELL. Actually, on the first request, based upon the survey requested by the chairman of the Rules Committee and using the same formula as was used on the House side, we needed 78, and I felt that was more than we could actually recruit and train within a year. Therefore the request was reduced to the figure of 61.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have the figure?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We have two captains at \$12,784 each; four lieutenants at \$10,716 each; two special officers at \$10,716 each; 11 sergeants at \$8,836, which is \$97,196; 182 privates at \$6,580 each, \$1,197,560. I will have to add this, Senator.

RECRUITING DIFFICULTY: HIGHER METROPOLITAN POLICE SALARIES

Senator PROXMIRE. What have you been doing to recruit men? Why do you say it is difficult to recruit more than you suggest here?

RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Chief POWELL. Due to the difference in the pay scale with Metropolitan, we have recruited largely from retired military, from the military establishments in this general area. We have tried to recruit these men. They are well disciplined and easily trained.

Senator PROXMIRE. They make good men, do they not?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. If we can get men in their late thirties, or 40 or 41—in fact, that is the recommendation made by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, that police departments throughout the country have perhaps limited their entrance age too low.

SELECTION TIME REQUISITE

In order to recruit men, we have found that we can't go too fast. We are likely to recruit some who are unable to perform satisfactorily if we move too fast.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have any kind of information from the Metropolitan Police or the White House or other sources or other methods you could use for recruitment? The salary increase will help some, will it not?

Chief Powell. Yes, sir, it will help very much.

AVAILABILITY OF NAMES

Senator PROXMIRE. Are you able to get the names of the military who are about to leave the military and write to them.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. We have a liaison with the military. There is no problem if we just proceed over about 5 or 6 months or so. We could recruit these men in 6 to 8 months, I believe.

IDENTICAL SALARY INCREASE RECOMMENDATION FOR HOUSE

Senator PROXMIRE. Your recommendation on pay relates to the police on the Senate side?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does that relate to the House side?

Chief POWELL. It would be my recommendation that both sides would approve the same pay scale.

Senator PROXMIRE. The pay would be identical?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. Previously on pay adjustments of this type it has been the history, I believe, over the past few times that adjustments have been made in the legislative appropriations on the Senate side.

RECOMMENDED INCREASE ADEQUACY

Senator PROXMIRE. Senator Kuchel and I both are economizers and I think the last thing any one of us would do is suggest improvidence, but if you can't recruit them, are you asking enough of a pay increase?

Chief POWELL. I think, at this time, perhaps. I believe roughly the long-range picture is that the Capitol Police should be placed on the same basis as the White House police.

OVERTIME PAY

Senator PROXMIRE. How about the lack of overtime provisions? There is a bill that passed the House which requires straight time and a half but it is better than nothing.

Chief POWELL. It expires September 1. That is a temporary resolution for this particular emergency period. There again it is pretty hard work. These men work sometimes 15, 18, 24 hours. We do have some Metropolitan men there who do get under certain conditions time and a half and they work alongside of the Capitol Police officers doing the same work and one man is getting time and a half for overtime and one is not getting anything.

METROPOLITAN AND WHITE HOUSE POLICE RECRUITMENT

Senator KUCHEL. Let me ask you why would an able man 35 to 45 years of age retiring from the military service choose the Capitol Police force when he could go downtown to Metropolitan—

Chief POWELL. He can't. They won't take him after he reaches age 30.

Senator KUCHEL. What about the White House?

Chief POWELL. Metropolitan, White House, and Park Police have identical pay scales and physical requirements. In fact, the White House recruits all of their men from Metropolitan.

RECOMMENDATION

Senator KUCHEL. Chief, what you are saying is that with an increase of \$564 per unit of employment, you believe that we would be able to continue a successful recruitment program including recruitment from those retiring from the service?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; I do.

Senator KUCHEL. Mr. Chairman, I tell you I just am for this and I believe the Senate would be for it.

Does a plainclothesman operate as a private?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. They are just privates assigned to special plainclothes duty. We have them in the Senate Gallery when the Senate is in session.

Senator KUCHEL. I have no further questions.

TOTAL FUNDING AND INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a figure, Mr. Brenkworth?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. The total appropriation for Capitol Police, members who are paid for on the Senate side, \$1,384,620.

Senator PROXMIRE. So this is an increase of how much?

Chief POWELL. \$580,552.

Senator PROXMIRE. An increase of 40 to 50 percent. It is a big one but we have to be prepared. We want to be prepared to defend that. After all, that is a whale of a big increase, bigger than any department.

Senator KUCHEL. \$401,380 would represent the additional cost for 61 new positions of police privates at \$6,580 per person.

Chief POWELL. Also \$31,404 for initial equipment of each officer.

Senator KUCHEL. Then for the increase across the board of \$564, the total of that increase would be \$147,768. So you put those together and you have approximately \$500,000. Is that about right?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

OVERTIME PAY: HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 785

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand, Mr. Brenkworth, as a result of action in the Senate Committee on Rules and a concurrent resolution, you require language in the bill with respect to overtime pay for the police. Please advise the committee in regard to that language; otherwise it would not have any effect.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; the resolution is House Concurrent Resolution 785, which has been reported out of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

1968 FUNDING REQUISITE

An amendment makes it retroactive to May 1, which requires fiscal year 1968 appropriations. There are currently no appropriations available for the payment of overtime.

Chief Powell has given me some estimates on the total number of hours overtime in fiscal year 1968. This comes to approximately \$35,265; I say approximately because these figures are subject to change on recheck of the records, which would have to be paid out of fiscal year 1968 appropriations for this emergency overtime. There are no funds available.

The appropriation is authorized by the concurrent resolution. I believe there are sufficient balances in that appropriation to cover this cost due to vacancies in positions during the entire fiscal year.

SUGGESTED ADMINISTRATIVE HANDLING

I would suggest as a means of handling it for an administrative provision to be put in authorizing the overtime compensation to be paid from this appropriation during these 2 fiscal years, 1968 and 1969, put it in the 1969 bill and this would release that money and I could use it to pay the overtime.

Senator PROXMIRE. The concurrent resolution will be reproduced in the hearing.

(The resolution follows:)

[H. Con. Res. 785, 90th Cong., second sess.]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, during any period between the date of adoption of this resolution May 1, 1968, and September 1, 1968, with respect to which the United States Capitol Police Board determines (or determined) that emergency conditions and circumstances exist (or existed) which require (or required) the performance of duty by those officers and members of the United States Capitol Police force who have completed the training program approved by such Board, and have qualified to receive a certificate for such training, with the exception that an officer or member in the judgment of the Chief of the Capitol Police force is qualified to perform such emergency overtime duty, in addition to their regularly scheduled tours of duty, in order more effectively to discharge the duties and responsibilities of the United States Capitol Police force, each such officer or member of such police force performing duty in addition to the number of hours of his regularly scheduled tour of duty, shall be paid for each such additional hour of duty, in lieu of compensatory time off from his regularly scheduled tour of duty, compensation at a rate equal to his hourly rate of compensation. For the purpose of this concurrent resolution only, the hourly rate of compensation of such officer or member shall be determined by dividing his annual rate of compensation by 2,080.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this concurrent resolution.

Passed the House of Representatives June 17, 1968.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS, Clerk.

POLICE SECURITY PLACEMENTS

Senator PROXMIRE. We talked about how the present situation is being met, and it was met with all recognizing very, very great difficulty, with a terrible burden on these men. Some of them had to work a terrific amount of overtime. You said you are having trouble recruiting.

How objectively have these so-called posts been analyzed? Do you have to have men at these various places, or is it something where you have had them there for many years and hate to change the routine?

Chief POWELL. No, sir. They have been thoroughly scrutinized.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you change them from time to time and find a post can be abolished?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. But we find more new posts to be added rather than abolished.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are they added on the basis of committee action or some Member of Congress requesting that you have an extra guard some place?

Chief POWELL. It might originate that a Member of Congress may have called it to someone's attention, but we check it and discuss it with the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, particularly in certain areas.

These posts are just based on good, solid conservative security appraisal, and that is what it amounts to. Of course, we have to bear in mind that in times of emergency we also have to strip these posts to have confrontation personnel handling various groups.

OVERTIME SERVICE

The way it has been, what we have done now, for instance, we have worked a 6-day week and we have for weeks. There is no

provision for paying for the sixth day, and we will attempt to let these men take time off as compensation for that day, but now we are working some of them 7 days. I have several men who have worked an 18-hour day during the present emergency.

SUNDAY DUTY

Senator PROXMIRE. How many men do you have to have on duty here in this building on Sunday?

Chief POWELL. On Sunday, in this building, we can cut down conservatively to 13.

Senator PROXMIRE. You lock all of the entrances except one?

Chief POWELL. There are two doors open in this building on Sunday until 8 p.m., then only one.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say you need seven?

Chief POWELL. The seven-man item is needed to partially fill the vacuum created by the necessity for the use of leave. We only have men at the doors that are unlocked and we reduce our building patrol to the very minimum, which is not good but it is necessary because we are short of personnel.

RESOLUTION DURATION

Senator PROXMIRE. The other question I have in mind is why do we limit to September this resolution? We hope the Congress will be out of session and maybe you won't have a problem, but in January you will have the same kind of problem again.

Chief POWELL. That was not my request. That was done in the judgment of the members of the House Administration Committee as a temporary arrangement.

Senator PROXMIRE. It seems to me as a matter of right if a man works 50 hours instead of 40, he should at least get regular pay for the additional hours. Senators are different and salaries are considerably different, and everything connected with it. But certainly if a man is hired to perform most kinds of duties for which he receives a wage, he is compensated when he is required to work overtime.

Chief POWELL. One very important thing that I think has to be considered in this is the fact that we would hope to hold a type of personnel that would be intelligent and capable and well qualified to perform the duties here.

LOSS OF ABLE MEN

We are losing several men right now who have secured better positions. Actually, one man is a retired military man who is highly qualified and has been one of our instructors. He likes it very much here but he had an offer the other day of \$10,000 a year and he had to take it. He told me he would have stayed if we were even close to Metropolitan, but he has two children in college and he can't afford to stay.

We have many cases of that type that we are losing. It amounts to this: Those we obtain have to either maintain a lower living standard than we would hope our people have to do or work two jobs.

NONRECOMMENDATION FOR RESOLUTION EXTENSION

Senator PROXMIRE. How important do you regard this overtime resolution? Do you think it is important enough to extend it beyond September?

Chief POWELL. Not this year, Senator. With the Congress being out, out, I don't think it would be necessary.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would hope you would keep it in mind. In view of the House having acted on it, it would be more efficient for us to simply go along with what they have done.

Did you have a statement, Mr. Brenkworth?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir, I do not.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: POSITION REDUCTIONS AND COST INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. We have some questions here.

Senator Kuchel, just go ahead any time you want to. I am going to ask about the initial statement by Mr. Lacovara.

You present us with a happy situation where you are abolishing four positions but with the unhappy position that the four you are saving cost more than the five you are abolishing.

RECORDING STUDIO

Why can't you save money when you are hiring a man in the studio to do color processing?

Mr. LACOVARA. The Sergeant at Arms studied this closely and in color processing we actually should have asked two positions because the color machine requires two men at all times.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you are going to do most of your work in color you would not be doing much black and white.

Mr. LACOVARA. This is why the Sergeant at Arms did not ask for the second man. We felt we could utilize one of the men from black and white into the color program and thus save one position there.

CABINET SHOP

Senator PROXMIRE. How many cabinetmakers are there?

Mr. LACOVARA. We have a chief cabinetmaker, three cabinetmakers, one finisher, one upholsterer and one messenger in the cabinet shop.

Senator PROXMIRE. It seems kind of unusual with a chief cabinetmaker that you would reclassify another position as assistant chief when there is apparently no supervisory need for it. This man is undoubtedly a fine man and he is your senior man.

Mr. LACOVARA. He is a senior man and an exceptional man. All of the other departments in the Senate do have assistants assigned to them and such jobs are under the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator PROXMIRE. He does not do anything different from what he does now?

Mr. LACOVARA. He has a great deal of responsibility in ordering material and work.

Senator PROXMIRE. He has different responsibilities than the other cabinetmakers?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, sir; he has many additional responsibilities that the other cabinetmakers do not have.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PH.D. THESIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PH.D. THESIS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

COMMITTEE CREATION : SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 73

Senator PROXMIRE. I have a letter from Mr. Brenkworth to Chairman Hayden in which a request is made for an appropriation of \$400,000 for the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Would you advise us with respect to this, Mr. Brenkworth?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. By authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 73, which has passed both Houses, a joint committee to arrange for the inaugural ceremonies of 1969 was created.

BUDGET REQUEST

The budget submission was for \$400,000 to meet the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies and this request came to me from the Architect of the Capitol, by letter of June 14, which budget was approved by the joint committee at their first meeting held on the same date. They felt that they would need this amount in order to erect the stands, the platforms and make all of the arrangements and conduct the ceremonies.

COST INCREASE OVER 1964 APPROPRIATION

Senator PROXMIRE. How does it compare with the past appropriations?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Our last appropriation for inaugural ceremonies was \$265,000, and that was in 1965.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have had inflation but that is pretty sharp inflation from \$265,000 to \$400,000 in only 3 years.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Architect estimated there would be a 25-percent increase escalation on the stands alone. That amounts to \$53,000 based on his cost in 1965 of \$210,000. That is solely for the erection of the stands.

Senator PROXMIRE. Was that for the 1964 inaugural?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The election of 1964 and the inaugural of 1965.

PRIOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Senator PROXMIRE. Was the appropriation made in 1965 in 1964?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The appropriation was made in 1964 in the supplemental bill. Usually the committee is organized and has its meeting at which it approves the budget request some time after the legislative bill has been enacted. So, usually it has gone in the first supplemental bill available after that.

Since we have the supplemental behind us for this year and the supplemental in the future is far off and—it is a 1969 appropriation—it was my understanding from the staff that this estimate should be submitted so we would put it into the legislative bill.

In prior years it has gone in without an estimate but this year we have an estimate for inclusion in the legislative bill since that is the bill before us. Still it was being considered—

EXPLICIT INAUGURAL FUNDINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. Do they appropriate the same amount of money they had in the previous inaugural and make it up in the supplemental?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No; it has been changing. In all of the years we have asked for a specific amount of money and stayed within it with our expenditures.

COST INCREASES

Senator PROXMIRE. What other increases are there besides the big increase for the construction of stands?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The only increase the Architect indicates here is 25 percent on the escalating cost.

Senator PROXMIRE. How much is that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. \$53,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE DECISION

Senator PROXMIRE. That is less than half of the increase.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes; but the joint committee at its meeting increased this amount. The Architect contacted our Sergeant at Arms and had come up with an estimate this year of \$370,000; but the committee at its meeting amended that and asked for \$400,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think it might be useful for us, Mr. Scott, to get in touch with the committee to see if they can justify the full increase.

LETTERS OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK, AND J. GEORGE STEWART, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The letters of Mr. Brenkworth and Mr. Stewart will be included in the record.

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1968.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: I enclose herewith an appropriation item to provide funds for the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1969, authorized by S. Con. Res. 73, 90th Congress. The amount requested was approved by this Committee at their first meeting held on June 14, 1968.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate.

Enclosure.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"SENATE

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1969

"For construction of platform and seating stands and for salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 20, 1969, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$400,000."

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1968.

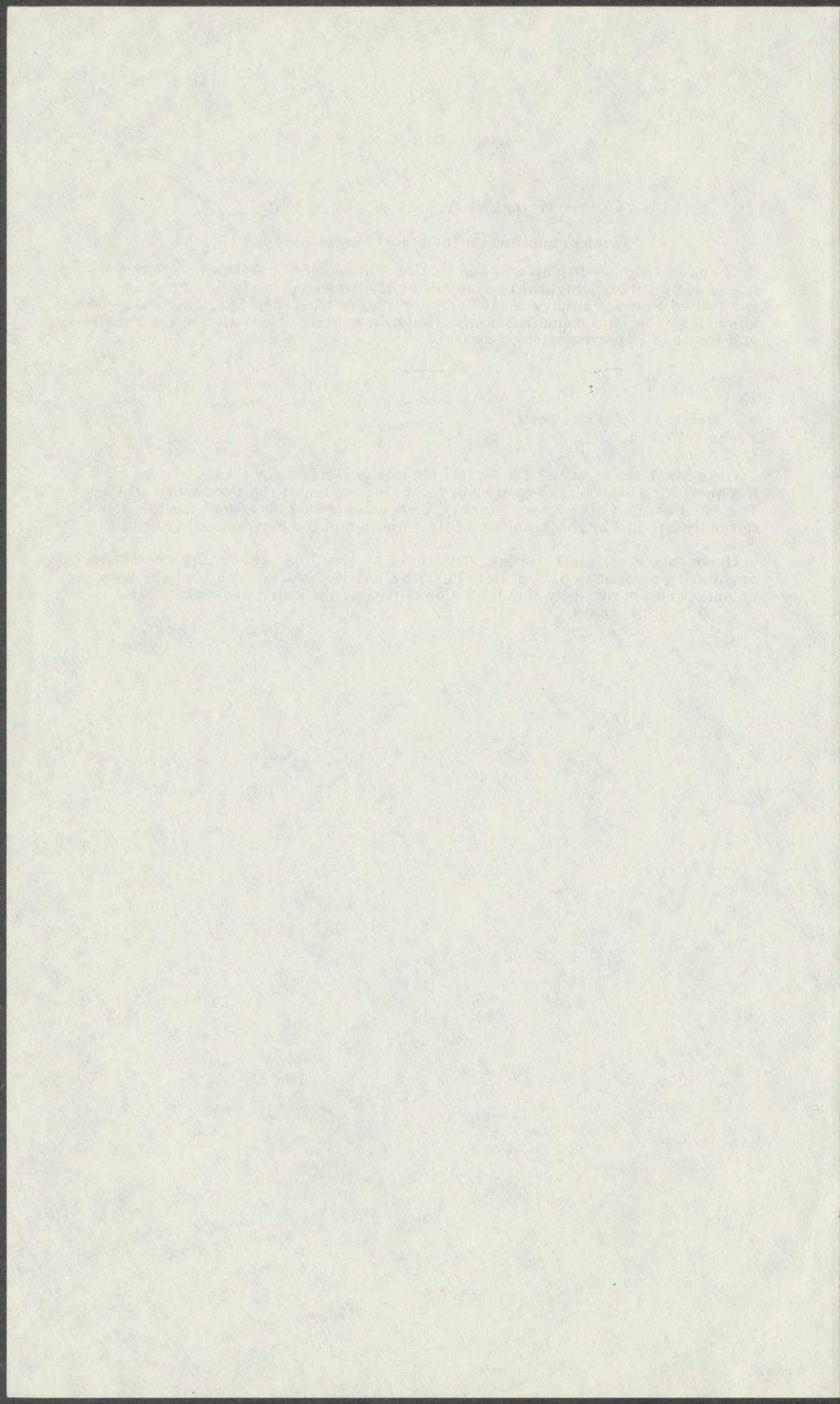
Mr. ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRENKWORTH: Please include in your budget for the fiscal year 1969 a request for \$400,000 for expenses of the Inauguration of the President and Vice President at the Capitol next January. This amount includes funds for the items normally handled by the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Honorable B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Joint Inaugural Committee appointed pursuant to S. Con. Res. 73, 90th Congress, has advised that the above amount was approved by the Joint Committee at their first meeting today.

Sincerely yours,

J. GEORGE STEWART,
Architect of the Capitol.



INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS, MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

LETTER OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, FINANCIAL CLERK

Senator PROXMIRE. We will insert in the record at this point the letter from Mr. Brenkworth to Chairman Hayden for inquiries and investigations, and miscellaneous expense items.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1968.

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

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Enclosed herewith is a copy of my letter to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, and revisions of two budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1969.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate.

Enclosure.

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1968.

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Attached herewith are two further revisions in 1969 budget estimates submitted for the United States Senate. It would be appreciated if these revisions could be processed in time for Senate consideration which is scheduled for the last week in June.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
SENATE

Budget page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
10	Contingent expenses of the Senate:			
	Inquiries and investigations.....	\$5,856,585	\$6,221,585	+\$365,000
10	Miscellaneous Items.....	4,312,425	4,348,335	+35,910

SUPPLEMENTAL SUBCOMMITTEE: DEFICIENCY APPROVAL AND REPORT

Senator PROXMIRE. Would you tell us about this?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The \$365,000 revision is the result of the action of the supplemental subcommittee of this committee in approving a deficiency appropriation in that amount and in the committee report stating that there was a continuing need for this additional money, and requesting that the estimate be revised for consideration by this committee.

NONPAYMENT OF PERSONNEL

There is the need. Right now we have not paid some of the people on the investigations subcommittees because of lack of funds. The rate of expenditure has gone up and the reprogramming of the Appropriation Committee's money no longer covers our obligations. The revision was put in so that our 1969 appropriation would be sufficient to meet the estimated obligations.

COST INCREASE: SENATE RESOLUTION 286

The amount of \$35,910 increase in miscellaneous items results from the agreement to the resolution, Senate Resolution 286, on June 3, 1968, authorizing three additional clerical assistants for the Committee on the District of Columbia. These positions are now filled and the cost of that for 1 year would be the \$35,910, which will now be needed in order to cover their payroll.

1968 SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

Senator PROXMIRE. Are you telling the committee that there are people who have been hired to work on the investigations committees who are not being paid?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Their pay is being accumulated.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. We can't pay them. We don't have sufficient appropriations to cover the payroll for June 1968.

Senator PROXMIRE. How were they hired?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. They were already on the payroll. We were able to meet the May payroll but not the June payroll because of insufficiency of funds. The bill has passed the Senate but it still has to go through conference and it still has to be approved. There is a continuing need for additional funds for this appropriation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LETTER OF QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN

Senator PROXMIRE. The committee today has received a communication from Dr. Quincy Mumford, Librarian, the Library of Congress, in which he states they do not wish to appeal any of the reductions made in the Library appropriations.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

However, he requests favorable consideration of the budget estimate of \$2.8 million for contract plans for the new James Madison Memorial Library.

We will insert the letter in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1968.

Hon. E. L. BARTLETT,

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

DEAR SENATOR BARTLETT: The Library of Congress is very pleased with the House of Representatives Report No. 1576 in connection with H.R. 18038 covering appropriations to the Library for fiscal year 1969, which grants an increase of \$3,497,400 over the 1968 level, and hopes that the Senate will concur. We do not wish to appeal any of the reductions.

We do wish, however, to support strongly the appeal of the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. J. George Stewart, for restoration of the amount of \$2.8 million requested for contract plans, specifications, and certain other expenses in connection with the James Madison Memorial Library building as authorized by Public Law 89-260, which was "deferred without prejudice," by the House Committee.

The House Report stated: "There seems to be no question about the Library needing a third building. The Library continues—inevitably—to grow. Annual space rental costs now approach \$1 million, and the Library keeps looking for more available and suitable space."

While we are keenly aware of the current budget stringencies, I present the following arguments in favor of appropriating this money for fiscal year 1969:

Space problems at the Library of Congress, which become more critical as time passes, have forced the Library to disperse its activities to several outside locations thus hampering service to the Congress, the Government libraries, and the scholarly world.

In addition to rental space, now totaling nearly \$1 million annually, escalating construction costs—estimated at about 5 percent or \$3 million per year—will cost the Federal Government more each year there is delay in appropriating funds for the continuation of the building program. It is therefore in the interest of real economy to continue the program without delay. The \$2.8 million is a modest request yet vital to the Library's building program and its continued service to the nation. These funds would not involve construction as such, but would maintain orderly progress toward the eventual realization of this critically needed building.

Favorable consideration by your Subcommittee of this item would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator PROXMIRE. Gentlemen, thank you very, very much. It has been informative and enlightening. We appreciate your appearance and it has been helpful.

This concludes the hearings on the 1969 budget estimates.

(Whereupon, at 3 p.m., Thursday, June 27, the hearings were concluded, and the subcommittee was recessed subject to call.)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HEARINGS

	Page
Wednesday, April 17, 1968:	
General Accounting Office.....	1
U.S. Government Printing Office.....	55
Friday, April 19, 1968:	
Library of Congress.....	90
Monday, April 22, 1968:	
Library of Congress.....	137
Tuesday, April 23, 1968:	
Architect of the Capitol.....	193
Wednesday, April 24, 1968:	
Library of Congress.....	279
Architect of the Capitol.....	290
Tuesday, April 25, 1968:	
Secretary of the Senate.....	311
Thursday, June 27, 1968:	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	361
Capitol Police Force.....	363
Office of Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.....	379
Inquiries and Investigations, miscellaneous items.....	383
Library of Congress.....	385

(1)

ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTION

1. Introduction

2. Description of the Collection

3. List of Specimens

4. Index

5. Appendix

6. Bibliography

7. Plates

8. Notes

9. Concluding Remarks

10. Acknowledgments

11. References

12. Appendix

13. Bibliography

14. Plates

15. Notes

16. Concluding Remarks

17. Acknowledgments

18. References

19. Appendix

20. Bibliography

21. Plates

22. Notes

23. Concluding Remarks

24. Acknowledgments

25. References

26. Appendix

27. Bibliography

28. Plates

29. Notes

30. Concluding Remarks

31. Acknowledgments

32. References

33. Appendix

34. Bibliography

35. Plates

36. Notes

37. Concluding Remarks

38. Acknowledgments

39. References

40. Appendix

41. Bibliography

42. Plates

43. Notes

44. Concluding Remarks

45. Acknowledgments

46. References

47. Appendix

48. Bibliography

49. Plates

50. Notes

51. Concluding Remarks

52. Acknowledgments

53. References

54. Appendix

55. Bibliography

56. Plates

57. Notes

58. Concluding Remarks

59. Acknowledgments

60. References

61. Appendix

62. Bibliography

63. Plates

64. Notes

65. Concluding Remarks

66. Acknowledgments

67. References

68. Appendix

69. Bibliography

70. Plates

71. Notes

72. Concluding Remarks

73. Acknowledgments

74. References

75. Appendix

76. Bibliography

77. Plates

78. Notes

79. Concluding Remarks

80. Acknowledgments

81. References

82. Appendix

83. Bibliography

84. Plates

85. Notes

86. Concluding Remarks

87. Acknowledgments

88. References

89. Appendix

90. Bibliography

91. Plates

92. Notes

93. Concluding Remarks

94. Acknowledgments

95. References

96. Appendix

97. Bibliography

98. Plates

99. Notes

100. Concluding Remarks

101. Acknowledgments

102. References

103. Appendix

104. Bibliography

105. Plates

106. Notes

107. Concluding Remarks

108. Acknowledgments

109. References

110. Appendix

111. Bibliography

112. Plates

113. Notes

114. Concluding Remarks

115. Acknowledgments

116. References

117. Appendix

118. Bibliography

119. Plates

120. Notes

121. Concluding Remarks

122. Acknowledgments

123. References

124. Appendix

125. Bibliography

126. Plates

127. Notes

128. Concluding Remarks

129. Acknowledgments

130. References

131. Appendix

132. Bibliography

133. Plates

134. Notes

135. Concluding Remarks

136. Acknowledgments

137. References

138. Appendix

139. Bibliography

140. Plates

141. Notes

142. Concluding Remarks

143. Acknowledgments

144. References

145. Appendix

146. Bibliography

147. Plates

148. Notes

149. Concluding Remarks

150. Acknowledgments

151. References

152. Appendix

153. Bibliography

154. Plates

155. Notes

156. Concluding Remarks

157. Acknowledgments

158. References

159. Appendix

160. Bibliography

161. Plates

162. Notes

163. Concluding Remarks

164. Acknowledgments

165. References

166. Appendix

167. Bibliography

168. Plates

169. Notes

170. Concluding Remarks

171. Acknowledgments

172. References

173. Appendix

174. Bibliography

175. Plates

176. Notes

177. Concluding Remarks

178. Acknowledgments

179. References

180. Appendix

181. Bibliography

182. Plates

183. Notes

184. Concluding Remarks

185. Acknowledgments

186. References

187. Appendix

188. Bibliography

189. Plates

190. Notes

191. Concluding Remarks

192. Acknowledgments

193. References

194. Appendix

195. Bibliography

196. Plates

197. Notes

198. Concluding Remarks

199. Acknowledgments

200. References

LIST OF WITNESSES

A		Page
Applebaum, Edmond L.		137
B		
Basler, Roy P.		89, 137
Berry, Paul L.		89, 137, 290
Bray, Robert S.		89, 137
Brenkworth, Robert A.		316
Buckley, Carper W.		74
C		
Campioli, Mario E.		201, 290
Caraway, J. Lewey.		201
Coffin, Lewis C.		89, 137
Cornett, Sanford H.		1
D		
Darling, Rowland E.		74
De Vaughn, Walter C.		55
Diamond, Joseph.		201
Durkin, Charles A.		201, 290
F		
Foley, Merton J.		290
Fogle, Carl.		201, 290
G		
Geary, Daniel J.		201
Gleason, Merrill C.		74
H		
Hamer, Elizabeth E.		89, 137, 290
Harrison, James L.		55
Henlock, Charles A.		201, 290
Humphrey, Harry J.		55
J		
Jayson, Lester, S.		89, 137
Jordan, Hon. B. Everett.		193, 279
K		
Kane, Owen A.		1
Keller, Robert F.		1
Kamenstein, Abraham L.		89, 137
L		
Lacovara, John.		361
Lorenz, John G.		89, 137
M		
Mumford, Dr. L. Quincy.		89, 137, 290
Morse, Ellsworth H., Jr.		1
P		
Pincus, Paul.		201, 290
Powell, Chief James.		363

IV

	Page
R	
Raines, William F. Jr.....	201, 290
Reimers, Paul R.....	89, 137
Rohlf, Robert H.....	290
Roof, Philip.....	290
Rossiter, William W.....	89, 137, 290
Rubel, Walter L.....	201, 290
S	
Simmons, Herschel J.....	1
Staats, Elmer B.....	1
St. Claire, Darrell.....	311
Stewart, J. George.....	201, 290
T	
Tew, James W.....	55
Thayer, Herbert J.....	55
W	
Weitzel, Frank H.....	1
Welsh, William J.....	89, 137
Y	
Yabroff, Arthur.....	89
Z	
Ziegler, Clayton F.....	74

INDEX

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

	Page
Architect of the Capitol.....	193
Additional property, acquisition of.....	212
Architects for Capitol area projects, selection of.....	261
Assistant architect of the Capitol.....	304
Appointment and qualifications.....	305
Committee hearing, excerpt from.....	306
First practicing architect.....	307
Botanical garden.....	252
Estimate.....	252
Justification.....	252
Visitors, 1939-68, list.....	253
Budget request.....	202
Capitol buildings.....	214
Air conditioning maintenance.....	217
Attending physician, office of.....	233
Additional nurse, correspondence on.....	234
Business machine maintenance.....	217
Computer equipment benefits.....	218
Equipment purchases.....	218
Estimate.....	214
Evening hours, opening of building.....	219
Extension of Capitol, west central front.....	220
A.I.A. report and comment, with replies.....	225-232
Summary comment.....	232
Bartlett, Hon. E. L., correspondence.....	221
Résumé of work to date.....	220
Justifications.....	214
Personnel requirements.....	217
Payroll section personnel.....	218
Visitors, with breakdown of count.....	219, 220
Capitol grounds.....	234
Estimate.....	234
General annual repairs.....	237
Grotto, repairs to.....	238
Taft memorial.....	237
Postponement, possible.....	238
Justification.....	234
Capitol powerplant.....	248
Estimate, 1969.....	248
Justification.....	248
Contingent expenses of Senate.....	212
Estimate.....	212
Justifications.....	212
Unexpended balance.....	214
Voice reinforcement, Senate chamber.....	213
Contracts, discussion on awarding.....	254
Architect, training of.....	255
Cannon Office Building remodeling.....	266
Comptroller-general's letter, excerpt.....	255
Contract letting, single firm awards in.....	307
Negotiating process.....	308
Extension costs, comments on.....	255
New York "Times" article.....	254

Architect of the Capitol—Continued

	Page
Contracts, discussion on awarding—Continued	
Review of selection of architects for construction	256
AIA statement to House	263
Additional material	264
Architect selection procedure, fee basis for	262
Cannon and Longworth Buildings	257
Commissions' familiarity with selected architects	260
Cost, building and furnishing New Senate Office	256
East front extension and Madison Memorial Library	257
Fine Arts Commission, consultation with	258
Madison contract procedure	259
Rayburn building	256
Selection of project architects, statement on	264
Selection of architects for Capitol Hill projects, statement	266
James Madison Memorial Library, plans for	211
Deferral, effects of	211
Jordan, Hon. B. Everett, statement of	193
Room construction, light shaft of Capitol	193
Bidding on construction	199
Cost	194
Cost per square foot	200
Justifications	195
Medical quarters	193, 194
Proposed use of space	194
Use and area of space	198
X-ray facilities, need for	196
Cost	197
Transportation, allowances to House and Senate	200
Justification	202
Light shaft space, use and area of	198
X-ray facilities, need and cost	197
Parking facilities, Capital buildings and grounds	246
Breakdown of space assignments	247
Personnel situations	205, 206
Administrative assistant and clerk-typist	207
Salaries, justification for	207
Senate garage	210, 244
Estimate	244
Justification	244
Senate Office Buildings	211, 239
Estimate	239
Justifications	239
New Senate Office	212
Air conditioning department personnel request	245
Elevators, additional	242
Magnetic tape system, rooms for	244
Stairwell construction	243
Telephone exchange, remodeling	244
Old Senate Office	243
Balustrades, replacement	243
Senate restaurants	268
Accounts receivable	275
Cafeterias	271
Deficit, operating	269
Employee efficiency	273
Turnover	274
Estimate, 1969	268, 269
House and Senate restaurant comparisons	276
Justification	268
Financial statement	269
Price comparisons	270
Private luncheons	271
Special service	274
Wage rates, employees	272
Wage board system, coordinated	273
Wage scale revisions	272
Industry pay	273

VII

	Page
Architect of the Capitol—Continued	
Site acquisition, New Senate Office, supplemental estimate	310
Stewart, J. George, statement of	205
Increases	205, 296
Personnel, pay and benefits increases	205, 206
Nonrecurring maintenance	206
Construction	206
Reductions	205
Transportation, House against Senate allowances	200
Travel limitation	210
Workload, increase in	209
Capitol Police, U.S. (See Sergeant-at-Arms).	
General Accounting Office	1
Accounting and auditing programs	23
Defense activities	23
Government-owned equipment in private plants	24, 25
Procurement, study of	24
Twenty-five-percent rule and equipment rent	25
OEO review	26
Contract services and increased travel	26
Poverty program, study of	23
Accounting systems, review and approval of	29
Savings	30
Adequacy of requests	47
Appropriation language, new	36
Automobile replacement	37
Equipment, vehicle	37, 38
Overseas payment, advance	38
Quarters, furnishing	38
Appropriations, 1968, and estimates, 1969	10
Salaries and expenses, summary table	5
Budget Bureau and GAO estimate	27
Congressional committees, employees assigned to	39, 43
Benefits to employees of assignments	44
Details on assignment, lack of	43
House, assignments to	45
Inclusion in budget requests	46
Reimbursement, question of	40, 41, 42, 44
Types of assignments	40, 41, 42
Estimate, 1969, and supplemental, 1968	28
Experts and consultants	48, 99
Authority to hire	50
Suggested language, letter	51
Contracts, question of	49, 50
Increased budget	52
International activities	28
Joint Economic Committee, aid to	39
Justification	2
Legislative branch, GAO audit of	35
Members of Congress, reports to	22
Office of Economic Opportunity, GAO responsibilities under act	30
Public Law 90-222	31
Pay Act, supplemental for	30
Personnel on loan to Congress, list of	33
Personnel situation	16
Employees, total list with locations	20, 21
Overall increase, need for	18
Recruiting	18
Professional staff, need for additional	17, 20
Salaries, beginning accountants and auditors	19, 20
Recruitment	48
Salary comparability, higher level	35
Staats, Elmer B., statement of	10
Far East branch	11
Foreign currencies, use of	15
Per diem rates	15

VIII

General Accounting Office—Continued	
Staats, Elmer B., statement of—Continued	
Far East branch—Continued	Page
Southeast Asia, current projects in	13
Thailand	12, 15
Aid and construction activities	15
Personnel situation	12
Vietnam	11
Construction activities	13
Land ownership	14
Land reforms	13
Supply management programs	14
Vietnam, staffing in	11
GAO increases, related to overall increases	16
Performance highlights	21
Travel costs, increase in	20, 21
Supergrade positions	36
Supplemental funds	27
Transportation audit activities	29
Government Printing Office	55
Documents division	74
Buckley, Carper W., statement of	75
Estimate, 1969 and appropriation, 1968	82, 84
Justification, with statement	75
Increases requested, breakdown of	77
Superintendent of documents, salaries and expenses	80
Workload summary	81
Mailings by other Government agencies	82
Depository libraries	83, 84
Receipts, fiscal year 1968	84
Reserve for contingencies	
Retail sales decentralization	82, 85
Chicago and Kansas City bookstores	86
Pentagon bookstore	86
Travel allowance	83, 84, 86
Estimate, 1969	55
Harrison, James L., statement of	69
Financing	70
Increased demand	69
Congressional Record	70
Installation cost	74
Linotron photocomposing system	71
Modernization	10
Recruiting and training, apprentice	70, 71
Justification	55
Congressional printing and binding, table	62
Employees, number of, 1954-68	62
Expenditures, fiscal year 1967, table	57
Federal Register	63
Income, total, table 1954-68	62
Presidents' public papers	64
Profits and losses, printing and binding, 1954-68	69
Linotron system	73
New building, planning and site of	88
Personnel situation	71
Apprentice training	71
Journeyman proofreader	73
Detailed to congressional staff	72
Reimbursement	72
Public printing, total	87
Vehicle purchase	87
Library of Congress	90, 137, 279
American Library Association, statement of	275
American Revolution and Independence Bicentennial plans	107
Commemorative dates	109
Personnel situation	109
Reading list and bibliography	107, 108
War maps	108

Library of Congress—Continued	Page
Appropriations and positions, 1939-69, table.....	94
Buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care.....	291
Carryover item.....	303
Equipment.....	302
Estimate.....	302
Justification.....	299
Estimate, 1969.....	291
Furniture and furnishings.....	299
Estimate.....	299
Justification.....	299, 301
Justification.....	291
Lighting system, improved.....	295, 297
Current inadequacy.....	297
Reading room lighting.....	298
Main building.....	296
Ceiling and wall decoration, restoration of.....	296
Map cases.....	296
Nonrecurring items.....	303
Estimate.....	303
Justification.....	303
Supplies and materials.....	295
Wooden walkway replacement.....	298
Automation program.....	115
Current computer system and rental fees.....	124
Digest of public general bills.....	118
Equipment, acquisition of.....	123, 124
Justification.....	120
Copyright office.....	122
Legislative reference system.....	122
Bibliographic system, central.....	116
Increase for.....	123
Juvenile literature, bibliography of.....	117
MARC project.....	115, 117
National serial data program.....	119
Magnetic tape, use of.....	118
Personnel for automation studies.....	125
Proposed computer system.....	125
Reassignments, personnel.....	126
Bibliographic record, government publications.....	100
Blend, books for.....	178
American Foundation for Blind.....	182
Blind readers.....	182
Justification, tables.....	178, 186
Phonographic needles, need for.....	183, 184
Expenditures for.....	184
Books and collections, number in library.....	170
Acquisition policies.....	171
Copyright deposit registration.....	171, 173
Copyright practices.....	172
Largest library in volume number.....	173
National medical and agriculture libraries.....	172
Catalog cards, distribution of.....	166
Books and collections in library.....	170
Card sales.....	168
Contingency fund.....	174
Cost of cards.....	169
Distribution of cards.....	170
Justification.....	166
Personnel situation.....	168, 169
Printing equipment.....	168
Titles cataloged and cards printed.....	168
Copyright Office.....	137
Appropriation, 1968.....	141
Certificates of registration, applications for.....	145
Increases in registrations.....	146
Copyright entries, printing catalog of.....	146
Costs, increase in.....	146

Library of Congress—Continued

Copyright Office—Continued

	Page
Receipts, 1967	145
Records, safety of	145
Justifications	137-140
Microfilm project, special	127-144
Personnel request	140
New positions, cost of	142
Recruitment, 1968	141
Workload	140
Statutory revision	141
Personnel needs	142
Estimate, 1969, and appropriation, 1968	130
Federal Library Committee	110
Budget Bureau-Library cosponsorship	112
Compilations to date	113
Funding	114
Justification	111
Membership	113
Foreign currency program, special	188
Justification	189
Participants by country, list	191
General collection, books for	174
Estimate, 1969	174
Justification	174
Legislation Reference Service, books for	175
Retrospective publications	175
Special reserve fund	176
Increases and decreases, analysis of	130
Information directories	103
James Madison Memorial Library	126, 279
Access facilities	129, 279
Architect, selection of	128
Construction cost	128
Construction funds	291
Costs, escalation of	127
Estimate	279, 385
Bases of	290
Final working drawings	309
Rental expenditures	127
Jordan, Hon. B. Everett, statement of	279, 286
Appropriations to date	288
Architects, selection of	289
Budget request and estimated total cost	288
Building site	288
Coordinating committee and commissions	286, 287
Evaluation by GSA Administrator	289
Height and footage	289
James Madison Memorial Commission	287
Estimated cost of work	285
Justification	279
Planning funds	286
Justification	91
Law Library	176, 177
Foreign legal material	177
Justification	177
Law Library, books for	176
Legislative Reference Service	147
Bills, analyses of	156, 160
Breakdown of inquiries answered, table	162
Budget request, personnel	157
Committee staff requests	158
Constituent inquiries, referral of	150, 154, 163
Member-constituent inquiry percentages	152
Personnel increase required	154
Research time	153, 154, 163
Storage of materials relating to	151, 153
Controversial questions information on	158

Library of Congress—Continued

Legislative Reference Service—Continued

	Page
Inquiries to service.	
(See constituent inquiries.)	150, 154, 158, 195, 160, 163
Legitimate inquiries	160
Limitation on	159
Justification	147
Workload and personnel tables	148
Legislative status report	163
Automating digest of bills	164
Savings	165
Feasibility of combining with bill analysis	164
New positions	149
Personnel requirements	156
Space requirements	157
Speech drafts, members	155
Staff increase allowed by committee	150
Workload	157
Increase in	149
Sources of workload	161
Machine readable catalog	123
Microfilming in Library	96, 127, 144
Miscellaneous services	182
Mailing lists and catalog, automated	182
Motion picture activities	105
Film catalog	106
Motion picture technician-editor	105, 110
Requests, calendar year 1967	106
Mumford, Dr. L. Quincey, statement of	96
Automation program	97
Budget request, reduced	96
Card distribution service, receipts	98
Depositary Libraries Act	101
Foreign currency program	96
Government publications	100
Availability of publications	101
Bibliographic record, governmental publications	100
New positions for	100
Letter from, re appeal	385
Microfilming project	96, 127
Publications, manpower requirements	99
Reference department	101
Science Policy Research Division	103
Science and Technology Division	101
Serial publications	98
National Referral Center	98, 102, 103
Information directories	103, 104
Information resources	102
National Science Foundation support	102
Russian accessions index	102
Staff requirements	102, 105
Personnel requests	102
Total positions	102
Postage increase	129, 184
Presidential papers, organizing and microfilming	187
Completion date	187
Justification	187
Presidential libraries	188
Safety of deposits	188
Reference collection catalog	117
Reference department services	104
Teletype, request for	180
Location and installation	180, 181
Rental	180, 181
Secretary, Office of	311, 318
Administrative, clerical, and messenger assistance, Senator's	319, 354
Appropriations, statement on	336
Atomic Energy, Joint Committee on	334
Justification	335

Secretary, Office of—Continued	Page
Brenkworth, Robert A., statement of	316
Automobiles and maintenance	317, 320
Budget request, 1969	316
Clerk hire, increased	316
Compensating Vice President and Senators	317
Insurance coverage	316
Net increase	317
Restaurant and postage increases	317
Capitol Police and Capitol Police Board	343
Justification	343, 344
Chaplain	318
Clerk hire allowance	349, 350
Business expense tax deduction	349
House versus Senate practice	349
Per capita allowances	351
Alaska per capita allowance	350
Basic per capita allowance	351
Former Presidents as Senators at Large	353
Purpose of basic allowance	352
Range of allowances	351, 352
Contingent expenses	320
Chauffeurs	321
Furniture	322
Mail transport automobiles	321, 324
Defense Production, Joint Committee on	340
Justification	341
Economic Committee, Joint	326
Justification	327
Proxmire, Hon. William, letter	326
Estimates, 1969, total	316
Financial statement, Senate, table	337
Folding documents	323
Full, and conference, committees, employees	319
Furniture expenses, total, statement	322
Inquiries and investigations	323
Brenkworth, Robert, letter from	383
Budget estimate	356
Internal Revenue Taxation, Joint Committee on	339
Justification	339
Legislative Counsel, Office of	320
Mail, official	344
Justification	344, 345
Majority and minority conferences	355
Managerial employees, salaries of	315
Majority and minority, committee staff attitude toward	358
Mileage and expenses	318
Miscellaneous items	324, 356
Brenkworth, Robert, letter from, see	383
Positions under item	356
Resolution payroll portion	357
Standing committee staffs	357
Net increases	317
Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Joint Committee on	325
Table	326
Pay bill, no authorization for	318
Physician, Office of the Attending	341
Additional nurse positions, request for	342
Justification	341, 342
Policy committees, equal allowance for	355
Postage stamps	325
Printing, Joint Committee on	335
Table	336
Secretaries, majority and minority, offices of	319
Sergeant-at-arms, Office of	319
Responsibilities	324
Stationery and communications	325

Secretary, office of—Continued	Page
St. Claire, Darrell, statement of	311
Document room, library, and stationery room employees	312-314
Office salary scale, study of	311
Pay comparability	315
Recommendations of study	311
Senate Resolution 266	314
Telephone and telegraph expenses	358
Transportation	346
Bureau of Internal Revenue, ruling	348
House versus Senate practice	348, 349
Mileage limitation	347, 348
Motor vehicle, travel by	349
Staff members returning to States	346
Vice President, Office of	318
Clerical assistance	354
Sergeant at Arms, Office of	361
Cabinet shop	363, 377
Capitol Police, U.S.	363
Assignments, House and Senate	364, 367
House Concurrent Resolution 785, overtime pay	374
Administrative handling, suggested	374
Duration of resolution	376, 377
Funding requisite	374
Sunday duty	376
Overtime and service on days off	364, 373, 375
Pending resolution	364
Powell, Chief James, statement of	363
Cost increase	371
Recruiting difficulty	372
Retired military personnel	372
Salary increase, police	364
Adequacy of increase	373
House, increases identical with	372
Professional police, need for	363
House recommendation	371, 372
Loss of men	376
Security of Capital area	366
Student police, question of security with	365
Recruitment, Metropolitan and White House Police	373
Recommendations	366, 373
Salaries, comparison with Metropolitan Police	364
Salary increase recommendation	365, 367, 371
Security placements, police	375
Survey	363
Total funding and increase	374
Inaugural Ceremonies, Joint Committee on	379
Brenkworth, Robert, letter from	380
Budget request	379
Creation of committee	379
Fundings, explicit inaugural	380
Increased cost over 1964	379
Other cost increases	380
Joint Committee decision	380
Stewart, George, letter from	381
Supplemental appropriations, prior	379
Lacovara, John, statement of	361
Personnel requests	361
Positions eliminated	363, 377
Cabinet shop, positions for	377
Magnetic tape addressing system, positions for	361
Recording studio, positions for	377
Positions reductions and cost increase	361, 377
Recording studio	362, 377
Supplemental subcommittee, action of, on miscellaneous items	383
Brenkworth, Robert, letter from	383
Brenkworth, Robert, statement of	383
Second supplemental, 1968	384

