

fyng paperwork. The authority for this subprogram is the Federal Records Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 578, as amended (44 U.S.C. 392, 392-396, 398, 401).

2. The "Federal Register" subprogram furnishes essential promulgation and documentation services to the Nation by publishing and indexing the laws of Congress, the papers of the Presidents, and the generally applicable rules and legal notices prescribed by the Executive agencies. Authority for the Federal Register program is the Federal Register Act, 49 Stat. 500, as amended (40 U.S.C. 301-310); the Administrative Procedures Act, 80 Stat. 381 (5 U.S.C. 551); and other laws, 65 Stat. 636, as amended (1 U.S.C. 112).

3. The "records center" subprogram provides centers for the economical storage, processing, and servicing of records of former civilian and military Federal employees and of records of Federal agencies not needed in current businesses and not yet disposable. Authority for the records center subprogram is contained in the Federal Records Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 578, as amended (44 U.S.C. 395).

4. The "Archival" subprogram furnishes education and cultural services to the Nation by selecting, preserving, and servicing permanent Federal records and the papers of the U.S. Presidents and their associates. Authority for this subprogram is contained in the Federal Records Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 578, as amended (44 U.S.C. 392, 394, 397, 399-401); the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Archival Depository Act, 79 Stat. 648 (Public Law 89-169); and the Records Disposal Act of 1943, 7 Stat. 380, as amended (44 U.S.C. 366-376, 378-380).

The estimated principal outputs for fiscal year 1968 can be quantified as follows:

Subprogram	Output	Quantity
Records management	Paperwork surveys	70
Federal Register	Pages processed	207,000
National Archives	Reference services	575,000
Federal Records Center	do	5,700,000
Presidential libraries	do	31,000

Note: The official responsible for this program is Dr. James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States.

Mr. MOODY. Dr. Rhoads is here at the table. Will you go ahead?

Mr. BROOKS. We are delighted to see you here. How are you doing in your new operation?

Dr. RHOADS. I am very pleased and very challenged.

Mr. BROOKS. The mantle has been resting lightly?

Dr. RHOADS. It's been resting.

The National Archives Records Service operates 14 Federal record centers, the National Archives here in Washington, and the Presidential libraries. It also carries out the functions of the Federal Register, furnishes records management assistance to all Government departments and agencies, and administers the grant program of the National Historical Publications Commission; 1,746 man-years are available to carry out these programs in fiscal 1968.

To elaborate just a bit on each of these programs: over the last 16 years our records management analysts have conducted 550 paperwork surveys, made over 13,000 recommendations to agencies, 90 percent of which have been accepted by the agencies; we have prepared 19 handbooks, of which 100,000 copies apiece have been distributed; we have developed 14 major workshops that have been attended by more than 350,000 Federal employees; and we have held 12 large symposiums, averaging about 800 participants apiece.

You may remember, Mr. Chairman, that a couple of years ago you were the keynote speaker at one of these symposiums. Savings to Government agencies have amounted to about \$10 for each \$1 invested in that program.

Our first records center was established in 1950, and contained about 45,000 cubic feet of records. Today we have 14 centers. 13