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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 12948

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND OTHER ACTIVITIES CHARGEABLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART AGAINST THE REVENUES OF SAID DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1959, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1959

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in room F–82, the Capitol, Hon. John O. Pastore (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Pastore, Bible, and Beall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BUDGET PRESENTATION

STATEMENTS OF HON. ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS; DAVID B. KARRICK, COMMISSIONER; AND COL. A. C. WELLING, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER

APPEAL LETTER

Senator PASTORE. The committee will please come to order.

This morning the committee will hear the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the overall budget estimates for operating expenses and capital outlay items in the fiscal year 1959, and the amendments requested to the House bill, in the amount of $4,096,950.

Before you gentlemen begin with your presentations, I will place in the record the appeal letter of Commissioner McLaughlin, dated June 17, 1958, together with the summary table on available revenues, obligations, and surpluses in the five funds as of June 30, 1959.

(The material referred to follows:)

JUNE 17, 1958.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: The Commissioners beg to express to you their sincere thanks for extending to them the courtesy of an opportunity to indicate to your committee certain changes desired by them in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1959 as passed by the House.

The changes requested are summarized by appropriations and funds, as follows:

Appropriation	Amount reduced by House	Amount requested to be restored
Operating expenses:		
Executive Office	$40,000	+$39,650
Department of General Administration	40,500	+40,500
Office of Corporation Counsel	43,000	+23,000
Regulatory agencies	10,000	
Department of Occupations and Professions	498,000	+418,000
Public schools	13,000	
Public Library	8,000	
Recreation Department	40,000	
Metropolitan Police		
Fire Department		
Department of Veterans' Affairs	120,000	+101,000
Office of Civil Defense	45,000	+9,800
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	34,000	+19,000
Courts	871,000	+775,000
Department of Public Health	100,000	
Department of Corrections	263,000	+263,000
Department of Public Welfare	26,000	
Department of Buildings and Grounds		
Office of Surveyor	61,000	+29,000
Department of Licenses and Inspections	98,000	+423,000
Department of Highways	30,000	−423,000
Department of Vehicles and Traffic	117,000	
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	266,000	
Department of Sanitary Engineering	60,000	
Washington aqueduct		
National Guard	15,000	
National Capital Parks		
National Zoological Park		
Total, operating expenses	2,798,500	+1,717,950
Capital outlay:		
District debt service	3,985,000	+2,379,000
Public building construction	54,400	
Department of Highways	1,989,500	
Department of Sanitary Engineering	3,050,000	
Washington aqueduct		
Total, capital outlay	9,078,900	+2,379,000
By funds:		
General fund	7,882,298	+4,015,950
Highway fund	243,400	+81,000
Water fund	3,310,134	
Sanitary sewage works fund	324,568	
Motor vehicle parking fund	117,000	
Total	11,877,400	+4,096,950

Again, I thank you for this opportunity.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT E. MCLAUGHLIN,

President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Summary of 1959 estimated available revenues, obligations, and surpluses, as of June 30, 1959

	Estimated revenues available	Estimated funds required, 1959	Estimated surplus June 30, 1959
General fund:			
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1958	$10,831,904		
Revenue collections during the year	[1] 142,025,000		
Federal payment	21,500,000		
Subtotal, general fund	174,356,904	[2][3]$174,130,087	$226,817
Highway fund:			
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1958	−108,070		
Revenue collections during the year	[1] 14,123,400		
Federal payment	431,600		
Treasury loan	5,500,000		
Subtotal, highway fund	19,946,930	[3] 19,730,613	216,317
Water fund:			
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1958	471,570		
Revenue collections during the year	[1] 5,945,000		
Federal payment	[2] 1,732,000		
Treasury loan	3,100,000		
Subtotal, water fund	11,248,570	7,663,518	3,585,052
Sanitary sewage works fund:			
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1958	769,540		
Revenue collections during the year	[1] 4,416,000		
Federal payment	697,000		
Subtotal, sanitary sewage works funds	5,882,540	4,278,163	1,604,377
Motor-vehicle parking fund:			
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1958	1,522,048		
Revenue collections during the year	[1] 625,000		
Subtotal, motor-vehicle parking fund	2,147,048	399,400	1,747,648
Grand total, all funds	213,581,992	206,201,781	7,380,211

[1] Based on revision as of May 12, 1958.
[2] Includes unbudgeted item of $200,000.
[3] Represents the following:

	General fund	Highway fund
Allowed by House	$171,661,137	$19,504,613
Amendments requested	4,015,950	81,000
Estimated supplementals	1,000,000	145,000
Adjusted deferred appropriations	−2,547,000	
Total	174,130,087	19,730,613

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. All right, Commissioner McLaughlin, you may proceed in your own way.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, to begin with, I would like to say that the Commissioners appreciate very much the time that you and the other members of the committee are giving to the affairs of the District government.

We appreciate this opportunity to make our presentation today.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The budget estimates for the expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1959, as submitted to Congress in January of this year, amounted to $213,887,000. However, House Document No.

387, contained amendments which increased the total requests to $215,153,500, which was the amount considered by the House. This consisted of $171,700,500 for operating expenses and $43,453,000 for capital outlay.

In addition to estimates from District funds, the estimates included Federal payments to the general fund, $25 million; water fund, $1,532,000; and the sanitary sewage works fund, $697,000; or a total of $27,229,000. House Document 387 added a payment of $431,600 to the highway fund which increased the amount for Federal funds reviewed by the House to $27,660,600.

Statement showing estimates by operating expenses and capital outlay for 1958 and 1959

	1958 appropriations	1959 estimates	1959 House recommendations	Recommendation compared with 1959 estimates	Restorations for 1959 requested in Senate
Estimated appropriations:					
Operating expenses	$160,005,675	$171,700,500	$168,902,000	−$2,798,500	+$1,717,950
Capital outlay	38,617,000	43,453,000	34,374,100	−9,078,900	+2,379,000
Appropriation requested	198,622,675	215,153,500	203,276,100	−11,877,400	+4,096,950
Adjusted deferred appropriations	+2,878,200	−2,547,000	−2,047,000	+500,000	−500,000
Funds required	201,500,875	212,606,500	201,229,100	−11,377,400	+3,596,950
Appropriation requested:					
General fund:					
Operating expenses	143,673,543	154,014,435	151,745,637	−2,268,798	+1,717,950
Capital outlay	17,914,000	25,529,000	19,915,500	−5,613,500	+2,298,000
Total, general fund	161,587,543	179,543,435	171,661,137	−7,882,298	+4,015,950
Highway fund:					
Operating expenses	8,166,263	8,555,013	8,447,013	−108,000	
Capital outlay	14,901,000	11,193,000	11,057,600	−135,400	+81,000
Total, highway fund	23,067,263	19,748,013	19,504,613	−243,400	+81,000
Water fund:					
Operating expenses	5,608,401	5,833,134	5,773,000	−60,134	
Capital outlay	3,802,000	4,983,000	1,733,000	−3,250,000	
Total, water fund	9,410,401	10,816,134	7,506,000	−3,310,134	
Sanitary sewage:					
Works fund:					
Operating expenses	1,949,068	2,781,518	2,536,950	−244,568	
Capital outlay	2,000,000	1,748,000	1,668,000	−80,000	
Total, sanitary sewage works fund	3,949,068	4,529,518	4,204,950	−324,568	
Motor vehicle parking fund:					
Operating expenses	608,400	516,400	399,400	−117,000	
Total, all funds	198,622,675	215,153,500	203,276,100	−11,877,400	+4,096,950

HOUSE ACTION

The House Appropriation Committee allowed $203,276,100 (operating expenses, $168,902,000 and capital outlay, $34,374,100), the amount of the bill pending before you. The cuts were applied to almost every appropriation in the bill, in part with the concurrence of the Commissioners. In addition to reducing the estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, the House also elminated $5 million from the requested Federal payment of $25 million for the general fund. This has the effect of reducing the revenues of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

Of the House Appropriation Committee reductions of $11,887,400, the Commissioners are requesting restoration of $4,096,950. All except $81,000 of these requests are chargeable to the general fund with $1,717,950 for operating expenses and $2,379,000 for capital outlay.

PENDING PAY INCREASES

In addition to these restorations, the Commissioners have approved pay increases for wage board employees and there are pending salary increases for classified employees of the District, policemen, firemen, and school teachers. The classified group are subject to the same action affecting Federal employees, and the Commissioners have made and submitted proposals to Congress for the other categories. Based on these actions, the annual cost would be $12,860,000. The retroactive payments to January 1, 1958, will require $5,785,000 or a total additional financing for 1958 and 1959 of $18,645,000.

Senator PASTORE. Is it fair for me to say, insofar as this particular budget is concerned, that you have an item of $5,785,000, which is the impact of the salary increases affecting this budget?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. This budget is affected by the annual cost of $12,860,000.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, these pay raise expenses are not reflected in the budget that is before you.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. That is right, not this specific budget, but for the fiscal year it would be $12,860,000.

Mr. LOWE. There will be supplemental requests covering this sum of $18,645,000 which will be submitted at such time as the Budget Bureau and Congress indicate that they wish to consider the supplemental.

Senator PASTORE. Now that is the point I make, that even the pay raises that are retroactive as of January 1, 1958, are not going to affect this budget?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Not the budget before you at this moment; no, sir.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO GENERAL FUND

Public Law 451, approved June 6, 1958, increases the authorized Federal payment from $23 million to $32 million. The Congress, in effecting the increase, took into account the fact that the Federal Government is the largest "industry" in the District, but pays no taxes whereas industries elsewhere employing comparable numbers of people would pay taxes of more than $50 million per year. Hearings on Public Law 451 also brought out that it will be impractical to finance the District's needs without additional assistance from the the Federal Government, because District residents and businesses are now taxed at rates comparable to those of surrounding communities. Public Law 451 also permits the Commissioners to borrow $75 million for capital outlay payable from the general fund. In this connection, the detailed financial plan for the District, submitted to the Congress in connection with the hearings on this act, contemplated that borrowing for the general fund would take place only after full utilization of local revenues and increased Federal payments.

RESTORATIONS REQUESTED

To finance the restorations pending before this committee, the Commissioners request that the Federal payment to the general fund be increased from $20 to $21.5 million. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Commissioners will need to increase this request when the supplementals for pay increases are submitted in the next session of Congress.

REDUCTION IN GENERAL FUND

In the general fund, the House Appropriation Committee reviewed items totaling $179,543,435. This amount was reduced by $7,882,298, leaving in the bill pending before you $171,661,137. The Commissioners are asking a restoration of $4,015,950 of this deletion of which $1,717,950 is for operating expenses, and $2,298,000 is for capital outlay, or a total request of $175,667,087. Adding a reserve of $1 million for supplementals and including the financing of 1958 capital outlay of $6,303,000, and deducting $8,850,000 of capital outlay to be paid in 1960, would result in a total fund requirement of $174,130,087. If the Federal payment of $21.5 million is allowed (of which $7 million must be applied to capital outlay), the estimated revenue availability in the general fund would amount to $174,356,904, a surplus of $226,717, if the restorations are approved.

HIGHWAY FUND

With respect to the highway fund, it was estimated at the time of the House presentation that there would be an unappropriated surplus at the end of fiscal year 1959, amounting to $53,917. The House deleted items amounting to $243,400, which increased the surplus to $297,317. The Commissioners are requesting a restoration of $81,000 and the estimated surplus at the end of 1959 will be $216,317.

WATER FUND

Under the water fund, there was a reduction of $3,310,134 in the estimates. However, the Federal payment to the water fund was increased by $200,000 to provide additional Federal sharing of the cost of constructing fishladders at the Little Falls Dam. The Commissioners are requesting no change in the House committee action which provided a surplus of $3,585,052, which surplus includes a Federal loan of $3,100,000. In view of the large surplus, it is recommended that this committee give no further consideration to this loan and thereby reduce the surplus in the water fund to $485,052.

SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND

Although the sanitary sewage works fund and the motor-vehicle parking fund were reduced by $324,568 and $117,000, respectively, the Commissioners are not requesting any amendments to the House bill.

In conclusion, the Commissioners appreciate the opportunity of appearing before your committee. During the past several months many informative statements have been prepared and we have selected several which may be helpful to the committee, and with your permission, we would like to submit them for the record.

Senator PASTORE. Yes. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement showing comparison of revenue estimate included in 1959 budget and revisions of May 7, 1958

	1958			1959		
	In 1959 budget	Revised May 7, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	In 1959 budget	Revised May 7, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
General fund:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes:						
Realty	$45,425,000	$45,425,000		$45,925,000	$46,000,000	+$75,000
Personal tangible	8,175,000	8,200,000	+$25,000	8,225,000	8,225,000	
Motor vehicle registration fee and personal property	3,800,000	3,725,000	−75,000	3,800,000	3,700,000	−100,000
Subtotal, property taxes	57,400,000	57,350,000	−50,000	57,950,000	57,925,000	−25,000
Sales and gross receipts:						
Alcoholic beverages	5,500,000	5,350,000	−150,000	5,700,000	5,400,000	−300,000
Beer	675,000	700,000	+25,000	700,000	700,000	
Cigarette tax	2,100,000	2,100,000		2,100,000	2,100,000	
Insurance	2,325,000	2,425,000	+100,000	2,325,000	2,425,000	+100,000
Motor-vehicle titles	2,000,000	1,750,000	−250,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	−300,000
Public utilities, banks, etc	6,800,000	7,270,000	+470,000	7,425,000	7,000,000	−425,000
Sales and use taxes	20,500,000	20,200,000	−300,000	20,750,000	20,300,000	−450,000
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	39,900,000	39,795,000	−105,000	41,000,000	39,625,000	−1,375,000
Licenses and permits	3,800,000	3,800,000		3,800,000	3,800,000	
Individual income	19,000,000	21,000,000	+2,000,000	19,500,000	21,000,000	+1,500,000
Unincorporated business taxes	1,475,000	1,475,000		1,500,000	1,425,000	−75,000
Corporation net income and franchise tax	7,450,000	7,800,000	+350,000	7,500,000	6,900,000	−600,000
Inheritance and estate	2,000,000	2,600,000	+600,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Subtotal, miscellaneous	33,725,000	36,675,000	+2,950,000	34,300,000	35,125,000	+825,000
Total, taxes	131,025,000	133,820,000	+2,795,000	133,250,000	132,675,000	−575,000
Earnings and miscellaneous:						
Charges, current service	2,400,000	2,400,000		2,400,000	2,400,000	
Fines, escheats, and forfeits	2,350,000	2,250,000	−100,000	2,350,000	2,250,000	−100,000
Reimbursements	1,950,000	1,950,000		2,050,000	2,050,000	
Rents and royalties	150,000	150,000		150,000	150,000	
Interest on investments	1,300,000	1,350,000	+50,000	1,300,000	1,200,000	−100,000
Other	1,550,000	1,250,000	−300,000	1,600,000	1,300,000	−300,000
Total, earnings and miscellaneous	9,700,000	9,350,000	−350,000	9,850,000	9,350,000	−500,000
Total, collections	140,725,000	143,170,000	+2,445,000	143,100,000	142,025,000	−1,075,000

Statement showing comparison of revenue estimate included in 1959 budget and revisions of May 7, 1958—Continued

	1958			1959		
	In 1959 budget	Revised May 7, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	In 1959 budget	Revised May 7, 1958	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
General fund—Continued						
Unexpended balances released to surplus	$1,050,000	$1,150,000	+$100,000	$1,200,000	$1,050,000	−$150,000
Total, excluding Federal payment	141,775,000	144,320,000	+2,545,000	144,300,000	143,075,000	−1,225,000
Federal payment	20,000,000	20,000,000		25,000,000	25,000,000	
Grand total, general fund	161,775,000	164,320,000	+2,545,000	169,300,000	168,075,000	−1,225,000
Highway fund:						
Gasoline	11,500,000	11,100,000	−400,000	11,500,000	11,100,000	−400,000
Automobile registration and weight tax	1,900,000	1,900,000		1,900,000	1,900,000	
Motor-vehicle fees, etc	828,000	828,000		823,000	[1] 823,400	+432,000
Interest on investments	150,000	382,000	+232,000	50,000	100,000	+50,000
Paving assessments	200,000	200,000		200,000	200,000	
Subtotal, highway fund	14,578,000	14,410,000	−168,000	14,473,000	14,555,000	+82,000
Unexpended balances, released to surplus	411,000	411,000		200,000	450,000	+250,000
Grand total, highway fund	14,989,000	14,821,000	−168,000	14,673,000	15,005,000	+332,000
Water fund:						
Water rates	4,910,000	5,025,000	+115,000	4,880,000	5,000,000	+120,000
Water main assessments	85,000	60,000	−25,000	80,000	60,000	−20,000
Payment from Arlington County	690,000	690,000		700,000	700,000	
Miscellaneous	210,000	185,000	−25,000	200,000	185,000	−15,000
Subtotal, water fund	5,895,000	5,960,000	+65,000	5,860,000	5,945,000	+85,000
Unexpended balances released to surplus	200,000	200,000		100,000	100,000	
Total, excluding Federal payment	6,095,000	6,160,000	+65,000	5,960,000	6,045,000	+85,000
Federal payment for water	1,751,450	1,751,450		1,531,533	1,532,000	+467
Grand total, water fund	7,846,450	7,911,450	+65,000	7,491,533	7,577,000	+85,467
Sanitary sewage works fund:						
Sewer charges	2,430,000	2,480,000	+50,000	2,425,000	2,440,000	+15,000
Payment from Maryland:	1,122,000	756,000	−366,000	225,000	621,000	+396,000
Capital outlay	490,000	490,000		370,000	370,00	
Service	50,000	50,000		1,000	1,000	
Interest on investments	164,000	164,000		210,000	210,000	
Assessments, etc						

Federal grants	370,000	338,000	−32,000	440,000	774,000	+334,000
Total, excluding Federal payment	4,626,000	4,278,000	−348,000	3,671,000	4,416,000	+745,000
Unexpended balances released to surplus	5,000	5,000		5,000	5,000	
Federal payment	753,000	753,000		696,970	697,000	+30
Grand total, sanitary sewage works fund	5,384,000	5,036,000	−348,000	4,372,970	5,118,000	+745,030
Motor-vehicle parking fund:						
Parking meter receipts	600,000	600,000		600,000	600,000	
Unexpended balance released to surplus	15,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	
Interest on investments	25,000	25,000		25,000	25,000	
Grand total, motor-vehicle parking fund	640,000	640,000		640,000	640,000	
Grand total, all funds	190,634,450	192,728,450	+2,094,000	196,477,503	196,415,000	−62,503

[1] Includes $431,600 contained in H. Doc. 387.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE OFFICE

Summary of revenue effect of Public Law 460, District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1956, approved Mar. 31, 1956

	Actual increased yield		
	Fiscal year 1956	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1958 estimated
Individual income tax—Principal provisions: Reduction of personal exemption of taxpayer from $4,000 to $1,000; increase personal exemption of spouse from $500 to $1,000; increase personal exemption of 1st dependent of head of household from $500 to $1,000; $500 personal exemption of other dependents unchanged; rates 2½ percent on 1st $5,000 of taxable income, 3 percent on next $5,000, 3½ percent on next $5,000, 4 percent on next $5,000, 4½ percent on next $5,000 (new rate), 5 percent on amounts in excess of $25,000 (new rate—old law provided 4 percent on amounts in excess of $15,000); tax withholding on salaries, etc., paid by employers beginning Oct. 1, 1956; ½ of tax liability for the calendar year 1956 to be "discharged" (forgiven). New personal exemptions, rates effective Jan. 1, 1956 (calendar year 1956)	----------	[1] $9,955,800	[1] $13,793,500
License tax of $25 per annum established to be paid by those professional and other persons engaged in unincorporated business but exempted by definition from the unincorporated business franchise tax. Effective calendar year 1957	----------	192,500	[2] 136,000
Rental of tangible personal property. Effective June 1, 1956. 2 percent tax on all rentals except films, records, etc., used by theaters, radio stations, and television stations, and except rentals of linens, uniforms, coveralls, etc	----------	116,900	116,900
Elimination of exemption from 2 percent sales tax of restaurant meals costing 50 cents or less. Effective June 1, 1956	----------	696,000	696,000
Wines and spirits. Effective May 1, 1956. New tax of 15 cents per gallon on wines containing 14 percent or less of alcohol; increase from 30 cents to 45 cents per gallon on champagne, sparkling wine and wine artificially carbonated; and increase from 20 cents to 33 cents per gallon on other wines containing more than 14 percent of alcohol. Increase tax on spirits from $1 to $1.25 per gallon	$100,000	656,000	636,000
Beer. Effective May 1, 1956. Increase tax from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel	20,000	91,200	40,300
Real property tax rate increase from $2.20 to $2.30, effective fiscal year 1957 (not in act)	----------	1,948,500	1,961,500
Total	120,000	13,656,900	17,380,200

[1] Without adjustments for changes in the level of income.
[2] Law changed effective calendar year 1958 reducing number of persons liable for license.

Statement of real estate assessments (taxable, United States, District of Columbia and privately owned exempt)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Percent of area
Taxable	17,988.5807	$487,742,551	$645,085,098	$1,132,827,649	$16,992,414	56.9
United States	10,978.8047	337,304,256	218,844,350	556,148,606	8,342,251	34.8
District of Columbia	1,043.5488	18,893,324	17,979,317	36,872,641	553,091	3.3
Exempt	1,578.3285	31,493,401	64,644,550	96,137,951	1,442,076	5.0
Total	31,589.2627	875,433,532	946,553,315	1,821,986,847	27,329,832	-------

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936

Taxable	17,926.9122	$483,016,100	$648,782,284	$1,131,798,384	$16,976,975	56.7
United States	11,081.5283	337,153,595	235,592,350	572,745,945	8,591,197	35.0
District of Columbia	1,031.4590	18,910,671	20,457,717	39,368,388	590,528	3.3
Exempt	1,594.0449	31,745,595	66,392,050	98,137,645	1,472,077	5.0
Total	31,633.9444	870,825,961	971,224,401	1,842,050,362	27,630,777	-------

Statement of real estate assessments (taxable, United States, District of Columbia and privately owned exempt)—Continued

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1937

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Per-cent of area
Taxable	17,799.5452	$479,495,264	$664,961,889	$1,144,457,153	$17,167,314	56.2
United States	11,212.8599	342,261,117	307,735,350	649,996,467	9,749,956	35.4
District of Columbia	1,038.7717	19,280,092	41,516,717	60,796,809	911,953	3.3
Exempt	1,600.3089	31,955,812	67,459,733	99,415,545	1,491,238	5.1
Total	31,651.4857	872,992,285	1,081,673,689	1,954,665,975	29,320,461	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

Taxable	17,556.0172	$480,420,638	$690,910,283	$1,171,330,921	$20,498,552	55.7
United States	11,309.2625	342,642,043	307,017,550	649,659,593	11,369,048	35.9
District of Columbia	1,074.3767	19,398,268	42,958,817	62,357,085	1,091,250	3.4
Exempt	1,597.2268	31,805,924	68,301,133	100,107,057	1,751,877	5.0
Total	31,536.8832	874,266,873	1,109,187,783	1,983,454,656	34,710,727	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939

Taxable	17,357.7572	$480,473,718	$713,025,368	$1,193,499,086	$20,886,491	55.1
United States	11,441.7461	344,358,563	318,636,950	662,995,513	11,602,435	36.3
District of Columbia	1,090.6364	19,637,752	44,371,317	64,009,069	1,120,160	3.5
Exempt	1,614.3367	32,145,156	72,361,866	104,507,022	1,828,875	5.1
Total	31,504.4764	876,615.189	1,148,395,501	2,025,010,690	35,437,961	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

Taxable	17,057.1754	$482,466,001	$728,742,483	$1,211,208,484	$21,196,398	54.4
United States	11,669.7645	346,191,486	323,382,150	669,573,636	11,717,556	37.2
District of Columbia	1,024.5524	20,281,404	45,966,517	66,247,921	1,159,345	3.3
Exempt	1,606.4082	32,972,202	75,887,941	108,860,143	1,905,054	5.1
Total	31,357.9005	881,911,093	1,173,979,091	2,055,890,184	35,978,353	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

Taxable	16,757.1731	$483,017,497	$754,919,588	$1,237,937,085	$21,664,137	53.6
United States	11,906.0841	346,857,257	321,214,200	668,071,457	11,691,257	38.1
District of Columbia	1,016.1700	20,094,346	53,637,717	73,732,063	1,290,312	3.2
Exempt	1,595.4646	33,281,263	78,512,916	111,794,179	1,956,401	5.1
Total	31,274.8918	883,250,363	1,208,284,421	2,091,534,784	36,602,107	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942

Taxable	16,331.5125	$481,965,991	$785,322,438	$1,267,288,429	$22,177,789	52.4
United States	12,217.6836	350,811,690	326,943,350	677,755,040	11,860,713	39.2
District of Columbia	1,026.7378	20,578,794	56,898,417	77,477,211	1,355,851	3.3
Exempt	1,599.7239	33,055,711	79,018,366	112,074,077	1,961,296	5.1
Total	31,175.6578	886,412,186	1,248,182,571	2,134,594,757	37,355,649	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

Taxable	16,074.4536	$493,004,734	$833,988,081	$1,326,992,815	$23,222,612	51.8
United States	12,475.7363	357,924,781	332,371,250	690,296,031	12,080,180	40.2
District of Columbia	1,009.8983	22,744,939	61,433,267	84,178,206	1,473,119	3.2
Exempt	1,489.0560	31,495,727	77,498,933	108,994,660	1,907,407	4.8
Total	31,049.1442	905,170,181	1,305,291,531	2,210,461,712	38,683,318	

Statement of real estate assessments (taxable, United States, District of Columbia and privately owned exempt)—Continued

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Per-cent of area
Taxable	15,897.5481	$495,378,491	$858,970,229	$1,354,348,720	$23,701,336	51.2
United States	12,689.7146	359,803,472	336,723,350	696,526,822	12,189,219	40.8
District of Columbia	1,017.6388	23,023,481	67,442,767	90,466,248	1,583,159	3.3
Exempt	1,455.4583	32,757,970	81,352,535	114,110,505	1,996,933	4.7
Total	31,060.3598	910,963,414	1,344,488,881	2,255,452,295	39,470,647	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1945

Taxable	15,607.7944	$498,355,660	$871,806,939	$1,370,162,599	$23,978,079	50.3
United States	12,836.7810	363,715,166	338,198,950	701,914,116	12,283,497	41.4
District of Columbia	1,020.8275	23,468,831	67,811,367	91,280,198	1,597,403	3.3
Exempt	1,568.5388	34,257,346	83,506,551	117,763,897	2,060,868	5.0
Total	31,033.9417	919,797,003	1,361,323,807	2,281,120,810	39,919,847	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1946

Taxable	15,385.0461	$504,193,989	$877,687,063	$1,381,881,052	$24,183,144	49.6
United States	12,925.2894	365,911,800	343,074,350	708,986,150	12,407,257	41.7
District of Columbia	1,046.5205	23,657,680	67,796,367	91,454,047	1,600,445	3.4
Exempt	1,659.8930	35,749,612	86,500,740	122,250,352	2,139,381	5.3
Total	31,016.7490	929,513,081	1,375,058,520	2,304,571,601	40,330,227	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1947

Taxable	15,219.9024	$506,461,468	$889,556,013	$1,396,017,481	$24,430,539	49.1
United States	12,989.6533	366,318,797	345,597,950	711,916,747	12,458,543	41.9
District of Columbia	1,049.9050	23,221,093	68,733,967	91,955,060	1,609,213	3.4
Exempt	1,739.2137	35,763,921	88,130,170	123,894,091	2,168,146	5.6
Total	30,998.6744	931,765,279	1,392,018,100	2,323,783,379	40,666,441	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1948

Taxable	15,133.4819	$542,127,566	$1,030,399,938	$1,572,527,504	$31,450,585	48.9
United States	13,008.6408	402,242,347	367,163,010	769,405,357	15,388,107	42.0
District of Columbia	1,069.9303	27,689,472	82,011,740	109,701,212	2,194,024	3.5
Exempt	1,748.6066	38,118,348	102,402,562	140,520,910	2,810,418	5.6
Total	30,960.6596	1,010,177,733	1,851,977,250	2,592,154,983	51,843,134	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1949

Taxable	15,046.6037	$542,388,907	$1,051,853,158	$1,594,242,065	$31,884,875	48.7
United States	13,031.8749	408,983,639	388,837,125	797,820,764	15,956,415	42.2
District of Columbia	1,064.4747	25,886,865	82,393,160	108,280,025	2,165,601	3.4
Exempt	1,766.6230	38,925,552	106,014,522	144,940,074	2,898,802	5.7
Total	30,909.5763	1,016,184,963	1,629,097,965	2,645,282,928	52,905,693	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

Taxable	14,986.0367	$555,800,080	$1,081,070,941	$1,636,871,021	$35,192,808	48.5
United States	13,043.0304	409,899,436	414,568,345	824,467,781	17,726,057	42.3
District of Columbia	1,048.5802	26,315,910	82,918,740	109,234,650	2,348,544	3.4
Exempt	1,783.2342	39,758,575	106,249,879	146,008,454	3,139,181	5.8
Total	30,860.8815	1,031,774,001	1,684,807,905	2,716,581,906	58,406,590	

Statement of real estate assessments (taxable, United States, District of Columbia and privately owned exempt)—Continued

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1951

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Percent of area
Taxable	14,896.9494	$557,368,804	$1,110,110,093	$1,667,478,897	$35,850,884	48.3
United States	13,060.6080	410,117,285	416,301,465	826,418,750	17,768,003	42.4
District of Columbia	1,053.2111	26,414,574	92,757,350	119,171,924	2,562,196	3.4
Exempt	1,807.5359	40,503,067	110,793,919	151,296,986	3,252,885	5.9
Total	30,818.3044	1,034,403,730	1,729,962,827	2,764,366,557	59,433,968	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952

Taxable	14,795.3475	$567,826,976	$1,161,086,017	$1,728,912,993	$37,171,717	48.1
United States	13,058.7214	411,446,919	415,947,525	827,394,444	17,788,980	42.5
District of Columbia	1,065.9890	26,938,498	93,065,450	120,003,948	2,580,084	3.5
Exempt	1,809.6947	41,472,091	114,028,289	155,500,380	3,343,258	5.9
Total	30,729.7526	1,047,684,484	1,784,127,281	2,831,811,765	60,884,039	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

Taxable	14,665.3669	$577,405,642	$1,205,182,940	$1,782,588,582	$38,325,744	47.8
United States	13,095.3084	412,170,175	463,018,970	875,819,145	18,816,567	42.7
District of Columbia	1,074.8913	27,267,018	96,437,420	123,704,438	2,659,645	3.5
Exempt	1,852.6705	42,757,573	119,823,679	162,581,252	3,495,497	6.0
Total	30,688.2371	1,059,600,408	1,884,463,009	2,944,063,417	63,297,453	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1954

Taxable	14,591.0372	$577,455,297	$1,227,954,245	$1,805,409,542	$38,816,397	47.6
United States	13,110.7852	412,920,352	469,458,625	882,378,977	18,971,148	42.8
District of Columbia	1,088.3322	27,397,208	101,447,960	128,845,168	2,770,171	3.5
Exempt	1,873.3575	43,976,027	127,469,579	171,445,606	3,686,081	6.1
Total	30,663.5121	1,061,748,884	1,926,330,409	2,988,079,293	64,243,797	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1955

Taxable	14,555.3468	$588,202,177	$1,264,121,728	$1,852,323,905	$40,751,297	47.5
United States	13,115.9106	413,537,330	497,569,698	911,107,028	20,044,355	42.8
District of Columbia	1,103.3241	27,675,585	109,468,810	137,144,395	3,017,177	3.6
Exempt	1,873.8589	44,511,832	130,409,179	174,921,011	3,848,262	6.1
Total	30,648.4404	1,073,926,924	2,001,569,415	3,075,496,339	67,661,091	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

Taxable	14,511.0487	$600,672,717	$1,296,031,511	$1,896,704,228	$41,727,666	47.4
United States	13,078.4628	424,011,434	501,520,018	925,531,452	20,361,692	42.8
District of Columbia	1,113.4178	28,013,575	111,116,630	139,130,205	3,060,865	3.6
Exempt	1,887.5631	48,521,197	138,553,529	187,074,726	4,115,644	6.2
Total	30,590.4924	1,101,218,923	2,047,221,688	3,148,440,611	69,265,867	

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1957

Taxable	14,430.1728	$615,077,543	$1,333,460,158	$1,948,537,701	$44,816,489	47.2
United States	13,132.1962	428,438,320	501,495,158	929,933,478	21,388,470	43.0
District of Columbia	1,104.3577	28,353,502	115,050,730	143,404,232	3,298,297	3.6
Exempt	1,897.8575	50,140,573	144,189,229	194,329,802	4,469,585	6.2
Total	30,564.5842	1,122,009,938	2,094,195,275	3,216,205,213	73,972,841	

Statement of real estate assessments (taxable, United States, District of Columbia and privately owned exempt)—Continued

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Percent of area
Taxable	14,380.4407	$615,731,425	$1,345,785,625	$1,961,517,050	$45,115,015	47.1
United States	13,140.2749	458,465,921	505,991,458	964,457,379	22,182,519	43.0
District of Columbia	1,115.5351	28,830,627	117,765,770	146,596,397	3,371,717	3.6
Exempt	1,925.8963	50,559,310	152,490,969	203,050,279	4,670,156	6.3
Total	30,562.1470	1,153,587,283	2,122,033,822	3,275,621,105	75,339,407	-------

Schedule of taxable and exempt properties in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1958

TAXABLE PROPERTY

	Total acres	Land value	Improvements	Total value	Tax	Percent of land area	Percent of land value	Percent of total value	Number of items
Total taxable	14,380.4407	$615,731,425	$1,345,785,625	$1,961,517,050	$45,115,015	47.1	53.4	59.9	152,474

EXEMPT PROPERTY

United States	13,140.2749	$458,465,921	$505,991,458	$964,457,379	$22,182,519	43.0	39.7	29.4	5,274
District of Columbia	1,115.5351	28,830,627	117,765,770	146,596,397	3,371,717	3.6	2.5	4.5	984
Other exempt:									
Religious (including schools and churches)	517.5513	15,417,111	61,612,660	77,029,771	1,771,684				
Educational	614.1427	11,173,590	38,973,676	50,147,266	1,153,388				
Foreign government	150.5612	5,926,867	12,742,680	18,669,547	429,399				
Charitable	141.2642	2,903,959	8,760,293	11,664,252	268,278				
Cemeteries	386.8473	2,862,126	385,900	3,248,026	74,705				
Hospital	65.2402	3,930,757	15,097,780	19,028,537	437,656				
Scientific	23.1794	3,945,066	4,009,700	7,954,766	182,960				
Miscellaneous	27.1100	4,399,834	10,908,280	15,308,114	352,086				
Total, other exempt	1,925.8963	50,559,310	152,490,969	203,050,279	4,670,156	6.3	4.4	6.2	2,375
Total exempt	16,181.7063	537,855,858	776,248,197	1,314,104,055	30,224,392	52.9	46.6	40.1	8,633
Total exempt exclusive of United States, District of Columbia, and religious	1,408.3450	35,142,199	90,878,309	126,020,508	2,898,472				
Total taxable and exempt	30,562.1470	1,153,587,283	2,122,033,822	3,275,621,105	75,339,407	100.0	100.0	100.0	161,107

27235—58——2

Statement of revenues of the general, highway, water, sanitary sewage works, and motor-vehicle parking funds of the District of Columbia showing actual revenues for 8 fiscal years and estimates for the current year and budget year

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 estimate [1]	1959 estimate [1]
General fund:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes:										
Realty	$35,205,935	$36,286,297	$37,572,519	$38,571,658	$39,181,981	$40,954,386	$42,195,877	$44,904,451	$45,425,000	$46,000,000
Personal tangible	6,638,949	6,599,160	7,728,376	8,153,329	8,067,046	7,541,024	7,708,164	8,045,431	8,200,000	8,225,000
Motor-vehicle, personal	3,063,157	3,661,568	3,603,020	3,699,188	3,204,454					
Automobile registration and personal property						3,933,025	4,073,226	3,779,946	3,725,000	3,700,000
Penalties and interest	259,252	271,336	266,033	275,826	286,511	291,520	298,341			
Personal intangible	24									
Subtotal, property taxes	45,167,317	46,818,361	49,169,948	50,700,001	50,739,992	52,719,955	54,275,608	56,729,828	57,350,000	57,925,000
Sales and gross receipts:										
Alcoholic beverages	2,812,717	3,612,160	3,408,004	3,363,067	3,472,149	4,250,918	4,763,929	5,419,936	5,350,000	5,400,000
Beer	525,946	601,051	601,150	577,216	547,679	662,129	659,688	750,915	700,000	700,000
Business privilege	131	866	33							
Cigarette	1,267,958	1,273,009	1,281,007	1,256,614	1,114,882	2,218,868	2,033,630	2,061,227	2,100,000	2,100,000
Insurance	1,691,842	1,721,568	1,840,229	1,977,051	2,104,236	2,180,463	2,352,028	2,335,904	2,425,000	2,425,000
Motor-vehicle title, excise	1,603,200	1,999,983	1,671,423	1,788,068	1,738,549	2,170,579	2,403,393	1,970,358	1,750,000	1,700,000
Public utilities, banks, etc	4,486,186	4,459,727	4,961,953	5,419,528	5,775,986	5,937,011	6,405,798	6,536,991	7,270,000	7,000,000
Sales	11,304,048	14,991,196	15,450,031	15,413,786	15,014,096	17,888,396	19,530,809	20,383,751	20,200,000	20,300,000
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	23,692,028	28,659,560	29,213,830	29,795,330	29,767,577	35,308,364	38,149,275	39,459,082	39,795,000	39,625,000
Licenses and permits	3,151,972	3,209,808	3,168,182	3,219,884	3,204,398	3,337,940	3,332,878	4,186,086	3,800,000	3,800,000
Individual income	5,043,840	3,889,857	4,054,070	4,289,468	4,241,656	5,796,194	7,206,488	17,162,322	21,000,000	21,000,000
Unincorporated business income	1,206,171	1,528,532	1,696,550	1,692,020	1,620,444	1,644,692	1,546,373	1,485,121	1,475,000	1,425,000
Corporation net income and franchise	5,945,052	6,750,592	7,783,827	7,356,213	6,819,597	6,658,195	7,497,244	7,541,969	7,800,000	6,900,000
Inheritance and estate	3,071,432	1,535,901	1,399,716	1,616,553	2,556,295	1,916,162	2,171,623	2,159,384	2,600,000	2,000,000
Total taxes	87,277,812	92,392,611	96,486,123	98,669,469	98,949,959	107,381,502	114,179,489	128,723,792	133,820,000	132,675,000
Earnings and miscellaneous:										
Charges, current service	1,731,198	1,684,036	1,872,521	1,882,596	1,773,764	2,179,380	2,176,114	2,411,695	2,400,000	2,400,000
Fines, escheats and forfeits	2,233,493	1,442,263	1,473,428	1,406,448	1,752,850	2,036,468	2,302,689	2,331,463	2,250,000	2,250,000
Reimbursements	1,011,800	1,052,740	1,309,739	1,338,225	1,442,034	1,508,313	1,664,016	1,679,928	1,950,000	2,050,000
Special assessments	112,517	123,799	140,177	92,758	86,098					
Rents and royalties	157,376	134,469	160,880	208,771	191,850	196,348	314,479	140,040	150,000	150,000
Interest on investments	112,617	236,928	220,312	463,446	320,358	576,368	676,677	983,064	1,350,000	1,200,000
Other	572,765	799,187	734,976	760,905	939,178	929,428	988,989	1,009,921	1,250,000	1,300,000
Total, earnings and miscellaneous	5,931,766	5,473,422	5,912,033	6,153,149	6,506,132	7,426,305	8,122,964	8,556,111	9,350,000	9,350,000

Total, not including Federal payment	93,209,578	97,866,033	102,398,156	104,822,618	105,456,091	114,807,807	122,302,453	137,279,903	143,170,000	142,025,000
Federal payment	11,000,000	9,800,000	10,400,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000
Grand total, general fund	104,209,578	107,666,033	112,798,156	114,822,618	116,456,091	134,807,807	140,302,453	157,279,903	163,170,000	167,025,000
Highway fund:										
Gasoline tax	7,439,677	7,851,362	8,177,703	9,883,140	10,002,300	11,754,736	12,255,628	11,513,964	11,100,000	11,100,000
Auto registration and weight tax	1,711,649	1,807,816	1,759,441	1,788,287	1,831,460	1,976,643	2,098,335	1,947,245	1,900,000	1,900,000
Motor-vehicle fees, etc	970,048	1,079,630	661,704	667,280	700,943	735,241	833,468	847,864	828,000	[2] 1,255,000
Interest on investments				49,880	108,943	78,302	158,642	262,566	382,000	100,000
Paving assessments	157,170	144,413	154,693	263,469	197,038	103,219	176,828	256,346	200,000	200,000
Treasury loan						3,357,000	6,000,000	5,400,000	6,481,100	5,500,000
Grand total, highway fund	10,278,544	10,883,221	10,753,541	12,652,056	12,840,684	18,005,141	21,522,901	20,227,985	20,891,100	20,055,000
Water fund:										
Water rates	4,594,982	4,545,878	4,531,595	4,504,958	4,476,651	4,950,445	5,382,071	4,946,052	5,025,000	5,000,000
Water-main assessments	140,170	150,706	152,755	150,219	128,222	128,151	99,660	75,175	60,000	60,000
Payments from Arlington County, Va	297,173	114,447	253,029	619,672	231,835	669,333	264,630	489,409	690,000	700,000
Interest on investments	48,508	48,507	48,416	48,474	48,382	48,809	76,213	1,817		
Miscellaneous receipts	84,240	73,923	72,695	84,675	69,117	66,433	398,176	169,365	185,000	185,000
Sales of securities from water-fund investments	246,582	234,036								
Treasury loan		1,405,000	5,125,000	6,900,000	4,000,000	2,550,000	3,000,000	5,300,000	1,600,000	3,100,000
Total, not including Federal payment	5,411,655	6,572,497	10,183,490	12,307,998	8,954,207	8,413,171	9,220,750	10,981,818	7,560,000	9,045,000
Federal payment for water consumed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,298,000	1,302,000	1,813,950	1,751,450	1,532,000
Grand total, water fund	6,411,655	7,572,497	11,183,490	13,307,998	9,954,207	9,711,171	10,522,750	12,795,768	9,311,450	10,577,000
Sanitary sewage works fund:										
Sewer charges						1,531,343	2,626,840	2,444,619	2,480,000	2,440,000
Payment from Maryland						60,898		3,000,000	1,246,000	991,000
Sewer assessments, etc						131,516	145,845	140,141	164,000	210,000
Federal grant									338,000	774,000
Interest on investments							29,003	80,045	50,000	1,000
Federal payment for sewage						592,000	590,700	744,700	753,000	697,000
Treasury loan						2,050,000	700,000		1,550,000	
Grand total, sanitary sewage works fund						4,365,757	4,092,388	6,409,505	6,581,000	5,113,000
Motor vehicle parking fund:										
Parking meter receipts			406,580	425,150	422,130	426,774	390,739	604,551	600,000	600,000
Interest on investments					10,718	10,387	23,646	34,095	15,000	15,000
Grand total, motor vehicle parking fund			406,580	425,150	432,848	437,161	414,385	638,646	615,000	615,000
Grand total, all funds	120,899,777	126,121,751	135,141,767	141,207,822	139,683,830	167,327,037	176,854,877	197,351,807	200,568,550	203,385,000

[1] Revised May 7, 1958.

[2] Includes $431,600 contained in H. Doc. ——.

PROGRESS REPORT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REASSESSMENT PROGRAM

JUNE 16, 1958.

The reassessment program for the District of Columbia, authorized by the Congress in 1955, is proceeding essentially according to schedule. This is the third progress report to this subcommittee on the status of the program. Fiscal year 1958, covered by this report, represents one of the most crucial years of the program. Thus far it has been a year of accomplishment as to actual production. Further, the program has been under continuous review and analysis to assure timely completion. Within the limits of available personnel, the remaining work to be done has been time-phased and scheduled, so that the program will be substantially completed by June 30, 1958, with certain of the operations extending to the end of August. To insure that all phases of the program are complete, to review the assessments for accuracy, and to allow sufficient time thereafter to notify property owners, we have scheduled informal hearings to begin September 1 and to run through December 31, 1958.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1958, the status of the program was as follows: of an estimated total of 158,000 parcels of taxable property to be reassessed, the fieldwork had been completed on 100,000, the pricing on 80,000 and the final field review on 40,000. As of June 13, 1958, fieldwork had been completed on 157,853 parcels, pricing on 150,847 parcels and final field review on 137,708. The extent to which these three phases are completed is shown on a month-to-month basis from the beginning of the program through May 31, 1958, in chart 1 attached hereto. The geographic area not yet completed is shown in chart 2. It will be observed that the central business district is essentially the only remaining area for which final field review has not yet been completed. Weekly standards have been established for each of the detailed operations of the program and actual production compared to these standards is reported weekly. Table 1 attached is a copy of the weekly report ending June 13, 1958. This table also shows numerically and as a percentage of the total the production remaining to be completed for each of the detailed operations. The fieldwork, it will be noted, is practically completed with the other operations ranging downward in various stages of completion. The final field review on improved properties, which is the last step in the process, is approximately 86 percent completed.

The final field review is the most important step in the reassessing process and involves the establishment of the assessed value based upon a physical inspection of the property and the information which has been gathered and computed in the other processes which have gone on before. This phase of the operation is performed by the experienced assistant assessor staff and in recent months has been accelerated as preceding phases of the operation have moved toward completion. Since the permanent assessing staff must also maintain current assessments, it has been necessary for them to divide their time between these operations and the reassessment program. Thus, in order to remain substantially on schedule, we have resorted to a 6-day workweek for this staff.

When the program was initially authorized, it was deemed advisable to have outside consultants prepare the assessing standards, review the program periodically and provide professional assistance as needed. Thus far, consultants have been used to prepare the assessing standards, to review all phases of the program and to offer professional advice and assistance in establishing land values in the central business district. Based upon consultant findings, an extensive analysis was made of the program during the month of January 1958 and the remaining work was rescheduled and time-phased for timely completion. In February 1958, a land value appraisal committee was created to provide professional advice and assistance in establishing land values in the central business district. The members of this committee are experienced Washington realtors and were selected on the basis of their knowledge of downtown property values. They are contributing greatly to the effectiveness of the reassessment program. Our success with a committee of local realtors parallels that of other large cities most of which have used the services of a similar committee in the conduct of reassessment programs. Experience in other places has shown that the need for consulting services is equally as great during the final stages of the program, including both the informal and formal appeal periods. Thus, it is contemplated that the services of a consultant and the land value appraisal committee will be utilized to a considerable extent during fiscal year 1959.

The program is expected to be completed during fiscal year 1959 with the new assessed values being placed on the tax roll as of July 1, 1959. Upon completion of the reassessment of all taxable properties, pertinent information taken from

the appraisal card will be placed in punchcards which will be used for notifying property owners of the new assessments and in preparing tax rolls and tax bills. Informal hearings will be conducted from September 1 through December 31, 1958, and formal appeals will be heard from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in April as required by law. The entire assessing staff, both permanent and temporary, will be utilized for the informal hearings and to do necessary followup work resulting from both informal hearings and formal appeals. Based upon experience with similar programs in other cities, a considerable number of reinvestigations will be necessary in order to satisfy all taxpayers.

While fiscal year 1958 was a year of accomplishment, the final and perhaps the most important part of the reassessment program remains to be completed during fiscal year 1959. In addition to discussing assessments with taxpayers at informal and formal hearings and making the necessary investigations and adjustments, it is planned to complete as much as possible of the field and office work in connection with the reassessment of Federal and other exempt properties. While it is not considered possible to complete this project during fiscal 1959, we hope to do most of the fieldwork with the temporary staff and complete the revaluation phase with the permanent assessing staff in fiscal year 1960.

In the original justification for the reassessment program the total cost was estimated at $730,000. Adjusting this amount for mandatory pay increases and civil service retirement costs brings the total estimated cost to $797,287. Appropriations to date total $607,630, broken down by year as follows: fiscal year 1956 (part year), $190,000; fiscal year 1957, $202,565; fiscal year 1958, $215,065. The amount requested to complete the program in fiscal year 1959 is $179,179, which will bring the overall cost of the program to $786,809—$10,478 less than the original cost estimate as adjusted for mandatory increases. The amount requested for fiscal year 1959 will permit us to retain all of the temporary staff for the first half of the fiscal year, approximately one-half of this staff for the entire fiscal year and, in addition, to engage consultants to the same extent as provided in previous fiscal years. To insure timely completion of this important program, and to avoid any possibility of jeopardizing it during this last vital year, the amount requested for fiscal 1959 is considered absolutely essential. Public acceptance of the results of the reassessment program is vitally important and this in large part hinges on having proper staff facilities to conduct informal and formal hearings and to make the necessary investigations and adjustments.

The assessing standards adopted for the reassessment program were designed so as to provide assessed values at substantially the same level a present assessed values. The goal is equalization rather than an overall increase in assessments. However, the process of equalizing assessments at a particular level, as is being done in the District's program, generally results in some increase in the overall assessment. In other jurisdictions, similar programs have demonstrated that the number and amount of assessment increases on properties below the equalization level are generally more numerous than assessment decreases on properties above this level. At this time, it appears that the previously estimated 5 percent increase in the overall assessed value is still a realistic figure.

Notwithstanding the fact that the real-estate tax is the largest single source of tax revenue for the District of Columbia, this is the first time that a citywide study of assessed values has ever been undertaken. The reassessment program, when completed, will provide an equalized and up-to-date assessment based on generally recognized standards. Many other jurisdictions throughout the United States are following a similar course. The program provides a sound basis and a workable system for property tax administration which will benefit property owners and the District government both for the present and the future.

TABLE 1.—*Progress report—District of Columbia reassessment survey, June 13, 1958*

	Cumulative production to June 6, 1958	Scheduled production per week	Week ended June 13, 1958	Cumulative production to June 13, 1958	Remaining production	Percent of total
Field enumeration:						
Improved	121,863	808	68	121,931	69	0.1
Vacant	35,922	465		35,922	78	.3
Compute and check areas:						
Improved	121,388	767	30	121,418	582	.5
Vacant	36,000	381		36,000		
Classification: Improved	119,813	726	691	120,504	1,496	1.2
Drafting:						
Improved	121,288	718	127	121,415	585	.5
Vacant	35,952	321	25	35,976	24	
Pricing improvements: Improved	117,288	910	937	118,225	3,775	3.1
Extend and check improvements: Improved	114,712	885	932	115,644	6,356	5.2
Price and extend land:						
Improved	112,972	1,754	3,406	116,378	5,622	4.6
Vacant	33,798	425	671	34,469	1,531	4.3
Final review:						
Improved	102,888	1,892	2,074	104,962	17,038	14.0
Vacant	32,319	432	427	32,746	3,254	9.0

District of Columbia—Statement of proposed pay increases

[In thousands of dollars]

Type	Estimated average percentage increase	Estimated cost (including retirement)			Fund distribution				
		Fiscal year 1959	Retroactive Jan. 1, 1958	Total	General	Highway	Water	Sanitary sewage works	Motor vehicle parking
Classified	10.0	$4,639	$2,141	$6,780	$6,271	$234	$181	$82	$12
Teachers:									
Commissioners' proposal, S. 3957	13.7	3,700	2,190	5,890	5,890				
Board of Education proposal	32.0	9,000	5,330	14,330	14,330				
S. 3734	63.0	16,800	9,900	26,700	26,700				
Commissioners' proposal for policemen and firemen	13.2	3,150	1,454	4,604	4,225	379			
Wage Board	6.4	1,371	(1)	1,371	992	148	158	73	
Total, using Commissioners' proposals for schoolteacher increases, S. 3957		12,860	5,785	18,645	17,378	761	339	155	12
Total, using Board of Education proposal for schoolteacher increases		18,160	8,925	27,085	25,818	761	339	155	12
Total, using S. 3734 proposal for schoolteacher increases		25,960	13,495	39,455	38,188	761	339	155	12

[1] Effective beginning of 1st pay period following date of approval by Commissioners, May 8, 1958. Financed from reserve for supplementals. Supplemental now pending.

SCHEDULES OF TAX COMPARISONS OF MAJOR TAXES IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, MARCH 18, 1958

In considering this tax comparison of the Washington metropolitan area several factors should be borne in mind. Schedule A is a digest of various major taxes administered and collected at the State, county, and city level. The District of Columbia is unique in that taxwise it is comparable to a combination of a State, county, and city. While the District receives certain Federal funds in the form of a Federal payment, the counties and cities referred to in this comparison receive shares of State tax collections, Federal and State payments or reimbursements in varying amounts. The amounts of such revenues or payments quite naturally influence the various tax rate structures.

Schedule B is a comparison showing the amount of certain major taxes individual taxpayers would pay under the situations as indicated. The statement of assumptions should be read before reading this comparison schedule.

We would like to express our appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended by officials in the finance, tax, and assessing departments of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Fairfax, and Arlington Counties, the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria and the Washington Board of Trade.

SCHEDULE A

SALES AND USE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates:

2 percent on sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property and certain services.

1 percent on sales of food for consumption off the premises.

3 percent on rental of accommodations to transients.

Reimbursement: Sales of food for consumption off the premises, 28 cents and over; other sales, 14 cents and over.

Maryland

Rates: 2 percent on sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property and certain services, including charges for rental of accommodations to transients but not including food or meals sold for human consumption. (NOTE.—Rate increased to 3 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1959.)

Reimbursement: All sales, 51 cents and over.

Virginia

Rates: No State sales tax. Alexandria imposes a 3 percent tax on rooms and lodgings furnished transients and a 10 percent tax on monthly utility bills. Falls Church also imposes a 10 percent tax on monthly utility bills. In both cities the amount of the utility bill in excess of $50 monthly or $150 quarterly is exempt from tax. Gas bills in excess of $5 per dwelling unit per month are also exempt from tax in both cities.

CIGARETTE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 2 cents per package of 20 cigarettes.

Maryland

Rates: 3 cents per package of 20 cigarettes, effective July 1, 1958. Montgomery County, 2 cents per package of 20 cigarettes.

Virginia

Rates: None.

INHERITANCE AND ESTATE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates:

1 to 15 percent depending on the class of beneficiary and the value of the share received after exemption.

An estate tax is imposed on the estate of each decedent to absorb the 80 percent credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax Act.

No gift tax.

Maryland

Rates:

1 to 7½ percent depending on class of beneficiary.

An estate tax is imposed on the estate of each resident to absorb the 80 percent credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax Act.

No gift tax.

Virginia

Rates:

1 to 15 percent depending upon the class of beneficiary and the value of the share received after exemption.

An estate tax is imposed on the estate of each resident to absorb the 80 percent credit allowed under the Federal Estate Tax Act.

Gift tax at same rates as inheritance tax.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 2½ percent first $5,000 of net taxable income, 3 percent second $5,000, 3½ percent third $5,000, 4 percent fourth $5,000, 4½ percent fifth $5,000, 5 percent on amounts in excess of $25,000.

Personal exemptions: $1,000 for a single person, $2,000 for a married person (husband and wife), $2,000 for head of household (taxpayer and one dependent), $500 for each other dependent, $500 for each blind taxpayer or spouse, and $500 for each taxpayer or spouse over 65.

Income tax law provides for employer withholding on residents and declaration and payment of estimated income tax liability.

Maryland

Rates: 3 percent on taxable earned income and the first $500 of unearned income, 5 percent on unearned income in excess of $500; effective with calendar year 1958 income.

Personal exemptions: $800 each for taxpayer, spouse, and each dependent; $800 additional for each blind taxpayer or spouse; $800 for each taxpayer, spouse, and each dependent over 65.

Income-tax law provides for employer withholding on residents and declaration and payment of estimated income-tax liability.

Virginia

Rates: 2 percent on the first $3,000 of net taxable income, 3 percent on the next $2,000, and 5 percent on amounts in excess of $5,000.

Personal exemptions: $1,000 for a single person and $1,000 for a spouse. Taxpayer or spouse, blind or over 65, an additional $600 for each. Each dependent $200.

CORPORATION INCOME TAX

District of Columbia

Rates: 5 percent on net income fairly attributable to such trade or business conducted in the District and on income from District sources. In determining net income attributable to the District of corporations operating both within and without the District, sales factor formula used in most cases.

Maryland

Rates: 5 percent on net income of corporations engaged in trade or business in the State. Income from ground rents, rents, and royalties and other income from real estate allocated wholly to the State. In determining other net income attributable to Maryland of corporations operating both within and without Maryland, three-factor formula made up of property, payroll, and sales used.

Virginia

Rates: 5 percent on net income of corporations doing business in the State. Income of corporations operating both within and without Virginia allocated in the proportion that real estate and other physical assets in the State and the gross receipts in the State bear to the total market value of all real estate and other physical assets and the total gross receipts.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 5 percent on net taxable income fairly attributable to such trade or business conducted in the District and on income from District sources after a $5,000 exemption. (Taxable unincorporated business income is not again taxed in the hands of a District resident.)

Maryland

Rates: None as such. (Individual income tax applies to business income within the State.)

Virginia

Rates: None as such. (Individual income tax applies to business income within the State.)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 15 cents per gallon on wines containing 14 percent or less by volume of alcohol.

Forty-five cents per gallon on champagne, sparkling wines, and wines artificially carbonated; 33 cents per gallon on other wines containing more than 14 percent alcohol. $1.25 per gallon on spirits and alcohol.

Maryland

Rates: 20 cents per gallon on all wines; $1.50 per gallon on spirits; $2.50 per gallon on alcohol.

Virginia

Rates: Wine sold by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to retailers or wholesalers is taxed at the rate of 35 cents per gallon. The sale of spirits and alcohol is controlled by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and the tax equivalent is reported to be approximately $1.35 per gallon.

BEER TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: $1.50 per barrel of 31 gallons.

Maryland

Rates: 93 cents per barrel of 31 gallons.

Virginia

Rates: $3.10 per barrel of 31 gallons.

INSURANCE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 2 percent on net premium receipts.

Maryland

Rates: 2 percent on all new and renewable gross premiums allocable to Maryland with deductions allowed for returned premiums, dividends paid to policyholders, and refunds made to policyholders, except 1 percent rate on consideration paid for annuities. Domestic insurance companies are allowed a credit for franchise taxes paid. Life insurance companies having a home office in Maryland are allowed a credit for fees paid the insurance commissioners not exceeding 15 percent of the tax, in addition to credit for franchise taxes paid.

Virginia

Rates: 1 percent to 2¾ percent on gross premiums derived from business in Virginia without deduction for dividends or any other deduction except premiums returned on canceled or reduced policies depending upon type of insurance. Life insurance companies 2¼ percent (2¾ percent on premiums paid for special benefits), domestic mutual companies 1 percent, industrial sick benefit companies 1 percent, workmen's compensation 2½ percent, and all other companies 2¾ percent.

GROSS EARNINGS TAXES

(Banks, financial companies)

District of Columbia

Rates: 4 percent on gross earnings of banks. Interest paid to depositors is deducted in determining earnings subject to tax.

Two percent on gross earnings of building and loan associations. Dividends paid to depositors are not deducted in determining earnings subject to tax.

Maryland

Rates: None as such. Share tax on shares of stock in State and national banks, trust companies, and financial institutions competing with banks taxable in the county and/or city where the shareholders reside or where the institution is located. The rate is the aggregate of all lawful levies for State purposes plus $1 per $100 of the value of the shares for county and/or city taxation.

Virginia

Rates: None as such. Shareholders taxed on stock in any incorporated bank, banking association or trust company organized under the laws of Virginia or the United States, doing business in Virginia. The rate is 10 mills per $1 of valuation of the stock. Any city or town may impose a tax not in excess of 80 percent of the State rate. This tax may be credited against the State tax.

GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES

(Electric, gas, and telephone companies)

District of Columbia

Rates: 4 percent on gross receipts of electric, gas, and telephone companies.

Maryland

Rates: 2 percent franchise tax measured by gross receipts on electric, gas, and telephone companies.

Virginia

Rates: 1⅛ percent up to $100,000 of gross receipts and 3½ percent on the excess over $100,000 of gross receipts of gas, light, and power companies. Telephone companies pay a graduated tax based on gross business and miles of line in the State. Additional 7/10 of 1 percent on gross receipts of light, gas, and phone companies. In addition, local business privilege taxes based on gross receipts are levied on utilities.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: 6 cents per gallon.

Maryland

Rates: 6 cents per gallon. Trucks with three or more axles and buses must purchase fuel or pay an equivalent tax amount for mileage operated in the State. District registered vehicles are exempt from this provision by reciprocal agreement.

Virginia

Rates: 6 cents per gallon (plus 2 cents surtax for property carriers). Trucks with three or more axles and buses must purchase fuel or pay an equivalent tax amount for mileage operated in the State.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND TRAILER REGISTRATION FEES

District of Columbia

Rates: $22 per year per automobile for weights of 3,499 pounds or less. $32 per year for weights of 3,500 pounds or more. Trucks and trailers are taxed by weight classes.

Maryland

Rates: $15 per year per automobile for weights up to and including 3,700 pounds; $23 per year for weights over 3,700 pounds. Trucks, trailers, and buses are taxed by weight classes.

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Virginia

Rates: $10 per year for private automobiles. Personal property tax also applies to all motor vehicles. (See Personal property taxes.) Trucks, tractors, and trailers are taxed by weight classes.

Local tags must be obtained as follows:

Alexandria—$7 for passenger vehicles; $10 to $40 for commercial vehicles based on weight classes
Arlington—$5 flat fee; $9 to $45 for commercial vehicles based on weight classes
Fairfax—$5 flat fee
Falls Church—$1 flat fee

MOTOR VEHICLE AND TRAILER EXCISE TAXES

District of Columbia

Rate: 2 percent of the fair market value.

Maryland

Rate: 2 percent of the fair market value.

Virginia

Rate: None.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

District of Columbia

Rates: Average effective tax rate of $1.26 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $2.30 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is on the average 55 percent of market value.

Maryland

Rates:

Montgomery County: Average effective tax rate of $1.323 per $100 of current market value on residential property. Actual tax rates vary from $2.2925 to $3.0675 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 50 percent of market value. Effective tax rates accordingly vary from $1.15 to $1.51 per $100 of market value. The actual tax rates used do not include a special parking lot rate varying from 20 cents to 54 cents per $100 of assessed valuation which applies only to business properties where free parking facilities are provided. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded.

Prince Georges County: Average effective tax rate of $1.234 per $100 of current market value. Actual tax rates vary from $2.2425 to $2.6525 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 50 percent of market value. Effective tax rates accordingly vary from $1.12 to $1.33 per $100 of market value. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded.

Assessors or other officials were contacted for information as to rates and an estimate of the ratio of assessments to current market value. Certain services vary among jurisdictions and are not included in the rates where a separate charge is made.

Virginia

Rates: Arlington County: Average effective tax rate of $1.10 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $3.24 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 34 percent of market value.

Alexandria: Average effective tax rate of $0.94 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $2.75 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 34 percent of market value.

Fairfax County: Average effective tax rate of $1.05 per $100 of current market value. Actual tax rates vary from a minimum of $3.25 to $3.32 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 32 percent of market value. Effective tax rates accordingly vary from $1.04 to $1.06 per $100 of market value.

Falls Church: Average effective tax rate of $1.28 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $2.84 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 45 percent of market value.

Assessors or other officials were contacted in each jurisdiction for an estimate of the ratio of assessments to current market value. A study entitled "Tax Comparison Jurisdictions in the Washington Metropolitan Area" and published

in August 1957 by Arlington County was also used to assure consistency of information supplied by assessors or other officials. Certain services vary among jurisdictions and are not included in the rates where a separate charge is made.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

District of Columbia

Rates: Effective rate of $2 per $100 of current market value only on tangible personal property used in business. Actual rate is also $2 per $100 of market value. Assessment level is at market value. Household property and motor vehicles not stock-in-trade of dealers are exempted.

Maryland

Rates: Montgomery County: Average effective rate of $1.68 per $100 of current market value of tangible personal property used in business. Effective rates vary from $1.38 to $1.97 depending upon the location of the property. Actual rates vary from $2.2925 to $3.2875 per $100 of assessed valuation including the special levy for parking lots which applies only to business property and which was not used in comparing the real-estate tax rates. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded. Maryland law requires that business inventories be assessed at 60 percent of acquisition cost for county tax purposes. Assessed values for other than county tax purposes are not subject to this limitation.

Prince Georges County: Average effective rate of $1.47 per $100 of current market value of tangible personal property used in business. Effective rates vary from $1.35 to $1.59 depending upon the location of the property. Actual rates vary from $2.2425 to $2.6525 per $100 of assessed valuation. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded. Maryland law requires that business inventories be assessed at 60 percent of acquisition cost for county tax purposes. Assessed values for other than county tax purposes are not subject to this limitation.

Virginia

Rates: Arlington County: Actual rate of $4.29 per $100 of assessed valuation of all tangible personal property including automobiles and household furnishings. The effective rate cannot be determined from the available information but is less than the actual rate. Motor vehicles must be listed separately and the fair market value according to the trade association handbook is used as the assessed valuation. However, household furnishings and personal possessions must be enumerated or valued for reporting purposes at 10 percent of the residential real estate assessed value in the case of homeowners or at 50 percent of the tenants' annual rental.

Alexandria: Actual rate of $3.50 per $100 of assessed valuation of all tangible personal property including automobiles and household furnishings. The effective rate cannot be determined from the available information but is less than the actual rate. Motor vehicles must be listed separately and the fair market value according to the trade association handbook is used as the assessed valuation. However, household furnishings and personal possessions must be enumerated or valued for reporting purposes at 10 percent of the residential real-estate assessed value in the case of homeowners or at 50 percent of the tenants' annual rental.

Fairfax County: Actual rate of $3.25 per $100 of assessed valuation of all tangible personal property including automobiles and household furnishings. The effective rate cannot be determined from the available information but is less than the actual rate. Motor vehicles must be listed separately and the fair market value according to the trade association handbook is used as the assessed valuation. However, household furnishings and personal possessions are generally accepted at the valuation reported by the taxpayer.

Falls Church: Actual rate of $3.09 per $100 of assessed valuation of all tangible personal property including automobiles and household furnishings. The effective rate cannot be determined from the available information but is less than the actual rate. Motor vehicles must be listed separately and the fair market value according to the trade association handbook is used as the assessed valuation. However, household furnishings and personal possessions must be enumerated or valued for reporting purposes at 10 percent of the value of improvements only in the case of homeowners or at 30 percent of the tenants' annual rental.

SCHEDULE B

BASIS FOR COMPARISON AND ASSUMPTIONS MADE

This comparison includes only the major taxes shown below and does not take into account additional service charges applicable in the various jurisdictions for such items as water, sewer, trash collections, etc. Annual income levels of $5,000, $7,500, $10,000, and $15,000 are assumed as is marital status and dependents for each income level.

1. *Individual income tax.*—Applicable rates in each jurisdiction are applied to net taxable income after allowing for exemptions and the maximum standard deduction in each jurisdiction for income levels of $5,000, $7,500, $10,000 and $15,000. Computation of tax liabilities in Maryland jurisdictions reflects the increased individual income-tax rate enacted by the 1958 legislature.

2. *Real property tax.*—Tax rates and the general level of property assessment in relation to market value were obtained from each jurisdiction treated in this comparison. Actual tax rates in each jurisdiction are converted to an average effective rate per $100 of current market value of real property ownership assumed. Real property ownership assumed for each income level is as follows:

Income level:	*Assumed market value of real property*
$5,000	$13,500
$7,500	15,000
$10,000	20,000
$15,000	30,000

3. *Personal property tax.*—Actual rates are applied in jurisdiction where applicable. Assessed value of personal property ownership assumed for each income level is as follows:

Income level	Assumed assessed value of automobile	Total assumed assessed value of personal property
$5,000	$500	$700
$7,500	600	1,000
$10,000	850	1,600
$15,000	1,300	2,500

For single individuals, an automobile was assumed to be the only tangible personal property.

4. *Sales tax.*—Based on formula developed from a study of gross income and expenditures of urban consumers. Allowance is made for 1-percent District of Columbia tax on food for consumption off the premises and exemption of all food and meals from sales tax in Maryland. Because the increase in the Maryland sales tax rate does not become effective until January 1, 1959, it is not reflected in these computations.

5. *Auto tags.*—All motor-vehicles registration fees are applied to automobile ownership assumed for each income level as follows:

Income level:	*Weight of car*
$5,000	Less than 3,500 pounds.
$7,500	Over 3,500 but less than 3,700 pounds.
$10,000	Over 3,700 pounds.
$15,000	Do.

6. The high, median, and low total tax liability is indicated by the letters H, M, or L, respectively.

Income, $5,000

	District of Columbia	Maryland		Virginia			
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax
Case I—Married, 2 children:							
Income	$38	$39	$39	$47	$47	$47	$47
Real property	170	179	167	149	127	173	142
Personal property	0	0	0	31	21	19	19
Sales	45	28	28	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	22	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	H 275	261	M 249	242	L 212	250	223
Case II—Married, no children:							
Income	63	87	87	55	55	55	55
Real property	170	179	167	149	127	173	142
Personal property	0	0	0	31	21	19	19
Sales	45	28	28	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	22	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	300	H 309	297	250	L 220	M 258	231
Case III—Single:							
Income	88	111	111	83	83	83	83
Real property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal property	0	0	0	27	18	16	16
Sales	32	18	18	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	22	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	142	H 144	H 144	M 125	118	L 110	114

Income, $7,500

	District of Columbia	Maryland		Virginia			
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax
Case I—Married, 2 children:							
Income	$94	$114	$114	$112	$112	$112	$112
Real property	189	198	185	165	141	192	158
Personal property	0	0	0	45	30	27	27
Sales	63	42	42	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	H 378	369	356	337	L 300	M 342	312
Case II—Married, no children:							
Income	119	162	162	120	120	120	120
Real property	189	198	185	165	141	192	158
Personal property	0	0	0	45	30	27	27
Sales	63	42	42	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	403	H 417	404	345	L 308	M 350	320
Case III: Single:							
Income	148	186	186	176	176	176	176
Real property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal property	0	0	0	31	21	19	19
Sales	45	25	25	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	15	15	15	17	11	15
Total	225	H 226	H 226	M 222	214	L 206	210

Income, $10,000

	District of Columbia	Maryland		Virginia			
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax
Case I—Married, 2 children:							
Income	$155	$189	$189	$225	$225	$225	$225
Real property	252	265	247	220	188	256	210
Personal property	0	0	0	72	48	43	43
Sales	81	54	54	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	13	15	17	11	15
Total	M 520	531	513	532	L 478	H 535	493
Case II—Married, no children:							
Income	185	237	237	245	245	245	245
Real property	252	265	247	220	188	256	210
Personal property	0	0	0	72	48	43	43
Sales	81	54	54	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	15	17	11	15
Total	550	H 579	561	M 552	L 498	555	513
Case III—Single:							
Income	215	261	261	295	295	295	295
Real property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal property	0	0	0	45	30	27	27
Sales	43	27	27	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	15	17	11	15
Total	L 290	311	311	H 355	342	M 333	337

Income, $15,000

	D. C.	Maryland		Virginia			
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax
Case I—Married, 2 children:							
Income	$310	$339	$339	$475	$475	$475	$475
Real property	378	397	370	330	282	384	312
Personal property	0	0	0	112	75	68	68
Sales	118	84	84	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	15	17	11	15
Total	838	843	L 816	932	M 849	H 938	870
Case II—Married, no children:							
Income	345	387	387	495	495	495	495
Real property	378	397	370	330	282	384	312
Personal property	0	0	0	112	75	68	68
Sales	118	84	84	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	15	17	11	15
Total	873	891	L 864	952	869	H 958	M 890
Case III—Single:							
Income	380	411	411	520	520	520	520
Real property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal property	0	0	0	67	45	41	41
Sales	90	60	60	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	15	17	11	15
Total	502	L 494	L 494	H 602	582	M 572	576

PUBLIC LAW 85-451

85TH CONGRESS, H. R. 12377

June 6, 1958

AN ACT To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow funds for capital improvement programs and to amend provisions of law relating to Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) a program of construction to meet capital needs of the government of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized. Such program shall include, without limitation, projects relating to activities to meet the needs of the public in the fields of education, health, welfare, public safety, recreation, and other general government activities.

(b) To assist in financing the cost of constructing facilities required for activities financed by the general fund of the District, the Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept loans for the District from the United States Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to lend to the Commissioner's such sums as may hereafter be appropriated: *Provided*, That the total principal amount of loans advanced pursuant to this section shall not exceed $75,000,000: *Provided further*, That any loan for use in any fiscal year must first be specifically requested of the Congress in connection with the budgets submitted for the District, with a full statement of the work contemplated to be done and the need thereof, and such work must be approved by the Congress: *And provided further*, That such approval shall not be construed to alter or to eliminate the procedures from consultation, advice, and recommendation provided in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781). Such loans shall be in addition to any other loans heretofore or hereafter made to the Commissioners for any other purpose, and when advanced shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District.

(c) The loans authorized pursuant to this section, or any part or parts thereof, shall be advanced to the Commissioners on their requisition therefor, shall be available to the Commissioners for carrying out the said construction program, and shall be available until expended.

(d) Loans made under this section during any six-month period (beginning with the six-month period ending December 31, 1958) shall be at a rate of interest determined by the Secretary of the Treasury as of the beginning of such period which, in his judgment, would reflect the cost of money to the Treasury for borrowings at a maturity approximately equal to one-half of the period of time the loan is outstanding.

(e) Any loan advanced pursuant to this section shall be repaid to the Secretary of the Treasury in substantially equal payments, including principal and interest, within a period of thirty years beginning on July 1 of the second fiscal year following the date on which each such advance is credited to the general fund.

(f) No loans shall be advanced pursuant to this section after June 30, 1968.

SEC. 2. Subsection (a) of section 2 of article VI of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947 (D. C. Code, sec. 47-2501b) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to the sums appropriated under section 1 of this article, as annual payments by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, the sum of $9,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1955 and 1956, the sum of $12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and the sum of $21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1959 and for each fiscal year thereafter: *Provided*, That so much of the aggregate annual payments by the United States appropriated under this article to the credit of the general fund as is in excess of $13,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1955 and 1956, $16,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1957 and 1958, and $25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1959 and subsequent fiscal years shall be available for capital outlay only, and then on a cumulative total basis only to the extent of not more than 50 per centum of the cumulative total of capital outlay appropriations payable from such general fund which becomes available for expenditure on and after July 1, 1954."

SEC. 3. As used in this Act the term "District" means the District of Columbia and the term "Commissioners" means the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Approved June 6, 1958.

FISH LADDERS AT LITTLE FALLS DAM

Senator PASTORE. Now let me ask you a little bit about this item of $200,000 for fish ladders at the Little Falls Dam. That is the amount to provide additional Federal sharing of the cost of constructing fish ladders?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Is that $200,000 a budgeted item?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Colonel Welling is our expert on fish ladders, I believe.

Senator PASTORE. Is that $200,000 a budgeted item?

Colonel WELLING. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. That was considered in the House?

Colonel WELLING. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Well, does that mean if it remains in this budget that those ladders will be built?

Colonel WELLING. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. It does mean that?

Colonel WELLING. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What will be the District's contribution toward that?

Colonel WELLING. $150,000 out of the water fund.

Senator PASTORE. That will be an item of $350,000 and that will do the job?

Colonel WELLING. No, sir. The total estimate is in the neighborhood of $516,000.

Senator PASTORE. $516,000.

Colonel WELLING. The water fund contribution toward that would be only $150,000 and the remainder would be Federal participation.

Senator PASTORE. Approximately what would that figure be around?

Colonel WELLING. At this time, sir, I think there are already $200,000 on hand from the Federal Government.

Senator PASTORE. I see. So that would do it?

Colonel WELLING. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Is that all you have?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. That is all of my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have any questions?

FEDERAL PAYMENT

Appropriation, 1958	$20,000,000
Estimate, 1959	25,000,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $5,000,000)	20,000,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 2, line 5, strike out "20,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$21,500,000," or an increase of $1,500,000 in the appropriation.

HOUSE REPORT

The bill recommends a Federal Payment to the various funds of the District of Columbia as follows:

	Estimate	Recommended
General fund	$25,000,000	$20,000,000
Highway fund	431,600	431,600
Water fund	1,532,000	1,732,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	697,000	697,000
Total, Federal payment	27,660,600	22,860,600

JUSTIFICATION

The restorations requested that are payable from the general fund amount to $4,015,950. However, $500,000 of this will be financed from 1960 revenues, which leaves a net additional requirement of $3,515,950.

After adjusting for a $1 million reserve for supplementals, the bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee leaves a surplus of $2,242,767 in the general fund. To finance the restorations, it is proposed to reduce this surplus to $226,817 and request an increase in the Federal payment of $1,500,000, or a total of $21,500,000. This increase in Federal payment is well within the presently authorized Federal payment of $32 million.

FEDERAL PAYMENT OF $21½ MILLION

Senator BIBLE. One item did catch my eye. That was this Federal payment of $21½ million, if that is allowed, is that the payment you are now suggesting to the committee?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Senator Bible, that $1½ million is because we're going to have these expensive increases later on to take care of the anticipated pay increases, which have not yet been enacted.

Senator BIBLE. Are you asking for the increase of $1½ million that the House allowed?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. That is right, to take care of these restorations.

PAY INCREASES

Senator BIBLE. The restorations are based upon what anticipated increases, the 10 percent of classified pay, and how much for teachers and possibly the Commissioners?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. We are not asking for that in this budget, so it is not in this budget. You see, we do not know what the classified would be, we do not know what the police will be, and the firemen will be, and we do not know what the teachers will be, so we will have to ask for that in a supplemental.

Senator BIBLE. Well at that time will you ask for an increase in the Federal payment?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Yes, sir; it will have to be borne by a Federal payment.

Senator PASTORE. To be fair about this, I mean to put it in the proper focus, when you come up for your supplemental and ask for an increase of the Federal payment, do you contemplate getting into this extended public works program at that time?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. I do not believe so.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS FOR PAY RAISES

Mr. FOWLER. We will ask, Mr. Chairman, for the full authorized Federal payment of $32 million when we come up for our supplemental for the pay raises.

Senator PASTORE. Is this for the pay raises?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes, sir; for pay raises.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, you mean that the difference between the $21½ million and the $32 million that has been authorized, you are going to ask for that added Federal contribution to meet this new impact of the Federal pay raises?

Mr. FOWLER. The Federal payment.

Senator PASTORE. That pay raise is $15 million, so to speak, just in rough figures.

Mr. FOWLER. It may run higher than that. We do not know what you will authorize for schoolteachers and the police and firemen. We estimate it around $15 million.

Senator PASTORE. You are estimating it somewhere around $18,600,000.

Mr. FOWLER. It is $12,860,000 on an annualized basis, but it is because we have to throw this retrocative in here of nearly $6 million.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that and that will bring the general total to $18,645,000. Now, how will you finance the rest of it? Will it be from Federal payment, the added amount of Federal payment? What will that be? Is it $10½ million?

FINANCING OF PAY INCREASES

Mr. FOWLER. We have a statement here that we would like to introduce in the record as to how we propose to finance the pay increases for 1958 and 1959. The estimated costs, based on the Commissioners' proposals, amount to $17.4 million. The revenue resulting from increased business in the District of Columbia resulting from Federal and District pay increases, we expect to receive revenues of $2.6 million; for release of reserves for supplementals, $1.6 million; unexpended capital outlay balances released to surplus, we estimate to be $1 million; unexpended 1958 balances to be applied against retroactive provision of pay increases, $1 million; and the additional Federal payment authorization available for 1959 (authorized payment of $32 million minus restoration requested in Senate of $21.5 million) gives us $10.5 million; giving a grand total of $16.7 million.

That is based entirely upon the Commissioners' estimate of what the pay raises will be. We do not know, of course. With the figures that we have, the deficit then would only amount to a few hundred thousand dollars which we could take care of, but we would, under our own estimates, require the full $32 million.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question there, Mr. Chairman?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I was just wondering if this entire matter was presented on the House side as to these anticipated pay increases?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. I do not believe we put it in detail.

Mr. FOWLER. We have not done it in detail.

NECESSITY FOR SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

Mr. LOWE. It was not done in detail, but they were fully cognizant of the fact we had pay raises that we expected to cost around $12 to $13 million a year and that there was a retroactive amount of around $6 million a year to be financed. They fully understood these total figures and that there would be a necessity for a supplemental appropriation request at a later date.

Senator BIBLE. If I may summarize it, as I understand it, you are asking that the Senate Appropriations Committee raise the Federal payment $1½ million in order to take care of the increases which you are asking over the House figure at this time?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Later on, you are going to present a supplemental in which you are going to request Federal payment appropriationwise which will be $10.5 million, is that correct?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct, Senator Bible. I think it particularly needs to be borne in mind that there is no actual entry in the books at this point pertaining to any of these pay raises although the classified pay raise seems likely to go to the President today or tomorrow and there has not even been a committee report yet on the policemen, firemen, or schoolteacher pay raises. There have been hearings in the Senate on those latter three.

Senator PASTORE. But, after all, we are trained to face facts here and we must, I mean the tradition has been and the practice has been, that when the Congress of the United States sees fit to raise the classified employees and to raise the postal clerks we usually do the same thing in the District of Columbia, which is no more than fair and which is the right thing to do.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The minute you do that, you need more money in order to pay off this obligation. The big question is this: Where do you get it? Who produces it? Now you work on a rather tight budget in the District and if the Federal Government does not increase its payment you have to raise the taxes. Then we have this question: What do you do to handle this? You gentlemen feel this is the way it should be done. Well, we will have to talk about that when it comes up. We do hope the solution will be satisfactory to both sides. This is something that the Congress decided to do.

Senator BIBLE. I would just like to ask one more question on this point, please, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I am wondering, and this may be in the record already, but what percentage of the total expenditures will the Federal payment bear in this current fiscal year 1958?

Mr. LOWE. 12.4 percent, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. We have a chart here which I am going to ask to have placed in the record.

(The chart referred to follows:)

District of Columbia—Estimated method of financing general fund cost of pay increases for 1958 and 1959

	Millions
Estimated cost based on Commissioner's proposals	$17.4
Revenue resulting from increased business in the District of Columbia resulting from Federal and District pay increases	2.6
Release of reserves for supplements	1.6
Unexpended capital outlay balances released to surplus	1.0
Unexpended 1958 balances to be applied against retroactive provision of pay increases	1.0
Additional Federal payment authorization available for 1959 (authorized payment of $32 million minus restoration requested in Senate of $21.5 million)	10.5
Total	16.7
Deficit	.7

Analysis of new positions allowed by the Commissioners, allowed by House and requested to be restored in Senate

Department	Allowed by Commissioners	Allowed by House	Requested restored in Senate
Executive Office	5	0	5
Department of General Administration	23	18	5
Office of Corporation Counsel	17	10	4
Regulatory agencies:			
Control of alcoholic beverages	4	4	
Administration of parole laws	18	18	
Death investigations	4	4	
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	3	2	
Total, regulatory agencies	29	28	
Public schools	[1] 264	189	73
Public Library	[1] 15	15	
Recreation Department	7	6	
Metropolitan Police	6	0	
Fire Department	7	7	
Office of Civil Defense	13	0	13
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	3	3	[2] 2
Courts:			
Juvenile	14	14	
Municipal	19	19	
Total, courts	33	33	
Department of Public Health	361	192	159
Department of Corrections	41	41	
Department of Public Welfare	144	90	54
Department of Buildings and Grounds	12	12	
Department of Licenses and Inspections	36	24	7
Department of Highways	18	9	
Deprtment of Vehicles and Traffic	11	8	
Department of Sanitary Engineering	18	18	
Washington Aqueduct	8	0	
National Zoological Park	14	14	
Total, District of Columbia	1,085	717	322

[1] Includes positions for part-year only.
[2] Part of evaluation unit included in base.

REVENUE SITUATION

Senator PASTORE. I would just like to have this as a generalization, and I do not particularly want to detail it too much, although I am curious about it and I suppose the District would be as well as the Members of Congress generally; what is the revenue situation? How have the revenues been coming in by comparison to the previous years

taking into consideration this present dip in our economy? What has been the situation? Just give us a generalization on that.

Mr. FOWLER. In general, Mr. Chairman, the revenues have been coming in very, very good. It has been remarkably good. I have myself been quite amazed. However, in the last analysis of our revenue situation, we did find a few items that gave us a little worry, that seemed to be drifting downward, but the income tax had far exceeded our expectations; and because of the increase of the income tax of several million dollars in our last revenue consideration, we saved ourselves some difficulties this year. Now what it will be next year we have no way of knowing, but we have a complete revenue statement in the record.

SALES TAX ESTIMATES

Senator PASTORE. Well, I merely wanted a general statement. As a matter of fact, you have not been disappointed because of the national economy situation as to your revenues here in the District. Now, how about generally speaking with reference to the sales tax, has that been up?

Mr. FOWLER. The finance officer is here and I would like to have him speak on that.

Senator PASTORE. Just give us a general statement. Has it been disappointing?

Mr. BACK. The sales tax has not met estimates last year and we do not anticipate it will meet our original estimates this year.

Senator PASTORE. How far off was it?

Mr. BACK. It was a very small difference. Our estimate for the year was $20,500,000 and I think it is going to produce $20,200,000. It was close. Last year it produced a little over $20,300,000 and we estimated $20,500,000. We think that next year, with the pay increases, it will produce perhaps somewhat more.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have any further questions?

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions at this time.

Senator Pastore. Is there anything further from the Commissioners as to this point?

Mr. KARRICK. Thank you, no. I am satisfied with the statement.

Senator PASTORE. All right, gentlemen, I suppose it might be well to discuss this first item.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Yes, sir.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. FOWLER, BUDGET OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. FOWLER. The first item, Mr. Chairman, is the Federal payment. The appropriation for 1958 was $20 million. The estimate for 1959 is $25 million. The House allowance for 1959 was $20 million, a reduction of $5 million. The amendment requested is on page 2, line 5, strike out "$20 million" and insert in lieu thereof "$21,500,000" an increase of $1,500,000 in the appropriations.

The restorations requested payable from the general fund amount to $4,015,950, however, $500,000 of this will be financed from 1960

revenues, which leaves a net additional requirement of $3,515,950. After adjusting for the $1 million reserved for supplemental, the bill, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, leaves a surplus of $2,242,767 in the general fund. Financing restorations, it is proposed to reduce this surplus to $226,817 and request an increase in Federal payment of $1,500,000, or a total of $21,500,000.

Now I understand that the committee would like a statement on the Federal payment and I have a statement prepared if you desire me to read it.

Senator PASTORE. Well, we will just have you put it in the record.

Mr. FOWLER. Do you just desire to have it submitted for the record or do you desire to have me testify?

Senator PASTORE. Well, I think you ought to put it in the record and just give us a short résumé of it. I think we all understand it pretty well. I do not think we have to talk too much about what it means to have $21.5 million as against $20 million. Just give us a general statement.

Mr. FOWLER. If you want me to go back to the history, Mr. Chairman, I will outline it briefly.

Mr. FOWLER. Since the creation of the municipal government of the District of Columbia by the Organic Act of 1878, the Congress of the United States has recognized the Federal interest in the city and the Federal Government's obligation to assume a part of the financial burden of operating the Nation's Capital.

The pattern and degree of the Federal Government's participation in helping to finance the extra burdens imposed on the Government of the District of Columbia because of its unique role in the Nation's affairs has not been consistent. In some years the Federal payment was sufficient to enable the District of Columbia adequately to fulfill its role as the Nation's Capital City. In others, it was substantially less than the amount necessary to pay for the extra financial burdens which the Federal interest imposed upon the citizens of the Nation's Capital.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Congress in 1878, when it passed the organic act, manifested keen insight into the problems that then confronted and would continue to confront the local community. Its language expressed the Congress' sense of responsibility for sharing the cost of operating the Nation's Capital in these positive terms:

> To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said (budget) estimates, Congress shall appropriate the amount of fifty per centum thereof * * *.

This reflected a conviction earlier expressed in these terms by the chairman of a Senate committee investigating the fiscal relationship between the Federal and District Governments:

> * * * the committee has been unable to separate the interests of the District from the interests of the United States. They regard it as the child of the Union—as the creation of the Union for its own purposes. The design of the Constitution and its founders was to create a residence for the Government, where they should have absolute and unlimited control * * * (Senator Southard, 1835).

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

In 1896 William Howard Taft, who was destined later to become President of the United States and after that Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court, stated in referring to article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States that:

> The object of the grant of exclusive legislation over the District was, therefore, national in the highest sense and the city organized under the grant became the city, not of a State, not of a District, but of a nation.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In 1921 the Congress of the United States discontinued its practice of paying 50 percent of the cost of operating the District of Columbia. The deterioration of large sections of the Nation's Capital and the continuing struggle to maintain adequate municipal services and facilities can be attributed in large part to the discontinuance of this practice.

Since that time, the percentage of local government costs borne by the United States has fluctuated from a high of 39.5 percent in 1924 to a low of 8.5 percent in 1954. Since 1956, the Federal Government has borne only slightly over 12 percent of the total cost of operating the city.

REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE DISTRICT'S SITUS AS THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The Nation's Capital is necessarily the chief city of the entire United States and its most prominent showplace. Yet it is more than a seat of government. It is the symbol of our great Federal Union and has a place in the hearts and the minds of all Americans and of free peoples everywhere. In its essence it gives meaning to the personality and the spirit of a great Nation in a free-world society. These considerations impose such special requirements as: subordination of local interests to the Federal interest in matters of planning, zoning, and related activities; maintenance of wide avenues and beautiful streets; dedication of large areas of valuable land to Federal purposes; exemplary standards in its health, welfare, and educational programs; special tax treatment for large segments of the local community; and numerous other factors which, on the one hand, occasion increased costs and, on the other, handicap revenue possibilities.

INCREASED COSTS

The extra costs which the District incurs because it is the Nation's Capital can be illustrated by a few examples:

1. The act establishing the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Act require that most public works structures be designed to harmonize with the Federal Master Plan for the Capital City. Because of this, the new Highway Bridge cost $1.2 million, or 21 percent extra; and the structure of the new Constitution Avenue Bridge will cost $2.5 million, or 33 percent extra. The need for securing concurrence of other agencies in capital improvements frequently causes delays in construction and results in substantial additional costs when the work proceeds.

2. The federally conceived plan of the city calls for wide, beautiful, tree-lined streets such as few other major cities enjoy. Planting and maintaining these trees is costing over $450,000 this year, and further increases are in sight. Wide streets also mean additional paving costs.

3. The National Park Service receives about $2.3 million each year from the District of Columbia for maintenance and operation of federally owned and controlled parks in the city. In addition, the District pays approximately $550,000 per year to support the Park Police. Our park lands are far more extensive and our park expenditures greater than are customary in comparable cities.

4. The District is unique in that Federal legislation often imposes tremendous extra costs requirements. For instance, under Public Law 648, 79th Congress, as amended, the District is required to share the cost of Federal grants for the construction of privately owned and operated hospitals. The potential liability for this purpose is $19.2 million. Thirty to forty percent of the patients treated at these hospitals are non-District residents.

5. Because of Federal expansion in the area, Washington is now completely encircled by a thickly settled area that is more populous than the city itself, thus necessitating the construction of expensive arterial highways to enable suburban populations to move quickly into and out of the city. The fact that two rivers have to be crossed by much of this traffic requires the construction of very costly bridges. None of these seems to improve the retail-sales pattern in the District.

LIMITATIONS ON REVENUE POSSIBILITIES

Just as the District's obligations are increased by virtue of its place as the Nation's Capital, and despite the economic benefits accruing from the large number of visitors, its revenue possibilities are substantially curtailed for the very same reasons. Specifically:

1. The District was established and developed primarily to serve the Federal Government as its Capital. As a result, it does not have and probably never will have a sufficient volume of basic industrial activity to support it. The Federal Government is actually the major "industry" in the District. Recent studies show that a cross-section of the Nation's largest corporations pay approximately $1 in State and local taxes for every $20 spent for salaries. If the same ratio were applied to the total estimated Federal payroll of $1,053 million in Washington, and the Federal Government were to pay to the District the amount which a private employer of comparable size would pay in State and local taxes, the annual Federal payment to the District would be $52.6 million.

2. Land owned by the Federal Government in the District, exclusive of streets and alleys, amounts to 43.0 percent of the total land area of the District. No taxes are paid on this land and the structures thereon. No other major city has such a large part of its land and improvements tax exempt. This area, together with the improvements thereon, if taxable, would yield $21.4 million in real-estate taxes. A recent survey of taxes in the District revealed that for each $1 of real-estate tax that is paid by business an additional sum of $1.53 is paid in other District business taxes. Consequently, if the Federal Government were taxable as a private business in the District, it would probably pay total taxes of about $54.1 million. This, as well as the $52.6 million cited in the preceding paragraph could justify a Federal payment of over $50 million, without regard to other considerations.

3. Washington attracts tax-exempt activities such as foreign government agencies, patriotic organizations, and others, because it is the Capital City. Each year more property is taken off the tax rolls. Twenty-eight million dollars more of property (privately owned and foreign government) is exempt today than just 3 years ago, making a total of $203,100,000 such property that is exempt.

Senator PASTORE. On that point, if I may interrupt you there, I think you developed it quite well before the House on page 59 of their hearings. You have the revenues which would have been received from exempt property in the District of Columbia for the years indicated: fiscal year 1954, $25,427,400; 1955, $26,909,794; 1956, $27,538,-201; 1957, $29,156,352; and in 1958, $30,224,392; and it gets bigger and bigger every year.

REAL PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Mr. FOWLER. May I, at this point, just refer you to the report of the Senate committee unanimously adopted which accompanied the bill defining real property exempt from taxation in the 77th Congress? This report was also adopted by the House committee:

> There is another class of property which is accorded exemption under this bill from taxation, and that is federaly owned property. The inclusion of this property raises the age-old question of what part the Federal Government should play in the operating expenses of the District government. For many years the Federal Government contributed to such expenses a sum equal to 50 percent thereof. And this at a time when the landholdings of the Government were less than one-third of the present holdings, and the value of the buildings erected thereon was pitifully small as compared to the colossal figure which now represents their valuation.
>
> While the growth of the Federal holdings was taking place, and the value increased to a staggering figure the Congress, periodically and consistently, lowered the Federal contribution annually until today it is less than 10 percent or $6 million. This creates a situation which should receive the early, if not the immediate consideration, of the Congress of the United States.
>
> In these days of adjustment, it is important that the Capital City should know what to expect in the way of funds for its maintenance and operation. There is no reason to pass legislation of a piecemeal character, and it should not be difficult to arrive at a fair and equitable figure which will render it unnecessary, year after year, for the officials of the District of Columbia to resort to haphazard and makeshift measures to collect a sufficient amount of revenues to run the affairs of the city. This committee feels that proper adjustment in the fiscal relationship between the two governments should be brought about without delay and recommends immediate steps be taken by the Congress.
>
> By the same token, the uncertainty which now exists with respect to those privately owned institutions which should be entitled to the privilege of tax exemption should be cleared, and the passage of this bill will accomplish that end, while the settlement of the problem of a Federal contribution will simplify the work of the District Commissioners for many years to come.

That was said by both legislative committees when they passed the real estate tax bill.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I would like, by reference, to have in the record the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee, No. 579, of the District of Columbia appropriations bill of 1952 as it referred to Federal contributions; and also the report of the Senate committee, 1753, on the District of Columbia appropriation bill of 1953 as it refers to Federal contributions; and the report of Senate

committee No. 628, District of Columbia appropriation bill of 1954 as it refers to the Federal contributions.

In all of those reports, we consistently find the Senate is very interested in the Federal relationship between the Federal Government and the District government. Consistently it has been interested in higher and better Federal payment. We would like those in the record and, with your permission, I would like at this point to insert the balance of my argument on Federal payment in the record.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, it will be done.

(The material referred to follows:)

Tax revenue of all State and local governments and of the District of Columbia, [1] *1946–56*

	Aggregate amount (in millions)		Percentage increase in amount	Per capita		Percentage increase in per capita
	1956	1946		1956	1946	
District of Columbia:						
Total taxes	$130	$54	140.74	$154.95	$62.43	148.20
Property taxes [2]	50	29	72.41	59.59	33.53	77.72
Other taxes	80	25	220.00	95.35	28.90	229.93
All State and local governments:						
Total taxes	26,368	10,094	161.22	160.48	75.67	112.08
Property taxes	11,749	4,986	135.64	71.51	37.38	91.30
Other taxes	14,619	5,108	186.20	88.98	38.29	132.38

Tax revenue of the District of Columbia, 1946–57

	Aggregate amount (in millions)		Percentage increase in amount	Per capita		Percentage increase in per capita
	1957	1946		1957	1946	
District of Columbia:						
Total taxes	$144	$54	166.67	$172.98	$62.43	177.07
Property taxes [1]	53	29	82.76	63.63	33.53	89.77
Other taxes	91	25	264.00	109.35	28.90	278.37

[1] The Federal payment to the District of Columbia is not reflected in the figures shown herein, which represent taxes actually paid by residents and businesses. Elsewhere, receipts such as our Federal payment would be taxes paid by industry located in the area and are reflected in the per capita computations.

[2] A system of motor-vehicle registration fees was substituted for the personal property tax on motor vehicles beginning in fiscal year 1955 with a consequent shift of tax revenue from property taxes to other taxes. Household effects were also exempted from personal property taxation beginning in fiscal year 1955.

Sources: Detail of cash receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, for the District of Columbia, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics on State and Local Government Finances 1902–53 and Summary of Governmental Finances in 1956. Per capita data based on Bureau of the Census revised estimates of population excluding Armed Forces overseas (series P–25) published Nov. 4, 1957.

7 Washington metropolitan area tax jurisdictions' tax burden [1]

Assumptions as to taxpayer	Income	Low tax	Median tax	High tax	District of Columbia tax
Married couple with house and car	$5,000	$220	$258	$309	$300
	7,500	308	350	417	403
	10,000	498	552	579	550
	15,000	864	890	958	873
Single individual with car	5,000	110	125	144	142
	7,500	206	222	226	225
	10,000	290	333	355	290
	15,000	494	572	602	502
Family of 4 with house and car	5,000	212	249	275	275
	7,500	300	342	378	378
	10,000	478	520	535	520
	15,000	816	849	938	838

[1] Computation of tax liabilities in Maryland jurisdictions includes increased individual income tax rate enacted by 1958 legislature. The Maryland sales tax rate increase effective Jan. 1, 1959, is not included in these computations.

This comparison covers 3 different family groups at each of 4 income levels. The low, median, and high tax liability at each income level in jurisdictions of the metropolitan area are compared with those of the District of Columbia. Thus, 12 different comparisons are made, in 7 of which the District is at or above the median and in 2 of which the District is highest. In the other 5 comparisons the District is below the median, including 1 in which it is the lowest.

After January 1, 1959, when Maryland's increased sales tax rate becomes effective, the District will still rank at or above the median in 6 of the 12 comparisons.

Since the tax systems in Virginia and Maryland jurisdictions both in relation to the District and to each other differ, tax burdens accordingly vary and complete comparability is not possible.

Record of actual Federal payments to the District of Columbia, general fund, Federal payments for the fiscal years 1920–58, inclusive

[In millions]

Year	Appropriation to general fund	Federal payment [1]			Actual percentage Federal payment to appropriation
		Authorization	Actual	Deficiency	
1920	$19.4	$9.7	$9.9	+$0.2	51.0
1921	21.5	10.3	9.2	−1.1	42.8
1922	23.0	11.5	9.2	−2.3	40.0
1923	23.8	9.5	9.4	−0.1	39.5
1924	23.9	9.6	9.4	−0.2	39.3
1925	31.2	12.5	9.2	−3.3	29.5
1926	31.1	12.5	9.0	−3.5	28.9
1927	34.0	13.6	9.0	−4.6	26.5
1928	34.9	14.0	9.0	−5.0	25.8
1929	36.0	14.4	9.0	−5.4	25.0
1930	40.7	16.3	9.0	−7.3	22.1
1931	45.6	18.2	9.5	−8.7	20.8
1932	43.8	17.5	9.5	−8.0	21.7
1933	39.6	15.8	7.8	−8.0	19.7
1934	29.7	11.9	5.7	−6.2	19.2
1935	34.6	13.8	4.5	−9.3	13.0
1936	38.3	15.3	5.7	−9.6	14.9
1937	40.2	16.1	5.0	−11.1	12.4
1938	41.1	16.5	5.0	−11.5	12.2
1939	40.5	16.2	5.0	−11.2	12.3
1940	41.8	6.0	6.0		14.4
1941	43.1	6.0	6.0		13.9
1942	47.4	6.0	6.0		12.7
1943	49.4	6.0	6.0		12.1
1944	54.6	6.0	6.0		11.0
1945	62.6	6.0	6.0		9.6
1946	64.7	6.0	6.0		9.3
1947	72.6	6.0	8.0	+2.0	11.0
1948	81.7	11.0	11.0		13.5
1949	86.0	11.0	11.0		12.8
1950	98.3	11.0	11.0		11.2
1951	103.9	11.0	9.8	−1.2	9.4
1952	121.3	11.0	10.4	−.6	8.6
1953	113.6	11.0	10.0	−1.0	8.8
1954	129.1	11.0	11.0		8.5
1955	139.6	20.0	20.0		14.3
1956	143.2	20.0	18.0	−2.0	12.6
1957	155.6	23.0	20.0	−3.0	12.9
1958	161.3	23.0	20.0	−3.0	12.4
Accumulated deficiency				−125.0	

[1] Prior to 1920 and commencing in 1879 the authorized and actual Federal payment was 50 percent of the District appropriations. In 1920–22 this amount was based on a 50-percent authorization. In 1923–39 this amount was based on a 40-percent authorization. Subsequently the authorizations were set at annual lump sums.

Brief Historical Background of Federal Payment

The organic act for the commission form of District government was approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 102, ch. 180). Section 3 of that act provided the method for transmitting the estimates of the city government to the Congress and as to Federal participation provided as follows:

"To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Congress shall appropriate the amount of fifty per centum thereof; and the remaining fifty per centum of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

From 1879 to 1924, we were on the 50–50 basis—this system being established as indicated by the act approved June 11, 1878. Notwithstanding this act of Congress, however, in making appropriations for the District for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, Congress provided for a 40–60 basis. In 1923 the 40–60 basis of appropriating was made permanent law. However, the District received varying amounts from 1925 through 1939. The law establishing the 40–60 basis of appropriating was repealed by the provision of the District of Columbia Revenue Act approved May 16, 1938. It is noted that if the present provisions of authorizing subsequent appropriations for any deficiency in Federal payment below the authorized amount had been in effect between 1925 and 1938 when the 40–60 ratio

was law but a lump-sum payment was granted, the Federal Government would have owed the District over $100 million.

The District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1939, approved July 26, 1939, authorized to be appropriated, as the annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, the sum of $6 million. This was the amount of the Federal payment for each of the fiscal years 1940 through 1946. For the fiscal year 1947, the Federal payment was set at $8 million. During these years and up to July 1, 1947, the water fund received no portion of the annual payments made to the District of Columbia government by the Federal Government. After exhaustive hearings by a joint fiscal committee, the Congress approved the law in reference to the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia, being the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947, approved July 16, 1947. Article 6 of that act provides as follows:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, as the annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia, the sum of $12,000,000, of which $11,000,000 shall be credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia and $1,000,000 shall be credited to the water fund of the District of Columbia, established by law (title 43, ch. 15, D. C. Code, 1940 edition)."

The District of Columbia Public Works Act of 1954 was passed and enacted into law May 18, 1954. By it Congress amended the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 361) by providing the following section:

"SEC. 2. (a) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to the sums appropriated under section 1 of this article, an annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia in the sum of $9,000,000: *Provided*, That so much of the aggregate annual payments by the United States appropriated under this article to the credit of the General Fund as is in excess of $13,000,000 shall be available for capital outlay only, and then on a cumulative total basis only to the extent of not more than 50 per centum of the cumulative total of capital outlay appropriations payable from such general fund which becomes available for expenditure on or after July 1, 1954.

"(b) If in any fiscal year or years a deficiency exists between the amount appropriated and the amount of $20,000,000 authorized by this article to be appropriated, additional appropriations are hereby authorized for subsequent fiscal years to pay such deficiency or deficiencies."

The District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1956 increased the authorized Federal payment to $23 million and required that the amount in excess of $16 million should be used for capital outlay.

The budget estimate for $20 million for 1955 was approved by the Congress. The budget estimate for $20 million for 1956 was reduced by the Congress to $18 million, the budget estimate of $23 million for 1957 was reduced to $20 million, and the budget estimate of $23 million for 1958 was reduced to $20 million. These reductions represent a present deficiency of $8 million in the Federal payment.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL TAXPAYER

Senator PASTORE. I thought at this juncture if we can have it stated in simple language, we always have the argument about what is the responsibility of the local taxpayer, whether or not in comparison with other communities, he is meeting an equal responsibility and have we anyone here that can address us on that subject for about 2 minutes?

Mr. FOWLER. We have always consistently believed, Mr. Chairman, that it was our responsibility to see that our people in this District were taxed in a comparable manner with those in the outer metropolitan area. There would be no difference in the rate of taxation. Having once established that, this responsibility seems to fall upon the Federal Government.

Senator PASTORE. Do you feel that the District taxpayer is doing that now?

Mr. FOWLER. We feel that they are and we so testified in the House and before the Joint Fiscal Committee.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. We have placed in the record, in conjunction with my statement, a comparison of taxes in the metropolitan area, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. All right, it might be well at this point in the record that reference be made back to the table that you spoke about, Mr. McLaughlin.

(See pp. 22–30.)

Have you any questions on this subject?

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions.

Senator PASTORE. I hope that you will be here at the appropriate time to lend force and effect with your great influence.

SPECIAL TAX SITUATION

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. May I say, Mr. Chairman, in relation to that, in connection with the public-works program which we presented to the Congress, we pointed out that our scale of taxation is a little bit above the average in the area, but certainly at least equal to it. We all are aware of the problems of the downtown part of the cities throughout the country, that is, that the taxpayers are moving out to the suburbs and the tax absorbers are moving in. However, here we have a special situation. Of course, one thing is that we are the Capital City of the United States. The other thing is that our city cannot expand to keep jurisdiction over those considerable number of taxpayers, I mean those able to buy small estates and able to find properties in the suburbs. We cannot expand and take in the county, for instance, as some of our well-known cities have because we are stopped at the District line. We have no way of following those people out, but we do have an increase in our tax absorption from the low income who are filling up, by the trickle-down system, the vacancies that are being created by our taxpayers who are moving out.

We have felt, as a Board of Commissioners, that, conscientiously, being sort of temporary trustees of the welfare of the city, we must report to the Congress that if taxation increases here to the extent of accelerating further the exodus of these taxpayers from the city and increases further the need for welfare funds, et cetera, as a result of the people who actually take up these spaces that these residents are leaving behind, eventually we shall have a city, and this is not too far in the future, that will have changed so much in character that the Congress, whose responsibility the city ultimately is, will not be able to repair those injuries to our Capital City by the expenditure of dollars; and I thought this is the proper time probably to state it on the record the situation on that point.

STUDY OF SITUATION

Senator PASTORE. On that very point, I would assume, though, there is an advantage and disadvantage. My experience has been back home that many of the suburbs or the outlying districts actually received this exodus of people that moved out. Usually, the young families with children have a responsibility of seeing to it that they have good sewage systems and that sort of thing and there is a crying need that something be done for them too, and I was wondering, along

this line you just raised, Mr. Commissioner, whether a scientific study has ever been made as to that?

I assume that here in the District of Columbia you are constructing many office buildings, which of course, is an advantage in taxation. Most of your hotels are located down here and you do not have an exodus of your hotels, but you do have the families who move out to the outlying districts, suburbs, so to speak, and they wind up in a different State, either Maryland or Virginia, which increases the responsibilities of those localities to provide schooling and what have you. I would assume that they have problems comparable to the problems that we have, too, but along that line, in line with the point that you have raised, have any studies been undertaken as to what this actually does to the tax problems of the District of Columbia?

I think this could be argued both ways. I think you are going to have a comparable argument for many of these outlying districts, that they are receiving these families and now they have to provide these schools; yet they work in the District and that is where they spend their money.

Mr. McLaughlin. They do not, though.

Senator Pastore. They do not? I mean, that is the reason I would like to hear something about it. Where do they spend their money?

Mr. Karrick. In the shopping centers in Maryland and Virginia. That is increasing enormously.

Mr. McLaughlin. A study has been made, which I have seen, within the past 6 months, and I believe it is in one of our presentations, showing that the retailers in the metropolitan area outside of the District of Columbia have increased, I believe, to the point that there is only one other city in the country having this increase in business in the past year, or whatever period is specified, whereas the retailers within the District of Columbia, I believe there are about 15 cities involved, have increased, well they are about 14 out of the 15 cities. In other words, it is nearly stationary within the District.

STATE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Senator Pastore. In other words, as families move out, business moves out with it, establishing these shopping centers and what have you, and your large department stores decentralize also.

Mr. McLaughlin. Yes.

Mr. Lowe. Mr. Chairman, in the Commissioners' report to the Congress back in February on the state of the Nation's Capital, we developed a great deal of factual information on this problem of the District and, in many instances, it dispelled prevailing notions as to the characteristics of your central city and its relationship to the suburbs. It is quite true that your suburbs have school population enrollments that are exploding, but at least in the case of the District we have the same thing, because we have a characteristic of our population makeup now where the low-income families have very large numbers of children and, historically, people have always thought of school enrollments in the central city as being static to even declining. That is not true here.

I could illustrate if I could read you just one short paragraph?

Senator Pastore. Yes, do that.

Mr. LOWE. If I could read just a portion of this I think it would be informative. It reads:

Related to the trend of lower income groups that gravitate to the city is a trend for higher income groups that move to the suburbs. This has caused our expenses for welfare, education, health, hospitals, and law enforcement to spiral mostly in the last few years, increasing from $75 million in 1952 to a proposed expenditure of $115 million in fiscal year 1959, an increase of 53 percent. All other general government activities have increased from $27 million to $38 million in the same period or about 41 percent. Contrasted with this increase and level of expenditures is the fact that the total personal income in the District of Columbia in the same period of time has increased from $1.94 billion to an estimated $2.1 billion, or by only 8 percent.

Then we also have graphs that bring that out. We have graphs showing this business survey which was conducted by the Census Bureau and also a great deal of other very pertinent information and if you would like it we would extract some of the more pertinent and briefer portions of this report and insert it in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Percent change in retail store sales, 1948 to 1954, group II cities, central business districts and standard metropolitan areas

Cities	Entire standard metropolitan area	Entire city	Central business district	City less its central business district	Standard metropolitan area less central business district
Washington, D. C.	35.8	8.8	−2.0	15.5	51.1
Baltimore	(1)	(1)	−1.8	(1)	(1)
Boston	35.1	23.9	2.7	39.2	43.2
Buffalo	33.5	19.4	3.6	26.4	41.0
Cincinnati	31.1	25.1	8.1	36.7	40.4
Cleveland	31.2	17.6	5.5	23.2	39.4
Houston	48.6	51.6	10.2	93.8	77.5
Milwaukee	26.6	20.5	−1.0	27.7	34.1
Minneapolis	(1)	(1)	8.3	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	32.3	25.5	9.8	39.3	49.4
Pittsburgh	15.1	3.1	−16.1	17.4	22.4
St. Louis	32.5	18.9	−10.2	30.7	42.0
San Francisco	28.6	12.7	.7	20.7	34.6

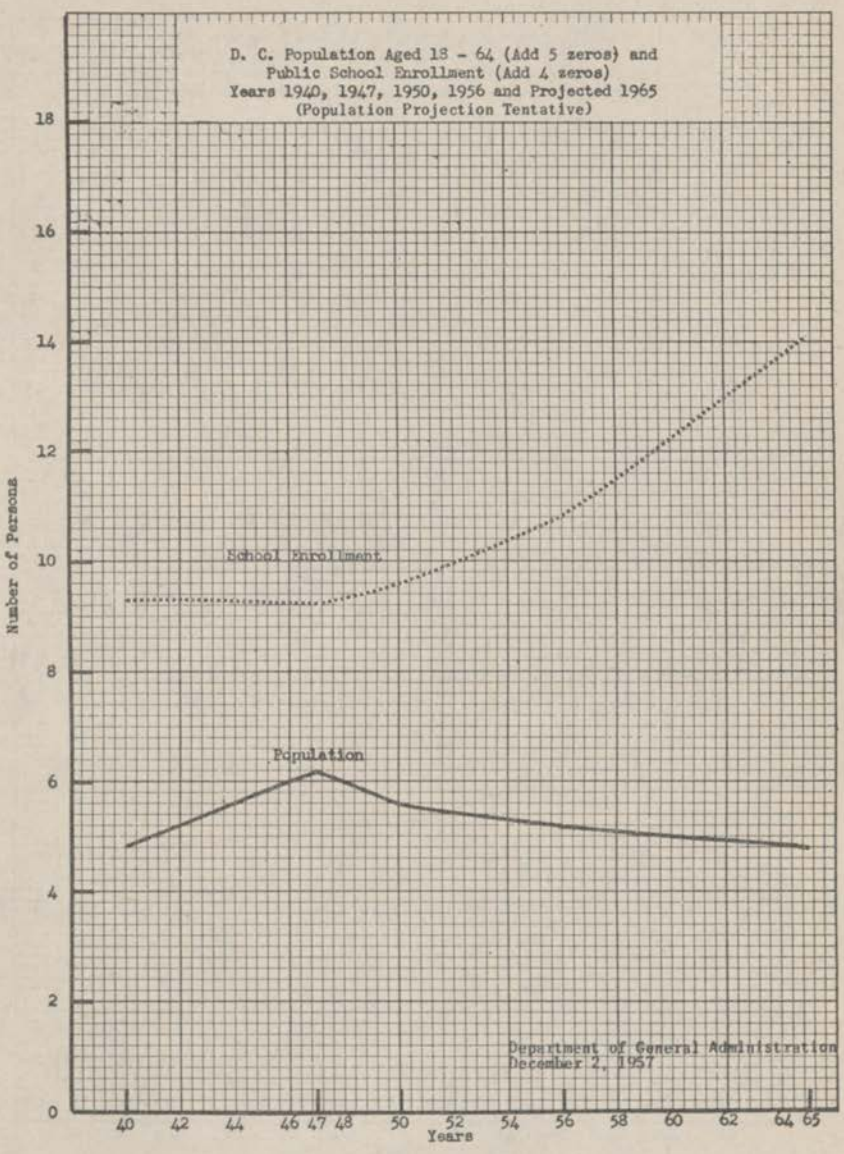
[1] Withheld by Census Bureau to avoid disclosure.

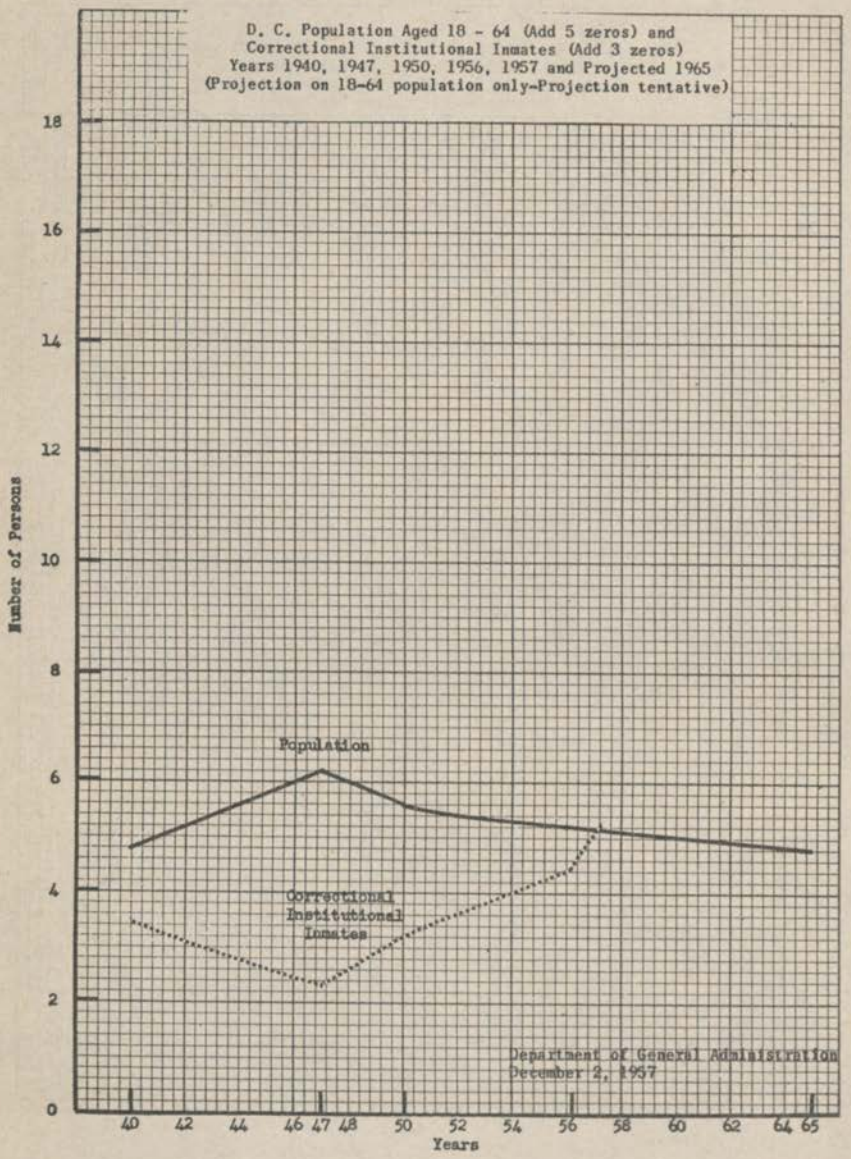
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. U. S. Census of Business: 1954, Central Business District Statistics Bulletin.

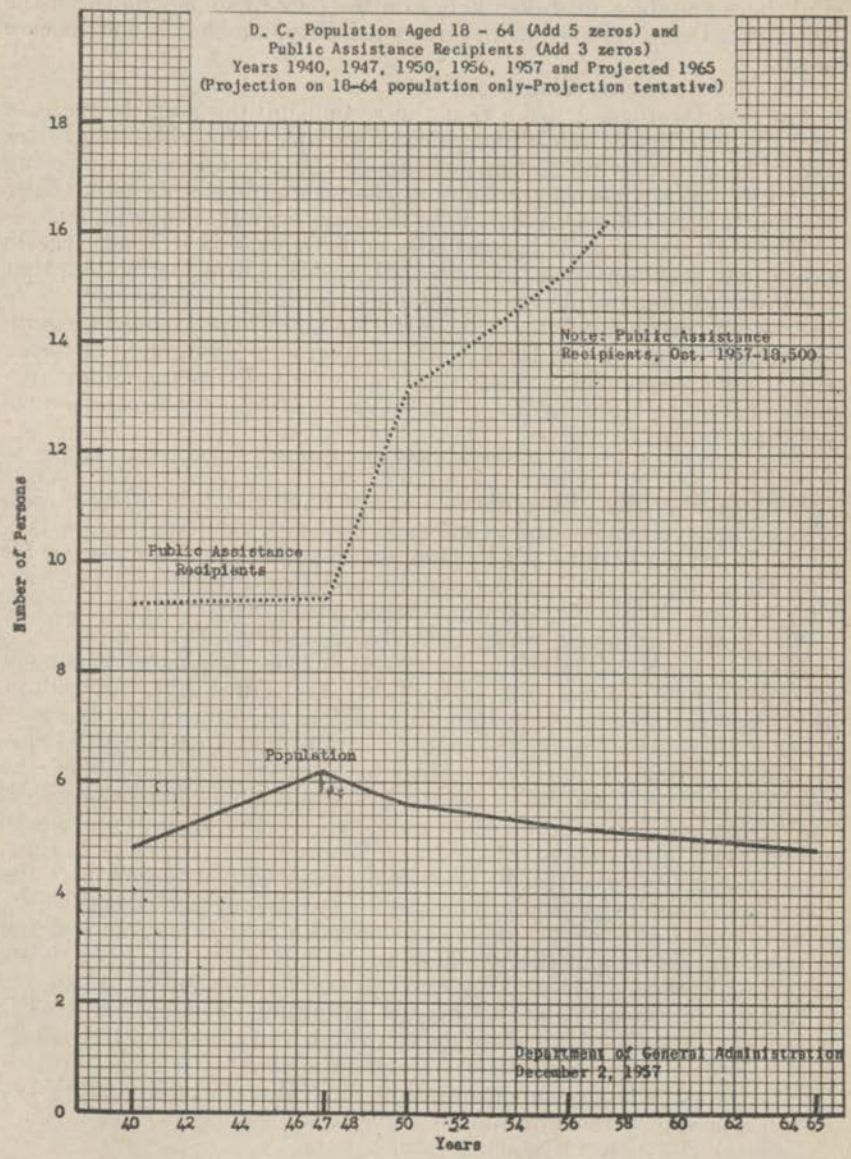
Pupil membership in public elementary and secondary day schools of the District of Columbia and adjoining county school systems, at or near the end of the 1st 6 weeks of school in certain years

School year	District of Columbia [1]	Arlington County, Va.	Fairfax County, Va.	Montgomery County, Md. [2]	Prince Georges County, Md.
1939–40	92,297	7,450	7,768	14,129	17,758
1944–45	86,666	10,740	8,925	16,180	20,595
1949–50	93,361	14,330	13,183	24,232	28,157
1954–55	104,330	20,515	27,885	47,403	45,836
1955–56	106,301	21,363	33,237	52,267	50,004
1956–57	107,312	22,255	38,467	57,473	53,365
1957–58	110,041	22,975	43,055	63,191	57,228

[1] Does not include membership of the District of Columbia Teachers College(s).
[2] Does not include membership of the Montgomery County Junior College.


D. C. Population Aged 18 - 64 (Add 5 zeros) and
Public School Enrollment (Add 4 zeros)
Years 1940, 1947, 1950, 1956 and Projected 1965
(Population Projection Tentative)
Number of Persons
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
School Enrollment
Population
Department of General Administration
December 2, 1957
40 42 44 46 47 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 65
Years


D. C. Population Aged 18 - 64 (Add 5 zeros) and
Correctional Institutional Inmates (Add 3 zeros)
Years 1940, 1947, 1950, 1956, 1957 and Projected 1965
(Projection on 18-64 population only-Projection tentative)
Number of Persons
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Population
Correctional
Institutional
Inmates
Department of General Administration
December 2, 1957
40 42 44 46 47 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 65
Years


D. C. Population Aged 18 - 64 (Add 5 zeros) and
Public Assistance Recipients (Add 3 zeros)
Years 1940, 1947, 1950, 1956, 1957 and Projected 1965
(Projection on 18-64 population only-Projection tentative)
Note: Public Assistance Recipients, Oct. 1957-18,500
Public Assistance Recipients
Population
Number of Persons
Years
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
40
42
44
46
47
48
50
52
54
56
58
60
62
64
65
Department of General Administration
December 2, 1957

READJUSTMENTS WITHIN METROPOLITAN AREA

Senator PASTORE. I think that would be a fine idea and we will insert it in the record because I have always been curious about that, and there may be a mistaken belief on the part of some who think the District is being relieved of this responsibility, but that is not the case at all.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. That is not the case.

Senator PASTORE. I mean that the responsibilities seem to increase and the families of the higher income groups are establishing better homes in the outlying sections of this community and you are losing that income because they are doing their shopping elsewhere, closer to their homes, and that seems to be the American tendency today.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. It is especially so here, even if it is not true in other metropolitan areas, and we find, as Mr. Lowe just stated, that the lower income people are coming down to the core of the city where it does not cost so much for transportation and where we have the public welfare setup and so forth, and the others are going out. I mean, this is not a movement, necessarily, from outside the metropolitan area into our metropolitan area, but it is a readjustment within the metropolitan area itself.

REASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. All right; in order to dispel this other notion about reappraisement and whether or not the local real estate taxpayer is paying his just tax burden, you may answer this question for me: How much additional revenue from the reappraisement program do you expect to receive, and what is the picture there?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Back, our finance officer, can answer that.

Mr. BACK. Mr. Chairman, we expect in the vicinity of 5 percent overall increase in the assessed values. Translated into tax dollars, that represents about $2 million annually as a result of the reassessment. Of course, the reassessment is being carried out with the purpose of equalizing property assessments. Once they are equalized, the assessment level could be set at any level that the Commissioners directed toward 100 percent of market value. We are attempting to reassess all properties in the city in a 3-year period of time. We are now into the third year. We are scheduled to complete the taxable properties by September 1 and have the taxpayers notified by that time and offer all taxpayers an opportunity to come forward and protest the assessment that we have arrived at if they see fit to do so. The new assessed values will go on the tax rolls on July 1, 1959.

Senator PASTORE. Now this may be an unfair question, and if it is you just tell me so: How close do you think you are going to come to real values on your reassessment or is that too hard?

Mr. BACK. That is a good question, sir. We are trying to hit between 55 and 65 percent of market value.

Senator PASTORE. Of market value?

Mr. BACK. Of current market value.

Senator PASTORE. How does that compare with other communities?

Mr. BACK. That is high in comparison with most other communities.

Senator PASTORE. Do you mean it would be high here?

Mr. BACK. It would be higher here than in most other communities.

Senator BIBLE. What other communities? Do you mean Maryland or Virginia? Is that what you have reference to?

CENSUS BUREAU STUDY OF ASSESSED VALUES

Mr. BACK. In particular, but it would be high throughout the country. Now the Census Bureau, as you may know, has just completed a study of the assessed values throughout the country, covering some 1,500 or 1,800 different jurisdictions. The ratio shown for the District of Columbia, and this is the old assessment, was between 48 and 49 percent of market value. The District of Columbia was in the 10 highest in the United States at that level. Of the higher level, which I am sure we are going to come up with, I do not know if we will be the highest.

Senator PASTORE. Let me get this straight. You have already achieved, in some scientific manner of perfection, the relationship and responsibility of taxpayer to taxpayer in the real estate group by this study that was made? In other words, next-door neighbors cannot complain as to one another, "You are paying less than I am paying." We have achieved that by just study?

Mr. BACK. Assuming that their properties are alike.

Senator PASTORE. I mean that this scientific study was to take all of that into account?

Mr. BACK. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. You are satisfied now, insofar as the relationship between the general real estate taxpayer and the real estate taxpayer within the District, you have achieved some semblance of accuracy?

Mr. BACK. Yes, when the job is completed.

Senator PASTORE. When the job is completed.

Now, the next question is this: What will the assessment be with relation to the actual salable values of the property, and I know you feel that will be determined in the future, but, in any instance, you feel that here in the District it is a little higher by comparison than in any other comparable community?

Mr. BACK. Yes, it is.

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENT LEVEL WITH OTHER CITIES

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, upon completion, it will be the highest in the metropolitan area and one of the very highest in the entire country as to the level of assessment.

Senator PASTORE. And this is in a community that has a sales tax and has a personal income tax as well.

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask this question: You say that when the study is completed, that based upon the assessed evaluation it will be the highest in the Nation. Now in relation to the rate that you apply, how will that rate with comparable cities in the United States?

Mr. BACK. Well, when you relate it to the rate, we would probably be about average with other group 2 cities around the country.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is most important because the thing we are trying to arrive at is how much you pay on your house in the way of taxes and how much evaluation.

Mr. BACK. That is right. For the metropolitan area, I think we would perhaps be high, maybe with the exception of Montgomery County. They have increased their rate and we have to take another look at Montgomery County.

Senator PASTORE. What is the rate now?

Mr. BACK. In the District of Columbia, $2.30 for $100 evaluation.

Senator BEALL. What is it for Montgomery County?

Mr. BACK. I will have to check that.

MARYLAND ASSESSMENT

Senator BEALL. Mr. Chairman, I might add that they also have a sales tax in Maryland, a 3 percent sales tax and an income tax, State income tax.

Mr. KARRICK. There is no sales tax on groceries.

Senator BEALL. There are certain exceptions.

Mr. KARRICK. Yes.

Senator BEALL. Are you sure about your assessments being higher in value than Montgomery County?

Mr. LOWE. Not today, but upon completion.

Senator BEALL. I do not know, but I do know that in my mail I am constantly getting complaints from residents and property owners in Montgomery County about their assessments. Unfortunately, I do not have anything to do with it. It is done by the State tax commission with their own setup. As I understand it, they are assessed almost up to 80 percent of value.

Senator PASTORE. I wish you could do this. I do not know how much a tax this is, but this is a question that has continuously been asked on the floor of the Senate and I think that you can anticipate it because you have met it every single year that this bill has come up here, so I wondered if we could somehow get a very simple résumé drawing up this comparison which is of such great importance to us in debating this situation?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, attached to this Federal payment statement which Mr. Fowler was discussing a while ago is a one-page table, which in very simple terms, compares the tax burden in the metropolitan area, on a typical family basis, such as a family of 2 and a family of 4, and in there it even takes into account the new Maryland income tax, but not the sales tax because that is not yet in effect, and you will observe that the District is just about on balance with the average or median in the metropolitan area. There are jurisdictions in the metropolitan area where the typical families make somewhat more, but there are also jurisdictions where they pay somewhat less.

Senator PASTORE. That is now in the record?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, that is in the record as part of that Federal payment statement.

Senator PASTORE. Now, did you desire to stop at this time?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, at this point we must go now to meet the President of the Philippines and I would like to ask if I may testify this afternoon on these other matters?

Senator PASTORE. Yes, you may come back at 2 o'clock and do that.

WATER FUND

STATEMENT OF DAVID V. AULD, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Fowler now I would like to address an inquiry to you for the benefit of the Commissioners regarding the amount of $3.1 million proposed for the water fund in 1959. I understand the Commissioners indicated to the committee that such an amount can be deleted from the bill.

Mr. FOWLER. That is correct and we have the head of that department who will give you further testimony on it, Mr. David V. Auld.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Auld, will you do that for us now.

Mr. AULD. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

In preparing our budget each year, it is customary to supplement our expected income to the water fund by the addition of a proposed Federal loan or a loan authorization. In the budget for 1959, to balance it as first drawn, required $3,100,000 of loan authorization. The House cut something over $3,100,000 from the request and, in so doing, removed the necessity for that loan.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, to simplify this, the cut made by the House and the amount you are asking to be restored now has so changed by these figures that this is no longer necessary?

Mr. AULD. It is totally unnecessary for 1959.

AMENDMENT SUGGESTED ON WATER LOAN

Senator PASTORE. Insofar as the amendments proposed on the Federal loan to the water fund, on page 3, line 3, strike out "$8,600,000", and insert in lieu thereof, "$5,500,000". Is that all right, Mr. Fowler?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. On page 3, line 7 and line 8, strike out after the word "the", the following language:

following funds: highway fund, $5,500,000, and water fund, $3,100,000

and insert in lieu thereof: "highway fund."

Does that meet with your approval?

Mr. FOWLER. That is perfectly all right.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

STATEMENTS OF J. N. ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS; WALLACE L. BRAUN, TRAFFIC ENGINEER; WILLIAM LISSEK, CHIEF, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION; HAROLD L. AITKEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT; AND HORACE D. ROSE, DEPUTY CHIEF, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Capital outlay

Appropriation, 1918	$15,301,000
Estimate, 1959	11,512,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $54,400)	11,457,600

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 32, line 15, after "adjustment" insert:
" : *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended for building, installing, and maintaining street-car loading platforms and lights of any description employed to distinguished same, except that a permanent type of platform may be constructed from appropriations contained in this Act for street improvements when plans and locations thereof are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and the Department of Highways and the street-railway company shall after construction maintain, mark, and light the same as its expense."

JUSTIFICATION

This action is necessary in order to accomplish the purpose of Commissioners' Order No. 58-919 dated June 10, 1958, which transferred the traffic engineering function of the former Department of Vehicles and Traffic to the Department of Highways. The language change requested is a transfer of authority to the Department of Highways from the Department of Vehicles and Traffic.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Senator PASTORE. Our next witness is Mr. Robertson, Department of Highways.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, is it your wish that I describe the program that we have here in the District?

Senator PASTORE. I think it would be well if you do it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I just want to say first that the amount recommended by the House committee is acceptable to us. We are not asking for any restoration of funds either in operating expenses or capital outlay.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have enough for the little old bridge?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have sufficient funds for that purpose.

I would like to use the map, sir, in describing our program.

Senator PASTORE. All right, you do that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I will make this as short as possible to give you a general ideal of what the Highway Department is doing in the District of Columbia in connection with the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 and 1958.

Senator PASTORE. Put your pointer on the Capitol first, so I can get my bearings here.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This is the United States Capitol. The red lines that you see on this map show the work that has been completed. This map is an old edition, but I just brought it to show you the plan or program that we have.

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

[Pointing to map.] There is the East Capitol Street connection and the Kenilworth Avenue connection to the interchange out in Maryland, the Kenilworth Interchange, New York Avenue, and South Dakota Avenue projects. In addition to some of those projects, we have started quite a few others that you see in blue and green. The main purpose of this whole program is to improve the highway system in the District of Columbia to accommodate the traffic from all over the United States, especially from within the District, Maryland and Virginia, which is the metropolitan area.

We have entering the District every day around 800,000 trips from Maryland and Virginia. That does not indicate automobiles, but means trips back and forth, across the cordon line which is the District line. In addition to the traffic which is generated in the downtown area, [indicating], most of our streets and all of our arterials are running to capacity during the peak hours. The breakdown of a car, a rain or snowstorm, causes traffic to become congested. It is our hope and desire to improve the street system in the District of Columbia to accommodate the projected 1975 to 1980 traffic volumes.

I believe we will reach the saturation point in 1980. In addition to what we contemplate in the way of improvements in highways, building bridges, other structures, and widening streets, we will have to coordinate our work with other agencies. For example, the Motor Vehicle Parking Agency will have to provide enough parking to accommodate the influx of traffic, and we will also have to depend upon the development of mass transportation facilities. The three functions, the improvement to highways, mass transportation, and parking must be coordinated toward the one objective.

DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC FROM DOWNTOWN AREA

The inner belt that you see here [indicating], the dotted line, some of it is blue and some yellow, is to relieve the downtown area traffic which we call the core, the central part of the city, of approximately 25 percent of the traffic that goes through this area [indicating] to reach other destinations both in the District, Maryland, and Virginia.

We believe, with the improvement of various projects that we have on this program, we can take at least 25 percent of the traffic out of the downtown area, thereby opening up this area [indicating] for shoppers, business and other purposes.

One of the projects that is very high on our priority list is the Anacostia Freeway. This route connects from the Kenilworth Interchange, down the new Kenilworth Avenue to East Capitol Street, down the east side of the Anacostia River to the District line, three-quarters of a mile into Maryland and across the Potomac River on the Jones Point Bridge.

JONES POINT BRIDGE

This bridge, I understand, will actually start construction this summer. The Bureau of Public Roads is the agency in charge of building this bridge. The Federal Government is paying the entire cost of the bridge; Virginia and Maryland are paying for their respective approach roads to this bridge.

Senator PASTORE. Where will the bridge be?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The bridge is not on this map. It is down below here [indicating]. If you are familiar with Alexandria, it comes to the south of Alexandria, at Hunting Towers. The approach roads tie into George Washington Memorial Parkway, Route 1, and Shirley Highway on the Virginia side. All of the traffic now coming through Alexandria, up No. 1 and Shirley Highway desiring to bypass the District will be diverted to the east side of the river, then along the river, and back into the city, if they have a destination there.

The traffic will be routed into the circumferential route that is outside of the District and which goes around the District through

Maryland and Virginia. That bridge [indicating] will serve both of these routes.

ANACOSTIA FREEWAY

On the Anacostia Freeway project we have under contract and in progress the structure across East Capitol Street, the structure across the railroads, here [indicating]. The contract for the fill is about to be advertised. It consists of a fill and sand drains for this portion from the end of the bridge shown here to Pennsylvania Avenue. This area is made ground, which requires sand piles for drainage.

The estimated cost of this project started at $19,900,000 and has grown to about $30 million due to the increased costs in labor and materials, and some changes in criteria.

Senator PASTORE. Is that all federally supported?

Mr. ROBERTSON. This is a 90–10 project.

Senator BEALL. What is that bridge halfway down just south of the Capitol? Is that a bridge?

Mr. ROBERTSON. This one [indicating]?

Senator BEALL. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is going to be another 11th Street or Anacostia Bridge.

Senator BEALL. It has not been built yet?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, we are drawing the plans. Congress gave us the money for the plans last year. We are asking for funds for condemnation of property in this area. The actual starting date of this bridge will not come for several years.

Senator BEALL. I think that is one of the finest improvements I have seen here in the last 15 years.

Senator PASTORE. That bridge will serve the purpose of getting back into downtown?

Mr. ROBERTSON. This bridge will bring in traffic, from Maryland and the southern part of the District, desiring to come into the downtown area.

In order to get to the Navy Yard from Alexandria, one must come up the George Washington Memorial Parkway, across the Highway Bridge, through Maine Avenue to M Street, then on to the Navy Yard. Anybody who lives in Alexandria and wants to come across to this point [pointing to map] will be there in 10 minutes with this improvement. This route will provide a bypass of the central area for persons coming into this section to work or to make purchases.

CIRCUMFERENTIALS

While I am talking about these circumferentials, I might say that Maryland is doing a very fine job, as well as Virginia, in building the circumferentials around the District. They are also considering another one, which they will call the Outer-Outer Loop and will be outside of the circumferential route. We are considering an Intermediate Loop and are making a study at present. This would come approximately across here [indicating], around the District, where that yellow line is shown. We have had this Intermediate Loop under study for some time.

Senator PASTORE. When do you expect to have that road built?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Which one? This one [indicating]?

Senator PASTORE. Right in front of you.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In 2½ years. We plan to start construction over at Oxon Bay this year. Plans are almost completed—95 percent—and we are waiting on the permits from the Corps of Engineers. Three or four structures will be started at this point [indicating]. The target date for completion of this road project will be the date that the Jones Point Bridge is opened.

STATUS OF ROUTE 240

Senator BEALL. How about Route 240? Has that been worked out?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think Route 240 is in pretty good shape now, Senator Beall. We have not obtained the signature of the National Park Service as yet, but agreement has been prepared. The Commissioners have agreed with the Secretary of the Interior on just what is needed and details are now being worked out with the lawyers and engineers.

Senator BEALL. Tell us about that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Route 240 presented the following considerations. It was decided, after a public hearing at which there was so much opposition not to bring the trucks down the river route—which the District felt was the proper route for coming into the District. After meeting with Maryland, Virginia, and the Interior Department, it was decided that Route 240, would not be brought into the District of Columbia, but instead it would be carried around the outer circumferential, over the Cabin John Bridge. A connection to that bridge will be constructed by the Park Service who will build a road along the river. We have worked out an agreement where the Park Service will bring their four lanes into the District at the District line, the Park Service will pick up and build a park-type road from the District line, four lanes, down to Arizona Avenue and from there, it will carry six lanes to Glover Archibald Parkway, Glover Archibald Parkway into the District will be 8-lanes into the center part of town.

Senator BEALL. That is coming down what street?

Mr. ROBERTSON. This red is Key Bridge and that is at 36th and M Streets, right at the end of the blue line, and this is Canal Road that runs along the river. This route uses part of Canal Road, and also part of the streetcar right-of-way, which we will have to purchase.

Senator BEALL. That will be a four-lane highway?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It will be a 4, 6, and 8 lanes project and 4 lanes where it enters the District. Where it enters from Glover Archibald Parkway into the west leg of the inner loop it will be an eight-lane road. We will have a parallel highway through Georgetown, running along the riverfront, next to the Whitehurst Freeway which becomes one-way eastbound. The Whitehurst Freeway then becomes one-way westbound.

Senator BEALL. On the map, point out the District line, on the Maryland side.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The District line here is right at the edge of the map. That is at the reservoir. We are asking for money in the budget to study and to draw up detailed plans for the first section of this route, and I believe we will request construction money in our

next year's budget, and have the project completed when Maryland completes its project to the District line.

Senator BEALL. You will be—Maryland is crowding you a little bit.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Senator, they are a little ahead of us, but if the Park Service does its part, we will do our part if we are able to get the necessary funds.

NORTH CAPITOL STREET PROJECT

Now, some other things that are of interest in this thumbnail sketch of the program, is the Capitol area that the chairman asked about. North Capitol Street is proposed for widening and is to be projected through the Soldiers' Home, out to Blair Road. It will tie into connections into Maryland and will cross Georgia Avenue, and extend out to 16th and Eastern Avenue.

Senator BIBLE. When is that going to be completed?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We should have a contract some time late this fall for a portion of it. In fact, the contract is being advertised at the present time for the grading of the road through Soldiers' Home. A structure will be constructed here [pointing] which will soon be ready for advertisement. It will provide relief from this part of town [Capitol area] through the Takoma Park area, the Petworth area, and into Maryland.

Senator BEALL. Did I understand you to say it will be completed within a year?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Maybe it will be a little more than a year, because some of the structures are rather large, where we separate the grades. I do not think it will be a year, but rather—at least a year and a half.

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

Now, this general picture is giving you an idea of what we have started. Plans to widen Rhode Island Avenue to the District line are underway. We are working now through the Soldiers' Home, and building this crosstown road right through here [indicating]. That should be completed around the 1st of July. We are also working on these four streets here—one at a time—to repave, not widen, to give a crosstown route.

The new shrine at Catholic University is going to attract about a million and a half people. In the Soldiers' Home grounds, we have a new hospital composed of three former hospitals, Garfield, Episcopal, and Emergency. The Veterans' Bureau is considering building a hospital here, or an office building, so it is necessary that we construct a crosstown route across this area right here [indicating]. This will extend to Michigan Avenue, on into Maryland, and provide a direct route across town.

Now this [indicating] is about 80 percent complete. We are advertising for these two jobs.

This Military Road project which you are all familiar with, is under contract. One structure is completed, over the creek, and Beach Drive, which is a high-level structure. We are acquiring the southern portion of the golf course and straightening Military Road out at this point. The 16th Street bridge will be moved down about 80 feet, to provide a straight route from Georgia Avenue through to 27th Street.

EFFECT OF HIGHWAY PROGRAM ON TREES

Senator PASTORE. What do all of these superduper highways do to the character and beauty of the city, insofar as the trees, and what have you? Have you given much thought to that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I know we get a lot of letters from residents in the city, or rather, in the District, who feel that somehow this detracts from or eliminates the characteristic beauty of the city.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Tree Division is under the Highway Department, and whenever a tree is cut down in the District it is personally approved by me. I investigate it in a number of ways. Some of our trees live over 75 years, because we take good care of them. We are conscious of the fact that we should not cut down trees and make every effort unless absolutely necessary not to do so. This is the case of these four streets which we made one way in each direction. This was done so as not to widen the streets in that area, and in that manner save the trees.

We have gone into this whole problem and believe that when we have new roadways properly landscaped and properly planted with trees and shrubbery, et cetera, we will have a more beautiful project than you have today. So we do take into consideration everybody's requests as to cutting down trees. We have to weigh the situation, the number of vehicles, the traffic that is using the street, what the potential traffic is going to be. I attempt to make my engineers traffic conscious and tree conscious so that they will think of both aspects. We are sometimes criticized, but I can show you pictures of Scott Circle and Dupont Circle and Thomas Circle before they were underpassed and afterward. In my judgment these areas are much more beautiful than they were before.

EFFECT OF HIGHWAY ON PROPERTY VALUES

Senator PASTORE. What does it do to the property values?

Mr. ROBERTSON. A lot of real estate people have inquired about streets being improved, because they realize it raises the value of the adjacent property.

I can cite you a few locations such as 12th Street and 21st Street, where they requested us to widen them which indicates that they knew the value would increase.

As far as the widening of streets in a residential area, in my opinion, if you do the proper landscaping and construct them properly and conform with what is there, it does not damage the property.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Senator BEALL. Does not the acquiring of property for rights-of-way play a heavy cost upon this construction of this particular highway?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, sir; except where we might have to acquire land on a new location.

Senator BEALL. I mean in a new location where you are acquiring this property, and have to preserve the trees and things of that kind. Do you not have to buy a lot of property there?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, sir; not for a normal street. We happen to be blessed with very wide rights-of-way. The District has jurisdiction of from 90 feet up to 160 feet.

Senator BEALL. So you do not have much property to acquire?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, sir; except on routes such as the Inner Belt, then we would have to acquire property.

Senator BEALL. Where is that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. For the Inner Belt. [indicating]

Senator BEALL. You have not acquired that yet?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have acquired some property and have started the Southwest Freeway. Three contracts are in progress now.

Senator BEALL. Is it expensive?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, we are working it out with the Redevelopment Land Agency and are not paying too high a price for it. RLA is actually purchasing the properties, and selling it to us.

ASSESSED VALUE COMPARED TO MARKET VALUE

Senator BEALL. Mr. Chairman, getting back to the assessments, how does the sale of these properties compare with your assessed values?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Back can answer that.

Mr. BACK. The sales? Which ones?

Senator BEALL. On any of these properties that the District is acquiring for street improvements, when they buy the properties, how do they compare to your own assessments?

Mr. BACK. To our own assessments?

Senator BEALL. Yes.

Mr. BACK. Well, of course, a lot of that is in condemnation proceedings, and it is a question of whether or not that is a true market value of the property. Most of our property is assessed for about 50 percent of market value, as it would sell on the open market. In condemnation proceedings, I do not know whether this is all a proper market value or not there.

To answer the chairman's question, I do not think there is any question but that good highways improve property values. There have been many people around the country that think these superhighways and limited-access highways do detract from property values that are close to them. I really do not know because I have not been too close to that but, generally speaking, better roads do improve the property values there.

PORTER STREET PROJECT

Senator PASTORE. Now, Mr. Robertson, the House deleted funds for the Porter Street project. What is the situation there now? I hear quite a bit about it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Porter Street has been deleted from our program. We have accepted the action of the House. We have received many letters of protest, but only one man wrote and said to widen the street. All the rest of them said to not touch the street because of the trees.

Senator PASTORE. And the decision now is not to touch it then?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; we accepted the House action.

Senator PASTORE. I hope that the people read the newspapers, and they can save time and trouble for themselves, although we are interested in the subject and they are welcome to come to speak to it, because we love to have them, but they can spare themselves that inconvenience, because this is official now.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir. I did start to answer them, telling them of the decision. I think everybody will be happy for awhile.

Now, this is another map showing the 6-year program. That [indicating] is about as far as we can go toward a 13-year program, because of changes in the costs, etc. We like to progress in our construction with the Redevelopment Land Agency, because it does give us a better price advantage in acquiring property. We work together, and it has worked out advantageously for all of us.

SOUTHWEST FREEWAY

The Southwest Freeway is under construction now on the east end [indicating], from South Capitol Street over to 4th Street. We have designers working on plans from 4th Street to 10th Street. The Southwest Freeway has been designed to cross the Washington Channel.

We are waiting on the decision of the Congress regarding Highway Bridge. I understand they are going to meet Thursday to reach a decision on this matter. We will then be ready to go on with our plans which had to be halted until we could get a law on the exact type of bridge.

CONSTITUTION AVENUE BRIDGE

On the Constitution Avenue Bridge, the plans are being drawn, and it has been finally settled where the bridge is to be located. As you know, it was moved up and down several times. There [indicating] is the location where it will be constructed across the southern part of Theodore Roosevelt Island. We are in agreement with everything with the Park Service, and have a signed agreement by the Commissioners, sent over to the Secretary of the Interior to sign. It has not been returned yet, but I know there will not be anything but minor changes in it.

Senator PASTORE. How much will it cost, and how much longer will it take to construct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The price that I have given to the Commissioners is the same as it was for the previous bridge.

Senator PASTORE. Would you name it?

BRIDGE COST AND COMPLETION DATE

Mr. ROBERTSON. $24,500,000. I can build this structure and the approaches for that amount of money, sir.

Senator BIBLE. It will be completed when?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is what all of these reporters have been waiting for me to say.

Senator PASTORE. Well, we have given them a place to hear it, right here.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I have set the target date as the last part of 1961. The landscaping of the area, and maybe some minor roads, may run over that date, but I have set the end of 1961 as

the target date, and I hope that on the 1st day of January 1962 you can ride over it.

Senator PASTORE. Is that a 90–10?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is a 90–10 project. We have in Washington 28½ miles of interstate highways which gives us moneys on a 90–10 basis. We have 206 miles of ABC roads for which we get 50–50 money. The Congress saw fit to give us 66⅔ percent for this revised program, and the jobs which are in this program will all be advertised before the 1st of October of this year. The work will be started, or be under contract at least, by the 1st of December, and they will be completed, as Congress has directed, by the 1st of December 1959. We have let two jobs under that particular program. One was Central Avenue and the other was Ridge Road.

This give you an idea [indicating] of the amount of work that is going on, and what work will be done in the 6 years. I know you can appreciate the difficulty that I have in planning these jobs in order not to tie up traffic, due to the fact that the streets are carrying to capacity most of the time. We will have to, probably, hold up this job [indicating] while we are completing this job [indicating]. That is my responsibility.

We also have with us Mr. Brown, the gentleman who is going to be chairman of the detour committee, and who has to work out all of these problems to keep everybody happy.

Now, I do not know if there is anything more you want to ask me about these projects [indicating].

INNER-LOOP PORTIONS OF 6-YEAR PROGRAM

In the 6 years, the only portion of the innerloop that will be constructed will be the Southeast Freeway, with its connections to the 11th Street Bridge and connections to the John Philip Sousa Bridge, and 17th Street, plus the Southwest Freeway and a bridge across the Washington Channel to the Highway Bridge. The other section of the inner loop that will be constructed within the 6 years is in the vicinity of the Constitution Avenue Bridge as far as K Street, and tying into the route that Senator Beall asked about, and its connection with Route 240. This portion of the inner belt here, and this portion of the inner belt [indicating] will be all that will be built in 6 years.

COST OF INNER LOOP

Senator PASTORE. What would be the overall cost of the inner loop?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The overall cost of the inner loop is $272,500,000.

Senator PASTORE. $272,500,000?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir. It has 141 structures and 96 ramps planned as of this date.

Senator BIBLE. That is how many miles, roughly?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Seventeen and one-half miles, sir, including the connections. We included in that cost these spurs that run out like this [indicating] to the various bridges, and the arterial highways. They do not all show on the 6-year program, but will show on the 13-year program. So there are about 17½ miles on the inner loop.

Senator BEALL. Are you planning any more underpasses in downtown Washington?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; we have some on the books, such as an underpass on the center leg near E Street and Delaware Avenue SW.

Senator PASTORE. Have you a map which shows the inner-loop system?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir. This map shows it.

Senator PASTORE. All right. Let's go to the next one.

INNER LOOP CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ROBERTSON. On this next one, the inner loop was approved when the public works program was requested of the Congress, about 2 or 3 years ago. It was a 10-year program at that time. The loop was different in some respects from the one you see here now. This west side, the north side, and south side were about the same, but it came over here to Fourth and Sixth Streets NE., just about here [indicating].

Senator PASTORE. Put your pointer to where the Capitol is there.

CONSULTANT STUDY

Mr. ROBERTSON. This is the Capitol here. The Commissioners felt that we had not gone far enough and had not been complete enough in our thinking for the inner loop. So we had a meeting with some of the prominent people here in the District, to plan this project, and the desire was expressed to have our consultant make a study.

The consultant came back after he made the study, and proposed a location up the 11th Street NE. corridor and what we call the central artery, which is about Third Street NW. This was followed out after his report was made, and the Planning Commission approved it with some reservations and some changes, especially on this [indicating].

This section in here, as I told you before, the southwest section, is the one actually started. The plans are well underway right now and about 80 percent completed, including this section across the railroad yards. The plans as well as the acquisition of right-of-way for this leg and down south here [indicating] are under consideration right now. We have a consultant on both of these [indicating]. We are getting into the study of the west leg at Constitution Avenue here [indicating].

We will be presenting this west leg to the Planning Commission within a month, so that the portion that I related to on the 6-year program will be this portion and this portion over here past this point here [indicating].

After the 6 years, the plan will be to extend to the north [indicating]. The north leg will be constructed next and will be followed by the central artery.

COST OF INNER LOOP SURVEY

Senator PASTORE. This survey cost $235,000?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. When was that done?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That survey was made about 3 years ago. It was finished in 1955.

Senator PASTORE. Now how long and how wide, and so forth, will this highway be, Mr. Robertson?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It will run from 6 to 8 lanes. It will be depressed about two-thirds of the way and elevated about one-third of the way.

The majority of this [indicating] will be depressed and several sections will be covered over like a tunnel.

TUNNEL

For instance, here by the Capitol it will be in a tunnel from Independence Avenue, at least to Constitution Avenue.

We have talked to the Architect of the Capitol, and he does not want any opening in there, so we will have what is called a tunnel over there. It is covered over depressed roadway.

Senator BEALL. The tunnel will run from where to where?

Mr. ROBERTSON. From Independence Avenue to Constitution, maybe farther. We have not gone into the details far enough to tell you exactly. I believe this center leg probably will be the next to last thing we will do.

Senator PASTORE. Now, you have pointed out some of the loop itself, as presently being contemplated for construction; am I right?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Some of it is under construction and some of it is contemplated.

Senator PASTORE. Now is it being done in such a way that any segment will be of optimum utility even though it might not connect with the whole thing later on?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; we planned it to have utility.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, any part that you construct now will have a value in and of itself, even as a segment, even though it is not connected with the whole?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; any segment will have utility.

Senator PASTORE. Now as to those people whose properties will be involved, will they be given their day in court?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

Senator PASTORE. You certainly would expect that with a project of this magnitude there would be many points of view.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have had many points of view, and we have had public hearings on this first section through the Southwest, and had no difficulty at all. We will have public hearings on each section, as Congress sees fit to give us the money to go ahead. That is with respect to money to match the Federal aid.

On this west leg that we are talking about, even though it has been approved by the Planning Commission, George Washington University and George Washington Hospital and several other people objected to its location. We have studied another location, and are getting ready to submit that, through the Commissioners, to the Planning Commission within about a month, or if they do not have their next meeting next month, it will be the following meeting.

INTRINSIC VALUE OF INNER LOOP

Senator PASTORE. What is the intrinsic value of this? I mean, who are we trying to accommodate in the inner loop system, the citizens of the District or are we trying to reroute traffic that ordinarily does not go into that part of the city, in order to make it easier for that section of the city to flourish?

What I am leading to is: You are doing away with very expensive property in this, are you not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It will be quite expensive, but as a result of modern freeways most of it will have greater value and will come out as a tremendous development. This has been the experience in other cities. The whole Southwest area was taken in along with the redevelopment, and this whole Northwest section here in this central artery apparently will be the next area to be developed by the Redevelopment Land Agency.

Senator PASTORE. Developed as to what? For business purposes?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is my understanding this particular area here [indicating] would be redeveloped for business purposes between Union Station, or the tracks and North Capitol Street.

Senator PASTORE. Are the Commissioners enthusiastic about their projects?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; they want us to go right along with them.

Senator PASTORE. How about the inner loop? How do the Commissioners feel about that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Commissioners are in favor of the inner loop.

ADVANTAGES OF INNER LOOP

Senator PASTORE. And this, you say, will accommodate the people who have business within this area, and will more or less siphon off people who do not have business in this part of the District but have to go into it because there is no other way of getting out?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir. This is going to be corrective in a traffic service sense. It started out being an inner loop that did not have too many connections, but it is going to be a collector and distributor as well as bypassing the traffic around the loop. We have complaints all the time where the people say they cannot get downtown to shop without unreasonable delay. The merchants in the downtown area complain that they are paying quite a bit of the taxes of the District of Columbia and they say, "We want to keep this area healthy, and keep it alive, so the taxes can stay where they are. We cannot do that by having people cross here all day long who have no business here," so our idea is to get the potential shopper close to the business district quickly and safely, and get bypassable traffic around such district. It will be better to keep bypassable traffic on this inner belt, where it will not interfere with business.

FACILITATION OF SHOPPING IN DOWNTOWN AREA

Senator PASTORE. Of course, that is provided you do not make it easier for a shopper to go some place else to shop.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We are not doing that. Cities across the Nation have found they cannot survive with outmoded transportation facili-

ties. We are opening this up for the shoppers to come in; and, with improved mass transportation and parking, the people will come in to do their shopping in the District. The reason they do not come in now, in my opinion, is because they cannot get in and cannot get a place to park.

If you open it up so they can get in here, then you have done something for the city as a whole.

TRAFFIC SITUATION

Senator PASTORE. My impression down here has been this: Of course, I am not qualified at this juncture at least, to speak on the efficacy of a plan, because I do not know that much about it, but I would assume that the District, naturally, through you and through the Commissioners, are not involving themselves in a project that is going to run into these tremendous amounts of money, $272 million, without having some objective with some tremendous value in mind, and my experience down here has been that you do not seem to have too much traffic in this south part of the city except in the morning hours and late evening hours.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You do have the higher traffic volumes during the peak morning and afternoon hours, but we are carrying capacity loads on the arterial highways most of the day.

Senator PASTORE. That is right. That is because of the people who go to work either in the Capitol or downtown and you have that in the morning and in the evening when they leave, to go back to their homes, and that has been my experience, as to when you have a lot of traffic, a tremendous amount of traffic, but during the day there does not seem to be too much traffic.

I am trying to line this up, what this actually means, with relationship to this argument made by the merchants that this will bring more people in to do their shopping.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not only being made by the merchants, but also by the owners of property.

PARKING PROBLEM

Senator PASTORE. I think one of your big problems downtown here is the parking. People do not have any place to leave their cars in order to do a little shopping. Has any thought or attention been given to parking?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I mean, has any attention been given to it in line with tying it in with the projects, the inner loop you are talking about?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We are planning to consider parking needs in the design of the inner loop, in the various locations of same. We are making this study, so it will be tied in and have a parking lot, Mr. Chairman, right under this expressway in the southwest here, under this last contract.

Senator PASTORE. Would you repeat that again, please?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We are building a parking lot for the parkway agency under this freeway in the southwest area, which will accommodate people who work and people who will shop in the area. I think it will handle about 400 cars. We will do this around the loop as we progress, and where feasible.

Senator PASTORE. Now, have you any comment with relation to the opening budget that has to do with this inner loop?

In other words, I think you have something here that, in my humble opinion I would like to have the members of this subcommittee sit down for a few hours with you and go through this thing thoroughly.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I would like to do so.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, this briefing that you are giving us now, because it is tied in here with these budget hearings where our time is pretty well allocated, and because, frankly, projects of this kind in order to be understood, have to be gone into thoroughly, and I do not think this is a sufficient enough briefing, therefore, I would hope, Mr. Robertson, that at some time in the not too distant future we could have another briefing on this so as to get into it more thoroughly so the people in the community will understand it a great deal better. I would suppose the District Committee would be doing this anyway, as far as that is concerned?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I will be glad to come at any time.

Senator PASTORE. Well, we would be very much interested, because, of course, in the long run, this is going to involve a tremendous amount of appropriations on the part of the Congress.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, just name the day, and I will be glad to come up and go into the details very thoroughly.

Senator PASTORE. You said this involves $272 million, and I was glad to hear you say that you planned it so that any particular part of it could stand on its own feet until it was tied in with the other parts?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; that is right.

PRESENT AUTHORIZATIONS

Now, I will just take a few more minutes, if it is agreeable with you, Mr. Chairman, on these other two overlays. We are planning as shown on this next map: the dotted line is the engineering, the solid line is the construction, and the right-of-way is the dashed line.

The projects shown in red are actually under obligation. This amounts to about $27 million, for work that we are actually doing right now, and all of it has actually been authorized by the Congress.

Porter Street has been deleted from this program.

Senator PASTORE. Is Porter Street part of the interchange, the inner loop?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No, sir; it is not. It is in the secondary system of the Federal highways. This is what we have proposed for fiscal 1959.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have any further questions?

Senator BEALL. No.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION FOR HIGHWAY FUND

Senator PASTORE. The bill authorizes a Treasury loan of $5,500,000 for the highway fund. Why is that necessary since it appears from the records submitted that around $20 million has already been authorized in prior-year appropriation acts, but yet no funds have been requisitioned from the Treasury pursuant to such authority?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Off the record, I am Scotch, and I do not want to borrow anything until I have to.

Senator PASTORE. We want that on the record.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Highways are being planned all over the United States including the city of Washington, and we were sure that it would take at least 21 to 24 months to get into high gear on construction of this type. This is due to the fact that complex planning, engineering, and land acquisition, and other things, especially here in the District of Columbia are taking longer than contemplated. We have approximately 8 or 10, or maybe even more committees and organizations to appear before to get approval, including the Planning Commission, et cetera. You know how long it took us to get the Constitution Avenue Bridge. After 8 years, we have just received approval for construction.

Now, in view of all the planning and engineering we have to do, it has taken us that length of time to get started.

Now, with respect to the $20 million. That has been authorized thus far under an authorization from the Congress to borrow $50 million under the Public Works Act. We have the authority to borrow the $20 million, and as of the end of this fiscal year we will have obligated about $11 million, and I believe that before this year is out we will have under obligation an additional $10 million of the loan.

The reason, Mr. Chairman, is that these loans are revenue to us, and when we start a project that may cost $12 million, we have to obligate the entire contract, so that the revenue, or loan authority, is necessary before you can even request the appropriation. When we come up here, we have to tell you where we are going to get the money to finance the projects.

Senator PASTORE. What will happen if we did knock out the $5,500,000?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That would slow down my program so much that I would come to a complete halt, this coming year.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you have $20 million available.

NEED FOR FUNDS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir; but over half of it is obligated, and the jobs I am talking about—for instance, the Southwest Freeway, is going to cost $30 million. The bridge going across at Constitution Avenue is $24,500,000. Now the minute I start that job, any portion of it, any section of it that I plan, I have to obligate the money for that section.

Now I may this year only be able to get in my footings but I will have to obligate funds for the project as submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Senator PASTORE. Are you going to submit these projects for the record? Are you going to spell them out?

Mr. ROBERTSON. They were spelled out in the House version.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I see; they are in the House version, yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir. So that we will need this borrowing power, and I will not borrow it if we do not need it, but we expect, now that all our plans are up to a certain point, that we are ready to go ahead.

We were a little optimistic in the other 2 years, and probably it was my fault. The engineers were not as optimistic as I was, but I hope we will soon get started. Due to the fact that Congress wants

us to get started because of the unemployment, we are putting on more pressure to get these jobs under contract.

As I said previously, all of these jobs in the emergency program are in addition to what we had planned, and we are going to have all of that emergency work under contract before October 1.

Senator PASTORE. Do you expect to have all of this money committed by the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We expect to have it obligated, but actually the work will not be done.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. It will be obligated.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Your argument is that if you take it out now it will put you in a position of not being able to obligate it and will postpone these jobs?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. If Senator Bible's committee gives us the Highway Bridge, the Constitution Avenue Bridge, the Southwest Freeway, the Anacostia Freeway—all of those jobs are big jobs and you cannot break them down into contracts which are small.

Unless we get this $5½ million this year we are going to be short of funds. We are not going to be able to carry on this program as Congress wants us to. This is going to be one of the biggest years—in fact, it is going to be the biggest year we have ever had in the Highway Department in the District of Columbia, and next year it will be even bigger.

Senator BEALL. Where will you get this $5,500,000 that you are talking about?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We will get that from the Treasury, sir. I tried to get it without interest, but I have to pay the going rate of interest, so therefore I do not want to borrow it until I have to.

We finance all of these jobs ourselves and then the Bureau reinburses us for the appropriate Federal share.

REVENUE FROM GAS TAX

Senator BEALL. What revenue do you get from the gas tax?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We get 6 cents.

Senator BEALL. I realize that, but what is the total?

Mr. ROBERTSON. About $11 million a year in gas tax.

Senator BEALL. And that is all retained in the Highway Department?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not all retained in the Highway Department; no, sir.

Senator BEALL. It is not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not diverted, but we pay about $2 million for the traffic police and we pay for other expenses, which we believe is correct, but, even Mr. Lowe is nodding his agreement with my thoughts that some of this money should come back into the Highway Department.

There is about $4 million from the highway revenue that goes for other expenditures.

Senator BEALL. Then you have only $7 million for actually highways?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes, I think it is $7 million from gasoline tax. And that is the reason we need the money.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any other questions of Mr. Robertson?

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Operating expenses

Appropriation, 1958	$7,207,000
Estimate, 1959	7,582,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $98,000)	7,484,000

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 18, line 7, after "services" insert ", including expenses of attendance of one person, without loss of pay or time, at specialized traffic engineering classes, including tuition and entrance fees;".

(2) Page 18, line 15, after "appropriation" insert ": *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and empowered to pay the purchase price and the cost of installation of new parking meters or devices from fees collected from such new meters or devices, which fees are hereby appropriated for such purposes."

(3) Page 18, line 11, strike out "$7,484,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$7,907,000", or an increase of $423,000 in the appropriation.

(4) Page 18, line 11, strike out "$4,670,623" and insert in lieu thereof $"5,093,623", or an increase of $423,000 in the limitation.

Application of House reductions

Estimate classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$3,097,472	$3,174,435	$3,141,282	−$33,153	$126,265
Travel	4,026	4,026	4,026		535
Transportation of things	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Communication services	190,786	190,786	190,786		
Rents and utility services	1,890,885	1,964,478	1,954,003	−10,475	800
Printing and reproduction	15,350	15,350	15,350		2,000
Other contractual services	865,106	965,106	965,106		185,850
Services performed by other agencies	92,231	92,231	92,231		20,100
Supplies and materials	493,646	543,646	493,646	−50,000	24,500
Equipment	353,885	431,329	426,957	−4,372	54,700
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	199,185	199,185	199,185		8,250
Refunds, awards and indemnities	428	428	428		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 7,204,000	7,582,000	7,484,000	−98,000	423,000

[1] Includes $157,000 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees." Does not include $3,000 comparative transfer to other accounts.

Recapitulation (by activities)

Estimate classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
1. Administration	$265,172	$276,052	$270,612	−$5,440	
2. Planning, design and engineering	98,624	109,226	105,556	−3,670	
3. Care of trees and parking	462,333	494,333	494,333		
4. Electrical	3,104,151	3,234,151	3,203,747	−30,404	
5. Construction and maintenance of streets	1,488,026	1,638,026	1,588,026	−50,000	
6. Construction and maintenance of bridges	436,930	436,930	436,930		
7. Mobile equipment	1,188,891	1,233,409	1,224,923	−8,486	
8. Materials development and standards	159,873	159,873	159,873		
9. Traffic engineering					$423,000
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 7,204,000	7,582,000	7,484,000	−98,000	423,000

[1] Includes $157,000 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees." Does not include $3,000 comparative transfer to other accounts.

JUSTIFICATION

This increase requested is as follows:

Traffic engineering $423,000

This action is necessary in order to accomplish the purpose of Commissioners' Order No. 58-919, dated June 10, 1958, which transferred the "Traffic engineering" function of the former Department of Vehicles and Traffic to the Department of Highways. No overall increase is involved inasmuch as this action will merely transfer the necessary operating funds of this function to the Department of Highways from the appropriation provided for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic.

TRANSFER OF ACTIVITY

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Commissioners last week transferred "Traffic engineering" to the Highway Department. It came over as it was constituted from "Vehicles and Traffic." We are asking for transfer of the funds to operate "Traffic engineering." There will be no additional cost. It is all coming out of the Highway funds and will be transferred from the Department of Vehicles and Traffic budget to the Highway budget. Some language is needed that pertains to the maintenance of platforms and parking meters. Those two items are by order of the Commissoners and documents have been prepared to spell out the change because that is the way I was told the committee would like to have it.

Senator PASTORE. This is the first time it has come up?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. The change was made after the time that we were appearing before the House. I am sure the House knows about it, because Colonel Welling went over to see the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee.

Senator PASTORE. Is there anything further on this item?

Mr. FOWLER. That is all we have at this time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

SANITARY SEWAGE LOAN AUTHORIZATION

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Auld, it is noted that $4.3 million of that $5 million in the Sanitary Sewage Treasury Loan Authority has already been obligated in prior years. However, to date, none of the appropriated funds have been requisitioned from the Treasurer.

It further appears that estimated 1959 revenue collected on this fund are $4,416,000, which will more than offset the $4.3 million estimated obligations. What do you intend to do with this $4.3 million, this sum which is to be drawn from the Treasury but as yet has been unrequisitioned?

Mr. AULD. Mr. Chairman, we have either under contract or about to be placed under contract, the major projects for which these appropriations were made, and under which these loan authorizations were justified.

At the time the work is completed and the contract obligations liquidated, we will need the cash to pay our contractor.

Just as Mr. Robertson said, we do not draw money from the Treasury under these loans until it is absolutely necessary, because at that time we begin to pay interest. So we defer borrowing as long as possible, in order to keep the entire sewage works fund in balance.

SURPLUS IN SEWER WORKS FUND

I have a statement here which I have read and have modified, and which shows the changes made by the House, and which shows that including the appropriations as now standing in the 1959 budget the sewage works fund will have an apparent surplus of $1,555,000 at the end of 1959. That arises not through the lack of needing the $4,300,000 but simply because in 1959, we have not budgeted to the full extent of our expected income. We could forego in authorization, say $1 million of that $4.3 million, and experience no risk to our program.

If you wish, I could say within safe limits, $1 million would keep our fund all right. I hope that with any such action it will be without prejudice to a reauthorization of a like amount when our budget justifies it.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any questions?

Senator BEALL. No questions.

Mr. LOWE. Do you want me to proceed, Mr. Chairman, on the Department of General Administration?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. KENNETH BACK, FINANCE OFFICER

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Operating expenses

Appropriation, 1958	$4,540,000
Estimate, 1959	4,740,500
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $40,500)	4,700,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 4, line 24, strike out "$4,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,740,500," or an increase of $40,500 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$3,222,074	$3,337,334	$3,303,354	−$33,980	+$33,980
Travel	14,835	14,835	14,835		
Transportation of things	300	300	300		
Communication services	45,821	45,821	45,821		
Rents and utility services	70,854	133,914	133,914		
Printing and reproduction	97,905	98,605	97,905	−700	+700
Other contractual services	250,085	250,180	250,180		
Services performed by other agencies	6,850	6,850	6,850		
Supplies and materials	60,671	63,692	62,502	−1,190	+1,190
Equipment	30,268	38,175	35,775	−2,400	+2,400
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	206,937	214,894	212,664	−2,230	+2,230
Pensions, annuities, and insurance claims	392,070	385,900	385,900		
Refunds, awards, and indemnities	250,000	250,000	250,000		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 4,648,670	[2] 4,840,500	[2] 4,800,000	−40,500	+40,500

[1] Includes $206,170 brought forward from 1957 and does not include $100,000 carried forward to 1959. Includes $2,500 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees."

[2] Includes $100,000 brought forward from 1958.

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
1. Administration	$37,500	$37,500	$37,500		
2. Administrative services	142,880	204,305	204,305		
3. Budget	99,180	130,910	130,910		
4. Finance:					
(a) Accounting	446,680	475,887	475,887		
(b) Assessing	1,511,909	1,492,983	1,492,983		
(c) Collecting	425,912	456,771	456,771		
Refunding erroneous collections	250,000	250,000	250,000		
(d) Disbursing	71,776	74,926	74,926		
(e) Processing	421,633	435,893	435,893		
5. Internal auditing	133,997	135,827	135,827		
6. Management	79,400	104,090	79,390	−$24,700	+$24,700
7. Personnel:					
(a) Operations	218,545	238,320	222,520	−15,800	+15,800
(b) Employees disability compensation	236,170	230,000	230,000		
(c) Unemployment compensation	155,900	155,900	155,900		
(d) Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses	209,600	209,600	209,600		
8. Procurement	207,588	207,588	207,588		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 4,648,670	[2] 4,840,500	[2] 4,800,000	−40,500	+40,500

[1] Includes $206,170 brought forward from 1957 and does not include $100,000 carried forward to 1959. Includes $2,500 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees."
[2] Includes $100,000 brought forward from 1958.

HOUSE REPORT

The committee recommends an appropriation of $4,700,000 for this Department. This is a reduction of $40,500 in the estimates but an increase of $160,000 above the 1958 appropriation and an actual increase of $195,000 since the Department voluntarily reduced the estimated cost of the reassessment program in fiscal 1959 by $35,000. Budget increases approved by the committee are as follows:

Reallocations	$18,725
Mail service	800
Budgetary analysis and control	31,730
Financial management	79,670
Classification and wage administration	3,987
Rental of office space	58,500

In fiscal year 1956 the committee directed that a real property reassessment program be instituted after receiving testimony that some properties in the District had not been reassessed for over 20 years. During the hearings this year the committee received a progress report. The field program is expected to be completed by June 30 and in the coming fiscal year the Assessor's Office will hold informal and formal hearings on proposed assessments. The new assessment on all real property in the District of Columbia will be placed into effect on July 1, 1959, and the District expects a net increase in revenue from this source of taxation amounting to approximately $2 million per year. The total cost of the program through fiscal year 1959 will be $786,809, and the entire temporary staff used in the program will be off the rolls by the end of the coming fiscal year.

JUSTIFICATION

The increases requested are as follows:

(a) Management	$24,700
(b) Personnel	15,800
Total increase requested	40,500

(a) Management, $24,700

This amount is requested for two research statisticians and a research librarian, with minor related costs, to strengthen the District's long-range program planning.

The Commissioners are giving ever-increasing attention to long-range planning and the broader, more systematic approach to District and areawide problems. The public works program, urban renewal, and hospital survey are examples of strictly District problems. The transportation survey, Route 240, Potomac bridges, river pollution, and water supply are examples of more far-reaching problems. Whether the problems be strictly District or areawide, their solutions depend upon careful, extensive research. Such research, in turn, must be based upon adequate factual data that have been compiled from many sources.

At present there is no machinery to correlate and pull together all of the information and the data that originate in the various statistical programs throughout the District. Although the information collected individually by the various departments serves its special purpose very well, in most cases such information is not sufficiently correlated to permit its most effective use in overall long-range planning, in total budgeting, and in developing comprehensive allied studies.

The chief concern of the research statisticians would be the coordination of existing District government statistical programs to insure that such programs are adequate for overall planning purposes. The staff also would focus attention on the regional picture by bringing together area statistics. The results of the staff's work would be to make more effective the District's long-range planning by devoting its full attention to statistical matters.

In addition to the work of the research statisticians in correlating municipal and regional statistical programs, there is an allied activity of obtaining useful information available from other municipalities and from publications, consulting firms, and others. Although the District and Federal libraries give excellent assistance, they cannot make the necessary analyses of the information obtained and pinpoint it to the particular need of the District. The proposed research librarian would fill this important need. In addition, the work of the librarian would supplement the work of the professional statisticians by providing for the systematic accumulation of information on the characteristics and experiences of other municipalities.

Application of funds.—The major part of the requested increase to strengthen the District's program planning will be used in the creation of three positions (one GS–14 research statistician at $10,320, another at GS–11 at $6,390, and one GS–9 research librarian at $5,440) and the remainder for retirement, insurance, and other related costs. The relation of the positions requested to the available positions is as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Research statistician	2	0	2
Research librarian	1	0	1

Financial analysis

Object	*Activity 6, management*
Personal services	$22,150
Printing and reproduction	100
Equipment	1,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,450
Total	24,700

(b) Personnel, $15,800

(1) *Employee recognition program.*—The District government is required, by the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act (title III, Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), to maintain an incentive awards program that complies with the provisions of the act and supplemental United States Civil Service Commission regulations. While the Personnel Office has been given responsibility for administration of this program in the District government, no additional personnel

has been provided. The Personnel Office is not able to absorb this additional function with its present staff without serious neglect of other staff work, principally the work of procedure writing. An organization of the size of the District government requires formal personnel procedures; therefore, the Personnel Office must develop these procedures and keep them current. At the onset, it was thought that the responsibility for administering the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act would be a part-time duty that could be absorbed by the Personnel Office. The incentive awards function has, however, developed to the point where the Personnel Office now provides the full-time assistance of the GS–11 employee whose position was initially authorized for procedure-writing purposes. The Personnel Office can no longer afford to permit the personnel procedures function to be neglected, and must, therefore, curtail its participation in the incentive awards program unless a position is obtained to effectively administer this program.

Benefits received by the District to date definitely justify having a permanent position to administer the incentive awards program. During the first 10 months of fiscal year 1958, a total of 92 cash awards were granted in a total amount of $11,330. Of this total, $2,435 was paid for 44 suggestions, $7,945 for 45 cases of sustained superior performance, and $950 for 3 special acts and services. Actual first-year dollar savings of $70,224 were realized from 16 of the suggestions in return for an investment of only $1,635 in awards. A substantial proportion of these first-year savings will continue to be realized in subsequent years at no additional cost. A total of $9,695 was paid in awards for the remaining 76 contributions, which carried intangible benefits fully as significant as those carrying tangible savings but not so easily measured. These benefits were realized in terms such as better service to the public, increased efficiency in operations, elimination of unnecessary work, simplification of procedures, and improved employee morale. Of the $9,695 paid for intangible benefits, $800 was for 28 suggestions, $7,945 for 45 cases of sustained superior performance, and $950 for 3 special acts and services.

(2) *Inservice training program.*—At the present time there is only a one-man training staff in the Personnel Office to do essential staff work, promote district-wide training programs covering approximately 22,500 employees, and provide training assistance to all operating departments of the District. This is a function which cannot properly be performed by any other organization within the District government. To date, staff shortages have limited the efforts of this program to attempt to satisfy the demands made upon it by the District's operating departments for training assistance. In the past, the Personnel Office has been able to provide the planning and direction for supervisory planning programs in the Office ofthe Recorder of Deeds, the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the Processing Division of the Finance Office, and the Bureau of Public Health Nursing. Also, the Personnel Office has been able to provide for a limited number of employees from various District departments to obtain training in executive development, conference leadership, correspondence (mail and forms) management, business machines, and professional engineering review. Without exception, the training programs which the Personnel Office has been able to provide for have resulted in increased job proficiency. With its limited staff, however, the Personnel Office is finding it virtually impossible to provide, when needed, the planning, direction, and coordination necessary to meet fully the needs for additional training activities in the District. An assistant training officer would enable the Personnel Office to satisfy more adequately the requirements of the departments for many additional supervisory training courses, to undertake the planning for more extensive executive development programs, to develop much-needed orientation programs for new employees, to provide refresher training courses in specific professional areas, and to uncover and promote training in those specific job areas in which it is felt that appropriate training courses will increase job proficiency and productive performance. Examples of some specific courses which are presently planned include: supervisory training for sewage plant supervisors; supervisory training for foremen in the Repair and Improvements Division, Department of Buildings and Grounds; course of training in case recording in the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation; executive development training for key department administrative and operating officials.

We are therefore requesting the services of one additional employee, and assistant training officer. This employee would assist the training officer in identifying training needs, planning, coordinating and developing training programs, and in determining the most effective methods and techniques to be used in

each program. He would assist also in instructor training, the obtaining and distribution of training literature and materials, the maintenance of necessary records and files, and in the critical evaluation of training results.

Application of funds.—This increase will be used to establish 1 GS–11 staff assistant at $6,390 (employee recognition program) and 1 GS–9 assistant training officer at $5,440 (inservice training program), and provide for retirement and other related expenses. The relation of the positions requested to the available positions is as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Staff assistant	1	0	1
Training officer (assstant)	1	1	2

Financial analysis

Object	*Activity 7, personnel*
Personal services	$11,830
Printing and reproduction	600
Supplies and materials	1,190
Equipment	1,400
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	780
Total	15,800

HOUSE ACTION

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for 1958 was $4,540,000. The estimate for 1959 is $4,740,500. The House allowance was $4,700,000, a reduction of $40,500.

The amount requested—page 4, line 24, strike out $4,700,000 and insert in lieu thereof, $4,740,500. This is an increase of $40,500 in the appropriation.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, we took a number of rather urgent problems to the House Appropriations Committee and they took care of most of them, which will be a great help to us. They did, however, eliminate $40,500 from our request, which represented 5 urgently needed positions.

I will not go into the full details because that is in the mimeographed justification material in front of you, but 3 of the 5 positions eliminated, costing $24,700 for salaries and related objects, are needed to improve our long-range planning.

NEED FOR LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Senator BEALL. What positions did you say they eliminated?

Mr. LOWE. They eliminated $40,500 from the dollar portion of the request, which represented 5 positions. Three of those 5 positions were concerned with long-range planning: 2 research statisticians and 1 research librarian. Those particular positions represent $24,700 of the total $40,500. What we need those three positions for is to do a better job in researching some of the many problems that are confronting the District.

Senator PASTORE. Is this personnel that is to be added?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How have you been doing it up to now?

Mr. LOWE. We have not been doing it; that is just the point. We have made just a start at this time, with our existing facilities, but we need these three positions.

Senator PASTORE. What kind of planning are we talking about here.

PROGRAM PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

Mr. LOWE. Program planning and analysis, principally, Senator. Here is the type of thing that is involved: In an urban area such as we have here you pick up the papers and read every day about this problem or that problem, and that something needs to be done about it. At the present time we are not equipped to properly analyze the facts that apparently pertain to that problem, and to point up the conclusions in such a way that the Commissioners can make the best determination as to how to proceed to solve the problem. Sometimes there are very superficial indications that you should do this or that, which may cost you a great deal of money, when maybe a better analysis will show that you can do it for less, or maybe we get started too late on something and end up where we have to spend money on a catchup basis. We feel with these three positions we can do a job in continuing and improving the work we started to make in the report to the Congress on the State of the Nation's Capital.

That, very briefly, is the type of thing that is involved in this request.

EMPLOYEES RECOGNITION PROGRAM

The fourth position out of the five positions is for a full-time employee, which will cost $7,826 for payroll and other objects, to carry out the employees' suggestion program required by Public Law 763, 83d Congress. We have never been given any additional positions to carry out this work. When the operation was first started, we were able to carry out the rather small amount of work involved on an extra-duty basis. However, just to give you an illustration as to what has happened, in the first year of the program we had only 83 suggestions submitted, which we were able to handle with our existing staff. In the second year, fiscal year 1957, we had 247 suggestions that were submitted. This year we are already beyond the 300 mark and will wind up somewhere between 300 and 400.

Senator PASTORE. Who submits these suggestions?

Mr. LOWE. These are employees' suggestions. Also involved is recognition of employees for any unusually constructive work that they may have done. It is called the Government Employees Awards Act, which Congress made a mandatory program. They required the Federal agencies and the District to carry out this program.

In order to comply with the law, year by year we have had to divert more and more of the time of our man who worked on personnel regulations over to this activity, where now he is no longer working on personnel regulations, so our regulations are suffering. We are asking for an additional position so that we can go back to where we were before on regulations and yet continue to comply with the requirement of Congress for the employee-recognition program.

TYPE OF AWARD

Senator BEALL. Are these awards given in the form of annual salary or are they a cash award?

Mr. LOWE. Both. Sometimes it is a lump-sum amount. It may be only $10 or it may be $25 or sometimes it is several hundred dollars.

Senator PASTORE. How much money was awarded this past year?

Mr. LOWE. In the first 10 months of this year we have paid out in awards $2,435 for suggestions which are estimated to have resulted in $70,000 a year in savings. There have been other awards having what we call intangible considerations, where perhaps a person was given a superior performance rating or an outstanding performance rating.

Much of this work is done on an ex officio basis by the employees serving on the Awards Committee, but we need a person to do the staff work. Somebody has to keep track of all of it and monitor the system.

JUSTIFICATION FOR FULL RESTORATION

Senator PASTORE. Of this total amount, the only amount cut is $40,500. Why do you need five additional people? Why can you not minimize that? Why must you ask for the entire restoration?

It strikes me that you are getting into an activity here that has to be set up. Do you have the people already in mind?

Mr. LOWE. We do not have a person.

Senator PASTORE. Is someone doing this job now?

Mr. LOWE. Yes; someone is doing the job, but another job is not being done.

Senator PASTORE. We are always told that same thing every year, "the job is being done, but the person doing the job is not doing some other job."

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Mr. LOWE. Frankly, Senator, I dislike having to come up asking for $40,000 with an appropriation of this size, but out of our funds that we began this fiscal year with we will have less than $20,000 left over, to give you an idea of how close a budget we are working under. This appropriation gives us a great variety of work. We have to do tax assessing, and we have a budget office, a personnel office; and the accounting, the auditing and the procurement and other activities. Our money must be spread over a great range of activities, but because of the importance of these few categories of items which the House did not choose to give us, we have presented it on the Senate side.

Senator PASTORE. Of course, you understand that no matter what we do in these matters, we have to go to conference and it is the questioning of justifying a restoration that the House has taken out.

Mr. LOWE. I understand.

Senator PASTORE. And it is a reflection, to some extent, if you indiscriminately put these back without some strong justification for it. It is always hard to testify in conference on the basis that the person doing that job is not doing some other job, because the Congress—and rightly so, because they are considering the taxpayers' money—are

not impressed by the fact that the job is not being done and that the person doing the job is not able to do some other job.

Mr. LOWE. I know exactly what you mean, because in my work on the district budget we face the same thing among the other District agencies.

Senator PASTORE. It is not easy.

DIVERT USE OF PERSONNEL ACTIVITY FROM NORMAL FUNCTION

Mr. LOWE. No, it is not easy.

I think, if you will look at the figures I gave you, as to the gradual progressive growth of this, you will see that in order to comply with the law we have to divert a man from another outfit which actually is a necessary activity.

Senator PASTORE. What is the other activity that he is diverted from?

Mr. LOWE. The maintenance and preparation of our central personnel regulations.

You see, the Commissioners have to promulgate regulations and personnel policies for the entire District government, and it has been only in the past year that this diversion has become so acute, but it will be even more acute in the next year; and today we are doing almost nothing in this field.

Senator PASTORE. My personal feeling has been that when I go to conference on anything that we choose to restore, or that we decide to restore, we should always have a good argument to sustain the item. It has to be a powerful argument, because the House has already cut it.

I daresay, offhand, that the House did treat you very, very well.

Mr. LOWE. I am not complaining about the House.

NEED FOR STRONG JUSTIFICATION

Senator PASTORE. Out of this tremendous budget of $215,153,500, the total amount cut by the House was $11,877,000, and I want to compliment here again the Commissioners, because they have not come up here and asked for us to put it all back; they only ask for restoration of $4,096,950. Apparently they have scrutinized these figures quite well, and have come back with a restoration which is even less than 50 percent of what was cut. I must say that on an overall budget which runs over $200 million the cut was not a large one and apparently, it shows that the House was very discriminating in what they did cut and it shows a certain amount of strong discrimination on the part of the Commissioners in asking for the restoration of this amount.

I would like to say that if we went back to the House on any one of these figures, we should be fortified with a strong argument, and I daresay, and I must be honest and frank with you, sir, I do not seem to feel that strength on this particular item of $40,500. I just do not seem to feel that strength.

This is no reflection on you; you have the immediate task of dealing with this from day to day, and I know what your problem is, too.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, before going back to the actual budget request and discussing that, I would like to say as to the action on the part of the House, I discussed that with the chairman, and I hastened

to tell him that I personally had not seen before any job as workmanlike and conscientious, concerning any appropriation action, as was taken on this appropriation on the part of the House.

Senator PASTORE. I think the result indicates that.

Mr. LOWE. And that is despite the fact that I did feel it necessary, in relation to my own immediate work, to come before you and ask for this restoration. I do have these responsibilities to discharge.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, I realize that. I have no criticism to make of you, and I compliment you for the fine work you have been doing as Director of this Department of General Administration and I merely wanted to say that in going to conference on these items, we like to feel that we are talking sense, and have something fortified with good strong reasoning.

Now, I do not feel that that is so on this particular item.

ASSISTANT TRAINING OFFICER

Mr. LOWE. The last and fifth item, to bring you up to the end of this, is for an assistant training officer. We do have one training officer in our personnel office, to assist the Federal Personnel Office and to assist the various District agencies and special agencies on special programs, to improve the training program of District employees; and we strongly feel the need for an assistant training officer.

Outside of the Police and Fire Departments, there are only two other training officer positions in the entire District of Columbia government, those being one each in the Departments of Public Welfare and the Recreation Department.

That concludes my presentation.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, sir.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF CHESTER H. GRAY, CORPORATION COUNSEL; ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. UNA RITA MORRIS, CHIEF, DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND COLLECTIONS DIVISION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. All right, we will go to the next item.

Mr. FOWLER. The next item is the Office of the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Chester H. Gray of the Corporation Counsel is here. The appropriation for 1958 was $584,000 for his office and the estimate for 1959 is $693,000 and the House allowed $650,000, a reduction of $43,000.

The amendment requested is on page 6, line 3:

Strike out "$650,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$673,000", an increase of $23,000 in the appropriation.

(The justification follows:)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$584,000
Estimate, 1959	693,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $43,000)	650,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 6, line 3, strike out "$650,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$673,000", or an increase of $23,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$511,098	$604,273	$570,313	−$33,960	+$19,170
Travel	487	487	487		
Communication services	640	840	840		
Printing and reproduction	6,325	6,950	6,950		
Other contractual services	8,438	15,633	11,004	−4,629	+643
Supplies and materials	4,285	5,432	5,232	−200	+200
Equipment	9,568	10,157	8,332	−1,825	+1,561
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	33,159	39,228	36,842	−2,386	+1,426
Refunds, awards, and indemnities	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Total estimate or appropriation	584,000	693,000	650,000	−43,000	+23,000

HOUSE REPORT

"An appropriation of $650,000 is recommended for the legal office of the District government. The recommended amount is a reduction of $43,000 in the estimates but an increase of $66,000 over the available funds in 1958. The committee suggests that the increase allowed be used to best advantage in the various divisions of this recently reorganized Office."

JUSTIFICATION

The increase requested is as follows:

Expansion of legal services, $23,000.—Of the increases requested for operational expenses, Office of the Corporation Counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the House report on the appropriations bill for the District of Columbia indicates that the amount recommended is a $43,000 reduction in the estimates submitted. The principal portion of the estimated increases was for personal services to provide additional attorneys and supporting clerical staff to handle a projected workload of some 1,500 mental health and miscellaneous hospital collection cases to be reactivated by the Finance Office, Enforcement Unit. Approximately 200 of such cases per annum is the normal caseload. In addition to professional and stenographic personnel to handle these legal services, personnel expansions were requested to relieve backlog of other types of cases, including appeals. An appropriation of $23,000 was requested for personal services and related costs to provide professional and clerical staff necessary upon appointment of a second judge to the juvenile court.

Because the volume of collection cases to be forwarded from the Finance Office will be cumulative, it is believed that $20,000 of the amount of the reduction recommended by the House report can be absorbed by delay in employing additional lawyers for this purpose, although it appears that the Finance Office has received full approval of its budget requests for additional investigative personnel to process the full number of cases anticipated. However, the House report States: "The committee has allowed $75,000 for personnel and other costs for the second judge of the juvenile court. The legislation authorizing the additional judge is now in the conference stage but in the event the legislation is not enacted the funds recommended should be held in reserve and returned to the Treasury." With two courts functioning, and considering the increased formality of juvenile court proceedings in recent months, as well as added functions now mandatorily imposed upon this office, 2 additional assistants, at least 1 of whom is experienced in trial work, are absolutely essential. Therefore, the amount of $23,000 is requested to be restored contingent upon the appointment of a second judge in juvenile court.

With the increased clerical and administrative work of the Office of the Corporation Counsel at juvenile court, a GS–5 clerk-stenographer has been employed on a temporary basis to aid the administrative assistant permanently assigned.

With the appointment of an additional judge and the necessary professional staff to assist the court, two additional permanent clerk-stenographer positions must be created to accomplish the work.

The following judicial decisions and administrative changes at the court and in the Department of Public Welfare during the past year have doubled the work of the Office of the Corporation Counsel at juvenile court: The Shioutakon decision requires assignment of counsel in juvenile cases where none was previously appointed, and the court's practice is to assign counsel in all contested cases, both adult and juvenile, resulting in protracted, legalistic, rather than informal, proceedings. (Example: 3 juvenile jury trials in 6 years (1945-51) vs. 14 juvenile jury demands during the first 3 months of 1958.) Detention hearings and a controlled calendar have been initiated, resulting in additional court hearings, requiring more extensive trial preparation, reexamination of witnesses to delays in trials, etc. The recent Kelly decision requires interviews of complainants in paternity cases to be conducted by an Assistant Corporation Counsel. (Presently pending and scheduled interviews of complainants number 267, each requiring at least an hour.) Commissioners' Order No. 57-1251, June 28, 1957, has resulted in referral by the Department of Public Welfare of all public-assistance cases (averaging 65 per month) to this Office for legal action to assure reimbursement of assistance grants by court order. As of April 30, 1958, the current, pending matters assigned the juvenile court Office of the Corporation Counsel totaled 1191, or an average of 595 cases per assistant. Formal motions and extensive memorandums of law, required by the court, have necessarily been forwarded to the main office for special assignment to another already overburdened assistant in order to meet the time limitations imposed. (This other assistant accrued 40 hours of overtime during a 3-month period.)

In addition to the above, the Corporation Counsel was advised by the director of social work of the juvenile court on June 11, 1958, that effective July 1, 1958, nonsupport matters, previously screened and processed by the court's intake department, will be transferred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel for court action for certain additional processing and clerical work. Where the clerical personnel of the court has heretofore typed the legal pleadings drafted by this Office in such cases, the staff of the Corporation Counsel's Office will now be required to type the papers, necessitating additional clerical assistance.

Application of funds.—It is planned to procure the services of the following positions:

1 GS-11 Assistant Corporation Counsel	$6,390
1 GS-9 Assistant Corporation Counsel	5,440
2 GS-5 stenographers $3,670	7,340

In addition, $3,830 will be utilized for related costs for the above positions.

Financial analysis

Object:	
Personal services	$19,170
Other contractual services	643
Supplies and materials	200
Equipment	1,561
Grants, subsidies and contributions	1,426
Total	23,000

PROGRAM NEEDS

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Gray. You may proceed.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, in the original estimate for my Office, I based my requested increase upon information received from the Office of General Administration that there would be a very drastic increase in the efforts of the Finance Office to collect delinquent hospital accounts. I was directed by the Commissioners to request an appropriation for additional personnel to take care of the increased law business resulting from those stepped-up collection procedures. That was the major item for which I resquested an increased appropriated.

Also, in anticipation of the enactment of the bill to provide an additional judge for the juvenile court, I requested $23,000 to provide 2 lawyers and 2 stenographers to take care of the additional judge in the juvenile court.

At the present time, as you probably know, there is only one judge in the juvenile court. The work of that court has increased materially. I have had to assign a lawyer from one of the other activities in my Office to augment the staff of one lawyer at the juvenile court. I have also had to employ an additional stenographer to take care of their increased workload. The legal representation incident to several recent decisions of the court of appeals has doubled, if not trebled, the legal work of my office.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

The House was very generous to me. It allowed me an additional amount of $66,000, but the House also granted the requested increase of the finance officer for funds with which to employ additional personnel for this collection activity.

The House also granted the juvenile court an additional appropriation of $75,000 in this language:

> The committee has allowed $75,000 for personnel and other costs for the second judge of the juvenile court. The legislation authorizing the additional judge is now in the conference stage, but in the event the legislation is not enacted the funds recommended should be held in reserve and returned to the Treasury.

The House, unfortunately, did not make a similar appropriation, on a contingent basis, for my Office, so I am in this situation:

If the additional judge is provided for the juvenile court, then I shall immediately have to assign not less than 2 lawyers and 2 stenographers to take care of the workload which is already waiting for that judge.

BACKLOG OF CASES

There is huge backlog of cases awaiting trial in the juvenile court and the new judge, if provided, will be faced with a really great task; but necessarily, my staff will have to prepare those cases for him.

Senator PASTORE. Yes. But why does it take 2 lawyers to prepare cases for 1 judge.

Mr. GRAY. That is for this reason. The great majority of the accumulated cases are those arising under the Children Born Out of Wedlock Act.

Under the terms of that act, an Assistant Corporation Counsel is required to interview each complainant. No other means is possible under the very language of the act, so that with this requirement one assistant will have to be devoting part of his time to interviewing these complainants while the other one is up in court trying the cases on trial, as to which he has already interviewed the witnesses. In other words, you cannot try these cases—and most of them will be jury cases—without a very carefully undertaken interview of your witnesses.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATIVE WORK

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. I realize that, but I mean this process of interviewing the witnesses—and I have had some experience

in the courts, as I was a lawyer once myself, and was kept quite busy—but I do not see why you cannot have an investigator to do the investigative work which leads to the actual proceedings. I realize that a lawyer in a case has to talk with a witness after you have more or less refined the investigation to the point that you have the witness you want, because you may speak to 5 different people and only actually bring 2 to court.

Mr. GRAY. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. That does not have to be the work of a lawyer, but can be the work of an investigator. Now, it strikes me that when you can get to consolidate this court by having 2 judges instead of 1, certainly you do not have to have 2 new lawyers because at the present time you have 2 lawyers with the existing judge and it strikes me that maybe 3 lawyers, or 2 lawyers with a good investigator, could actually do that work, and do it well.

Now I am not trying to tell you how to do your business, because maybe I do not know too much abut the procedure there, and I am not saying it for that purpose, but rather, I am repeating what I said to the other gentleman, that when we go to conference here, that here we have an item raised by the House from an estimate of $584,000 to $650,000, and it strikes me with that increase, you have more or less consolidated the work, and I realize that it is a little more work, but you have received more money and the court has not been created yet. That is another thing. You do not have the second judge yet.

Somewhere along the line, of course, we will have to use discretion here, and I repeat again and I do not want to keep repeating it, because I know I am talking to very judicious and sensible people who have a practical sense as well as an academic one, but I do not want it to appear here that I know it all and they know nothing, because I hope I do not create that impression at all, but there is a constant review and rereview in order to justify these things when we go to conference. It strikes me that it would be pretty hard to stand up and say that we need two lawyers for a judge not yet appointed.

They would say: "Why do we not wait until he gets appointed and then come up some other time and when you actually need it you can do it?"

RESTORATION CONTINGENT ON APPOINTMENT OF SECOND JUDGE

Mr. GRAY. I am asking for this restoration on a contingency basis, namely, under the same terms as the House suggested with respect to the funds appropriated for the additional judge and related other costs.

Senator PASTORE. "If the judge is appointed"?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. If the judge is not appointed, I shall get along without them, but if the act provides for that judge, and it is passed, from that moment on I shall need those two.

The reason I need those two is this: that the present bill providing for that additional judge provides that the senior judge shall make the policy for the court.

Assuming that the present judge is made the chief judge of the court, he will undoubtedly follow his already-established policies which require the constant attendance in court of an Assistant Corporation Counsel. That means with all of this mass of interviews and

pending cases—and I say "mass" advisedly, my understanding is that there are 199 of these "born out of wedlock" cases alone now awaiting presentation to the court (some of them are 5 months old, and some are set for preliminary hearing as far in the future as November), and 267 interviews of complainants scheduled, each requiring approximately 1 hour. Every one of these complainants will have to be interviewed a second time due to the delay in reaching trial, which means that these two assistants have to divide their time, one of them putting in half a day in court and then coming back and interviewing, and then the other one going up to present the cases on which he has already conducted his interviews.

NUMBER OF LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURT

Senator PASTORE. How many lawyers do you have operating before that one juvenile judge now?

Mr. GRAY. Two.

Senator PASTORE. Now you will have four?

Mr. GRAY. I will have 4 appearing before 2 judges, assuming that both judges operate on the same basis.

Senator PASTORE. Yes. How many new additional employees were you granted in this new budget?

Mr. GRAY. I was granted 10.

Senator PASTORE. Ten. How many did you have before?

Mr. GRAY. I had a total of 80.

Senator PASTORE. You would have close to 90, anyway.

INCREASED WORKLOAD

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. May I point out, sir, that all of these requests were attributable to the increased workloads which I already mentioned. Here are two new functions being assigned to me, this increased collection work, which I should point out is work which should produce very substantial revenues to the District of Columbia. These are lawyers who will be engaged in collecting from relatives of persons committed to St. Elizabeths or relatives of persons treated in the D. C. General Hospital and ostensibly able to pay.

Senator PASTORE. Why do they have to be lawyers?

Mr. GRAY. Because these are legal actions.

Senator PASTORE. That is when you get to the point of suing. Does not anybody pay unless they are sued? I understand you need a lawyer to file a petition or a suit, but you do not need a lawyer to write a letter saying "Look, you owe money to us and you have to pay it."

Mr. GRAY. These things do not come to my office until those administrative procedures have been exhausted. When they come to me they come to me for the purpose of bringing suit.

Senator PASTORE. I beg your pardon. All of this other preliminary work has already been done?

Mr. GRAY. Yes. That is what the Finance Office will do with the additional personnel.

Senator PASTORE. And you have a backlog?

TOTAL ADDITIONAL CASES

Mr. GRAY. Thousands of them. I was told there would be an additional 1,524 cases anually from this increased activity, so I have asked for personnel to handle the additional workload of 1,524 cases a year.

Senator PASTORE. Suits that have to be brought?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, suits in court.

Senator PASTORE. Where are they going to get the judges to hear these cases?

Mr. GRAY. These matters are filed in several different courts, depending upon the amount involved and the type of case. They will not all come in at once, otherwise of course, I could not handle them. They will come in in daily groups, and some suits will be settled before actually coming to trial. But I have expressed the thought that some of these suits will be for substantial sums of money. The last big one that I remember was for $18,000. I mean these are really substantial lawsuits.

Senator PASTORE. I think it is a good investment, to collect these moneys that are due.

Mr. GRAY. For example, sir, with only 3 assistants working on it, in 4 months we have already collected the sum of approximately $55,000.

Senator PASTORE. Did they allow you personnel for that irrespective of the $23,000?

USE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS GRANTED BY HOUSE

Mr. GRAY. They allowed me $66,000 and said that I might use it to the best advantage of my office, but with this known workload accumulating, I shall have to use this appropriation of $66,000 for additional personnel, the majority of whom will be assigned to this collection work, and it is only in the contingency that this new judge is provided for the juvenile court that I shall need the amount for which I am seeking restoration.

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir. Thank you.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

STATEMENTS OF COL. JOHN E. FONDAHL, DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY H. NEIL McKILLEN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF FISCAL AND SUPPLY

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir; we will take the next item.

Mr. FOWLER. The next item, is the Office of Civil Defense. The appropriation for 1958 was $86,000. The estimate for 1959 is $200,000. The House allowance was $80,000, a reduction of $120,000.

The amendment requested is on page 10, line 19:

Strike out "$80,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$181,000."

An increase of $101,000 in the appropriation.

Col. John E. Fondahl is Director of Civil Defense and will justify the action.

(The justification follows:)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$86,000
Estimate, 1959	200,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $120,000)	80,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 10, line 19, strike out "$80,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$181,000", or an increase of $101,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$65,770	$127,540	$59,770	−$67,770	+$61,770
Travel	400	1,318	400	−918	+918
Transportation of things		250		−250	+250
Communication services	3,850	7,350	3,850	−3,500	+3,500
Rents and utility services	2,250	2,250	2,250		
Printing and reproduction		4,484		−4,484	+4,484
Other contractual services	474	3,974	474	−3,500	+3,500
Services performed by other agencies	4,000	19,738	4,000	−15,738	+2,738
Supplies and materials	5,062	10,087	5,062	−5,025	+5,025
Equipment		14,800		−14,800	+14,800
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,194	8,209	4,194	−4,015	+4,015
Total estimate or appropriation	86,000	200,000	80,000	−120,000	+101,000
RECAPITULATION (BY ACTIVITIES)					
1. Administration	43,410	134,066	43,410	−90,656	+90,656
2. Attack warning	42,590	65,934	36,590	−29,344	+10,344
Total estimate or appropriation	86,000	200,000	80,000	−120,000	+101,000

HOUSE REPORT

"For the operation of the District's Office of Civil Defense an appropriation of $80,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of $120,000 in the estimates and a reduction of $6,000 below the 1958 appropriation. The reduction below the 1958 appropriation is based on the fact that the Federal Civil Defense Administration is to take over the operation and maintenance of the District's air raid warning system in March of 1959 and the committee has reduced the attack warning activity accordingly."

JUSTIFICATION

Development of civil defense program, $101,000.—Civil defense organization, training, and public information capabilities have decreased in effectiveness within the District of Columbia every year since 1952.

Planning of protective measures and revision of plans produced in 1952 has been possible only due to Federal assistance through survival projects.

Through the assumption by the Federal Civil Defense Administration of the responsibility for air raid warning, and with the current capabilities of this office, the air raid warning capabilities within the District have been increased.

To carry on the continuing planning required and to conduct the training necessary to effectively implement the plans produced by survival projects will require as a minimum the additional personnel and materials requested in these increases.

Pending the active implementation of the shelter policy of the Federal Government, the development of protective measures and the educating of the public through a public information program represents the greatest contribution civil defense can provide to increase changes of survival in an emergency. With a small public information and training staff it is possible to accomplish a great deal in this most important field.

The present civil defense organization provides extremely limited operational control capabilities. There is no "depth" in the key positions. The additional

positions requested in the proposed program would provide considerably greater capabilities during an emergency in the control of operations and by providing emergency information to the public.

The reactivation of the volunteer warden organization is considered possible with a limited amount of full-time guidance and administrative support. This organization, if thoroughly indoctrinated and trained in the protective measures adopted, will form a most important adjunct to other civil defense services organized around existing District of Columbia agencies.

The justification for increases submitted to the House apply, with the exception of the performance of the function of receiving and disseminating air raid warning, which has now been assumed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

The requirement for operating and maintaining civil defense radio communications and provisions for receiving strategic and other warning information over and beyond public action signals, and for disseminating and acting on these instructions and information remains with the Office of Civil Defense. The personnel required to carry out these responsibilities cannot be materially reduced from those formerly required to receive and disseminate air raid warning by signal.

Additional funds are required for printing of instructions and protective measures for distribution to the public.

It is for the purpose of accompilshing this program, which is considered the minimum under which the District can carry out its civil defense responsibilities to the public, that the restoration of $101,000 of the funds disallowed by the House is requested.

Application of funds.—It is intended to apply the increases requested as follows: $61,770 for 13 positions as shown in original justification and $39,230 for other objects. Included in this will be: $23,275 to reactivate the Plans and Training Section; $10,344 to increase and maintain communications facilities; $15,142 to disseminate information and instructions to the public; $16,405 for the expansion of the warden services; $2,300 to procure rescue equipment for use by the District of Columbia Fire Department; and $33,534 to provide for the increased administrative workload.

Financial analysis

Object	Activity 1	Activity 2
Personal services	$61,770	
Travel	918	
Transportation of things	250	
Communication services	3,500	
Printing and reproduction	4,484	
Other contractual services	3,500	
Services performed by other agencies	2,394	$344
Supplies and materials	5,025	
Equipment	4,800	10,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,015	
Total	90,656	10,344
	101,000	

CUTS IN APPROPRIATION

Colonel FONDAHL. Mr. Chairman, we have been placed in the position of coming up here since 1955 and asking for increases that appear, perhaps on the face of it, exorbitant, but 1955 was the last year we were able to do any type of reasonable job under the responsibilities that we have under the law.

As a matter of fact, back in 1952, we were better off, and we have been on a retrograde ever since that time.

Now, this is not a case of new functions being added. The functions are in the law that prescribes what we are to do, and we feel, in order to carry out the responsibilities the Office of Civil Defense has to the citizens of the District, that what we are asking for initially and what

we are asking for restoration of here, are the minimum that we can work on.

It might be of interest to you to know that a recent report submitted by the Commissioners to the House District of Columbia Committee on the effect of Reorganization Plan No. 5 and the number of positions in the District of Columbia, we were 1 of 3 offices that suffered a reduction in positions. We suffered a reduction of 69 percent in the positions that we had as of 1952.

FUNDS AVAILABLE THROUGH FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE FOR METROPOLITAN AREA

I think, also, that in the presentation made before the House at the time the House considered this, some information was developed that there had been an amount of, I believe it was stated, $1,500,000 of Federal money put into Civil Defense in the District of Columbia. I would like to explain that to this committee.

We know that in the current year there is approximately $630,000 available through Federal Civil Defense for improvements in the air raid warning system, not in the District of Columbia but in the entire metropolitan area, and to a great extent that money will be used outside of the District of Columbia.

We have benefited by the Federal expenditures in the conduct of these survival studies that have taken place in the District; however, the last one, the Washington area survival plan project, included 28 counties in Virginia and 5 counties in Maryland, so consequently that money was not all expended here.

The money that we have had made available to us from Federal funds for matching purposes has been very small, due to the fact we have not had the money to match the Federal funds.

Last year, it ran into approximately $1,300.

STATEMENT ON PROGRAM

Now, I have a brief written statement here which justifies the program. Unfortunately, we are not able to come in here and tell you much about what we have accomplished because during the past few years we have not had the capability of doing many of the things we should be doing.

With your permission, I would like to read this statement.

Senator PASTORE. Proceed.

Colonel FONDAHL. In requesting the restoration of $101,000 of the amount eliminated from our 1959 appropriation request by the House, I wish to emphasize the following points.

CONTINUED PLANNING

The development and revision of measures for the protection of the public are of great importance. Constant research and development is underway in many fields. Measures and policies developed serve no useful purpose unless they can be translated into local plans.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

With well-developed protective measures and civil defense plans, the most important action that can be taken by Civil Defense at present

is providing full information to the public with reference to the steps that they can and must take for their own protection. Civil Defense has very limited capabilities of controlling the action of the public and must depend upon an informed and cooperative populace, and the individual's knowledge of the action to take which will best insure his survival.

A public information program on civil defense will result in enormous saving of life in an emergency.

TRAINING

Congress has intimated that personnel of existing agencies shall be utilized to the fullest extent possible in the civil defense program. To secure the most effective utilization of this personnel, it is essential that they be trained and indoctrinated in the civil defense responsibilities assigned. Basic civil defense orientation of both District employees and volunteers within the organization is a "must" to an effective organization. Civil defense services require assistance in developing materials for training courses in specialized subjects. This is a very important phase of the civil defense program, without which it loses effectiveness.

Interest in the program cannot be maintained without training capabilities. Utilization of personnel of other District of Columbia departments to conduct training has not proved successful, and volunteers cannot be depended upon to accomplish this. A training officer with clerical assistance is a necessity in this field.

OPERATIONS

Control of disaster operations, coordinated direction of the efforts of the civil defense services, and coordination with nearby jurisdictions require as a minimum a small trained staff. Civil defense operations are complex to the point that thorough familiarity with the organization and the plans is required for effective operations. The duties of the Director, the operations officer, and the intelligence officer are such that they cannot be recruited on the "spot."

This poses a real problem in the event of an emergency. With the organization proposed under the increases requested, the office would have at least two deep in command and would possess a greater capability in operational control.

UNDERSTAFFING SITUATION

The Office of Civil Defense, as presently staffed, does not have the capabilities of carrying out planning, public information, or training responsibilities. The civil defense program of the District is organized in accordance with the intent of Congress and assigned specific civil defense responsibilities to several District agencies.

In addition, the present plan proposes the assignment and training of all District of Columbia employees to post-disaster civil defense duties.

I want to point out that in general, whenever additional responsibilities are assigned to agencies, that agency is also provided with personnel and funds to carry out those responsibilities. This has

not been true with reference to civil defense. This has operated to place greater responsibilities on this Office.

This office requested the House to eliminate an increase for the operations of the air raid warning system in 1959, in view of the fact that FCDA is assuming responsibilities for this function.

RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The Office of Civil Defense retains the responsibility for operation and maintenance of a radio communication system and for manning the area communications circuit installed by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The former requirements of this Office with reference to air raid warnings are thus not materially reduced.

I feel that the program proposed under the requested restoration is urgent under the civil defense responsibility the District has to its residents, and that it represents a realistic and practical approach. The committee's favorable action in restoring the funds to accomplish this is requested.

Senator PASTORE. I hope you do not think, sir, there is a lack of sympathy for this sort of activity. The thing that disturbs me is whether or not we, as a nation, particularly Congress and the executive department, have lived up to our responsibility of providing a proper civil defense that is necessary in this nuclear and thermonuclear age.

I will tell you very frankly that I do not think you could do the job with $101,000. It strikes me that we have no plans at all.

OVERALL NATIONAL PLAN

Do you feel that the Federal Civil Defense Agency has an overall national plan?

Colonel FONDAHL. I will say this: There has been developed during the past few years a great deal of planning that would result in a considerable saving of lives in event of an emergency.

There are only two concepts with reference to protective measures in civil defense: either you are under cover and safe or you are not there.

PLANS FOR EVACUATION

At the present time, although there has been a shelter policy established by the Administration, it has not been implemented, so, actually, the only thing that we can plan for—and we admit that this is an expedient—is evacuation.

Senator PASTORE. Evacuation?

Colonel FONDAHL. Yes. We have the capability, mathematically, of moving a couple of hundred thousand people an hour out of the city with proper organization and with proper information to the public. We fully agree that we cannot control evacuation and that is where the public information factor in civil defense comes in so importantly——

STRENGTH OF STAFF

Senator PASTORE. How many people do you have working in your department?

Colonel FONDAHL. I have 13 people, 6 of them are radio dispatchers and 2 of them technicians. I have no planning staff. I have a fiscal officer and two clerks and a messenger.

Senator PASTORE. How many more people would this give you?

Colonel FONDAHL. This would give us 13 additional positions.

Senator PASTORE. What would the 13 people do?

Colonel FONDAHL. We were planning on increasing the planning staff. We were planning on a training officer and clerical assistance. We were planning on a public information officer and clerical help.

Senator PASTORE. That, you think, would be safeguarding the District?

Colonel FONDAHL. I do not say that. I think it would be worthwhile, as far as the final results in the event of an emergency.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL PLAN

Senator PASTORE. I realize it may be a little better, but the fact that disturbs me is that it would still be increasing a 10-foot rope to a 15-foot rope for a man drowning 25-feet offshore. It just does not do the job. It looks to me like good money chasing bad money in some instances.

Now, I hope you do not take this in any derogatory fashion, but I am very much disturbed that we are not living up to our responsibilities, and I can tell you if they gave you one million dollars, maybe it would not be enough. I do not know, but it strikes me that the important thing here is to develop a national plan that will make some sense and then to get the local communities to contribute whatever they can, if they must, or to put it on a national or Federal basis, if that is necessary.

I know that when I was Governor of my State, when this came up for the first time it was the hardest thing to sell the taxpayers on, because you did not have anything to sell.

However, you are going to put more people there who are going to keep themselves busy, but I wonder if—and God forbid—but I wonder if in an attack, even these 13 other people you are talking about will place us in a better position than we are in today?

I feel that if the job is to be done at all it has to be done right. I am afraid that in a large area like the Capital City of the United States, a civil defense of about 30 people is not the answer to this problem—it is bigger than that, much bigger than that—and I said the last time that you were here, I think, that I was very much disturbed over the fact, not that you did not maybe deserve this little extra money, but it was too little to make any impact on the tremendous responsibility facing the community in case of attack.

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

What kind of an educational program do you have in the District? Who has been told about these plans which you have been talking about?

Colonel FONDAHL. We have not had too much capability of placing it in effect. We have conducted some training and there has been some training done through the schools.

Senator PASTORE. Whom do you train?

Colonel FONDAHL. Let me cite some figures. We have not been entirely delinquent in this matter because, during the past 5 years, in various types of civil defense training we have trained something like 20,000 people. That is a mere drop in the bucket against the requirements.

Senator PASTORE. Where do you train them?

Colonel FONDAHL. Most of these people were trained within the Federal agencies, within a civil defense organization that operates under the Office of Civil Defense. We call it the Federal Building Services.

The great majority of that training, I would say 75 or 85 percent of it, was done within Federal agencies and it has been possible because these people were trained on Government time and without loss of pay and privileges during working hours.

Senator PASTORE. I know, but tell me a little more about it. Who does the work, who goes there to train them out of your office? Where do you train them? Who trains them and who does what? Tell us more about it.

Colonel FONDAHL. Before we lost the only personnel that we had who were actually engaged in the business of training, in 1955, we were conducting orientation courses on overall civil defense matters. It was a very small effort, but it accomplished something.

TRAINING OF PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL

For instance, we have just finished a course, in the civil defense program for all employees of our Public Health Department, which included about 1,500 employees.

Senator PASTORE. Where do you talk to them?

Colonel FONDAHL. This was done at the old Tuberculosis Hospital in which a civil defense liaison man in the Health Department has offices and training facilities. This was done also in collaboration with the organized Army medical units in the city here.

Senator PASTORE. Is this the Federal agency or you?

Colonel FONDAHL. No. We conducted the training. Actually, the work was done in this instance by an employee of the Health Department.

However, he is assigned civil defense liaison duties with us, and that is all he does.

Now, that is only 1 of 3 departments that actually assign personnel to us.

Senator PASTORE. You did not have to pay him?

Colonel FONDAHL. No. That is right. This, as I indicated, was only 1 of 3 departments— the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Health Department—who have conducted training with their own personnel. We have not had the capabilities; we have never had a training officer.

Senator PASTORE. I do not dispute that at all. The only thing is, I doubt very much that you would have the capabilities, even with the $101,000 more. I mean this is a big job, and it has to be done right.

AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM

Colonel FONDAHL. We have a great deal of this research. There are millions of dollars spent on an air raid warning system.

Senator PASTORE. You have an item here of "Personal service," and then down below that you have "Transportation" and "Communication service." What would that be? Is that telephone, and what have you?

Colonel FONDAHL. Yes, sir; it is telephone and postage.

Senator PASTORE. Printing. Would that be the printing of instructions?

Colonel FONDAHL. Yes, sir; instructional material and plans.

Senator PASTORE. Do they not give you that from the Federal agency?

Colonel FONDAHL. No, sir; well, they do give us a great deal of material, however, to fit it into local planning and into local requirements, a certain amount of work has to be done with it.

Senator PASTORE. Equipment, $4,800. What kind of equipment?

Colonel FONDAHL. Office equipment.

Senator PASTORE. What is that for?

Colonel FONDAHL. For the new employees.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Seantor PASTORE. I hope that some solution will be found to this very, very important problem. I hope you do not get the impression that we do not consider it important. I merely have said that it strikes me that the Federal agency ought to come up with some kind of new plan and then if the local acommunities could not afford it, it strikes me that, from a defense point of view, it ought to be the responsibility of the National Government. Somebody has to do it. We always keep talking about the devastation effect of a nuclear bomb, a hydrogen bomb, and so on, and we are in constant dread that someday this thing may be started, and we always pray that it will not, that it never happens, but, God forbid, if it ever did, we are wholly unprepared, wholly unprepared. Everyone seems to recognize the peril, but no one is doing anything adequately to meet it, and I submit again that 13 more people are not going to solve the problem here in the District of Columbia. It is not that you should not creep before you run, but the fact of the matter is that the job is being very, very poorly done on a national level.

PENDING LEGISLATION

Colonel FONDAHL. As a matter of fact, there is legislation now, before the Senate to provide a greater assistance, through an administrative fund, to the States, and this is an indication that they feel that the Federal Government has to take over more responsibility in this.

APPROPRIATIONS OF OTHER CITIES

The appropriations that we have received during the past years do not compare too favorably with the appropriations of some other cities of like size, where they have self-government.

For instance—I believe this is a correct figure—Baltimore, last year, received $400,000, where we had an appropriation of $86,000.

The States that put the money into this, particularly New York and California, have done much better, and have a more effective civil-defense organization than the others. I do not think they are able to cope with the situation, either, but they are better able than we are.

TRAINING PROGRAM IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator PASTORE. I am not an expert on it, but I think that they ought to start this training program right in the high schools. They ought to begin teaching the young people about the perils of this kind of warfare that we are talking about, and it ought to be done scientifically, and those young people would go home and instruct their own people. I mean they would become the teachers for their own families. The country should be alerted if the peril is there, as to the need for all of this, and it is not being done.

All you do is this: One day they will tell you that in the case of an air raid or an air attack you have to disperse, and you then go along the highways and there you see billboards, billboard signs, which say, "In case of enemy attack, this road is shut off."

Now, how are you going to get out? The road is blocked off. There you are. The whole thing is a little bit silly, almost getting ridiculous, and that is the reason the people have not had a feeling of consciousness to the extent that we have needed this sort of thing.

I think that if you would take the young people of our high schools, who are quite intelligent, and train them and talk to them about these perils, and let them know more about what is going on, we would accomplish something.

I dare say that nobody in the District has ever talked to me about civil defense. The only time I hear about it is when the budget item comes before this committee, and I do not run into anyone that says, "I was invited to go to such-and-such a place to listen to a lecture about what to do in case of an atomic bomb or atomic warfare."

The job is just not being done. You see, we cannot do it with 6 or 7 people, and I grant you that. Somewhere along the line we ought to have a definite, national program of civil defense. Somebody ought to get pretty busy on it, and very soon.

Thank you very much.

Colonel FONDAHL. I might say that, with reference to high schools and other schools, we are working with them and expect to be able to do better with the present school administration than under the last one.

There has been some education in civil defense in the high schools. One or two high schools have very excellent programs. I am in full accord with your expressions on the value of that type of training.

We are, at the present time, employing three people, during the summer period, under survival-plan funds, to prepare a comprehensive school plan.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

We will recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 1 p. m., the subcommittee recessed until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P. M. (TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT E. McLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS; DAVID B. KARRICK, COMMISSIONER; LT. COL. ROBERT E. MATHE, ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMMISSIONER; ARNOLD LEVY, MEMBER, BOARD OF ELECTIONS; AND RICHARD K. LYONS, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSIONERS' YOUTH COUNCIL

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Senator PASTORE. The committee will come to order.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, the Executive Office is the next item, beginning on page 4 of the justifications. The appropriation for 1958 was $370,930; the estimate for 1959 is $422,000; the House allowance was $382,000, a reduction of $40,000. The amendment requested on page 4, line 9, strike out $382,000 and insert in lieu thereof $421,650, an increase of $39,650 in appropriation. There are four items. Col. Robert E. Mathe will justify the item of coordination of public-works program, and the item for a planning coordinator. Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Arnold Levy will justify the item regulating election of delegates. Mr. McLaughlin will justify the item of the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference.

(The justifications follow:)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$370,930
Estimate, 1959	422,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $40,000)	382,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 4, line 9, strike out "$382,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$421,650", or an increase of $39,650 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$286,691	$326,146	$293,411	−$32,735	+$32,735
Travel	3,431	3,431	3,431		
Communication services	3,201	3,581	3,201	−380	+380
Printing and reproduction	8,617	9,147	8,617	−530	+390
Other contractual services	32,754	38,643	36,099	−2,544	+2,334
Supplies and materials	6,106	6,586	6,111	−475	+475
Equipment	550	1,760	550	−1,210	+1,210
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	18,080	20,206	18,080	−2,126	+2,126
Unvouchered	11,500	12,500	12,500		
Total estimate or appropriation	370,930	422,000	382,000	−40,000	+39,650
RECAPITULATION (BY ACTIVITIES)					
Executive Office of the Board of Commissioners	150,049	170,274	155,924	−14,350	+14,350
Office of the Secretary	129,334	134,024	133,814	−210	
Commissioners' Youth Council	42,673	43,528	43,388	−140	
Urban renewal	48,874	48,874	48,874		
Regulating election of delegates		7,300		−7,300	+7,300
Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference		18,000		−18,000	+18,000
Total estimate or appropriation	370,930	422,000	382,000	−40,000	+39,650

HOUSE REPORT

"The committee recommends an appropriation of $382,000 to finance the Executive Office of the District of Columbia Government. This is a reduction of $40,000 in the estimate but an increase of $11,070 above the 1958 appropriation. The specific budget increases approved by the committee are as follows:

Reallocations	$4,120
Apprenticeship Council	2,600
Increased costs	4,350

"The commitee is in sympathy with the objectives of the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference for which an appropriation of $18,000 was requested. However, testimony indicated that none of the adjacent governing bodies participating in the conference are contributing any funds toward its operation. The committee can find no logical reason for the District to bear the entire cost of the conference and has, therefore, denied the requested appropriation.

"For regulating the election of delegates the sum of $7,300 was requested. The committee has again denied the request due to the almost nonexistent workload of the past 2 years. Necessary funds to finance the anticipated workload prior to the next election in May 1960 should be justified during the hearings on the fiscal 1960 appropriation bill."

JUSTIFICATION

The increase requested is as follows:

(*a*) *Coordination of public-works program*

(1) Restoration of funds in the amount of $4,700 to provide for the employment of a secretary in the Office of the Engineer Commissioner is requested. Within the last week a new Assistant Engineer Commissioner has been assigned to the District by the Office of the Chief of Engineers. This new assistant will be assigned to coordinate certain phases of the public-works activities supervised by the Office of the Engineer Commissioner.

In addition to the added secretarial load required for support of the newly appointed Planning Advisory Council, the heavy administrative load already imposed on the secretarial staff of the Engineer Commissioner's Office is reflected by the fact that 1 secretary currently does the work for 2 Assistant Engineer Commissioners. Further, the amount of coordination and liaison required in order to supervise activities of the various public-works departments continues to grow with the expansion of the public-works program and other allied activities in the government of the District of Columbia. It is urgently requested that funds be provided for the restoration of this secretarial position in order that there will be 2 secretaries to do the work of 3 Assistant Engineer Commissioners plus 1 planning coordinator, all of whom are very important in the functioning of the Engineer Commissioner's Office.

Application of funds.—One secretarial position, GS–6 at $4,080, an electric typewriter and related costs in insurance and civil service retirement contributions.

Financial analysis.—The requested increase will be distributed as follows:

Activity 1:	
Personal services	$4,080
Other contractual services	17
Equipment	325
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	278
Total	4,700

(2) Restoration of funds in the amount of $9,650 is also requested to provide for employment of a planning coordinator. This employee will serve the Commissioners' Planning Advisory Council in addition to performing other missions in the field of public works for the Engineer Commissioner. He will coordinate activities in connection with the public-works program and make a continuous analysis of progress, including the need for specific projects proposed by the various departments. The accomplishment of this assignment will facilitate the work of the Planning Council and the Board of Commissioners, will save appointment and review by additional citizens' committees, and will improve liaison with Congress on the newly enacted public-works program. The new program is

larger and will require closer surveillance for proper control. It is urgent that funds be restored to the budget for employment of this professional employee who will coordinate activities in this important field for the Engineer Commissioner and the Planning Council.

Application of funds.—One planning coordinator, GS–13 at $8,990 and related costs in insurance and civil service retirement contributions.

Financial analysis.—The requested increase will be distributed as follows:

Activity 1:	
Personal services	$8,990
Other contractual services	18
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	642
Total	9,650

(*b*) *Regulating election of delegates, $7,300*

The District of Columbia Primary Act of 1955 provided for the election every 4 years of delegates to the national nominating conventions and of the officers of the local party organizations.

Since the first election held in 1956, the Board of Elections has asked for a small appropriation for each of the years between the quadrennial elections. The first such request was made to the House Appropriations Committee before the first election was held. At the time of the hearings, the number of voters registered totaled less than 3,000. The committee, naturally, was not impressed by the need for funds in the years between elections. Within a few weeks, however, last-minute registrations brought the total to 59,000, of whom 45,000 voted in the 1956 election.

In the second year following the 1956 election, the Board of Elections again requested a small appropriation which was not allowed. Despite this disallowance the Board has continued to hold a few meetings to consider amendments to the act of 1955 which will be submitted to Congress in the very near future. It has not had the funds, however, to do the many things essential to the maintenance of an "accurate and current" register of voters as directed in the statute.

For fiscal year 1959, the situation is quite different from that of the two preceding years. The Board must catch up with the backlog of work accumulated since 1956. The Board also must start early to plan for the 1960 election if it is to avoid another hectic period of hasty planning and hurried preparation such as preceded the 1956 election. The Board will hold many more meetings in 1959 than in the other between-election years. It also needs full-time secretarial services if the necessary changes in regulations and operating instructions are to be ready in ample time for the 1960 election.

Although the Board has been able to meet the basic requirements of keeping the registry open during the past 2 years, it has not been able to complete all the entries necessary to the maintenance of the complete record system. It has not been able, for example, to punch on the master cards the fact that the person actually voted in 1956. Yet such a record is essential to the maintenance of a current registry and the ultimate purging from this list of the names of persons who have died, moved away, or otherwise been disqualified for voting.

The three members of the Board are private citizens who devote only a few hours a month to the conduct of the Board. Two of them are engaged in the private practice of law, the third member is a public spirited businessman who serves also on the Board of Education without compensation. These men have to make a living. Therefore, the Board of Elections has to have some people to do the staff work, and for this purpose the Board urgently requests that the modest amount of $7,300 be restored for this communitywide program.

For this staff work the Board has only the part-time services of a member of the District of Columbia Management Office and of a practicing attorney who has an interest and a vast knowledge of election procedures.

Application of funds.—This amount includes the services of one secretary, compensation for the 3 Board members ($25 per meeting) and related costs.

Financial analysis

Activity 5:	
Personal services	$5,265
Communication services	350
Printing and reproduction	190
Other contractual services	950
Supplies and materials	275
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	270
Total	7,300

(c) *Washington metropolitan regional conference, $18,000*

This conference is composed of governing officials from the jurisdictions in the Washington area: it includes all members of the governing bodies of Alexandria and Falls Church, Va.; Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.; Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Md.; a State senator from Virginia and the member of the Virginia House of Delegates serving on the Tri-State Transportation Commission; a State senator from Maryland and the member of the Maryland House of Delegates serving on the Tri-State Transportation Commission; a member representing the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate; a member representing the District of Columbia Committee of the United States House of Representatives; and the three members of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The organization is voluntary in character and completely nonpartisan in motivation and action. Its purpose is to resolve problems affecting all the communities represented in a manner mutually satisfactory.

Application of funds.—As the District of Columbia is the focal point from which most problems emanate, it is sincerely believed that it should take the lead in supporting this conference. The organization has just completed its first year and all staff work has been on a volunteer basis. While the conference is proud of its accomplishments to date, its experience points up the need for a full-time staff to handle the administrative duties. Other metropolitan areas have established similar organizations and the more successful ones have been those with an energetic secretariat devoting practically full time to its administration. It is the belief of the Commissioners that the District should make the initial contribution to this operation which even now is an effective influence in the area.

Financial analysis

Activity 6:	
Personal services	$14,400
Communication services	30
Printing and reproduction	200
Other contractual services	1,349
Supplies and materials	200
Equipment	885
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	936
Total	18,000

COORDINATION OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Colonel MATHE. I have two items in the coordination of public works program. One is a secretary, GS–6, at $4,700 for the Office of the Engineer Commissioner and the other one is a planning coordinator, who will do coordination of the public works program in a GS–13 position for $9,650.

First, in regard to the Secretary, we have assigned to the Engineer Commissioner's office two Assistant Engineer Commissioners at the present time. These are two officers furnished by the Corps of Engineers, myself being one, and Colonel Hunter being the other. For the past 3 years, I have been here, and am about to leave. I have no profit motives involved in this. We have been sharing a secretary for 3 years.

I feel that the best results can be accomplished by the Assistant Engineer Commissioners having more secretarial support. At the present time, our workload in the Engineer Commissioner's office has increased to the degree that Colonel Welling has asked the Chief of Engineers to assign a third Engineer Assistant Commissioner. The Chief of Engineers has agreed to do so. He will arrive in September of this year. That makes 3 Assistant Engineer Commissioners and 1 secretary.

We feel that we need an additional secretary in our office to take care of the secretarial load.

Senator PASTORE. Is this a case of being pennywise and pound foolish? Are the assistant engineers ever delayed in the full operation of the efficiency of their work because of the lack of having available a secretary?

Colonel MATHE. I feel very definitely so.

Senator PASTORE. You say you will have three beginning in September?

Colonel MATHE. We will have three.

Senator PASTORE. How much is her salary?

PLANNING COORDINATOR

Colonel MATHE. Her salary, with all expenses included, is $4,700. This involves $285 for a typewriter. In addition, we are asking for a planning coordinator for the public-works program. If this man were assigned, we would have 4 individuals for 1 secretary. She could not possibly do all the work that is required for four people.

In regard to the planning coordinator, we have, as you know, just recently revised the public-works program. We started out with a 10-year public-works program and found that after 3 years of operation it was so outdated and outmoded that we had to go back and revise and review the entire thing and come up with a new 6-year program to finish out the 10 years.

It is our feeling that in order to properly handle the public works program we need one individual in the Engineer Commissioner's office who is permanently assigned to doing nothing but working with that public works program, coordinating the various aspects of it, maintaining up-to-date status of the public works program, coordinating aspects involving the various District departments, preparing priority for annual budget proposals, continuing the long-range projection of the program, working with all the departments on refinement of data, plans, cost, and so forth.

Senator PASTORE. Couldn't this third deputy help in that?

Colonel MATHE. Yes, I would say that——

Senator PASTORE. Why don't we try it that way for the beginning and see how it works out, although I know that Colonel Welling is very much interested in that.

DIVERSITY OF FUNCTIONS

Colonel MATHE. The functions of the Engineer Commissioner are so diverse that he needs the assistants to take care of these various aspects. For example, my job is almost entirely on urban renewal. I am try-

ing to coordinate the actions of the Land Agency, the Planning Commission, the Housing Authority, and the various departments involved in this program. Colonel Hunter is involved primarily with planning, with regard to the Planning Commission. The additional functions involve zoning, all forms of regulations, architect-engineer contracts, Public Utilities Commission, and a myriad of other jobs.

Senator PASTORE. What will the third fellow do from the Army engineers?

Colonel MATHE. It is the hope that this third individual could take some of the load off of Colonel Welling in regard to the Public Utilities Commission and so forth.

Senator PASTORE. They have had this coordinator working there, haven't they?

Colonel MATHE. Well, actually we had an individual we hired last year when we were revising the public works program. We hired him on composite funds out of the Departments of Sanitary Engineering, Highways, and Buildings, and Grounds. During this period of time, which was a critical period, in which we had to get facts and statistics for a complete revision of the program, we had to have someone doing this work, so we got the assistance from the departments.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW POSITION

Senator PASTORE. Could you do this for our record? Could you prepare just a very short one-page statement so we could get it into the record, showing why the third deputy would not exactly fill the bill, if that is the case, and why you would need the fourth man, and what his activity actually will be. I would prefer you spell it out in detail rather than generalize.

I am very much impressed with the fact that you need a stenographer there, and that you are going to bring in a third man. But there you are, you are going to have a third man anyway. Let's get a little justification for the fourth one, so that if we have to go on to conference on it, we will have something right out of the horse's mouth.

Colonel MATHE. Very well, sir; I shall do that.

(The statement referred to follows:)

In order to get a clear understanding of the functions to be performed by the third Assistant Engineer Commissioner and the planning coordinator for the public works program, it is considered desirable to include a statement of the functions regularly performed by the normal complement of three Assistant Engineer Commissioners. Upon assignment of the third assistant, he will undertake the regular duties of Assistant Engineer Commissioner for Operations.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMMISSIONER FOR URBAN RENEWAL

1. Responsible to the Engineer Commissioner for—

Urban renewal program, including coordination with the National Capital Housing Authority, National Capital Planning Commission, and the Redevelopment Land Agency in the development of plans and schedules, and the integration of operations of all agencies and departments of the District pertinent thereto.

Code enforcement, including enforcement activities of the various departments, procedures, and techniques of execution, sufficiency of codes and regulations as they pertain to urban renewal and the conservation and rehabilitation of housing.

Public housing, including the various activities of the National Capital Housing Authority with the District government on site approvals under terms of cooperation agreements.

Redevelopment, including the redevelopment activities of the Redevelopment Land Agency.

2. Chairman of Urban Renewal Operations Committee, Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings.

3. In direct charge of the Office of Urban Renewal.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMMISSIONER FOR PLANNING

1. Responsible to the Engineer Commissioner for—

Long-range planning in the fields of highways, traffic, parking, sanitary engineering, and water supply.

Zoning, and all related activities involving the planning, interpretation, and enforcement of zoning regulations.

2. Represents the Engineer Commissioner on National Capital Planning Commission, National Capital Regional Planning Council, Zoning Commission.

3. Alternate to the Engineer Commissioner on Metropolitan Area Traffic Council; Joint Steering Committee, Mass Transportation Survey.

4. Member of Coordinating Committee of the National Capital Planning Commission, Zoning Advisory Council, Regional Staff Committee, National Capital Regional Planning Council.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATION

1. Responsible to the Engineer Commissioner for general supervision and coordination of the following activities:

Operations, including construction, maintenance, repair, snow removal.

Engineering, including design of District facilities, design standards, technical engineering and the related field of regulatory standards included in the various codes, such as the building code, plumbing code, electrical code, etc.

Contract management, including establishment of contract procedures and a review of architect-engineer and construction contracts.

2. Represents the Engineer Commissioner on District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, Public Utilities Commission, Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference.

3. Member of Contract Appeals Board, District of Columbia Building Code Advisory Committee.

PLANNING COORDINATOR FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

If the Congress grants our request for a public works program planning coordinator, he will work exclusively on functions related to the established 6-year public works program and his functions will not duplicate those of any of the Assistant Engineer Commissioners. Regardless of departmental origination of capital outlay items, the planning, design, and construction of facilities in the public works program fall within the purview of the Engineer Commissioner and his departments. Hence, almost all funds are obligated through the engineer departments, and engineering and cost controls exercised primarily by the Engineer Commissioner. It is essential that one individual devote full time to maintaining for the Engineer Commissioner the up-to-date status of the program, correlating the engineering and planning aspects on the one hand with the budget aspects on the other. The incumbent of this position will be responsible to the Engineer Commissioner for—

1. Continual evaluation of the 6-year public works program for the District of Columbia.

2. Long-range projection of the public works program.

3. Coordination of those aspects of the public works program involving more than one department.

4. Review of data, plans, and costs to insure refinement as items reach appropriation stage.

5. Recommendation of priorities of items for inclusion in the annual budget request.

6. Recommendation of changes and revisions in the public works program, as necessary, based upon his analysis.

7. Provision of staff support for Commissioners' Planning Advisory Council.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

Commissioner McLaughlin. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is regulation of the election of delegates to the national convention. I would like to say a few words on that, and then ask the chairman to receive testimony from Mr. Arnold Levy, who is Acting Chairman of the Board of Elections of the District of Columbia.

Senator Pastore. This has come up once before, hasn't it?

Commissioner McLaughlin. Yes, sir. We had no funds at all during the past year to administer this. I am sure that Mr. Levy is going to handle the details on this, but I would like to mention to the chairman the difficulties that we had in getting this kind of a law passed for the District of Columbia. A few years ago the delegates to the national conventions and the members of the local political party organizations were being elected by various means.

I know in some instances at cocktail parties and things like that, and in some instances even less auspicious circumstances. We were able to get this law enacted giving us what we call the primary law in the District of Columbia, which has enabled us to hold elections for the first time in about 80 years, under statute.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMANENT REGISTRATION

This statute requires certain things to be done which would take the time of, certainly, one employee. These things just have not been kept up. We have been able, by having this function transferred—having no funds for it whatsoever—to the office, in general, of the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, to accommodate anyone who comes in, either to register or to change his registration.

But the matter of analyzing the situation, as is required under the statute, the matter of purging the files and keeping them correct, and the matter of bringing the files up to date since the election that we had back in 1956—those things we have made no progress on at all.

If we do not have funds until 1960 we shall be in as bad a situation as we were in 1956, when it was really quite ridiculous.

Senator Pastore. It was my impression that, in some sort of way, the job was being done. Am I being told now that, because of a lack of this individual, the job is not being done?

Commissioner McLaughlin. Anyone who comes up to register will be registered by a clerk in the office of the secretary.

COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

But the job of compliance with the statute, in keeping certain records up to date and all of that sort of thing, is what I am referring to.

As a matter of fact, the changes in the records that would have resulted from the 1956 election we have not been able to do. Mr. Levy is more familiar with this than I am.

Senator Pastore. Mr. Levy, tell us exactly what your problem is on this item. What discomfort or what disadvantage do we experience because of a lack of this position?

Mr. Levy. Basically, Mr. Chairman, the judgment of your colleagues on the House side, as reflected in their comment, makes clear why they take the position they do. They regard this as a once-in-4-years proposition. In fact, they use words as descriptive of what

they call the nonexistent workload, referring to the fact that there are very few people that come in to register. What Mr. McLaughlin is saying is that the Elections Board is obligated, under the statute, to maintain a permanent registry, keeping it accurate and permanent. The Commissioners have considered their problems, and the demands on them, and have been most helpful to the Board from time to time when a crisis comes up. But the daily, workmanlike job of keeping these records current is not being done. In fact, after these elections were over, these records were put into deep freeze and nothing is being done to keep them current.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION

Senator PASTORE. Is this permanent registration?

Mr. LEVY. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator PASTORE. I mean, if you got on there and you were eligible for the convention in 1956, you are still eligible in 1958?

Mr. LEVY. That is true, sir. However——

Senator PASTORE. 1960, rather.

Mr. LEVY. Yes, sir. However, the folks with the political parties who work with these figures tell us that on mailing they get a one-third return now for change in addresses and the like. We just have a situation on our hands with which we cannot come to grips. Sir, I would like to say this to you——

Senator PASTORE. Don't go over that too fast. Let's get the problem.

Mr. LEVY. Well, the basic defect in the situation, Mr. Chairman, is that records which ought to be maintained on a current basis, according to the statute, and which are to form the basis for the election——

WORK OF BOARD

Senator PASTORE. Give me an example of keeping the record current.

Mr. LEVY. For example, sir, if a person has moved from one precinct to another precinct, or has moved out of the District, we have no way of keeping in touch with that.

Senator PASTORE. How is one person going to keep in touch with everybody who moves out of the District?

Mr. LEVY. One person is not going to be able to keep in touch with that, sir, but one person is going to be able to maintain the records on a basis so that we can get up forms of questionnaires, post cards, and the like, and we can correct obvious errors.

For example, Senator Pastore, when the folks came to vote at the election last time after the registration, hundreds, if not thousands, of errors manifested themselves in improper recordation. This was, basically, a volunteer job, as I think you know.

We have not even been able to correct those records. Nor have we been able to put on the public record how these folks voted at the election, in terms of checking their voting by party and in terms of the registration.

Senator PASTORE. How is one person going to do all of this?

NEED FOR STAFF

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Chairman, you are very properly asking the question: Are we going to be able to do a full-time, 100-percent job with a single clerical employee? No, sir, but we are going to have the

advantage of staffing, and what I am about to say to you, that you know, with your vast experience, how little public volunteers, even compensated on a per diem basis, as Board members are, can do in the absence of staff. Staff is your lifeblood, sir, in terms of keeping your processes going and bringing matters before the attention of the Board and in keeping a regularized activity.

This Board has no staff. Now, the Commissioners, under this statute, are obligated to give assistance, and, under the tight budget with which they operate, and the juggling job which they do in the public interest, they yield to today's crisis first. They have been magnificent in their efforts to cooperate. But, basically, they have no clerical employees available for this activity. In effect, we are operating without clerical staff.

Mr. Rabaut and his colleagues feel, and say, "Let's forget about this for another year. When you come up next year, come in and tell us the whole job that has to be done in that year, and you will get what appropriation you need."

We say to you, recognizing that this is an issue of judgment, and although respecting Congressman Rabaut's judgment, we very violently disagree with it.

This is not a once-in-every-4-year effort. The people in the United States will pay for this job twice over the amount it will take us to do it necessarily next time, in the efficiency of the operation.

I appreciate you would like some mathematical demonstration somewhat more specific.

Senator PASTORE. No; I would like an argument as to that which will overrule any arguments you have made so far with Mr. Rabaut. There you are.

When we go back with this argument, he has heard everything you have told me.

Mr. LEVY. May I give you the argument that is close to our home and hearts? It is like saying to a fellow who has to make up his tax return for the current April 15 date, "Don't pay any attention to your records all year long, and when April 14 comes along, then get it all together and get it done."

If you ever had it done that way—I expect you are too competent to get it done that way—you know the misery and heartaches.

TOTAL REGISTRATION

That is the basis of this. We have 58,000 registrations, sir, and 45,000 folks voted. It is a mass operation and a permanent operation.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have many cards or many letters now that have not been processed, of people who have moved?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. I can't specifically answer that, Mr. Chairman. I know this, that they have not been able to record on the IBM cards the results of the last election.

Senator PASTORE. Who runs the IBM machine now?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. This was being done for the election boards by the company itself.

Mr. LEVY. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. It is a compensatory service.

Senator PASTORE. Who pays for it?

Mr. LEVY. Under contract. It was paid out of the $40,000 appropriation we had 3 years ago.

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. You see, it just had to be dropped after the election.

Senator PASTORE. I would like something more than just saying—"keeping the records current." That could be almost anything. I would like to know more about what is your backlog. Give me something statistical that will have some evidential proof. Will you do that?

Mr. LEVY. Certainly, sir.

DUTIES OF NEW POSITION

Senator PASTORE. Tell me how many letters you have in the files of addresses that have been changed, that you have not been able to process, and things of that kind.

Let us see if we cannot spotlight this item a little better. I know what the feeling is. The feeling is that you would not need this actually until 1960, when the election comes, and for that reason this person would not have a great deal to do.

In better than general terms, specifically tell us what this person is supposed to be doing which is not being done.

Mr. LEVY. May I leave two perfectly brief notes with you, sir?

Senator PASTORE. We will take it up again. I will tell you very frankly I am a little apprehensive in what is going to happen to it. But we will keep talking about it until we get a better realization of it.

Give me something more documentary, please.

Mr. LEVY. Very good, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

STATEMENT ON BOARD OF ELECTIONS WORKLOAD

The basic records consist of the following:

(*a*) Registration affidavits, 59,000.

(*b*) Voter identification cards, 59,000.

(*c*) Citywide alphabetic index, 59,000.

(*d*) Precinct lists of voters, 1,200 pages.

(*e*) Certificates signed by voters at the polls in the 1956 election, 45,000.

It is estimated that 2,000 requests for changes in spellings of names, street addresses, party affiliations, and the like were reported to the Board of Elections by the polling place workers. These requests for changes appear as marginal notes on the precinct lists, on the certificates signed at the polls by the voters, and on the envelopes containing challenged ballots. Since 1956, approximately 100 changed or new registrations have been received at the Central Registry Office.

The Board of Elections recognizes that the register cannot be "accurate and current" as of every day in the years between elections.

The major workload facing the Board of Elections today is the orderly planning of the procedures necessary to conduct the 1960 elections. One phase of this is to work out the detailed step-by-step procedures to make the register of voters current before the 1960 election. We are not now concerned with making all of the estimated 2,000 changes in our existing backlog.

Even more important, however, is for the Board of Elections to have some full-time employee to carry out the detailed work of the Board in developing new regulations and procedures. This work cannot wait until the start of fiscal 1960. Right now, for example, the Board of Elections is preparing its 1960 budget. One way of bringing the register of voters up to date in 1960 is to make a mail canvass of voters. To make a realistic estimate of the cost of such a canvass, the details have to be worked out carefully. This is only one item in

the 1960 budget request. It is for such purposes that the Board of Elections needs the full-time services of one employee, salaries of Board members, and other funds. An expenditure of $7,000 now appears to be justified in developing careful plans for an election which may cost $50,000 or more in 1960.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, may I take up the next item?

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Levy, it was nice to have you here.

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. The Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference. We are asking the restoration of $18,000 for that item.

About 15 months ago we organized the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference, which, as the justification indicates, brings together the members of all the governing bodies of the metropolitan area, that is, in addition to our District of Columbia. We have the 4 counties, 2 in Maryland, and 1 in Virginia, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. We had a meeting just last Thursday night, a semiannual meeting, of this Conference, at which we had over three-quarters of all the governing bodies here in one room, talking over our regional problems.

We feel that this is one of the most significant things that has happened with respect to regional problems, which are very complicated, as you are fully aware, being from Providence.

ESSENTIAL TO WELFARE OF METROPOLITAN AREA

The District of Columbia actually is quite a pioneer in this work. There are only 3, 4, or 5 other metropolitan areas in the country that have started in this direction at all.

We had, of course, our first indication that the House committee was disallowing this Executive Secretary and a secretary or clerk, and this full item of $18,000, on Friday, at noon. So we have not had an opportunity to get around and do much work. We could bring people in here to testify before you, if you wish. But just in this time, we have had this reaction.

First, I might say that the statement in the House report concerning this matter is that they are similarly sympathetic, but they say——

Senator PASTORE. Why should the District pay it all?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. Yes; that is right. Actually, our feeling is this: That somebody must lead in this thing. We have led it. We feel that the problem generates here, really, and that this hard core, the Executive Secretary and the secretary, can very well be borne by the District and the Federal Government.

REACTION FROM ADJACENT COUNTIES

However, here is the reaction we have had in these 2 days from some of the surrounding people. I have a telegram from Ann Wilkins, chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, Fairfax County; she says:

Feel that work of Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference is essential to welfare of entire metropolitan area.

PROBLEMS OF METROPOLITAN AREA

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Commissioner, while you are here, give us some of these problems. Give us examples for the record. What are some of the problems that this conference is to cope with.

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. The Conference has taken up the problem of water supply and water pollution. That was started before General Lane left. He was chairman of our subcommittee. Colonel Welling has taken it up now, and it has worked very effectively. It has even brought about an acceptance through all of this metropolitan area of the proposition of establishing standards of pollution for the effluent going into the streams. I mean, they have gotten right down to work, right to brass tacks.

Of course, one of the greatest effects of all of this is that we now know each other. That does not cost any money. I want to say before I pick up any other items that in New York, which has one of the most effective of these regional conferences, in fact they have reached the action stage and call it a regional council now, they say that they could have gotten nowhere at all without a very effective secretariat. The secretariat has to bear the brunt of organizing the thing, getting the data to act on, all that sort of thing, to lead on.

Our second item, I would say is welfare and public health.

They have held meetings and they have already made considerable progress in the area in both the field of public health and the field of public welfare.

Taking a sort of practical project, we took the situation with respect to taxicabs. There is no regulation at all on the rates of taxicabs when they go across a State line. So the legal committee of this group have brought in all the regulation people of the area, all the taxi owners and representatives of the drivers, and we have been able to get an agreement throughout the whole region as to maximum taxicab rates in interstate commerce.

That is, it is on a voluntary basis, but they are going to bear a sort of "Good Housekeeping" seal on the cabs so that you can identify all the cabs that are working under this agreement.

We think it is going to work very well. I am sure you have had constituents who have come to town, who have gotten a taxicab, and who have gone out to Chevy Chase, Md., for instance, and have been overcharged.

We are attempting to protect them.

QUESTIONED NEED FOR EMPLOYEE AND RELATED ITEMS

Senator PASTORE. Yes; but why do you have to have a personnel man, and why do you have to have these other items? I can understand some of these other items. Of course, they have to have supplies, telephones, and what have you. But for instance, the head of taxicabs in the District of Columbia, can't he get along with the head of the taxicabs, let's say, in the adjoining districts, and have a meeting among them?

The point they make in the House report is that they don't see why the other participating communities should not make any contribution to this.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION BY PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES

Commissioner McLAUGHLIN. I started to read the telegrams that have come in in 1 day, Mr. Chairman. You see, we have not reached the point yet of attempting to get financial contributions from all of the other areas. This is one of the forward things in this country, in metropolitan areas, the establishment of this Conference, in this particular area. Nobody questions that.

I have telegrams and letters here, just in one day, from all of these jurisdictions, saying that they are going to try to budget to take care of part of the expenses of this Conference in the future.

Senator PASTORE. We ought to insert those into the record.

Commissioner McLAUGHLIN. Will you, please?

Senator PASTORE. In other words, it is fair for me to say that in answer to the observation made by the report of the House, that there is an intention here that the participating communities will make a contribution towards sustaining this Conference?

Commissioner McLAUGHLIN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And that this is the beginning of it?

Commissioner McLAUGHLIN. And they all consider it extremely important.

(The material referred to follows:)

FALLS CHURCH, VA. *June 17, 1958.*

Commissioner ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
District Building, Washington, D. C.:

Feel that work of Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference is essential to welfare of entire metropolitan area. Fairfax County willing to consider participation in staff expenses in connection with its next budget.

ANN WILKINS,
Chairman, Board of County Supervisors.

SILVER SPRING, MD., *June 16, 1958.*

Hon. ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
President, District of Columbia Commissioners,
District Building, Washington, D. C.:

If the Senate committee will restore funds for a continuation of the outstanding work of the Metropolitan Regional Conference I am confident the surrounding jurisdictions will want to assist in their forthcoming budgets for next year.

WILBUR N. BAUGHMAN,
President, Montgomery County Council.

FALLS CHURCH, VA., *June 16, 1958.*

Commissioner ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
503 District Building, Washington, D. C.:

A metropolitan area conference has solved some of the area problems and will solve many more as we work together. It is my plan to include in the next budget money to help promote this work.

THOMAS A. O'HALLORAN,
Mayor, City of Falls Church.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *June 13, 1958.*

Hon. ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN,
Chairman, Board of Commissioners,
District Building, Washington, D. C.:

As mayor of the city of Alexandria, I heartily support your request for the restoration of $18,000 in the District's budget, eliminated by the House of Representatives committee, and orginally sought for use of the Metropolitan Regional Conference, of which my city is a member.

I believe that the manifold problem confronting the entire metropolitan area, fully warrants the effective continuation of this council; that it has in the past and will in the future serve as a necessary instrumentality for the cooperation and solution of those vital regional problems which affect every jurisdiction within the Washington metropolitan community.

I am likewise certain that other member bodies will be entirely willing to consider some appropriation in their next budget to assist in carrying forward the important responsibility with which we are all concerned. I sincerely trust that the Senate committee will accede to your plea and restore these funds.

Sincerely yours,

LEROY S. BENHEIM,
Mayor, Alexandria, Va

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *June 13, 1958.*

Commissioner ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia,
President, Metropolitan Regional Conference,
District Building, Washington, D. C.:

The Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference is one of the most important developments in our metropolitan area. Strongly urge all steps be taken by Congress to supply funds for permanent organization and staff as its successful operation will be of tremendous importance to our Nation's Capital.

EDWARD S. NORTHROP,
State Senator, Montgomery County, Md.

ARLINGTON, VA., *June 13, 1958.*

Hon. ROBERT E. MCLAUGHLIN,
Chairman, Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference,
District Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MCLAUGHLIN: I am distressed to hear that the appropriations committee has deleted from the District of Columbia's appropriation request funds to provide an executive secretary and a secretary for the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference as a nucleus of a staff. I understand that the committee's report bases the deletion on the fact that none of the other member bodies is contributing funds.

Arlington County feels that the conference is an organization of real benefit to the metropolitan area and should continue to function actively. Further, the county deems that a contribution to the expenses of the conference is an item worthy of consideration in the county's future budget planning.

I sincerely hope that the funds deleted will be restored, and I will be happy to appear in support of their restoration if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

RALPH KAUL,
Chairman, County Board of Arlington County, Va.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1958.

Mr. ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN,
Chairman, Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference,
District Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MCLAUGHLIN: Prince George's County Commissioners Frank J. Lasner and A. Preston Perrie join with me as members of the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference and its Steering Committee in expressing to

you our concern for the establishment of a full time secretariat for the conference.

It is our conviction that the establishment of this conference has been a mammoth step toward the ultimate solution of many of the problems of the Metropolitan Washington area. We feel that its activities should continue and whatever facilities which can be provided to facilitate achieving desirable results should be pressed for.

We urge you to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent the removal of the authorization for the secretariat in your budget and approve your use of this letter in that connection should you deem it desirable.

Very truly yours,

CARLTON R. SICKLES.

(Also, there is submitted for the record an editorial appearing in the Washington Evening Star, on Monday, June 16, 1958, as follows:)

UNWISE ECONOMY

The House Appropriations Committee, reporting District budget estimates for next year, gave a sympathetic pat on the back to the new Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference for its efforts to attack metro problems on an areawide basis. Then, with a simple stroke of the ax, it refused to let the District spend $18,000 for a small administrative staff to get the fledgling organization off the ground.

This is one of those instances in which the modest size of the budget request was no gage of its importance, and we feel sure the committee failed to understand its unique status.

For the first time, the conference has drawn together the Washington area's elected and appointed political leaders to seek unified solutions to their common metro headaches. What makes this so significant is that the conference members, unlike planners and other advisers, have the power to put their deliberative conclusions into effect. Already, they are talking about ambitious approaches to some of the most difficult metro problems—transportation, water supply and pollution abatement. But, as a group, their progress is being hampered by the lack of administrative facilities.

The committee disallowed the $18,000 on grounds that all the area jurisdictions should kick in on the staff expense. We have no doubt that in the future, as the conference grows and its staff needs multiply, joint financing clearly will be required and forthcoming. Suburban jurisdictions, in fact, probably will insist upon it in order to insure that administrative control is not lodged in the central city.

At this stage, however, the conference is just feeling its way. Its members, sitting down together for the first time, are just beginning to develop confidence in each other as well as in the possibilities of metro cooperation. If the House upholds the committee cut, we hope the Senate restores it so the conference will have a fighting chance to live up to its potential.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Senator PASTORE. Are there any further questions?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. You mentioned a personnel man. It is a man under the item of "Personnel services," but he would be an executive secretary, and his work would be very important, because this is pioneering work. He has to assemble all the work being done in the 4 or 5 other metropolitan areas successfully in this field, and push the matter along.

COMMISSIONER'S YOUTH COUNCIL

Senator PASTORE. We have a communication here, Mr. Commissioner, from Mr. Hennings. I don't know that I should take up the time to read it, but it has to do with the Youth Council. It is the item that appears in the appropriation as $42,673, as the estimate for 1958.

The estimate for 1959 is $43,528 and the House allowance is $43,388, a cut of $140. The letter from Mr. Hennings asks an increase of this sum.

Commissioner McLaughlin. I have a copy of that letter, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Pastore. Are you ready to comment on it?

Commissioner McLaughlin. I would like to.

Senator Pastore. At this point, I will put this letter into the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

United States Senate,
Committee on the Judiciary,
Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1958.

Hon. John O. Pastore,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District of Columbia,
Senate Appropriations Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Ever since the establishment in 1953 of the District of Columbia Commissioners' Youth Council for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, I have followed its work with great interest. The program of this group has been carried out with imagination and intelligence. They have demonstrated a willingness to face forthrightly the juvenile delinquency problems of the District of Columbia and to apply constructive measures directed toward their alleviation and correction. The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, of which I have the honor to be chairman, only recently commended the District of Columbia Youth Council for some of the excellent work which it is doing.

On February 14, 1858, the District of Columbia Commissioners held a conference on youth fitness for the purpose of considering means of implementing the President's national youth fitness program. It was the consensus of the conference that responsibility for planning and executing such a program should be delegated to the existing Commissioners' Youth Council. There can be no doubt that the thinking of the conference was greatly influenced by the outstanding record achieved by the Youth Council during the past 5 years. Another factor which undoubtedly influenced the thinking of the conferees at the youth fitness meeting was the fact that the Youth Council already has a functioning organization for dealing with delinquency and that it would be more economical to expand the work of the Council to cover all the youth of the District of Columbia, rather than to establish a completely new organization.

This new responsibility was welcomed by the Youth Council. As shown by the attached material, it has given serious consideration to the matter of extending its services to deal with family life, education, health, recreation, and religious life. After careful study, it has found that an efficient job can be done with an added budget of $38,000. Such an amount is small indeed when compared with the untold good which can result from this enlarged, positive program aimed at the total fitness of youth on a physical, mental, and spiritual level.

It is my understanding that your subcommittee is today considering the budget for the District of Columbia, which includes among other items an allotment of $45,000 for the Youth Council. Inasmuch as an additional $38,000 will be needed for carrying out this total youth fitness program aimed not only at delinquent children, but at all youth of the District, I should greatly appreciate the serious consideration of your subcommittee with regard to the additional modest sum needed, thus making a total budget for the Youth Council of approximately $84,000.

I am advised that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are prepared to express their views on the merits of this proposed program and to endorse it in principle if you should desire to question them about it.

Thanking you for any consideration which you may give to this request which can have such far-reaching beneficial effects on the children of the District of Columbia, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., *Chairman.*

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

On February 14, 1958 the District of Columbia Commissioners' Council on Youth Fitness held a conference to consider ways of implementing the President's national program. It was the consensus of the conference that responsibility for planning and executing the fitness program should be delegated to the Commissioners' Youth Council.

The basic reasoning was (1) that the Youth Council's program for delinquency control, treatment and prevention was already working to some extent (particularly in the prevention programs) toward the concept of total fitness. (2) Any planning to work with the entire city must of necessity use a grassroots approach and a working plan of this kind was already an ongoing part of the Youth Council's program. (3) Setting up another program would require support from the same organizations and individuals who are now active with the Youth Council.

The Commissioners, on June 3, requested the Youth Council to submit a proposed program and budget which would expand operations of the Commissioners' Youth Council to encompass the aims and objectives of the national program for youth fitness. The attached material outlines the program we have planned, the proposed amended order, the reorganization of the committee structure of the council and the area boards, the staff requirement and the budget necessary. The increase in funds required is $38,530. We believe that this is substantially less than would be the cost of setting up another agency to carry out the national program, and we are convinced that the proposed combined and unified program is more effective than either program would be operating as a separate unit. The area board approach which covers the entire city has in the past 4 years been proven effective. As a matter of fact, the greatest improvement has been in those areas in which there has been a concentration of effort on the part of the area boards. The proposed plan makes this "machinery" available to the youth fitness program and, on the other hand, the youth fitness concept strengthens and stimulates the existing area board programs.

The juvenile delinquency population of the District of Columbia is approximately 2 percent of the total child population. The services of the Youth Council have, of necessity, been aimed toward a much larger percentage of the District children than the 2 percent, but was far short of the total. The new program expands the scope of our operations to include the total child population of the District of Columbia. According to an estimate of July 1, 1956, this population was 225,000. We propose to serve this group in such a way that its mental, moral, spiritual, and physical fitness will be improved. This aspect of total fitness includes the control, treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency which will, of course, continue to be an important part of the Youth Council's overall work.

We are requesting that the order to the council be amended to include the concept of total fitness as a directive to the Youth Council. We are also requesting that the Commissioners appoint additional members to the council and that they be selected particularly on the basis of their qualifications to advise in the field of youth fitness. A copy of the amended order is attached.

The organizational structure of the Youth Council committees is shown on an attached chart. In addition to the two special committees, department heads and professional advisory, the committee activity is broken down into five categories: family life, education, religious life, health, and recreation. We contemplate that the area board committee organization will correspond with that of the Central Council and that each of the five constituent committees will work closely with its counterpart on each of the area boards.

The family life committee will stress the aspect of social fitness. It will devise and execute programs to strengthen the family as a unit. It would seek to develop programs for education and counseling in family life, and improve parent-child relationships, growth, and development.

The education committee would work with the public, private, and parochial schools in those problems that reach into the larger community. This would include ways of dealing with incorrigibles in the schools, the problem of dropouts and potential dropouts. This committee would be concerned with the employment program including training of the unskilled, placement, and some job supervision. Various aspects of adult education would fall within the purview of the education committee.

The religious life committee would be concerned primarily with the spiritual and moral fitness of youth. They would develop religious counseling. They

would work toward a more meaningful use of church facilities and more inclusive church-centered community living.

The health committee has as its primary concern the physical and mental fitness of all youth. Physical education and child guidance programs would be handled by them. They would develop nutritional, hygienic, and supportive services.

The recreation committee would take responsibility for working with neighborhood groups of all varieties, including the antisocial. They would develop sports, games, athletics, social, creative, and cultural programs designed to reach the entire population. They would work closely with the District of Columbia Recreation Department.

The staff requirement to carry out this program is seven persons to work with the area boards. The special committee of the Council has considered this very carefully and their opinion is that a worker cannot handle more than three area boards if he is to do a really effective job. Broadly, three area boards would mean approximately 100 board members who would be the planning and policy-making groups in each neighborhood. Three area boards would also mean responsibility for an average of something more than 32,000 children. Carrying out the board program we have outlined would necessitate the staff representatives working with all public and private agencies, citizens and service groups, professional agencies, and all areas of community organization in the District. This total participation has been accomplished in area L in the 2d precinct here. There are 15 agencies represented in the board membership. The schools, churches, and every organization group in the 2d precinct known to us has been a part of that program. The effectiveness is revealed in the drop of the rate of delinquency in that area, in the increased employment placement of youth, and in the control which has been exercised over the gang activities which at one time constituted a serious threat there. Through the social hygiene programs and other educative means, we have contributed substantially to the improved total fitness of that area. We have been able to accomplish this because we concentrated on that area with its special need. We are convinced that we can do this in all sections of the city if we have the staff to do so.

The economy of this program can be measured in terms of delinquency prevention. The cost of caring for one boy at National Training School is $2,500 a year. The cost at Children's Center at Laurel is approximately $2,100 a year. The measurement of economy along other lines is more difficult but the reduction in communicable diseases, venereal disease, and emotional disturbances should be demonstrable. It is apparent that the saving effected by preventing the institutionalization of 20 boys more than compensates for the additional funds needed to carry out the total program.

Proposed budget, reorganization District of Columbia Commissioners' Youth Council

Staff	Present		Proposed		Increase
	Grade	Salary	Grade	Salary	
NBT	11	$6,820	13	$8,990	$2,170
AFM	9	5,777	11	6,390	613
JAW	9	5,980	11	6,390	410
BRS	9	5,440	9	5,440	
DKR	9	5,440	9	5,440	
New (5)			9	27,200	27,200
Clerk (new)			6	4,080	4,080
DFM	5	3,670	5	3,670	
Vacant	3	3,175	3	3,175	
Consultants		4,400		4,400	
Total		40,702		75,175	34,473
Administrative:					
Travel		1,056		1,056	
Communications		308		608	300
Printing and reproduction		615		1,500	885
Insurance and repairs		192		400	208
Supplies		270		500	230
Retirement		2,434		4,868	2,434
Total		4,875		8,932	4,057
Personal services		40,702		75,175	34,473
Grand total		45,577		84,107	38,530

JUNE 12, 1958.

MEMO FROM RICHARD K. LYON RE CHANGES EFFECTUATED BY PROPOSED NEW ORDER

1. Adds promotion of total youth fitness to purposes and functions of Council.
2. Eliminates authority to department heads to designate representatives on the Council.
3. Adds judge of juvenile court as ex-officio member.
4. Increases number of appointive members from 12 to 18.
5. Requires convening of Council at least 6 times a year in lieu of at least 4 times a year.

PROPOSED DRAFT OF AMENDED ORDER

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Washington, D. C.

October 16, 1953
Amended April 21, 1955
Amended March 19, 1956
Amended June 12, 1958

Ordered:

There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Commissioner's Youth Council.

PART 1. PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

It shall be the purpose and function of the Council:

1. To study ways and means of promoting the total fitness of youth in the District of Columbia, including the prevention and treatment of the delinquent behavior of children.

2. To develop a broad understanding of the premise that the fitness of youth pertains to the total human entity, combining all components of mental, social, spiritual, and physical attributes of the young citizen.

(*a*) The Council shall recommend to the Board of Commissioners legislative and regulatory provisions designed to raise the level of youth fitness and to reduce and control juvenile delinquency which its studies indicate are necessary or desirable.

(*b*) The Council shall designate specific areas throughout the District of Columbia and select and appoint for each such area a committee which shall study the condition of youth fitness and develop and execute programs to promote it in that area. The number of such areas and the boundaries of each shall be determined by the Council.

(*c*) The Council shall evaluate and coordinate the work of the area committees, and formulate the overall policies to be followed by them.

(*d*) The Council shall promote the efficacy of existing programs and the launching of additional programs which will enhance the fitness of American youth. The Council shall seek to coordinate, stimulate, and improve the functions of existing agencies, both governmental and private, with respect to the total fitness of youth.

PART 2. COMPOSITION

The Council shall consist of the following ex-officio members: The Director of Public Welfare, the Superintendent of Schools, the Superintendent of Recreation, the Chief of Police, the Director of Public Health, the judge of the juvenile court, and 18 members appointed by the Board of Commissioners on the basis of personal qualificatins. Persons appointed to membership on the Council shall be selected, insofar as possible, in such a way as to provide perspective on, and insight into, the youth fitness of the community.

PART III. TERM OF OFFICE OF APPOINTED MEMBERS

The members shall be appointed by the Board of Commissioners for a term of 1 year. Should a vacancy occur, other than by the expiration of a term of office, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

PART IV. OATH OF OFFICE

Members shall take an oath of office as follows:

"I, ———, having been duly appointed by the Board of Commissioners as a member of the Commissioners' Youth Council, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will perform such duties as may be assigned to me as a member of said Council to the best of my ability without fear or favor; that I will exercise my best judgment and will consider each matter before me from the viewpoint of the best interest of the District of Columbia, as a whole, so help me God."

PART V. COMPENSATION

Members shall serve without compensation. However, ex officio members shall be considered in normal-duty status when serving on the Council during regular hours of duty.

PART VI. ORGANIZATION

The Council shall determine its own form of organization and establish rules of procedure. The Council shall select its officers annually from among its members. It shall convene at least six times each year at regularly scheduled meetings. It shall hold additional meetings at the call of the presiding officer of the Council, a majority of the Council membership, or the Board of Commissioners.

PART VII. ADMINISTRATION

The Council shall be responsible for the administration of the functions set forth in this order. The Board of Commissioners shall furnish such administrative, stenographic, and clerical services as are required for the conduct of the business of the Council.

PART VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of this order, as amended June 12, 1958, shall become effective on and after July 1, 1958.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

COMMISSIONER'S YOUTH COUNCIL

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. We have Mr. Richard K. Lyon, chairman of the Commissioner's Youth Council.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Lyon; we will hear you on this.

Mr. LYON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of coming here at this very late hour to support this request for additional funds for the Youth Council. We certainly would have been under the wire much sooner, but we were not in a position to present this enlarged program to the Board of Commissioners until only last week, which explains the lateness of our presentation. The reason that we are seeking approximately $38,000 of additional funds is because of a proposed change in the concept and organization of the Commissioners' Youth Council. Since 1953, when we were formed, we have been charged primarily with the responsiblity of reducing and preventing juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM FOR YOUTH FITNESS

Under the President's program for youth fitness, a conference was held here in February, at which were present all of the local private and governmental agencies who had a stake in total youth fitness.

As a result of that conference, it was recommended that responsibility for this enlarged program be assigned to the Commissioners' Youth Council subject to the approval of the Board of Commission-

ers. It took us some months to formally present the conferees' report to the Board of Commissioners, because of financial limitations. But it was presented, and the Commissioners approved the recommendation in principle that the Youth Council take on this additional responsibility.

We were told to go back and see what it would entail in terms of additional money and additional personnel to do the enlarged job.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCIL

Senator PASTORE. What do you do with your present money? What kind of a job do you do? What are some of your responsibilities?

Mr. LYON. The city is divided up into 22 area boards at the present time, and our job on the Youth Council is one of coordinating and stimulating the work of the constituent area boards. Primarily, it is a grassroots job, on the premise that each local community in the District of Columbia knows best how to cope with its own individual problems.

Our job on the Youth Council is to coordinate and stimulate the activities of these boards. We are not a program forming or executing agency. We are more of a coordinating and stimulating agency, which brings together all of the Departments of the District of Columbia government and representatives of the various social agencies, and we sit on a Board which is comprised of the 6 departmental heads, and various lay leaders in the community.

Our job, as I see it, is to disseminate information and inspiration to these local area boards, to do an effective job in the field.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Senator PASTORE. How many people do you have working for you?

Mr. LYON. Actually on the Council itself there are 18. But there are over 500 lay leaders throughout the city who are participating on a voluntary, uncompensated basis on the area boards.

Senator PASTORE. These activities at the grassroots level, is that a civilian participation?

Mr. LYON. We not only bring together the private agencies, but the governmental units in each of these boards are represented. We have the Recreation Department, represented by roving leaders who cope with gangs in the various communities. Modestly, I might say, and we hold our breath when we say it, in the past 3 years the trend of juvenile delinquency has gone down in the District of Columbia and we hope we have played a small part in this result. I am sorry to say, throughout the country, the trend is upward.

Senator PASTORE. What is this new responsibility?

Mr. LYON. Heretofore, we have been charged with responsibility for approximately 2 percent of our child population. This new assignment would entail responsibility for 100 percent of our children population—at least a quarter of a million children in this area.

Senator PASTORE. What will you be doing?

Mr. LYON. We will do everything we can to enhance the fitness of these children for American citizenship—physically, mentally, and

morally—to assume their fitness to be better citizens of this community and of the country.

Senator PASTORE. How will you do it?

Mr. LYON. Up until now we have, as I say, primarily directed our energies into the field of juvenile delinquency. Naturally our work already has spilled over to a limited extent into the field of youth fitness. The presentation shows a structural chart which will divide the functions of the Council itself, and each of the area boards will have a parallel structure, in the field of family life, education, religious life, health, and recreation.

Our job will be to stimulate and encourage enlarged programs in those various fields, so we can achieve the objective of total fitness.

Senator PASTORE. You have the church groups, you have the Boy Scouts, you have a lot of things. Just so that I can put this in proper focus, will you please explain to me how this thing is going to work out?

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Mr. LYON. Well, not only on our central Council level, but in each area board level, we have representatives of these various private and governmental organizations.. Our chief request here is one for personnel. We have had too many area boards assigned to too few professional staff personnel.

The essence of our request here is to get five more staff people, who are knowledgeable in this broadened field of youth fitness—to have somebody who is, for example, knowledgeable in the health field, in the recreational field, and so forth, and to get less boards assigned to each one of these staff workers, so they can do a more effective job in working with the citizenry of each area board. In essence, that is what we are seeking.

The staff we have has done an effective job in the limited but responsible field of juvenile delinquency. But now that we are going into total fitness, not just body building, but mental fitness, social fitness, and moral fitness as well, we want more people to work closer with the area boards, so they can do a more efficient and effective job in the various localities of the District of Columbia. That is the bulk of our request for an additional $38,000. I might say, in support of it, that if we could keep 10 youths out of either correctional or health institutions for a year, this program would show a profit.

POSSIBLE DUPLICATION OF FUNCTIONS

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. It would be worth 10 times the amount of money you are asking. But the thing that confuses me a little bit is that here you have, for example, the Metropolitan Police boys clubs, and you have the church groups. I wonder if you would not get a conflict that will lead to confusion. Sometimes these people resent someone coming in, and telling them how to do their job.

Mr. LYON. I might say, sir, that the converse is the situation here. They already have welcomed the opportunity to unify and work shoulder to shoulder, so that there isn't competition and overlap, so that there are not two organizations competing.

Senator PASTORE. Do you think that is a good thing?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. Yes. You see, it came too late for us to put it in.

Senator PASTORE. You are in favor of it?

Commissioner MCLAUGHLIN. Very much. As a matter of fact, I want to say this, that the Commissioners' Youth Council is so outstanding that the surrounding areas have asked us to explain how we ever did such a thing, so that they can organize that way in their own areas.

Commissioner KARRICK. They would not have been asking that if it had not been for that metropolitan area organization.

ITEM UNBUDGETED

Senator PASTORE. Now, why wasn't it in the budget? This is an unbudgeted item, not presented to the House. Explain that in the record.

Mr. LYON. Yes, sir. The Commissioners' Youth Fitness Conference, under the President's program, was held here in February. This conference was attended by several hundred representatives.

I would like to also put into the record, if I may, a statement of the conference itself, which did not come to you from Senator Hennings.

Senator PASTORE. We will not put this into the record, but we will refer to it by reference.

Mr. LYON. I might say that there were present at this conference several hundred representatives of the various groups and organizations in the community that were interested in the youth problem. We had a full day workshop. There were workshop sessions, which considered all segments of fitness problem. I think they came up with a number of good recommendations.

Senator PASTORE. Where did these people come from?

Mr. LYON. From all over the District of Columbia. I can give you a rundown of who they were, if you wish.

Senator PASTORE. No, I don't care about this. This is not anybody that came from outside the District?

Mr. LYON. Not beyond the District line, no, sir. This is exclusively a local District of Columbia effort.

AGGRESSIVE YOUTH FITNESS PROGRAMS PLANNED

After conferring the entire day, after workshops and the joint conference, they made certain recommendations, one of which was that there be in the District of Columbia a very militant, aggressive youth fitness program. The last recommendation was that this responsibility be lodged in the Commissioners' Youth Council, so that there would not be a duplicate new organization set up which would confuse the public, and cost additional money to administer. We were a going concern. To answer specifically your question about delay, why our request for additional funds wasn't here sooner, we reduced to writing the recommendations of this conference. Commissioner McLaughlin will substantiate my representation that it was a matter of pure dollars and cents which prevented our getting this report reproduced sooner. We tried to get the conference report issued.

Finally we got paper, and the report will show that it was printed by the public schools. We reproduced it at Chamberlain Vocational High School. It was not until about a month ago or 3 weeks ago that we were able to present it to the Board of Commissioners. Since then

we have been trying to make up for lost time. We do apologize for getting here so late; but it was really unavoidable.

Senator PASTORE. Don't apologize to me. I just want the record to show why we are considering an unbudgeted amount.

Well, thank you very much.

Mr. LYON. Thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing, sir.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENTS OF DR. CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; LAWSON CANTRELL, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; JOHN M. RIECKS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS; DR. RICHARD R. FOSTER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GENERAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS; GEORGE E. S. REYNOLDS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR; AND MISS KAY BACHMAYER, BUDGET ANALYST

RESTORATION REQUEST

Mr. FOWLER. Public schools operating expenses, 1958, were $37,450,050. The estimate for 1959 was $40,256,000 and the House allowance was $39,758,000, which was a reduction of $498,000. The amendment requested is page 7, line 7, strike out "$39,756,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$40,176,000," or an increase of $418,000 in appropriations.

I will present Dr. Hansen, recently elected the head of our public schools, who will introduce those he has brought with him.

(The justification follows:)

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$37,450,050
Estimate, 1959	40,256,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $498,000)	39,758,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 7, line 7, strike out "$39,758,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$40,176,000", or an increase of $418,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate 1958	Estimate 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$30,235,178	$31,421,829	$31,025,551	−$396,278	+$367,675
Travel	10,630	21,140	13,230	−7,910	+7,910
Transportation of things	14,540	14,540	14,540		
Communication services	61,048	61,398	61,378	−20	
Rents and utility services	389,309	460,178	449,082	−11,096	
Printing and reproduction	34,500	34,500	34,500		
Other contractual services	279,038	284,758	284,758		
Services performed by other agencies	1,364,320	1,644,274	1,616,120	−28,154	
Supplies and materials	1,178,737	1,345,463	1,295,628	−49,835	+41,000
Equipment	674,750	891,190	891,190		
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3,208,000	4,076,730	4,072,023	−4,707	+1,415
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 37,450,050	40,256,000	39,758,000	−498,000	+418,000
RECAPITULATION (BY ACTIVITIES)					
General administration	$1,048,532	$1,078,236	$1,073,532	−$4,704	
Supervision and instruction	26,643,662	27,775,970	27,339,235	−436,735	+418,000
Vocational education, George-Barden program	408,666	408,831	408,831		
Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	5,321,490	5,841,109	5,812,702	−28,407	
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1,332,700	1,610,854	1,852,700	−28,154	
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	2,695,000	3,541,000	3,541,000		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 37,450,050	40,256,000	39,758,000	−498,000	+418,000

[1] Includes $204,000 transferred from personal services, wage-scale employees.

HOUSE REPORT

"The committee considered a budget estimate of $40,256,000 for the operation of the public-school system and recommends an appropriation of $39,758,000. This is an increase of $2,511,950 above 1958 appropriations and a reduction of $498,000 in the estimate.

"The committee has approved the following budget increases:

Contribution to teachers' retirement and annuity fund	$846,000
Staffing, maintenance, and operation of new structures	203,000
General administration	25,000
Supervision and instruction	612,000
Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	400,000
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	250,000

"The major item of increase requested was $1,031,276 for supervision and instruction of which $507,023 was for increased costs resulting from increased enrollments, and $524,253 for increased costs resulting from improvement of services. The committee has approved the $507,000 request for costs resulting from increased enrollments, and $105,000 for the following items requested under the heading of costs resulting from improved and expanding services:

13 remedial teachers	$64,350
1 clinical psychologist	5,400
2 psychiatric social workers	10,400
1 psychiatrist	10,320
Teachers college library book fund	2,500
Accreditation fees	3,000
Rental for tabulating equipment	6,000
Civil service retirement fund	3,030

"Testimony was presented to the committee in support of $237,600 for 48 elementary-school teachers to reduce the present 32.8-to-1 pupil-teacher ratio to 32 to 1. The committee has denied this request based in part on the fact that each time the pupil-teacher ratio has been reduced the number of part-time classes has increased.

"In fiscal year 1957 the Congress approved a request for 31 teachers and on May 2, 1957, there were 51 part-time classes. Last year the Congress approved a request for 68 teachers to reduce the ratio and on May 2, 1958, there were 163 part-time classes. If the committee were to approve the budget request for the 48 teachers, the anticipated number of part-time classes next year would be 321.

"While the 30-to-1 ratio is the ideal goal at the moment, the committee is of the opinion that the endeavor to reduce the teacher load should not be at the expense of adequate pupil time in the classroom. The objective of the school system should be to educate the child and the committee does not believe this can be accomplished through part-time classes.

"Additional classrooms should be provided before there is a further reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio.

"The revised public-school construction budget included funds for acquisition only of 4 school sites. The committee, in an effort to speed up this vital construction program, has included an additional $1,118,100 for these 4 particular projects. Of this unbudgeted amount $116,000 is for plans for 40 classrooms in 1 new elementary school and 2 additions to existing schools, and $1,002,100 is for construction of a 31-room elementary school in the far northeast area where there are presently 26 part-time classes.

"Last year the committee was instrumental in implementing a broader welfare program which, in effect, was an effort aimed toward alleviating the plight of the hungry child in the Nation's Capital. This year the committee is still concerned about the problem and directs that the District officials in cooperation with the Board of Education conduct a survey of the number of elementary-school children in need of a hot-lunch program and who cannot afford such a lunch, the school facilities already available or needed, and the probable cost of such a program. The results of the study should be reported to the committee at the beginning of the next session of congress."

JUSTIFICATION

The increase requested is as follows:

Supervision and instruction, $418,000.—Of this amount, $237,600 is necessary to provide 48 elementary schoolteachers needed to reduce the ratio to 32 to 1.

1. Although part time may be reduced to some extent if these salaries are not made available, the result of the deletion of this request will be to increase the sizes of classes which, coupled with part time, will adversely affect the efficiency of instruction.

It is important to point out that with the ratio in the neighborhood of 33.4 on October 18, 1957, there were 1,559 classes in the elementary schools which exceeded 30 in number. Unless some advance is made in reducing pupil-teacher ratios the problem of oversize classes will continue. Efforts of the school system to improve achievement levels will be less effective than otherwise would be the case if the additional 48 teachers were added to the staff of the elementary schools. This short step toward the goal of 30 to 1 in the elementary schools should not be delayed because of the possibility of an increase in part-time instruction.

2. During the school year 1958–59 it is expected that 143 additional elementary classrooms will be added through the completion of construction now authorized.

Although the number of part-time classes will be high at the opening of the school term in September, as new classrooms are made available during the year, part-time instruction will be decreased and the teachers should be available to provide for a reduction in class size.

The best administrative plan is to establish the classes with their teachers at the beginning of the year and then as new classrooms come into use teachers and classes then on part time may be assigned to the new space without any loss of efficiency in instruction.

3. The estimate of the number of part-time classes for 1958–59 is 321. However, through the use of administrative procedures we can predict a significant reduction in the actual number of such classes after the opening of school in September. The exact figure on this is not now available. However, the point is that the extent of part time for the opening session of school can be reduced and as new construction comes into use the number of part-time classes will be reduced.

There is no more important objective for the improvement of the school system than to reduce the elementary classes to the goal of 30 to 1. Unless each budget year makes some gain in this direction, the achievement of this purpose will

be too long delayed. In the meantime, the pupils suffer from the loss of educational advantages, losses which may never be recovered as they move on through their school program.

Restoration of the 48 teachers to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio to 32 to 1 during the next school term is most urgently needed.

Restoration of $52,800 for 3 more supervising directors and 6 supervisors at the elementary school level (to make a total of 6 supervising directors and 12 supervisors) is no less urgent than the need for additional teachers. These specialists in the supervision of instruction contribute inestimably to the in-service training and development of teachers, especially of new teachers and of those who have been in service but a short time. The importance of this service is emphasized by the fact that in June 1958, the District's elementary schools have a total of 594 teachers who are in either their first or second year of service in the system—361 in their first year and 233 in their second year. In addition to working with these newer teachers, the supervisors and supervising directors help to unify and coordinate the instructional program for all teachers in the 120 elementary schools of the city. Moving from building to building, this small staff of experts can provide invaluable help to principals as well as teachers. Because the elementary schools do not have assistant principals or counselors on their staffs, there is a great need for supervisory help on a city-wide basis. Under present circumstances, therefore, the requested increase in the staff of supervisors and supervising directors is essential to the improvement of elementary-school instruction throughout the system.

The five school psychologists requested are primarily technicians. Their chief responsibility is the analysis and interpretation of individual and group psychometric tests including educational tests and measurements as well as psychological tests and measurements. These school psychologists will receive reports on children needing help, make individual pupil studies, report the outcome of these studies, and make recommendations to the psychiatric team. These school psychologists, therefore, are urgently needed in order to provide one phase of the work involved in the handling of these disturbed pupils and restoration of $26,000 is urgently requested.

The overall testing program, which is so essential a part of the school operation, is seriously curtailed when test results cannot be returned to the schools and teachers in a reasonable time. This delay is caused primarily by the lack of sufficient clerical help. The testing program is rapidly expanding due to the increase in the number of pupils and also to the need for as much objective data as possible in order to adequately plan pupil growth in line with their abilities, interests, and aptitudes. It is requested that an amount of $13,909 be restored to provide for 4 GS–3 clerk-typists.

Restoration of $35,400 for assistant principals for 6 junior high schools is requested. The adolescent age is a difficult and trying period in a child's life. It is the time that children frequently fall into a pattern of bad behavior. The enrollment in some of the schools for which these assistant principals are requested exceeds 1,200 pupils. It is impossible for the principal and one assistant principal to provide adequate supervision and properly administer a junior high school of this size. Restoration of these funds for a second assistant principal is urgently requested.

Western Senior High School is the only senior high school with only one clerk. The enrollment is increasing, and it is found to be next to impossible for the duties of a large senior high school to be carried on with one clerk. This clerk is needed to assist with registration, requisitions, telephone calls, correspondence, pare pupils' transcripts for college entrance, correspondence with pupils who write for their credentials, and the multitude of other duties in a large high school make the services of another clerk indispensable if the school is to function and serve its purpose properly. Restoration of $3,381 is neecssary to provide a GS–3 clerk-typist.

Restoration of $7,910 is requested to reimburse 45 supervisory officers for use of privately owned automobiles for official travel. There are 173 school buildings in use for teaching purposes and it is necessary that these schools be served by supervisors if the work is to be carried on properly. At present these officers are using their own automobiles and bearing all necessary expense in connection with travel. The nature of their work requires them to visit the various schools on a regular schedule. It is not equitable that these employees be compelled to bear the expense of this travel that is required in performance of their duties.

At the present time the per capita allowances for teaching materials and textbooks for the various school levels are $4.60 for elementary and junior high schools, $5.35 for senior high schools, and $16.35 for vocational high schools.

These allowances are not adequate to provide sufficient quantities and varieties of materials and textbooks needed to meet the demands of the ever-expanding curriculum. In the field of science particularly, books printed 2 or 3 years ago are out of date now. The development of and need for new types of teaching materials is continuous in the field of science, home economics, and shop.

Courses cannot be effectively taught without necessary teaching materials and up-to-date textbooks. It is not uncommon to find in our classrooms textbooks with copyright dates as far back as the late 1930's and early 1940's. Insofar as they are financially able, many pupils and teachers make purchases of these essential teaching materials and textbooks from their own private funds. An increase of 40 cents per capita, or a total of $41,000, is needed in addition to presently available funds in order that the public schools may more nearly keep pace with expanding needs.

Application of funds.—The $418,000 requested will be applied as follows:

48 class 18 elementary school teachers, at $4,950.
3 class 10 supervising directors, elementary schools, at $6,800.
6 class 17 supervisors, elementary schools, at $5,400.
5 class 18 school psychologists, at $5,200.
6 class 15 junior high school assistant principals, at $5,900.
5 GS-3 clerk-typists, at $3,175.

Related items, $50,325.

Financial analysis

Object:	*Activity 2*
Personal services	$367,675
Travel	7,910
Supplies and materials	41,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,415
Total	418,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. HANSEN. May I introduce the people I have brought along? Mr. Lawson Cantrell, Deputy Superintendent of Schools; Mr. John Riecks, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Buildings and Grounds; Mr. George Reynolds, Business Administrator; Dr. Richard Foster, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of General Research and Statistics; and Miss Kay Bachmayer, budget analyst.

Senator PASTORE. Before you proceed, allow us to congratulate you on your appointment.

ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you. We are asking first for the restoration of $418,000—that is the total request—of which $237,600 is requested for 48 elementary-school teachers needed to reduce the ratio to 32 to 1.

The justification for this is simply this, that unless we continue the program for reducing class sizes we will continue with overcrowded classes in the elementary schools. On October 18, 1957, we had 1,559 classes which exceeded 30 in number, all of these much too large to be taught effectively by the teachers, particularly with the types of problems we have to deal with.

TEACHING PERSONNEL

Senator PASTORE. Would you mind an interruption at this point? Can you tell me how many teaching teachers we have in the public schools of the District?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. People actually on teaching jobs?
Senator PASTORE. Yes, actually to do teaching.
Dr. HANSEN. It is something like 3,900. The figure here is 3,982.8.
Senator PASTORE. What is it?
Dr. HANSEN. 3,982.8. The 0.8 means that 1 teacher is giving 0.8 of her time to classrooms.

TEACHER POSITION VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. Tell me how many vacancies you have in teaching teachers.
Dr. HANSEN. As of the date of this report, May 15, we had 1 position held vacant in the junior high schools for temporary use for the assignment of an assistant principal; we had 2 additional salaries assigned to that purpose; and 1 position held vacant to provide for an assistant director in the junior high schools. Then we have additional vacancies.
Senator PASTORE. Is it fair for me to assume, Dr. Hansen, that we are pretty well where we have a rather complete contingent of teaching teachers?
Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we do have.
Senator PASTORE. That is within the amount allowed.
Dr. HANSEN. May I here add the figure of 29 positions vacant as of February 28, some of these held for savings, particularly in the senior high schools where we were able to reduce the teaching loads to some extent because of graduations in February.
But we do have all of the positions filled that we want to fill now.

REASONS FOR VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. Why do you keep 29 positions vacant? I would like to get a little more on that. If this is hard to furnish at this time, I would hope that it would go into the record. What I am trying to do here is make an analogy between your situation and the Police Department to see if there is any analogy at all.
(The information requested follows:)

On a staff consisting of approximately 4,000 teachers, it is inescapable that there is going to be, at any given time, an irreducible minimum number of vacancies occurring through normal turnover due to such factors as maternity leave, military leave, educational leave, resignations, and deaths.
While there may be an average minimum number of vacancies at any given time, the vacancies that exist on one date are not the same vacancies that existed the week before or which may exist a week later. There is a certain lag involved in being able to fill positions due to leave accumulations even though applicants may be available to fill such positions. It is our intention to strive to keep this lag to an absolute minimum in order to continuously keep as many teaching positions filled as possible.

TEMPORARY TEACHERS

There, of course, we met with the circumstance that they can't fill all their vacancies, for obvious reasons of qualification and what-have-you. They want to find the desirable people to fill these positions in the Police Department, and they can't always find them. Do you have any such problem here in the District with relation to your teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we have a problem of this kind—that we have to fill many of our positions by employing teachers who do not meet the standards for certification in the District school system.

Senator PASTORE. How many on an average of such positions do you have?

Dr. HANSEN. I show that diagramatically here. This figure of 921 indicates the number of temporary teachers that we are employing as of this month, as against 3,092 permanent or probationary teachers. Actually, we should have in the neighborhood of 165 temporary positions held for people who are on leave or for people who are assigned to temporary positions in terms of the budget appropriations for those positions.

TOTAL TEMPORARIES

Senator PASTORE. How many temporaries do you really have?

Dr. HANSEN. 921 temporary people.

Senator PASTORE. Meaning that if you got more money, you would have to have more temporary teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, that would be the case for next year.

We have to make some qualifications in relation to the temporary teacher problem. The biggest deficiency in the situation is the transiency of the personnel. We are able to attract for the most part people who do have preparation or experience in teaching who may be deficient in some respect or another in terms of requirements for assignment to permanent status.

Our problem is that they come in for a year or two because this suits their personal convenience, and then they leave us.

This year, for example, we had over 400 temporary teachers, all levels, who were teaching their first year in the city schools. So the point to be made is this: that we do attract fairly competent, temporary people. We are benefited by the fact that they are present in Washington, with their families, with their husbands, and are willing to come in and teach for us. We are able to man most of our classrooms rather adequately, but we must, sometime soon, I think, through increased salaries or in recruitment procedures, reduce the number of temporaries.

However, I realize it would be shortsighted to hold up on the appropriation of salaries for reduction in class loads because of the temporary teacher situation. The penalty is too high in terms of children.

AVERAGE CLASSROOM TEACHER VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. How many vacancies do you have, on the average, in the school department, in teaching teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. In terms of the current vacancies?

Senator PASTORE. Yes. Month to month.

Dr. HANSEN. We have 29 here, and I would suppose that, generally, that ranges from that point on down. In the nearly 4,000 positions, people leave, and we may hold a position open for other purposes, or we may find it necessary to do some reorganization to, say, make better use of that fund and assign the salary to some other position. It is not abnormal at all in a situation as large as this to have a number of vacancies current, month by month.

Senator PASTORE. The reason why I am asking that is that we are talking here in terms of teacher-to-pupil ratio. Then you say on an

average you may have about 30 vacancies at any time, which means that you would have the salary of 30 teachers that you could utilize at any time to expand in one direction or another.

Even if you chose to expand, you could not do it very much because you could not get the teachers anyway, because of this turnover you are talking about.

If we did raise this by the $237,000, why would the situation be alleviated?

Why would you be better off? Here, on an average, you have 30 vacancies, so we give you more money; you still have 30 vacancies, that you can fill, which you do not.

Dr. HANSEN. Well, for instance, if I have a vacancy of a man in a senior high school, in a mathematics department, which comes in February, it may be possible to reduce the number of teachers in that department because of the graduations. So, I don't fill that salary and we allow it to accumulate for savings, some of the savings needed to make up increments in salaries, et cetera. So, we are dealing with four fairly different levels of the school system in which there is some of this involvement of administrative kind almost constantly.

We cannot imagine, or presuppose, rather, that, say, 30 vacancies we may have as of this date could be diverted to the use of the elementary schools in September. To do that would be depriving other levels of needed salaries in September. Even if we did that, we would still have currently, as a matter of administrative accident, if it is that, a number of vacancies each month of the year. So, we need this additional 48 as a net increase in order to reduce the teacher load in the elementary schools next year to the 32 to 1, and with the expectation that we will come back next year with an additional request of 130 teachers to bring us to the goal of 30 to 1.

ADEQUACY OF CLASSROOMS

Senator PASTORE. And you can do this without adding classrooms?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir; we need classrooms, too. We are working through that on appropriations for buildings.

Senator PASTORE. We always get a mistaken notion when we speak of ratios of 30 to 1. It does not mean that every classroom will have no more than 30 pupils to 1 teacher. It only means that, in some instances, you will have 19 or 20, depending on the course, and in other instances you will have 36 or 38, depending upon the demands, and all the other situations of your grades. Of course, there is a constant pressure here to reduce the ratio of teacher to pupil. But that does not necessarily mean that each child in our public schools is going to have the advantage of being no more than 1 pupil out of 30 pupils in the classroom. That could vary in one direction or the other. The thing that is disturbing me is this; that, inasmuch as you do carry about 30 vacancies at a time, I am wondering about the prudence of merely, just on this theory of 30 to 1, which is only a symbol, as I see it, more than anything else, and to say that we ought to increase or restore that amount disallowed by the House merely calls for more teachers, because you need to have more teachers when you already have 30 vacancies.

Dr. HANSEN. I would like very much, if possible, to show you that we should separate the question of vacancies from the question of our request for 48 additional salaries.

Senator PASTORE. But that is an academic thing, as you develop it.

Dr. HANSEN. It is not academic. It is simply this; that, although we may have 29 vacancies we reported as of X date, we cannot convert or divert those positions into the elementary schools next year.

Senator PASTORE. How are you going to do it in any way without the classrooms?

That is the reason I say to you that the two are tied together. Do you mean that if we restore this $237,000, you are going to have enough classroom space? You might have enough teachers if you had the facilities to take care of all of these problems that you enumerated to me. But the fact of the matter is that this is a double problem. Not only do you need the teachers, but you need the facilities in order to put the teacher and the pupil in that facility.

One is tied up with the other. Answering one part of the problem doesn't answer the other one, as well. The reason I am raising this is because they always create this in conference. I am one of those who is a strong believer in the development of our schools, our public schools, to optimum efficiency.

PRACTICAL NEED FOR FUNDS

I hope you don't construe my observations here in opposition to the objective you are trying to accomplish. But, after all, it is money, it isn't a great deal of money, we must say, that has been cut out of the overall budget. This same question came up last year and I raised the same point. I said then "Does this necessarily mean we are getting down to giving each pupil in the District the advantage of having 1 teacher to every 30 pupils in the classroom?" That is not the answer. It isn't so. You still will have 35 or 36 in 1 classroom. You will still have another classroom with maybe only 25, depending upon what kind of a classroom it happens to be and what the subject happens to be. I am actually trying to get into the record more than the ratio. I am really trying to get into the record the practical need for restoring this money. I do hope that you will give me something real strong.

Dr. HANSEN. I will try to do that.

Senator PASTORE. I hope to get it. I am not getting it, Mr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. I think I can. No. 1, as you say, the 30 to 1 ratio is an average, or 32 to 1 is an average. Actually, this last October, we had 1,559 classes with over 30 pupils in them. At that time, the ratio was 33.1.

SIZE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSES

Senator BIBLE. At this point, how many classes did you have with less than 30?

How many classes did you have with less than 30?

Dr. HANSEN. Without checking accurately on the figures we have, say, 1,950 classes altogether, of which 1,559 were above 30. The remainder were 30 or below. The ideal would be a maximum of 30. But the important point is this, that when we move the ratio up, which is an average, even by 2 points, to 32 or 33, it means that many

of the classes are excessively overloaded because of the fact, as you have said, Senator Pastore, we are not under one building all in 1 class, and we don't just divide the children by 30.

The significance, then, of reducing, step by step, to a ratio of 30, is that ultimately we may get the number of the excessive or large-size classes reduced to a relatively small number or percentage of the total.

But unless we move stage by stage in this direction, we are going to be continuing with overloaded classrooms, combined with part time, and I want to talk about that as my second point, if I may, in just a moment. But the reduction of the ratio on that is of paramount concern to the public-school system and all of us working in it, and we believe that any delay in the movement in that direction would be a postponement of the necessary advantages for the children.

QUESTIONED PLACEMENT OF ADDED TEACHERS

Senator PASTORE. Let's assume that the Commissioners furnish to the school department tomorrow 200 teachers. You do not think you could place them.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, we can.

Senator PASTORE. Where would you place them?

Dr. HANSEN. I want to be very frank about this. We would have to do this at the expense of increasing the number of pupils on part time for a temporary period. But as between choosing part time, which I have never defended, and wouldn't do it here, and having overcrowded classes, with teachers working under conditions in which they cannot be master of the situation, I would choose to compromise the advantage of the smaller classes with part time, temporarily, for the children who have to be placed on part time in those overcrowded areas of the city.

LARGEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS

Senator PASTORE. May I interrupt you at that point, so we can make it clearer?

How large is the largest classroom any place in the District?

Dr. HANSEN. In terms of space?

Senator PASTORE. In terms of pupils.

Dr. HANSEN. I think we had a class or two of 45.

Senator PASTORE. Forty-five?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And if you had a few more teachers, do you mean you could break that into part time of having two classes a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon?

Dr. HANSEN. I would like very much to do that. This happened in a building of nine rooms, in which we had several classes in the forties. Now, if we had an additional teacher to put in that 8-room building, I would say it would be much better to put the first grade on part time, and reduce the oversize classes at least to below 40, than to continue jampacking these children into the classes to the point where they are not being educated.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
KANSAS
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REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

BREAKDOWN OF CLASSES OVER 30

Senator PASTORE. I know you cannot do it now, but I wish you could give us a breakdown of the number of classrooms that you have over 30, where they are, and how large they are.

(The information requested follows:)

Distribution of classes over 30 in elementary schools

Schools	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Adams	1	2	1	2	2	1										
Bancroft	2	1		1	3	3	2	1		1		1				
Barnard		1	1	4	3		4	1	2	1						
Beers	1	2	1	3	3			2								
Bell		3		1	1			1	1							
Benning	2	1	1	8	1	1	1									
Birney	1		2	7	4	3		1								
Blair	1	1	2	1		3										
Blow		3	1		1			1	2	1	1					
Bowen, A	2	2		2	3	2	1									
Bowen, S. J	2	1		2	1		1									
Brent	1	1	1			3	1									
Brightwood	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1								
Brookland		1	5	3												
Bruce					11	2	3									
Bryan					1	4	5	6	3	1						
Buchanan	3	3	3	1	1	4	2									
Bunker Hill	2	2	3	6	3	2										
Burroughs		2	2	4		2	3	3	1							
Burrville	1		1	3	8	5	1	2								
Carver			4	3	4	2	2	3								
Cleveland	2	2	1	4	1	1		3								
Congress Heights	2	3		1		1	2	4	3							
Cook, J. F	3	4	2	2	4											
Cooke, H. D		1	4	9	3	2	2									
Crummell plus annex	1	2	10		2	2										
Davis	3	2	2	4		1	1	1	1		1	1				
Davis annex		1	1		1			1	1							
Draper	4	8	6	3	1				2							
Eaton	3	1	2	1	2			1								
Eckington		1	1		2			1								
Edmonds		1	1	1	2	4				1						
Emery		1	1	1	4	2	3	3								
Fairbrother				1	1	3		2								
Fillmore			1													
Gage	1	3		1	5	2										
Garfield	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	1								
Garfield annex		2							2							
Garrison		3	4	3	6											
Giddings	5	5	1	1	2			1								
Greenleaf		1		2	1			1								
Grimke				3	2	5	6	5	1							
Hardy		1				2										
Harrison		3	4	5	1	2	1									
Hayes	1	1				1	1			2		1				2
Hearst		1			1			2				1				
Hyde			1													
Jackson	2															
Janney	3	3	4	3												
Keene		2	9	1												
Kenilworth						1			1	1						
Ketcham	2	3	3	1					1	1						
Key		1					1									
Kimball	2		3	3	2	3										
Kimball annex					2	2										
Kingsman		4	2	1	4	5	4	2								
Lafayette	2	2	4			1	1	2	2	2						
Langdon	1		1			3	5	2	1							
Langston		1	2	3	1											
LaSalle																
Lenox		2		1			1									
Logan		1	5	3	11	3										
Lovejoy	2	2		4	9	2										
Ludlow				5	1	1	2									
Madison	1	1				1	1	2	3							
Mann			3		3											
Maury			2	1	4	3	1									
Merritt	1		2	3		3	2	7	1							
Monroe					1	4	5	1	2	3						
Montgomery	5	2	4	1												
Morgan		1	3	3	3	3	2		1							
Morse	2	2	2													
Moten	1	3	2	2	1											

Distribution of classes over 30 in elementary schools—Continued

Schools	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Mott	1	2	3	3	7		1	5	2							
Murch	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	3	1							
Nalle	1		1	3	6	4	1	3	2							
Noyes		1	5	2	2											
Orr		1	2	1			1									
Oyster		1			1	1	1									
Park View	6	1	2	4	1	2	1									
Patterson	6	7	7	1	1											
Payne		1	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	5						
Payne annex						1	8									
Peabody		2	2	3	3	1										
Perry	2	1	2													
Petworth	5		1	3	1	2		1	1							
Pierce		1	2	3	2	1	1									
Powell	4	1	1													
Randle Highlands		1	1		2	2	1									
Raymond	4	1	3	1		1	1									
Richardson		1	2	2	5	10	11									
River Terrace	1	1	3	1			1	2	3							
Rudolph		2	3	2		3										
Seaton		1		1	2	1	1									
Shadd				12	19	2										
Shepherd	2	5	1	2				1								
Simmons				2	6	5	4	2								
Simon		6	11	3	1		1									
Slowe	2		2	2	2											
Smothers	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	1								
Stanton	2	2	4	2	1		1	1								
Stevens	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1							
Stoddert	2	2							1							
Sumner	1	1	1		2	1	1									
Syphax	2	2	5	4	1		2	2								
Takoma		1		2	3	2										
Taylor				1	2	3	3		1							
Thomas		2	1	3		1	4	2	1	1						
Thomson	4	3	1		3											
Truesdell	1	2	4		4	1		1								
Turner	2		6		2	4	5	1								
Tyler	1	4	2	2	3	2	1	2			1					
Van Ness	4	3	4	7												
Walker-Jones	1	10	8	2	1											
Webb	1		2	2	1	3	1		1							
West	1			3	2	3	2									
Wheatley		4	4	2	6	2	2	2	1							
Whittier	2	7	2	1	4	1	1									
Woodridge	2	4	1		3	1	1	1								
Young	5	5	5	8	5	7	1	1								
Total	140	202	236	232	247	184	139	101	49	20	3	3	1			2

PART-TIME CLASSES

You do not have to take each one. I mean, you can strike averages. In other words, the argument you are making here that if you got in this the 30 to 1 ratio, what you actually have to do, because you lack the facilities now to utilize these teachers to full strength, you would have to get into a matter of policy of getting then into part time. That is a decision that has to be made.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Whether or not it is desirable to have, let us say, 40 pupils in, let us say, 3 classrooms, you see, or to have, let us say, 30 pupils in 4 classrooms, and do it on a part-time basis. That is your problem. But I think you have a policy question there more than you have a restoration of a figure.

Dr. HANSEN. May I discuss the method of instruction in part-time classes just a moment? The children, in the first place, come to school somewhat longer. The day is extended for them in the morning and afternoon sessions so they are not using a full 2½ hours, but getting a full 3½ hours of instruction. That is the morning. In the after-

noon the teacher will be working and coaching some individual students in that class who may need remedial help in reading or in mathematics. So through this process, it is possible to instruct the children in the fundamentals without extreme losses to them.

Senator PASTORE. May I say this, Dr. Hansen, and the rest of you fine ladies and gentlemen who are here, I have to attend the meeting of the full committee on the markup of the Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill that I mentioned this morning.

I don't know how long it will take. If it is inconvenient for anyone to come back tomorrow, I will be perfectly willing to come back later in the afternoon, which I don't think will be desirable because you have other things you, yourselves, would like to do.

If that be the case, I wonder if we cannot return at a quarter to 10 tomorrow. Would that be satisfactory?

Dr. HANSEN. That would be fine.

Senator PASTORE. We will recess, then, until a quarter to 10 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 3:07 p. m., Tuesday June 17, 1958, the hearing recessed to reconvene the following morning, Wednesday, June 18, 1958, at 9:45 a. m.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 9:45 a. m., pursuant to recess, in room F-82, the Capitol, Senator John O. Pastore (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senator Pastore.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF DR. CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

RESTORATION OF TEACHER POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. The committee will please come to order.

I am not too sure, Dr. Hansen, but I thought we left off here on the request for the restoration of $237,600 necessary to provide 48 elementary school teachers; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. I believe you have a table showing the permanent positions in the teacher's salary act authorized through 1958, and including additional positions approved by the House. In addition, there is also a comparative table of allotments below the activity level for operating expenses. This information will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Permanent positions in the Teachers' Salary Act

(Includes authorized, 1958; approved by House, 1959.)

	Teachers College	Laboratory schools	Senior high schools	Capitol Page School	Vocational high school	Junior high schools		Elementary schools		All levels		Total
						Approved	Restoration requested	Approved	Restoration requested	Approved	Restoration requested	
Nonteaching:												
Administration			1.0		1.0	2.0		1.5		44		49.5
Supervision			1.0		1.5	.5		13.5	9	40		65.5
School officers	5	2	33.0	1	5.0	55.0	6	96.0		[1] 2		205.0
Librarians	6		11.0							1		18.0
Counselors			23.0		3.5	[2] 25.7				[1] 1		53.2
Research assistants										4		4.0
Psychologists										22	5	27.0
Special										31		31.0
Total, nonteaching	11	2	69.0	1	11.0	83.2	6	111.0	9	145	5	453.2
Teaching:												
Regular classes	58	43	471.0	6	63.2	[3] 639.9		[4] 1,850.0	48			3,179.1
Ungraded classes		2			10.0	98.3		168.0		[1] 11		289.3
Home economics and shops			74.1		81.5	128.6						284.2
Kindergartens		5						165.0				170.0
Itinerant and special			52.4		15.8	56.0		104.0				228.2
Total, teaching	58	50	597.5	6	170.5	922.8		2,287.0	48	11		4,150.8
Grand total	69	52	666.5	7	181.5	1,006.0	6	2,398.0	57	156	5	4,604.0

[1] An assistant principal, counselor, and 11 teachers have been approved for the new Health School which is expanding its services to the secondary level. Of the 11 teachers, 4 are additional elementary teachers and 7 for the secondary level.

[2] Does not include 1 position being held vacant to provide for 1 junior high school assistant principal.

[3] Does not include 2 positions being held vacant to provide for 2 junior high school assistant principals.

[4] Does not include 26 positions which are being used as follows: 13 in the laboratory schools and 13 for other classes on the elementary school level.

Allotments below the activity level

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−) House action compared with 1959 estimate
General administration:				
Personal services	$971,785	$997,650	$993,450	−$4,200
Other expenses	76,747	80,586	80,082	−504
Total, general administration	1,048,532	1,078,236	1,073,532	−4,704
Supervision and instruction:				
Personal services:				
Teachers and officers	23,339,134	24,314,354	23,961,419	−352,935
Classified	788,154	832,323	804,406	−27,917
Substitute teaching service	400,220	409,680	409,680	
Other personal services	577,740	578,715	578,715	
Other instructional costs:				
Instructional supplies and materials	449,207	[1] 508,637	[1] 464,137	−44,500
Textbooks	311,129	311,129	311,129	
Library books	29,160	31,660	31,660	
Milk	208,074	218,739	218,739	
Education of deaf, mute, and blind	138,150	138,150	138,150	
Other costs (including civil service retirement)	402,694	432,583	421,200	−11,383
Total, supervision and instruction	26,643,662	27,775,970	27,339,235	−436,735
Vocational education, George-Barden program:				
Distributive occupations:				
Personal services	21,024	21,024	21,024	
Other expenses	1,788	1,788	1,788	
Total, distributive occupations	22,812	22,812	22,812	
Home economics:				
Personal services	83,713	83,868	83,868	
Other expenses	1,463	1,473	1,473	
Total, home economics	85,176	85,341	85,341	
Trades and industry:				
Personal services	261,798	261,798	261,798	
Other expenses	5,812	5,812	5,812	
Total, trades and industry	267,610	267,610	267,610	
Practical nursing:				
Personal services	32,076	32,076	32,076	
Other expenses	992	992	992	
Total, practical nursing	33,068	33,068	33,068	
Total, vocational education, George-Barden program	408,666	408,831	408,831	
Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment:				
Personal services	3,759,534	3,890,341	3,879,115	−11,226
Other operational costs:				
Communication services	50,975	51,325	51,305	−20
Electricity and gas	379,289	444,158	433,062	−11,096
Fuel	317,037	407,364	402,164	−5,200
Office and classroom equipment	180,861	369,301	369,301	
Shops, special classroom and cafeteria equipment	121,600	121,600	121,600	
Other equipment	32,000	60,000	60,000	
Other costs (including civil service retirement)	480,194	497,020	496,155	−865
Total, operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	5,321,490	5,841,109	5,812,702	−28,407
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1,332,700	1,610,854	1,582,700	−28,154
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	2,695,000	3,541,000	3,541,000	
Total, operating expenses	37,450,050	40,256,000	39,758,000	−498,000

[1] Increase in instructional supplies and materials has been included as "Object 08 Supplies and materials"; however, when schools receive funds, they may use them for textbooks or supplies, hence some of these funds may be used as textbooks and appear as "Object 09 Equipment."

REDUCTION OF PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

Senator PASTORE. You may proceed, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I submit two additional documents for the record and perhaps for discussion briefly this morning? I feel it would be worth while.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, we will insert those documents at this point.

(The documents referred to follow:)

Table showing use of 48 salaries to reduce pupil-teacher ratio

Name of school	Number of positions assigned	Expected pupil-teacher ratio	Name of school	Number of positions assigned	Expected pupil-teacher ratio
Bancroft	1	32	Oyster	1	29
Barnard	1	33	Park View	1	32
Brightwood	1	28	Patterson	2	32
Bunker Hill	1	34	Payne	2	32
Congress Heights	1	32	Perry	2	26
Draper	1	31	Richardson	2	34
Eaton	1	31	Seaton	1	30
Garfield	2	30	Shepherd	1	31
Giddings	1	33	Simon	1	31
Grimke	1	32	Slater	1	32
Hearst	1	29	Stanton	1	32
Keene	1	32	Stevens	1	32
Langdon	1	30	Syphax	2	29
Lenox	1	31	Takoma	1	31
Mann	1	30	Truesdell	1	33
Montgomery, S	1	32	Tyler	2	29
Morgan	2	32	Van Ness	4	34
Moten	1	34	Whittier	1	32
Murch	1	33			

2. A revised schedule of part-time classes shows that the predicted number of part-time classes can be materially reduced by the use of nonclassroom space such as auditoriums, by the use of facilities in other buildings, and by the acquisition of new classrooms through completion of authorized construction during the school year 1958–59.

School	Measures to reduce part time	Part time expected September 1958	New classrooms to be available in area	Part time expected by close of term 1959
Bancroft	Auditorium			
Barnard	do			
Benning		4	Kenilworth addition	None
Blair		6		6
Blow		4	Young addition	None
Bryan		8	Bryan addition	None
Buchanan	Auditorium	8	do	None
Burroughs	do	2		2
Burrville	do	2	Drew School	None
Carver	do	0	Kenilworth addition	
Congress Heights	do	0		
H. D. Cooke	do	0		
Crummell		8		8
Davis	Auditorium	0		
Edmonds		6	Kingsman addition	None
Gage	Use of Slater School	0		
Garrison	2 classes at Garnet-Patterson.	0		
Harrison	1 class to Garnet-Patterson	2		2
Hayes		6		6
Kenilworth		2	Kenilworth addition	None
Kingsman	Auditorium	7	Kingsman addition	None
Logan	do	6		6
Lovejoy		4		4
Ludlow		4		4
Madison		4		4
Maury		6		6
Monroe	Auditorium	0		
Mott	Use of Slater School	0		
Noyes		2	Noyes addition	None
Peabody		2		2
Petworth	Auditorium	0		0
Pierce		6		6
Powell	Auditorium	0	Health school conversion	
River Terrace		8	River Terrace addition	None
Shadd	Auditorium	6	Drew School	None
Smothers	do	4	do	None
Sumner	1 room at Magruder	0		0
Taylor		4		4
Turner	Auditorium and playroom		Moten addition	
Webb		4		4
West	Auditorium		Health school conversion	
Wheatley	do	8		8

PART-TIME CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. One of these has to do with the statement of policy of the Board of Education on part time. The question was rightly raised yesterday as to whether the Board does have a policy and this is evidence that such is the case and I submit a table here which indicates the extent of the part time during the past 10 years or so.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT ON PART TIME

The policy of the Board of Education has been and continues to be to resort to part-time instruction when the number of pupils in any given school exceeds the capacity of the building to house them at one time.

This is illustrated by the fact that this school system has been forced to use part time for many years.

The table attached shows that part time has been required extensively for many years and must be resorted to when the enrollment exceeds the capacity.

Number of part-time classes in the elementary day schools at the end of the first 6 weeks in each year, 1945–46 through 1957–58 [1]

School year (1)	Number of schools having part-time classes (2)	Number of part-time classes (3)	Number of pupils in part-time classes (4)
1945–46	23	108	4,111
1946–47	20	100	3,620
1947–48	16	103	3,353
1948–49	16	81	2,611
1949–50	16	112	4,077
1950–51	6	56	1,925
1951–52	1	8	265
1952–53	2	6	232
1953–54	1	8	326
1954–55	2	20	755
1955–56			
1956–57	12	52	1,652
1957–58	35	161	5,446

[1] The figures shown are of a date nearest to the end of the first 6 weeks of school.

LACK OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

Senator PASTORE. Let me see if I understand this correctly. I think the position you take is that you recognize the fact that there is a lack of school facilities, classroom facilities, but I think you make the academic argument that if we granted you enough teachers in order to achieve this ratio that we are speaking about, while you would have to increase the part-time classes to 321 as against the existing number that you have now, you feel that when the classrooms became available the shift would be easier insofar as the pupil himself or herself is concerned?

Dr. HANSEN. That is true.

Senator PASTORE. Because of that all you would have to do is just take the whole group without breaking it up or changing it and put it in a new classroom. I think that is the argument you make.

Dr. HANSEN. That is true.

Senator PASTORE. Now, the position of the House is this: They would not like to see that happen. They take the position that they would prefer to wait for the classrooms. I notice here that they have granted you some new positions in the public schools. There is allowed, by the Commissioners, 264, and by the House, 189.

RESTORATION OF 48 TEACHERS

Now, I have been reading here [indicating] on my way over. I regret too much that we have been so busy lately that maybe sometime we do not do all the reading that we should, but I have been trying to pick it up as best I can, and I would construe from what presentation has been made here in the justifications that here we are academically speaking about this ratio, and, unless you keep plugging for more and more, you are going to lose your velocity. That may be a good argument, from your standpoint, but it is a hard one to put across correctly when you get into conference. I, myself, have always found this even when I was governor, that ofttimes the president of the State university would come in and it would appear to me that he was not quite understanding all of my problems, that

all he was interested in was his college; however, over the years I have found that I quite appreciate his enthusiasm, because if he ever had lessened his interest I do not think we would have had the fine institution that we have today; so, I compliment you for that.

The fact of the matter is that I hope we are not creating the impression that, unless we restore these 48 teachers which you are asking for, this whole school system goes to pot, which is not the case at all.

Dr. HANSEN. We are not making that claim at all.

Senator PASTORE. I think we ought to present a picture here to the people of the community that there are very generous allowances being made, both by the District, that is, through their Commissioners, and through the Congress of the United States. I mean we are only speaking here of 48 schoolteachers as against a total force of almost 4,000 schoolteachers, and considering that when you have an average of about 30 vacancies which you cannot fill for one reason or another anyway. Now I think we are not too far apart. I want to create that picture for the purposes of this hearing to show that there has been a tremendous amount of understanding on the part of the Commissioners, who, fundamentally, are interested, of course, in this whole responsibility in relation to what has to be done in the District to promote the education and well-being of all our children. I think the Commissioners have done a fine job, and I think that the House itself, has gone quite far here in doing the right thing. I am not trying to shut you off on the 48 elementary schoolteachers, but I just wanted to get that into the record, and I will hear you now on further arguments that you have to make.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much. I would like to add to the record, too, that the action of the House in studying the school needs, and the action of the Commissioners, has been most sympathetic, and that our point in talking about the additional 48 teachers will be predicated upon a change in facts from the testimony presented in the House.

PART-TIME CLASSES

The record will show that, when I reported to the House District Committee, we expected to have 321 part-time classes next year if we received the total number of salaries. Also, it carried the qualification that we hoped, through administrative ways, to reduce the number of part-time classes materially. So, I am submitting for the record now a new set of figures on the expected part time for next fall. These are as firm in conviction as it is possible to be at this time.

So, the picture does change, and it is possible that if we had this information before the House District Committee the reasons for the deletion of the 48 teachers might have been modified. We might have been able to justify this request. This is table 2, which I think you have there, Senator Pastore, which shows how we expect to be able to reduce part time for the forthcoming school year and, in doing this, we made an analysis of the total facilities of each school in which part time seems to be necessary. We applied the principle we should use every possible resource in that school, in terms of space for classroom purposes. This we have done, heretofore, consistently. We did this when I was in charge of elementary schools. We followed the practice of using every possible resource in order to reduce part time.

REVISED PLAN

So, we have made a school-by-school analysis. We have plans to bring into use the auditoriums of the several buildings in which auditoriums are available for use as classrooms. This is done by establishing movable partitions, separating the facility into 2 parts, the spaces being used then for 2 classes, and, as we take 2 classes into these auditoriums, we are relieving the part time by 4 classes in those particular buildings.

We also have found it possible to reconvert the use of the Slater Elementary School into classrooms for elementary pupils by transferring a program now going on in that school to the Armstrong School, which we have just vacated as a senior high school.

We have also found it possible to assign three sixth-grade classes to the junior high school, Garnet-Patterson, this being in line with what we have done in the past. As, for example, we have nine classes at Eastern High School, where we have surplus space in terms of high-school needs. We have 6 or 7 classes at the Sousa Junior High School. So, upon a reconsideration of all of these factors, we have found we are able to reduce the number of part-time classes for next fall to 133, as against an estimated 321, if we get the 122 teachers requested.

Now, this we are planning to do whether we get the additional 48 teachers or not, because we are all committed to the principle that children should be in their classes full time if it is at all possible to arrange that.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I submit you have a tremendous problem, and especially due to the fact that you get such a shift in population or a change of character of the community. This is much more precipitious here in the District than you would experience in any other community. In other words, there seems to be a drift away from the congested area into the suburbs and then you get into a school problem there. I suppose that here when a community changes or a vicinity changes in character you have the question of one area being overloaded and another area with maybe not quite enough pupils and yet they have to be educated and a teacher may have only a classroom of 25. What can you do? You cannot take children from one place to another as you would let's say with a dozen of eggs, move them from one table to another. You cannot do that. You have a tremendous problem. I realize that. I am glad to see that you keep studying and restudying this. However, you know what our problem has been here. As I said yesterday, I would like to have strong justification for anything that we might do. I dare say, as I look at this, if our positions were reversed and you had the responsibility of Pastore in relation to all of our problems in appropriations I think that you yourself would say, "Well, I do not think I was treated too badly."

Dr. HANSEN. I have said that and I want to repeat that the consideration of the school needs has been most commendable.

Now another aspect of this table of predictions of part time is this: that we have listed the new classrooms to be available in areas by the close of the next school year. Through buildings under construction, and the completion of these buildings, we expect to have an additional 143 classrooms, and we have indicated in the chart here the areas in

which these classrooms will be coming into existence before the close of the next school term and the effect this will have on part time in those areas.

So that by the end of the year 1959 we expect to be able to reduce part time from 133 classes, at the beginning of the term, to 72 at the end of the term. Thus, the picture is definitely improved over what it was last year when we were running 165 part-time classes.

ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL CLASS SIZE

Senator PASTORE. I would be very much interested in this. I do not see how you can do this unless these figures have already been developed, but sometime, for the convenience of the committee, and it does not have to be before this business is considered, but I do wish in some practical way we could get some kind of figures or statistical data on just how large some of these classes are and where they are. Indicate it by groups. How many classrooms do we have, let's say, with 30 to 32 pupils and how many do we have with 32 to 35, and how many do we have with 35 to 40, just to see what the situation is?

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, we have such a table based upon the current enrollment—that is, this last year's enrollments which we submitted previously in the record.

(The information referred to appears on pp. 132–133.)

Senator PASTORE. Just offhand, how much is the largest class?

Dr. HANSEN. I said 45 yesterday, but it turns out we had 1 last year with 46.

Senator PASTORE. That was just one?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Now do we have many in that category?

Dr. HANSEN. No; I think only 2 or 3 in the range of 45 or above?

Senator PASTORE. Forty-five or above?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. I want to check so as to be specific.

Senator PASTORE. Where is the largest group, in what vicinity?

Dr. HANSEN. The Hayes School is the area in which this large class occurred. This is an eight-room building in which the enrollments are running very tight all along the line and it was just decided, apparently in this case, to maintain a large class rather than set up a part-time class in this situation.

Senator PASTORE. Where is the Hayes School?

Mr. RIECKS. Fifth and K Streets NE.

Dr. HANSEN. I am not sure that this is the right decision. Possibly, it would have been better to put two classes on part time and reduce the level of classes in this building to, say, 36.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you can think about it and consider the revision of the size of the class.

ASSIGNMENT OF 48 TEACHERS

Dr. HANSEN. We also have presented for your consideration, Mr. Chairman, a table which shows the way in which we would use the 48 teachers. We have made a study of the class sizes or averages in each of the elementary schools and we have tentatively, at least, determined

the location of the additional teachers in order to reduce class sizes in particular schools and to come more close to the target of 30 to 1.

Now all of these placements are being made without increasing the part time by a single class. In other words, if we can get the 48 teachers we can set up the Bancroft School with a ratio of 32, the Barnard School we can bring down to a ratio of 33; the Brightwood School to a ratio of 28, which is necessary there and desirable because this is a demonstration school. The teachers come into this school from all over the city to observe top-flight teachers in action.

We can reduce the Bunker Hill enrollment to a ratio of 34, and so on down the line.

Senator PASTORE. Explain to me why you have to assign 1 teacher to reduce the ratio to 29 and yet in another school you assign only 1 teacher and reduce it to 34?

Why do you not take 1 out of the other place and make them both 32?

I mean we talk about ratios and why do we exert so much effort to cut 1 down to 29 when the best you are doing in another location is cutting down to 34? It is a little lopsided, is it not?

Dr. HANSEN. It would seem reasonable if we could say that all of these are 32 to 1, but there are other factors in each situation. Bunker Hill, for example, we could add one teacher without going on part time. At the Hearst School, which is a fairly small school, we were abel to reduce the ratio there from about 33 to 29 with the addition of 1 teacher. This is one of the factors in school administration, as you know, which we have to contend with.

At the Richardson School we could place two teachers without going on part time, bringing the ratio to 34, which is a reasonable ratio if we keep within the range of 29 to 34 in our ratio. In the management of the total school program, we have all of these peculiar conditions in each of the buildings and I think we are doing pretty well.

Senator PASTORE. This does not represent all of the schools in the District?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. There may be other schools in the District where your ratio is much better than this and then why could you not take a teacher from some other place and put her there in a more congested school? I mean, has any study been made of that?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; we do that every year. Whenever a school's enrollment goes down, if we have a surplus teacher that person and salary can be transferred and always is transferred into a school in which there is a growing enrollment.

I think this picture of class sizes is about representative. There is only 1 school which has a 25-to-1 ratio—that is, except for perhaps 1 other very small school—the school where we have teachers instructing other teachers in the business.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I dare say this picture is not bad, which is a fine thing for the District. It shows that we do pay quite a bit of attention to our school problems.

COMPARISON OF CLASS SIZE WITH OTHER CITIES

Now how do we measure up in comparison with other communities of like size?

Dr. HANSEN. In terms of neighborhood schools, the ratio that we ran last year, 33 to 1, was the highest of all the surrounding counties. Without having the record before me, I think Alexandria, for example, had a ratio of 28 to 1.

Senator PASTORE. No. I mean another city of comparable size to the District?

I think what you said is quite understandable because you have all of this exodus of people to this outside community. Is it not a fact that where you have a shift into the suburbs from large congested areas you usually find that the picture in the suburbs insofar as the pupil-teacher ratio is concerned is usually much better. I mean that is the tendency. That is understandable, but I mean here, by comparison with another community the size of Washington, what is the school problem with relation to teacher-pupil ratio? In other words, do we measure up well or are we below the average?

Dr. HANSEN. I could supply you with data on this somewhat later. One of the problems we have is using data already accumulated, which is accumulated on a different basis from our system.

Let me be very candid with you on this, Senator Pastore. Some of the urban centers, and I can cite Baltimore, for example, and Chicago, run very high pupil-teacher ratios, computed on the basis of the number of pupils in the grades from 1 to 6, divided by the number of teachers in those grades. New York City, on the other hand, runs ratios that are considerably under the standard that we are striving for. The pattern there is roughly 28 or 29 to 1 in the downtown schools.

Senator PASTORE. Let's take a city like San Francisco.

Dr. HANSEN. I do not have the information on that at hand, but we can get it.

The point I am making is this. When we make a comparison with urban centers in terms of teacher-pupil ratios, computed on the same basis as we compute ourselves, the 30-to-1 ratio is a fairly favorable standard. I would add, however, that we make a mistake in comparing urban centers with urban centers because those situations with which we compare are bad in themselves.

Senator PASTORE. That is right.

Dr. HANSEN. Secondly, as the urban centers develop, they tend to put more money into schools and have more favorable ratios which, in itself, attracts more people into the areas where you have improved school facilities.

Senator PASTORE. This all helps to serve as a guide; I was merely curious to know what the situation was, and you know that we have had certain problems in the past in this area and that there must be this constant striving to better the efficiency of our schools and I am very, very sympathetic toward it. The only trouble, even with me, I think every once in a while I have to be brought to a sense of practicality, too, in view of all the problems you have. However, I am very sympathetic and I want you to know that I am. I must admit that looking at this whole thing, both from the standpoint of what the Commissioners recommended and what the House granted, they were very reasonable and they handled their responsibilities pretty well.

Dr. HANSEN. I think that is certainly right, in terms particularly of the estimates we made for part time for next year; but upon our going further into this thing, as I have promised the committee I would do, if we find we can reduce the number of part-time classes we will do this, regardless, to a figure less than we have reduced it with the 48 teachers, and to reduce ratios without adding a single part-time class to the school system.

TEACHER VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. Have you thought a little bit about the observation I made yesterday with reference to recruitment? I do think we left that without any thorough understanding yesterday. I think you said that on an average there might be 30 teachers. I would like to have that discussed a little more.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. I would like to add a clarification to that. The 29 or 30 vacancies that we run currently are, for the most part, the result of administrative situations at each of the 4 levels or even in the special services. For example, there are teachers who go on maternity leave who have built up a certain amount of leave which they can use. We cannot fill those positions except through the use of per diem teachers, because the teachers are still drawing their salaries.

In a number of other cases, we have salaries vacated today, and it may be necessary to wait 2 or 3 days to find a replacement, or a week or sometimes a month.

Senator PASTORE. But it is money that you have available? I mean, you have an overall budget here and we do not tell you what teacher to hire in what school, whether it be mathematics, or physics, or English, or history, but we just give you a bulk amount that you use for personnel purposes. Now it makes very, very little difference, these details that you are bringing out in your overall picture; you still have enough money because on the average you have 30 vacancies with money that you are not paying because you do not have the teachers that could be used and to hire these teachers and keep this more or less at full strength. I mean it is there. I would hope that you would give that some thought, too, because you may end up at the end of the year with the situation that because of some of these vacancies you have to hand in some of the money. There you are. You are asking for more money for more teachers when you end up with the situation that because you cannot recruit the full strength you have a little spare money at the end. I think you ought to give some thought to that.

Dr. HANSEN. I shall.

Senator PASTORE. There you are. You are asking for more money for 48 teachers when you are running, on an average, about 30 teacher vacancies. I say that maybe you are being a little overcautious about holding fast on this money. Maybe you ought to go out and get a new teacher. I hope your budget officer will give that a little consideration, because you have just a small difference here, with a staff of about 4,000 teachers, a difference of 48 teachers that you are asking for, and you still have on an average 30 vacancies. It strikes me that you ought to give this a little more study to see if maybe you cannot pick up part of your 48 in this little lag that we are talking about.

Dr. HANSEN. I am afraid that this is not going to supply the needs that we are asking for here.

Senator PASTORE. It may not do it fully, but I think it is good for exploration.

Dr. HANSEN. We need to be sure we are not bypassing any of our opportunities.

ESTIMATED SAVINGS

Senator PASTORE. What would be your estimated savings in personnel for this fiscal year?

Dr. HANSEN. I am not sure.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I expect it is around $75,000, Senator Pastore, but this is entirely savings from the classified end. On the teacher's salary end, we would actually have a deficit of about $300,000 and that has been made up through savings in the classified end.

For instance, we had to freeze 40 custodial positions. So the overall savings in personnel altogether is about $75,000, but it is not from the Teacher's Salary Act positions.

Senator PASTORE. Where did you say it is from?

Mr. REYNOLDS. From the classified part, including the wage-board people and the custodial service.

Senator PASTORE. All right, have we talked about that sufficiently?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir, with one exception. I regret any implication that the vacancies, current and revolving vacancies, could be used in major part to supply the 48 teacher needs that we are requesting. I do want to assure you, also, we shall very carefully check on vacancies during the coming year.

Senator PASTORE. I do not want to leave that impression either, but I thought if that money were currently available to you that possibly you could utilize part of it to do some of this reshuffling that you are contemplating to keep down your part-time classes.

Dr. HANSEN. We will report on that to you.

GRADE PLACEMENT OF THE 48 TEACHERS

Senator PASTORE. Now I have a further question here that has been asked of me and I think it is quite important. Primarily, what elementary grades are involved in the extra teacher requests?

Dr. HANSEN. By grade placement level, et cetera?

Senator PASTORE. I mean, where is your most immediate need?

Dr. HANSEN. We have listed the schools in which we would place the 48, but it would be very difficult, practically impossible, to indicate the grade level in which these people would be placed.

Senator PASTORE. Are these primary or elementary?

Dr. HANSEN. These are all elementary schools, kindergarden through the sixth grade.

Senator PASTORE. Is that where your largest classes are?

Dr. HANSEN. This is where we would need most to make this, where we can make the reductions without establishing additional part-time classes. The 48 positions requested would be used primarily in the first 3 elementary school grades.

Senator PASTORE. Actually, if the picture at this time continues on, your responsibility will move up to the higher grades because that seems to be where the population problem is.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Well, that is a healthy note for the Nation, too. We are having more babies.

Dr. HANSEN. Before we leave this teacher situation, I would like to reemphasize a point you made, and that is that the school system is moving uphill slowly but surely in terms of improved services and in terms of improved achievement records, and I am very much convinced that unless we keep this machine going and we, step by step, move toward this ratio of 30 to 1, we will reach a plateau and perhaps never get off of it or be placed perhaps on this plateau for years. My point would be, in summary, that this is no time to apply the brakes to a machine moving up the hill.

Senator PASTORE. Well, we haven't applied the brakes. You have gotten most everything you wanted. I repeat again, out of 264 they have given you 189. You cannot say that is applying the brakes because you did not get everything you asked for, because who does?

Dr. HANSEN. That is keeping in step with the increased population. Forty-eight teachers are needed to improve the service.

Shall I go to the other restoration requests?

Senator PASTORE. Yes, because I want to take them item by item.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUPERVISION

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking for restoration of $52,800 for 3 supervising directors and 6 supervisors to be used at the elementary-school level. Our reason for coming back into your committee with this request is this, that as we are confronted with the teacher situation here involving the acquisition of up to 400 new teachers here in the elementary schools, we need the services of additional supervisors in order to induct them into the program, check their teaching procedures, and be sure that they are meeting our standards.

UNIFORM SCHOOL PROGRAM

Then, we are moving in another direction as rapidly as we can. That is directed to the point of making our school program uniform throughout the city so that we will establish something like the same standards throughout. The supervisors are the only people in the school system who work on a citywide basis in terms of supervision.

Senator PASTORE. Did the House grant you any of these categories of personnel?

Dr. HANSEN. I think not.

Senator PASTORE. You are asking for three more supervising directors. Did they grant you any supervising directors at all?

Dr. HANSEN. No. This was entirely removed.

Senator PASTORE. You are asking for six supervisors at the elementary-school level. Did they grant you any supervisors at all?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

TOTAL SUPERVISING DIRECTORS

Senator PASTORE. No. How many supervising directors do you have now?

Dr. HANSEN. At the present time we have nine.

Senator PASTORE. Nine.

This would bring you to 12 if you obtained these 3 more?

Dr. HANSEN. This would bring us to 18, because we are asking for a total of 9.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I was breaking it down. You are asking for three more supervising directors?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Now how many supervising directors do you have?

Dr. HANSEN. Three.

Senator PASTORE. Three. You are asking for 100 percent more.

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking for six.

Senator PASTORE. Let's not go too fast. You already have 3 and you are asking for 3 more?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. That is an increase of 100 percent.

Dr. HANSEN. The possible explanation for that is this, in last year's request it was determined that six were needed at this category level. We received three and made the appointments on that basis. We are convinced that we need a total of six at this level and this, in a sense, is a report of last year's request.

Senator PASTORE. You mean you did not have such supervising directors before this last year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. The year before we had only supervisors.

Senator PASTORE. So you decided to have 6 supervising directors and they gave you 3 last year and this is a request for the balance of them?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. How have the three you received worked out?

Dr. HANSEN. Extremely well.

Senator PASTORE. Are they overloaded with work?

Dr. HANSEN. They are. They have to supervise the school system in which there will be, in 1959, about 75,000 pupils and nearly 1,900 teachers.

Senator PASTORE. All right, let's get to the six supervisors. How many do you have now?

Dr. HANSEN. We have six.

Senator PASTORE. You have six and this is doubling it?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. And that complies with the request you made last year?

Dr. HANSEN. I believe so.

So we need a staff of 18 to do this job. I think it would be interesting to note that in 1945 there were 8 supervisors throughout the school system with a pupil population of 50,000. We are now asking for 10 more, or 18, with a pupil population of approximately 74,000. Now, the number we are asking for is slightly in excess of the ratio, I mean as it was maintained in 1945. We are only about halfway there. We have, in addition to that, the problem of bringing our schools together on a uniform basis, putting standards in school by school, in the entire system, which we did not have in 1945.

DUTIES OF A SUPERVISOR

Senator PASTORE. What does a supervisor do?

Dr. HANSEN. A supervisor plans demonstrations for teachers, visits them in the classrooms, helps them if they need help, stands as a helping teacher for teachers who need specific helps in their particular levels.

Senator PASTORE. Why not have the principal do that?

Dr. HANSEN. The principal does a great deal of that, in fact, the major responsibility for supervision is with the principal, but a supervisory staff on a citywide basis is, in a sense, an overseer or a supervisor of the principal's work, in a way, in that there is a check made of the competence of the teachers as they see them in relation to competent teachers in other parts of the city.

The point should be made that our elementary schools are understaffed. We have no assistant principals, so that, unfortunately, the principal does not have the amount of time she should have for supervision.

Senator PASTORE. Of course, I do not think you would walk into a Senator's office and see any overstaffing and you can go to the Commissioner's office and you will see the same thing. Of course, we are all trying to achieve optimum hiring that one would expect to carry out this responsibility, but I do not know if we can ever do it; that is, as a practical thing. I do not think we have enough placements; I do not think we have quite enough of anything, but the fact of the matter is that we have to achieve this balance sometimes and yet carry out an efficient program. I realize that maybe sometimes you do not have consistently the staffing of principals that you would like to have and it does become a tremendous responsibility; doesn't it?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

This, I think, you will agree with: that the school system, if it can give the youngsters in the first, second, third, and fourth grades a good start, will not only save money in the long run but we will make better citizens out of them.

QUESTIONED NEED FOR ADDED SUPERVISORS

Senator PASTORE. That may be, but I question sometimes the situation where we would have a supervisor coming in for a couple of hours to check on a young teacher's performance, a young girl who might get all frustrated and get all excited about being watched. I wonder sometimes if you could have proper qualifications for an individual by just spot-checking them. I know that some people become dumbfounded with excitement sometimes. I would rather think you would have to have somebody there all of the time watching a teacher, such as a principal. I always felt a principal was much better qualified to judge the qualifications of a teacher because he works with her every day.

There are a lot of little things that a teacher would do during her working hours that would really bring out the right character and the value of the teacher.

If we take a supervisor who just walks in one afternoon and who maybe is in a hurry to get someplace else and who just looks at the

teacher and she, the teacher, in turn, becomes frustrated and all excited over that fact, whether that supervisor who is just looking over the teacher for half an hour or an hour, can say that she is a good teacher or not. I don't think that is true any more than you could have someone come on to the floor of the Senate and in one afternoon judge a Senator. It may be his big moment at the time, but we Senators also have moments that are less impressive. I question that it will help.

Dr. HANSEN. That is a mighty good educational practice and philosophy you are stating here. Actually, we are of the opinion in the school system that a supervisor is helping a teacher rather than somebody who is there to browbeat the teacher.

Senator PASTORE. I imagine that is right. However, it is even the practice of Congressmen who might go to X country for half an hour and come back here and make a big speech about what is wrong with the country. Where they get all the information in half a day or half an hour I do not know, but they seem to get it.

All right, we will come to the next item now.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS

Dr. HANSEN. The next request is a request for restoration of five school psychologists.

Senator PASTORE. How many of those do we have?

Dr. HANSEN. I have some very good tables if I can find them. We now have 19.

Senator PASTORE. Nineteen, and this would give you 24?

Dr. HANSEN. This would give us 24 and this is our goal in terms of psychological service. I am trying to give a picture of the goals we want and this is a picture in terms of school psychologists. If we get the five people we will achieve our goal in terms of that service.

Senator PASTORE. Tell me a little bit about it. After a psychologist determines some of these aspects that he is looking for in a pupil, then what becomes of the pupil? First, tell me, what does the psychologist do in this program that solves the problem after he finds these pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. There are several things. One, the psychologist confers with the principal of the school in which the child is placed and through their team approach they can determine what is best in the program for the child.

Of course, they bring into the classroom suggestions for the teachers as to how to handle the problem case. This is a very important type of service. The teacher may not be able to correct the condition which is discovered by the psychologist immediately, but she is aware of the problem, its origin, its background, and she has some help from the psychologist as to how to work with that child in the classroom?

Senator PASTORE. Is there a certain need of knowing?

Dr. HANSEN. There is a certain need of knowing. Having consulted the expert, the teacher can see the problem from the point of view of the psychologist. This, I think, is tremendously valuable in terms of the needs of children who are in trouble. We do not promise complete correction of the problems. Some of them need very little. We are sure, from our own experience now, if the teachers have these

helps, some progress can be made in saving these children and keeping them out of the courts and out of the hands of the police.

WORKLOAD

Senator PASTORE. Are the 19 that you now have overloaded with work?

Dr. HANSEN. They are.

Senator PASTORE. What cases do they have? Do they systematically have to take care of a child or does the child have to get into trouble and then be sent to these psychologists?

Dr. HANSEN. They handle the cases referred to them by the principal, cases brought to their attention by the principal after they have been referred to him, and they are referred to the Department of Pupil Appraisal for clinical analysis.

Senator PASTORE. What sort of backlog do you now have that makes you request these additions?

Dr. HANSEN. I think there is a considerable backlog, but I do not have the figures at hand. I will have to get that for you. I know there is a lag in time, Senator Pastore, with reference to these clinical cases, the time we get the report back. I know that from my own personal experience. We send a request in and there is a certain time lag before we get it back.

(The information requested follows:)

As of May 6, 1958, the backlog of cases brought to the attention of the Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance was 1,367.

RESTORATION OF CLERKS FOR PUPIL APPRAISAL DEPARTMENT

Senator PASTORE. All right; what is the next item?

Dr. HANSEN. The next item is a request for four clerks for assignment to the Department of Pupil Appraisal. This, perhaps, is as important as any request and they are needed for making the summaries. This sum is small, but the problem is that we get held up in the preparation of the reports on testing, even clinical reports, because we do not have the clerical services, and in order to meet that need we reach over and use professional staff time for it.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I am somewhat impressed with this one because sometimes you take the services of a valuable person who gets a high salary and you hold him up only because he has no one to take the notes. This one here impresses me, not because of its value, but what it is doing to the high-salaried people who have to hang around and wait for typists in order to get a report out. That could be even more wasteful than even hiring an extra girl who sometimes maybe does not even work full time.

TOTAL CLERK-TYPIST EMPLOYEES

Now, how many such clerk-typists do you have?

Dr. HANSEN. In this Department?

Senator PASTORE. Yes, in this Department. If you cannot give it now, I wish you would give me something a little more detailed on this because this has always been a matter of interest to me.

Dr. HANSEN. We will send a report up to you on this point.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, I would want to know just how much this is slowing up the work of these high-salaried people because they do not have a girl to run off a note for them. That is quite important.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, sir. We will supply that.

(The information requested follows:)

At the present time, six clerks are assigned to this Department, as follows:

Group testing program	2
General office work	2
File clerk	1
Typist of case reports	1

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS

Senator PASTORE. In other words, I would not want a psychologist to be making a telephone call that a clerk could do and take up his time and he could be talking to a pupil.

All right; you know what we want.

Now, we come to the assistan principals.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a request for six junior high school principals.

Senator PASTORE. You already have one assistant. This would be a second assistant?

Dr. HANSEN. This would be a second assistant for schools that have enrollments of over 800. We believe that this additional service is necessary because of the necessity of maintaining the strictest kind of order and control in these buildings. The assistant principal has, primarily, the responsibility of maintaining discipline.

We know how important it is to the school system and the city as a whole to have a well-ordered, well-mannered school program. We feel that this additional six would help in those schools which are now understaffed.

Senator PASTORE. All right; now, we will take your next item.

CLERK-TYPIST FOR WESTERN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. HANSEN. The next item is a request for one clerk-typist for Western High School. This school has increased in enrollment to the point now where two clerks are necessary. The standard in all of our other high schools has been two clerks.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have a backlog of work being done by high-salaried people because they do not have a clerk to do it?

Dr. HANSEN. That is part of the problem. The other is we had to let some of the management details go in this school. Then we had to scout around and find somebody who would give us some help in this area.

INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT AT WESTERN

Senator PASTORE. Now, I notice in these figures on Western that your enrollment has gone up?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What accounts for that? I would not ask a question like this if this were in Providence, but I do not know where Western High School is. That may sound like a silly question to you, but I had to get it on the record.

Dr. HANSEN. Western is in the Georgetown area. This seems to be due to some increase in the numbers of high-school movements within this boundary and, in addition, when we merged the school system in 1954 all of the children in that area now come to Western, whereas prior to that time the Negro students went to Cardozo. So, we do have this buildup.

Senator PASTORE. There would be more work there, and you would expect more work in the future for this kind of clerk-typist?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I merely wanted to get an answer to that.

AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE FOR SUPERVISORS

Now, your next item is the restoration of $7,910 requested to reimburse 45 supervisory officers for use of privately owned automobiles for official travel.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. This is an effort to do justice to the 45 supervisory officers who are traveling throughout the city in connection with our work without any travel reimbursement. This is a long-standing need. Actually, it is an inequity, in terms of salary levels, because these people, as a part of their job, have to move from building to building, yet they get no compensation for it. Now, some of us do. The staff officers have received the usual 7 cents per mile, and so have certain other groups.

Senator PASTORE. Then why do these people not get paid for it?

Dr. HANSEN. We have not been successful in persuading the people responsible for the budgets that this is an inequity.

Senator PASTORE. When you say "people" do you mean the House group or the Commissioners?

Dr. HANSEN. Well, I do not like to complain, and I am too uninformed to be too specific about it.

Senator PASTORE. I do not mean for you to be critical. I just want you to be factual. We understand. We are not trying to criticize anyone. We are just trying to get the facts. Now, you say there are people in the school department using their own automobiles for school business and they get paid for it, but these people do not?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. And they use their own automobiles?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right. This includes supervisors, for example, and heads of departments.

Senator PASTORE. Would they be paid at the same rate, let's say, that other people are being paid?

Dr. HANSEN. I understand so; 7 or 8 cents a mile.

Senator PASTORE. All right; what is the next item?

INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPLIES AND TEXTBOOKS

Dr. HANSEN. The next item is a request for restoration of the additional funds needed to build up our allocations for textbooks and supplies by 37.5 percent, a total of $41,000. This increase, I think, seems small, perhaps trivial, but, to me, as a practitioner in the field, it is one of the serious things.

Senator PASTORE. That is a little academic. The argument is academic. Let me ask you this question so that we can get at the root

of this: Were there any supplies of books or textbooks that you wanted to buy during this fiscal year that you could not buy because you did not have the money?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. I would say unqualifiedly so.

Senator PASTORE. How much?

Dr. HANSEN. I couldn't say, offhand. That would be difficult to pinpoint.

Senator PASTORE. Well, this is very, very important because the way it developed and it is a good argument and I am not critical of you, but it is an academic argument. You say here that no one can dispute this; that courses cannot be effectively taught without materials and up-to-date textbooks; that it is not uncommon to find classroom textbooks with copyright dates as far back as the early 1930's and 1940's. Now that is probably bigger than the $41,000, if that is the case. That needs some investigation.

Dr. HANSEN. This is part of it, and there may be some administrative problems related to this, but we have been criticized just recently.

Senator PASTORE. What is the appropriation?

Mr. REYNOLDS. $760,000.

Senator PASTORE. $760,000. What we are talking about here is only $41,000. We do not want to create the impression here that we do not have textbooks in the District. This is only $41,000 out of $760,000.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Insofar as they are financially able, many pupils and teachers may purchase these essential teaching materials and textbooks from their own private funds. I would like to know a little bit more about that if it is true?

Is that a cliche or is it a fact? I mean we do not want to leave the impression with the taxpayers in this District of Columbia that the teachers have to go out and buy their own books. If that is so, I would like to have it spelled out.

Dr. HANSEN. May I say this on that point, Mr. Chairman, that we know, from surveys that we have made in the past, the teachers spend as much as $50 a year for supplies, and materials, and books, well, even some want books which their children use, out of their own pockets.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. That comes from a sense of dedication. I mean, even if we gave you $2 million, I still imagine a teacher would like to have a book that is not being supplied and would go out to buy it. I do that myself. I buy a lot of things around here that the Government does not pay me for, but I like to have them and I think you would do that, too.

I think everybody does that. That is a sense of dedication that publicly spirited citizens have.

Dr. HANSEN. That is not quite what I said. I know of one teacher that bought a set of workbooks for her children.

Senator PASTORE. Because the school did not furnish them?

Dr. HANSEN. They had no money available in the school allocations for the particular thing. This is a problem involving a shortage that seems small.

Mr. REYNOLDS. We allot the money to the schools and they determine what they are going to buy with their money and they are the

ones who determine what the split shall be between the textbooks and supplies. They have to live within the allotment made to them, but specifically what they order from that allotment is their responsibility and that is screened by the educational officers when it comes to the processing.

Senator PASTORE. You do not make any exceptions at all? You make an allotment and you are so inflexible that you do not change it even if a schoolteacher came up and said, "I need this book, otherwise I cannot do the job," or "I need 30 books," you would tell that person to go and buy them himself?

BASIS OF ALLOTMENT FUNDS

Mr. REYNOLDS. No. The allotment is based upon school enrollment and it increases or decreases each year on the basis of the enrollment and we have a small reserve of that $760,000 of approximately $50,000 to meet emergency needs and price increases.

Senator PASTORE. It ought to come in a supplemental if that happens. I do not think the schoolteacher ought to be placed in a position that because of an allotment that was made she had to go out and buy textbooks herself. That is a horrible situation. I never heard of it before. If it happened, I hope it is a very exceptionally isolated case. Let's not leave the impression with the taxpayers of this District that our poor teachers have to go out and buy textbooks. That is extremely isolated?

Dr. HANSEN. It is perhaps an isolated case, but it does happen. We do know from the surveys we have made that teachers do spend money for supplies which ought to be furnished by the schools.

Senator PASTORE. Well, do you think the $41,000 will eliminate that once and for all?

Dr. HANSEN. It will be a step in that direction.

Senator PASTORE. The record will show at this point a letter from Mr. George Reynolds, the Business Administrator of the public school system on appropriations for textbooks and supplies, also a table on the per pupil allotment of funds for such purposes over the period 1949 to 1958, and the estimate for 1959.

(The data referred to follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1958.

Mr. WALTER L. FOWLER,
Budget Officer, District Building.

DEAR MR. FOWLER: Since 1949 there has been a continuing effort to increase the per capita allotment for elementary schools to keep pace with rising supply and textbook costs. Prior to fiscal 1957, there were no specific appropriations for supplying new schools, and increases in appropriation for textbooks and supplies during this period were primarily applied toward providing these items for new schools and for increased enrollments.

However, in 1949, the per capita allotment for supplies and textbooks for elementary schools was increased from $2.90 to $4. This amount was increased to $4.25 in 1951 and to $4.60 in 1958. Funds have been requested in the 1959 budget to raise this allotment to $5 which we believe is justified by increased prices, particularly for books and supplies in special subject areas such as shops, the exact sciences, physical education, and social sciences.

Allotments are made to the individual schools early each spring on the basis of the previous October's peak enrollments. It would be desirable to compute allotments on the basis of projected average daily memberships, but we are not in a position to do this since we are not able to project average daily member-

ship by schools. We do project memberships for the school system as a whole, but we cannot pinpoint projected increases to individual schools.

We allot the total amount of the appropriation for supplies and textbooks with the exception of approximately thirty-five to fifty thousand dollars each year. This amount is held in reserve to meet genuine emergency needs that may result from an extreme and unanticipated enrollment increase in a few schools, and to meet prices that may be in excess of those listed in our supply schedule and charged to the schools.

Prior to 1958, there was an amount of $2,000 allotted for the specific purpose of curriculum printing. In the 1958 budget, we obtained an additional amount of $9,000 for this purpose so that we were able to increase the total allotment to $11,000. This amount enabled us this year to reprint several courses of study including elementary school science, physical education, and business education.

Printings of newly revised, not reprints, courses of study cost us about $5,500 for the larger courses of study, such as science and English, and about half that amount for smaller courses of study. We feel that this program ought to be stepped up and we included a request for an additional $9,000 for this purpose in our initial preparation of the 1959 budget approved by the Board of Education. To meet more pressing needs, this item was eliminated in the revision of the 1959 requests submitted to the Commissioner, and we plan to include it in our 1960 budget estimates.

An amount of approximately $2,000 is allotted each year for supplies for our summer schools. In the summer of 1957, there was added to the elementary summer school program a special remedial reading program and the regular summer school supply allotment was not sufficient to provide for this special program. Consequently, the Board of Education approved a student fee of $2 to provide the materials needed. There has developed a real demand for this remedial reading program and because we believed it should be supported entirely from public funds, we included an item of $5,000 in our initial 1959 budget estimates. This item was dropped from the revised requests submitted by the Board of Education to the Commissioners and will be included in the 1960 estimates.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. S. REYNOLDS, *Business Administrator.*

Bases used in preparing per pupil allotments for textbooks and supplies and materials

	1949	1950	1951	1958	Proposed 1959
Regular elementary classes	$2.90	$4.00	$4.25	$4.60	$5.00
Laboratory schools	3.50	4.00	4.25	5.00	5.40
Shut-in pupils	3.00	4.00	4.25	4.60	5.00
Americanization school	2.25	4.00	4.25	4.60	5.00
Crippled children	5.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	10.00
Occupational classes	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.35	6.75
Sight conservation				10.00	10.00

Senator PASTORE. Does that complete your statement?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

D. C. TEACHERS COLLEGE

Senator PASTORE. All right, what is the present situation in the Teachers College?

Dr. HANSEN. The Board of Education approved a plan to conform as closely as possible to the requirements of the accreditation committee for removal of the threat to accreditation. Secondly, the Board has instructed the administrative staff to develop a plan for expansion and change and modification of the college. This plan will be presented to the Board sometime within the next year and then the Board will be in a position to determine the direction in which the schools should go.

Senator PASTORE. Doctor, this was your first experience, before me at least, with this subcommittee and I want to congratulate you for the fine presentation you made and I hope that we have provoked the thinking of each of us and I do hope that in the future we get along as well as we did this year.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. Your predecessor was a good friend of mine. I met him first on the District Committee. He was a fine educator and I hope he is doing very, very well wherever he happens to be and I know you are a worthy successor.

Dr. HANSEN. May I say that he has always spoken highly of you. This is something of a personal aside and being here with you has been most interesting and rewarding. I appreciate the quality of the questions that you asked and fully realize what was behind them.

Senator PASTORE. Very well.

We thank you again for your fine presentation.

(Complete summary of memberships appears on pp. 350–356.)

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

STATEMENT OF NORMAN W. PIERSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Mr. FOWLER. The next item, on page 29 of the justifications, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the appropriation for 1958 was $208,500 and the estimate for 1959 was $260,000. The House allowed $215,000, a reduction of $45,000.

The amendment requested is on page 11, line 4, strike out "$215,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$224,800", an increase of $9,800 in the appropriation. The witness will be Mr. Norman W. Pierson, the Assistant Director of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

(The justification follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$208,500
Estimate, 1959	260,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $45,000)	215,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 11, line 4, strike out "$215,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$224,800", or an increase of $9,800 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$84,286	$103,161	$77,321	−$25,840	+$9,800
Travel	1,284	1,934	1,284	−650	
Communication services	898	1,133	898	−235	
Rents and utility services	5,606	21,571	11,571	−10,000	
Printing and reproduction	292	292	292		
Other contractual services	18,876	19,266	18,876	−390	
Services performed by other agencies	1,456	1,456	1,456		
Supplies and materials	13,190	14,120	13,190	−930	
Equipment	1,462	3,212	1,462	−1,750	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	81,150	93,855	88,650	−5,205	
Total estimate or appropriation	208,500	260,000	215,000	−45,000	+9,800

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Administration	$23,698	$29,906	$29,906		
Vocational guidance	68,248	92,340	70,340	−$22,000	+$9,800
Case services	93,054	99,754	99,754		
Vending stand program	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Rehabilitation of mentally ill	8,500	23,000		−23,000	
Total estimate or appropriation	208,500	260,000	215,000	−45,000	+9,800

HOUSE REPORT

The committee recommends an appropriation of $215,000 for this Department, a reduction of $45,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of $6,500 above the 1958 appropriation. Included in the committee reduction is a voluntary withdrawal of $23,000 for a specially designed rehabilitation project for the mentally ill at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The proposed project was disapproved by the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on May 20, 1958. In addition, the committee recommends the abolishment of the Vocational Evaluation Unit.

JUSTIFICATION

The increase requested is as follows:

Vocational guidance, $9,800.—The action of the House Appropriations Committee abolished the Vocational Evaluation Unit. The unit has, in the past, been a valuable part of the departmental operations, and its name is somewhat a misnomer in terms of its purposes in that it does much more than evaluations per se. The more important are:

1. The unit provides a facility for integrating and bringing into closer interplay all of the services of the department in an effort to determine the applicant's feasibility before costly expenditures are undertaken;

2. The unit also performs a continuous survey of the community and secures a firsthand knowledge of actual job requirements and employment possibilities, thereby providing the department with a "systematic and concentrated research for employment opportunities";

3. Continuous review of and search for better training facilities.

From an evaluation viewpoint the primary value of the unit provided the department the opportunity of performing its own evaluations of work tolerance tests, aptitudes, etc., but as some of this service can be secured, in part, from other sources it can be concluded it is not the best solution but is possible.

This is not the case in terms of the continuous surveying of the community, and the department would be vitally affected by the loss of this service.

The survey of the community brings to the department a firsthand knowledge of the job requirements, personal needs, employment opportunities, and an understanding of employer problems, all of which are used in planning departmental operations. Too, the survey also provides the setting in which we can concentrate on the opportunities as well as to promote an understanding of the problems of the physically handicapped.

Included in the types of information which the survey brings to the department are answers to questions such as:

1. Which are the most effective training schools in the area as viewed by the employer?
2. Are there any jobs with personnel shortages which handicapped persons could be trained to fill?
3. What are the conditions under which an employer is most likely to employ a handicapped individual?
4. What direct services are necessary to enable the handicapped person to qualify and successfully perform any given job?
5. What jobs can be created for the selective placement of the severely handicapped?
6. What are the possibilities of placing clients according to sex and race in any given occupation?

The answers to the foregoing questions and other information gathered by the survey provide for more realistic program planning in that it brings into being a greater interplay of services in the Department. Too, it promotes more realistic preparation and placement of qualified clients into job openings, thereby avoiding delay, duplication of services, and costly errors resulting from unsuccessful placements.

Promotion of employment opportunities and successful placements is the measuring device for determining the success or failure of all of the departmental operations, and it is respectfully requested that the funds be restored to allow the Department to carry on this part of the service which was performed by the Evaluation Unit.

Application of funds.—The $9,800 will be used to retain the necessary personnel to carry out the foregoing services. The personnel are as follows:

1 GS–11 arts and crafts specialist
1 GS–4 secretary-stenographer

Analysis by activities: Personal services, activity 2, $9,800.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. PIERSON. Mr. Chairman, this is my first appearance before this distinguished committee and we would like to thank you for the opportunity of appearing relative to our request for the restoration.

Due to my inexperience in testifying before the committee, we have prepared a general statement which I would like permission to read.

Senator PASTORE. How long is it?

Mr. PIERSON. It is a very short statement, sir, and it will only take about a minute or two.

Senator PASTORE. All right, proceed.

Mr. PIERSON. During the few short years the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has been a District agency, it has strived to improve the services to the disabled residents of our community. We have made some improvement; and, to name a few, they are as follows:

More counselors were added and we reached and served more people.

Our dollar allotment for case services was increased whereby we could provide a wider variety of services.

Expert medical consultative services were secured.

A specialized job-placement clinic was created and it aided in the placement of our clients.

A Vocational Evaluation Unit was created to pinpoint the work potential of the disabled client by observing him in a work situation, thereby providing us with firsthand knowledge of the job area in which the client could best function.

While these did much to aid us in our total rehabilitationu efforts, they were not the final answers and did not solve many of the problems of getting the clients placed. Early in March we took a crucial second look at our procedures for providing employment opportunities for our clients.

We found that to be successful in placing many types of the handicapped workers it was necessary to seek outside help in locating jobs, especially for those clients whose disabilities make the search for gainful work difficult to find, if not impossible. In this end we were fortunate enough to be able to develop a relationship whereby local radio and television stations devoted a series of spot announcements specifically designed to attract employers who may be able to aid us and employ these difficult placement cases.

IMPROVING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

We explored ways of maintaining and improving employment opportunities. In the early stages of exploration we mailed questionnaires to employers but this did not prove satisfactory. Only 2 percent of the employers replied to our questionnaire. Sampling the industry in an effort to determine the reasons the employers did not answer, we found the replies fell into two groups:

(1) Employers were afraid it was an effort to get our foot in the door and they would be pressured to employ a handicapped person.

(2) They could give no reason for not replying and said they merely laid the correspondence aside and forgot about it.

Senator PASTORE. May I interrupt you at this point and ask you what kind of handicapped people are these? Is it physically handicapped?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, physically handicapped, people whom we are attempting to rehabilitate.

Senator PASTORE. Was this at St. Elizabeths?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir. The St. Elizabeths project was a reduction voluntarily taken in the budget due to the fact it was not approved for a special Federal grant.

Senator PASTORE. All of this then concerns itself with physically handicapped?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

There may be some mental cases involved in it, obviously, but the project you are referring to specifically, sir, if I may go on, refers to a special demonstration project which we were going to set up.

Senator PASTORE. I am not being critical because I am very, very much interested in this work as well as with these people who have been sick with mental diseases, too. I was merely wondering if it dealt with that. This is mostly with physically handicapped?

Mr. PIERSON. By and large; yes.

The mental project to which you referred was especially designed for St. Elizabeths Hospital. We do, in our regular program, have emotional cases and cases of a mental nature. There will continue

to be certain disabilities of a mentally handicapped nature in our regular program.

Senator PASTORE. All right, proceed.

PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH EMPLOYERS

Mr. PIERSON. As the sampling indicated, the use of the mail in terms of approaching employers was a failure. We did learn, however, during the personal contacts with the employers we were able to develop their interests and were able to discuss a wide range of mutual problems and needs.

From this experience, we developed a survey technique. A sampling of the technique produced startling results.

We found we were getting a firsthand knowledge of actual job requirements and the conditions under which an employer was most likely to hire a handicapped person. We also found the survey provided an excellent channel for disseminating information regarding our agency, and it showed the employers beyond a doubt that we were objective in our approach and were only interested in trying to provide the maximum job opportunities for our clients while, at the same time, providing the employer with the best available labor.

EVALUATION UNIT

The survey was so successful that we expanded the functions of the Evaluation Unit to include the survey and this allowed the local agency, for the first time, to perform a continuous systematic and concentrated research for employment opportunities. It has added tremendously to our community prestige.

The House committee has recommended the Evaluation Unit be abolished. We have not attempted to analyze the reasons for the House recommendation, without first attempting to determine what effect the recommendation will have on the future operations of our Department.

We will not be able to perform our own evaluations whereby we can get the fullest benefit from the interplay of all of the services of the agency. However, the community does offer some opportunities for evaluation and we feel with careful supervision and close cooperation it is possible we can carry out this program to a limited degree.

Not so with the survey. This service is not available to the extent it can be used to meet our program needs. Promoting employment opportunities and successful placements are the measuring device for determining the success or failure of our program.

We feel that with restoration of the staff for the survey, the guidelines for a successful program will have been well placed in increased emphasis upon the improvement of relationships with employers—in recognition that physically handicapped persons should always have an opportunity to work—and in the firm foundation that we now have a more complete and a more workable program. On this base we feel we can build for the future, in what may be a young but vigorous tradition of service.

Mr. Chairman, we solicit the support of your committee in this endeavor.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Senator PASTORE. How many people do you have in this Department?

Mr. PIERSON. We had a budget of 49. In the House request it was 52 and with the House action we will have 42.

Senator PASTORE. Forty-two people?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, the total number of positions.

Senator PASTORE. Is this work that is being done being done by regular employees now?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; by positions on our staff.

Senator PASTORE. What if the amount is not restored?

Mr. PIERSON. It will require a reduction in force.

Senator PASTORE. And you will have to let someone go?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; in the event we cannot absorb them in other activities of the Department.

Senator PASTORE. What is this you are going to do?

Mr. PIERSON. I said, if they cannot be absorbed in some other function that we have in the Department or in the event those jobs are filled, obviously we will have to go through a reduction-in-force.

VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. Have you any vacancies there now?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, 3; 2 are in the clerical area—1 clerk-stenographer and 1 general clerk. The other is a counseling position which has just become vacant. We are in the process now, through the District of Columbia Personnel Office, of recruiting for the clerk-stenographer, so we have two vacancies, a clerk and a counselor.

Senator PASTORE. A counselor?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And do you need that counselor?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes. The positions we hope to discuss at this moment, are the positions in the Evaluation Unit. Not in the regular program, where they are engaged in counseling and guidance.

EVALUATION UNIT FUNCTIONS

Senator PASTORE. What does the Evaluation Unit do? Give us a better picture. What does this mean to the efficiency of your department or to its efficacy, if we did not restore this to the Evaluation Unit?

Mr. PIERSON. The Evaluation Unit was set up to simulate working conditions——

Senator PASTORE. When you say "unit" you mean that one man does this job?

Mr. PIERSON. There are four positions——

Senator PASTORE. It says you need one GS–11, arts and crafts specialist.

Mr. PIERSON. He is the supervisor of the Evaluation Unit, which is a special function in our Department——

Senator PASTORE. Now what are you doing there?

Mr. PIERSON. We try to simulate working conditions and try to duplicate the work of a particular job so we can evaluate the clients to find out whether or not they can perform a particular duty or perform certain jobs before we refer them to employers.

Senator PASTORE. Do you mean to tell me that if you do not hire the extra person, these 42 people who work in your department will not talk to a man to find out whether he can do—what he can do and what he cannot do?

TOLERANCE TEST

Mr. PIERSON. This is an actual tolerance test, whether they can work 8 hours a day——

Senator PASTORE. What kind of test is that?

Mr. PIERSON. Work tolerance. It is to find out whether or not they can stand the pressure of working for 4 to 6 to 8 hours a day; also to determine whether they can adjust due to their disability. Can they operate a bandsaw and so on, that sort of thing——

Senator PASTORE. How can they find that out in your office?

Mr. PIERSON. That is in our Evaluation Unit where we have a machine shop. For instance we have a lathe, a power bandsaw, and we have electrical equipment, things of that nature, for work evaluations, to find out whether they can do those things.

Senator PASTORE. I see. You have all of this equipment?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. If a man comes in and says, "Well, I think I can run a lathe," do you take him out to a room to see if he can?

Mr. PIERSON. If he is referred to us and if we cannot, through our counseling and guidance and that sort of thing, determine whether or not he can do the work, we then refer him to the center to find that out.

Senator PASTORE. If you do not get this job, will that mean that if you cannot get someone else on your staff to do the work you will have to close down this equipment?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. The unit will have to be closed down.

Senator PASTORE. How big is this? Where is it located?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, we formerly operated at the District of Columbia General Hospital, but had to move out of the District of Columbia General Hospital location due to the fact they needed the space to provide for long-term convalescence care for their patients. We asked the Commissioner for permission to find another place to relocate it. There was no District space available and the Administrative Service office rented a building at 808 12th Street NW. into which we moved the equipment. Due to a process of renovating the building, the unit is not actually set up. The equipment is in the building. The building is there and it has been rented.

SOURCE OF REFERRALS

Senator PASTORE. How do these people come to you, in the first place?

Mr. PIERSON. It can be by referral from community agencies. Hospitals also refer them as well as health and welfare and so on——

Senator PASTORE. Well, I think we have a unit like this back home but we do not have these practical tests that you have before referring them to the employer. For instance, suppose I come into you, or a person comes to you, a physically handicapped person and says, "All my life I worked at a loom and still think I can do the work," so you connect him with an employer and this person finds he can

do the work in spite of the handicap, so why should we not leave it up to the employer and the employee to determine that? Why should you begin to test it?

Mr. PIERSON. That is very possible. In those instances, sir, where we think we can determine it without the testing, that will be done and we have had many, many cases where we have actually referred them directly to the employer and asked him whether or not he could use the person or whether or not another person could be used.

The ones we are more concerned about are those that come from laboring areas and now that they are in the Washington area, having to adapt them to the Washington economy is quite a problem.

Senator PASTORE. Now, what does the stenographer have to do with this?

Mr. PIERSON. That will be a person who will handle all the paper volume in terms of what the survey will produce.

Senator PASTORE. Well, could you not get one of the other stenographers to do this?

Mr. PIERSON. We are rather limited in terms of clerical help.

CASELOAD

Senator PASTORE. Let's assume a person comes in to have this test. This is quite a long drawn-out thing, is it not?

How many cases a day do you process in this unit?

Mr. PIERSON. We had an average caseload of about 30 during the time it was open.

Senator PASTORE. In 1 day?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir, 30 persons under test.

Senator PASTORE. You mean that 1 tests 30 people as to whether or not they can run a buzz saw?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. Thirty people were in the evaluation unit in the District of Columbia General Hospital when it was in operation.

Senator PASTORE. And it worked out well?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, it did not work out as well as it would have if we had had more staff for the unit, but he did, through picking out the better clients and using them as leaders and group leaders.

Senator PASTORE. Did the House go into this thoroughly?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; they asked several questions about it.

Senator PASTORE. I would like to see it. I would like to see that to determine its value.

Mr. PIERSON. It is not set up now.

Senator PASTORE. It is not?

Mr. PIERSON. No, sir. As I said, it is in the building. The equipment is moved. We have rented the building. The building is undergoing renovation.

EFFECT OF HOUSE ACTION

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the instructions of the House committee, this unit, as such, will be abolished. We have already served notice on the lessor of the building that the lease would not be renewed beyond the end of this month.

Mr. PIERSON. The point I was trying to bring out, if I may, was that we were not asking for restoration of the unit per se but rather are asking for restoration of a function which was being performed by the unit. Surveying the community, going out to the "grass-

roots", talking with the employers, discussing our problems that sort of thing. We have obtained excellent relationships with the employers in that area. The positions for that portion is what we are asking to be restored.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Senator PASTORE. You have no one, within the 42 people already there, that can absorb this function?

Mr. PIERSON. We have no one other than the counselors. They are carrying a heavy caseload and are quite involved in counseling.

This is actually a concentrated effort. Meeting and sitting down with employers and talking about the problem, to try to determine what areas we can actually place these people and what areas the employers would consider hiring handicapped persons to work.

Senator PASTORE. Would you say this is public relations?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir; very definitely. It has a twofold purpose though—it brings back to us a better knowledge of what actually exists in the community which we feel, on a program-planning basis, would aid us considerably.

NEED FOR PRIVATE SECRETARY

Senator PASTORE. Will this man need a private secretary just to keep notes for him?

Mr. PIERSON. Well, he will need a secretary in order that after the surveys are completed, clerical assistance will be needed to cross-index them. Also to provide lists and sort out certain statistical information, made appointments, mailings, and clerical functions of that sort. We have, currently, a staffing ratio of 1 clerk to every 2 people, but they are in the counseling area.

Over and beyond those, the only clerical positions we provide are two other stenographers, one for the Director and one for the Assistant Director.

Senator PASTORE. The only thing I want to say, I do not say it in any sense of criticism, because I think this is a wonderful activity and we have to do everything we possibly can to employ our handicapped persons, but I know when I was back in my State as the chief executive we did conduct some very extensive campaigns in order to convince the employers that these people were actually very much physically able to do a lot of this work and just because a person has to work on crutches it does not mean he cannot use his hands with a sense of precision and we realize that sometimes just because that kind of person comes to an office there is that barrier that they will not hire them because of the handicap.

There does have to be a lot of public relations in this sort of thing. I do hope that sometimes we do not get too fancy about some of these things and destroy the whole substance of the program itself.

But you say that the activity you are talking about is essential?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, that portion of what was formerly performed by the Vocational Evaluation Unit, that of surveys of the community is essential and we are asking restoration. Not the complete unit per se.

Senator PASTORE. Do you want to say anything on that, Commissioner?

Mr. KARRICK. No, sir. He presented it very well.

Senator PASTORE. I want to make this crystal clear. This is not to run a machine or anything at all like that. This is to go out in the field and try to talk to these employers and say, "Look, this is a program. This is what we are trying to do. We are trying to get these people who have ability."

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. "We want you to give these disabled people a chance to work without any disadvantage to you. Do not be scared if a person comes in, God forbid, with 1 leg or 1 arm or on crutches."

This is public relations. This is to sell the program.

Mr. PIERSON. It is that, yes, but it is also to bring back to us in the program what actually exists in the community so it will aid in program planning.

Senator PASTORE. You use a lot of fancy language here and sometimes people do not understand it.

Mr. PIERSON. I am sorry, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I do not mean you.

Mr. FOWLER. I was going to say the Director of Vocational Rehabilitation recently resigned from the District. Mr. Pierson is acting as the Director.

Mr. KARRICK. He is going out to handle the whole program.

Senator PASTORE. I do not care in what capacity he comes.

Mr. FOWLER. The next item is the courts.

JUVENILE COURT

STATEMENT OF MRS. FRANCINE TEMKO, LEGAL AND EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, JUVENILE COURT, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN LARKIN, DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK; MISS HILDA REAGLE, CLERK OF THE COURT; AND MRS. LEAH FRIEDMAN, THE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Mr. FOWLER. The appropriation for the courts is $4,607,000 for 1958. The estimate for 1959 is $4,987,000. The House reduction was $34,000. The amendment requested is page 11, line 12, strike out "$4,958,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,972,000," or an increase of $19,000 in the appropriation.

(The justification follows:)

COURTS

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$4,607,600
Estimate, 1959	4,987,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $34,000)	4,953,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 11, line 12, strike out "$4,953,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,972,000," or an increase of $19,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$1,633,830	$1,838,738	$1,838,738		
Travel	8,785	10,783	9,827	−$956	+$956
Communication services	31,591	33,091	31,591	−1,500	+1,500
Rents and utility services	1,850	1,850	1,850		
Printing and reproduction	22,760	25,635	24,135	−1,500	+1,500
Other contractual services	2,718,218	2,855,584	2,852,884	−2,700	+2,700
Services performed by other agencies	39,193	30,193	22,193	−8,000	
Supplies and materials	19,605	22,705	21,705	−1,000	+1,000
Equipment	29,801	56,648	35,304	−21,344	+11,344
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	101,967	111,773	114,773	+3,000	
Total estimate or appropriation	4,607,600	4,987,000	4,953,000	−34,000	+19,000

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Juvenile court	$490,900	$632,000	$595,000	−$37,000	+$19,000
Municipal court	1,315,200	1,415,000	1,415,000		
Municipal court of appeals	149,800	154,000	157,000	+3,000	
District of Columbia tax court	33,100	35,000	35,000		
United States courts	2,618,600	2,751,000	2,751,000		
Total estimate or appropriation	4,607,600	4,987,000	4,953,000	−34,000	+19,000

HOUSE REPORT

For the operation of the courts of the District of Columbia $4,953,000 is recommended. This is a net reduction of $34,000 in the budget estimates but an increase of $345,400 above the 1958 appropriation. The allocation of funds to each activity is as follows:

Juvenile court	$595,000
Municipal court	1,415,000
Municipal court of appeals	157,000
District of Columbia tax court	35,000
United States courts	2,751,000

The committee has allowed $75,000 for personnel and other costs for the second judge of the juvenile court. The legislation authorizing the additional judge is now in the conference stage but in the event the legislation is not enacted the funds recommended should be held in reserve and returned to the Treasury.

JUSTIFICATIONS

The increases requested are as follows:

Juvenile court, $19,000.—We are requesting that $19,000 of the $37,000 cut from our fiscal year 1959 budget by the House Appropriations Committee be restored by the Senate Appropriations Committee. These funds are urgently needed to pay for increased costs of communication services, printing, supplies and materials and travel; to take care of equipping new employees with desks, chairs and office supplies; and to provide business machines and equipment needed to proceed with reorganization projects urgently needed to enable the court to give the community the type of service it should expect from this court.

Financial analysis

Object:	
Travel	$956
Communication services	1,500
Printing and reproduction	1,500
Other contractual services	2,700
Supplies and materials	1,000
Equipment	11,344
Total	19,000

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. FOWLER. The appeal is from the juvenile court only. Mrs. Francine Temko is the legal and executive assistant and she has brought a number of people with her whom she may want to introduce.

Mrs. TEMKO. I would like to introduce Mr. John Larkin, who is the director of social work of the juvenile court, Miss Hilda Reagle, who is clerk of the court, and Mrs. Leah Friedman, who is the management assistant.

I have with me a letter to you from the judge explaining his unavoidable absence today and stating his position with respect to the court's budget request, which I would like to submit for the record.

Mr. FOWLER. I think I should say that the judge is out of the city.

Mrs. TEMKO. That is right. He is at a conference in Fort Lauderdale at this time. He made this commitment last December.

Senator PASTORE. You have said enough.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. TEMKO. The chairman of the Juvenile Court Advisory Committee, Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, had hoped to be here today. She came down yesterday. Since she could not be here today, she has given me a copy of a statement which she prepared. On her behalf, I would like permission to have it placed in the record.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

(The statements referred to follow:)

JUNE 18, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District Government Appropriations,
Senate Appropriations Committee for the District of Columbia,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE. I wish to express to you and the other Senators on your subcommittee my regret at being unable to appear personally before you in support of the budget request of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1959.

Last December I agreed to attend the 21st Annual Conference of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., from June 15 through June 19. I am both a member of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and on the council's committee on uniform statistics on juvenile delinquency. As

the sole juvenile court judge in the Nation's Capital. I considered my attendance at the deliberations of this important national body of judges a necessity.

With the helpful cooperation of Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws of the United States District Court and Chief Judge Leonard J. Walsh of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, a judge of the municipal court has been assigned to sit in my place on the juvenile court bench during my absence so that the business of this court may continue without interruption.

When I learned on June 10 of the scheduled hearing before your subcommittee on June 17, I felt that I was committed to the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges beyond recall. Therefore, I have asked Mrs. Temko, my legal and executive assistant, to appear before your subcommittee today to state my position with regard to the budget request of the juvenile court for fiscal year 1959. I have also asked three other key members of my staff (Mr. Larkin, the director of social work, Miss Reagle, clerk of court, and Mrs. Friedman, management assistant) to assist Mrs. Temko in answering any questions you may have about specific items, or to explain any of the operations of the court which fall within his or her responsibility.

The appropriations for the juvenile court for fiscal year 1959 are included with other courts of the District of Columbia on page 7 of the report of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. This section of the report shows that the House committee approved an increase of $345,400 above the 1958 appropriation for all courts. This amonut was $34,000 below the budget total aomunts requested for all courts. Nevertheless, the budget requests of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia was cut by $37,000. The explanation is that all other courts in the District of Columbia got exactly what they asked for, with 1 court receiving $3,000 more than requested. I am very distressed that such an important law enforcement arm of the community as the juvenile court has been required by the House of Representatives to absorb the entire budget cut for courts in the District of Columbia.

My staff and I have again examined our budget needs in light of the report of the House of Representatives. We feel satisfied that the $75,000 which the House of Representatives has allocated for personnel and other court costs for the second judge of the juvenile court will be sufficient for our needs. We also feel that we can accept a cut of $10,000 in the amount requested for purchase of equipment. We are asking that you restore $19,000 to our appropriations as being urgently needed for essential services in the juvenile court.

I hope that the statements and explanations of Mrs. Temko and the other members of my staff will provide you and your subcommittee with full justification to restore the $19,000 to our budget and grant us $614,000 in appropriations for fiscal year 1959. If there is any further information or explanation which you desire, I shall be most happy to present it in writing or in person upon my return.

Sincerely yours,

ORMAN W. KETCHAM.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HENRY GRATTAN DOYLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE JUVENILE COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

My name is Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle. I am appearing here today as chairman of the Juvenile Court Advisory Committee, a group of 15 interested individuals representative of community and professional organizations. This committee has been actively functioning as a liaison between the juvenile court and the community, and, as such, has advised the judge of the juvenile court on many aspects of broad policy. Among the members of the Committee, who serve, of course, without compensation, are persons who have had long and devoted service in the delinquency, social work, and correctional fields and who are acutely aware of the problems facing both the juvenile court and the community in these areas.

On behalf of the Advisory Committee, I wish to urge the restoration by your committee of the vitally needed funds which have been eliminated from the juvenile court budget as approved by the House committee. Although the sum which has been cut is small, it can have importance to the court and to the community far outweighing the amount of money involved. It is my understanding that unless at least $19,000 of the reduction is restored, the juvenile court will be seriously hampered in performing its day-to-day functions and in putting into effect its plans for establishing a statistical unit. As one long

interested in juvenile problems and as a member of the Commissioners' Youth Council, I feel that the establishment of such a unit in the court is long overdue. It is only by more adequate compilation and examination of statistical data that the court and the community can intelligently wage an overall campaign to prevent juvenile delinquency.

In addition to the delinquency problem, the District of Columbia faces a serious challenge in coping with problems of dependent children, illegitimacy, and an increasing number of persons requiring public assistance. Although the juvenile court cannot solve these problems singlehanded, these are community problems, the solution of which requires the active participation of the court. Through the court's jurisdiction in cases involving illegitimate children and in cases involving willful nonsupport of wives and minor children in destitute circumstances, the court attempts to provide economic support for such children and at the same time to relieve the community of the financial burden of supporting these families.

From my intimate observations of the functioning of the court as Chairman of the Advisory Committee, I can assure you that you have in the court an alert, hardworking, and informed organization. It is doing a good job. It would be most unfortunate if it were prevented from performing even more valuable service to our community because of inadequate funds. I respectfully urge you to restore to the juvenile court appropriation the funds requested.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. TEMKO. Mr. Chairman, the juvenile court requested from the House Appropriations Committee an overall appropriation of $632,000. $83,000 of this amount represented a supplemental request contingent upon final passage of legislation providing for an additional judge for the juvenile court.

We received an overall decrease of $37,000; $8,000 of this was specifically allocated to the $83,000 supplemental request for personnel and other costs in connection with the appointment of a second judge, leaving an amount of $75,000 for these purposes.

The remaining $29,000 of our decrease represents a cut from our basic budget request of $549,000. Of the total decrease of $37,000, we hope to be able to absorb the $8,000 cut in our supplemental request and $10,000 of the decrease in our basic budget request. We respectfully request restoration of $19,000, however, which we feel is urgently needed for two main purposes: first, to pay for additional services to handle the increased workload of the court, $7,656; and, second, for necessary equipment and furnishings, $11,344.

In connection with the first request, although we feel that the $75,000 allowed by the House to provide personnel and other costs in connection with the second judge will be sufficient for our needs, I want to point out that the only "other costs" included in our supplemental request were amounts needed to provide and furnish additional judge's chambers and an additional courtroom, and to provide equipment, such as desks, chairs, and other furnishings for the additional personnel requested.

All other costs in connection with the appointment of a second judge, such as travel, communication, jury fees, supplies and materials, were included in our basic budget request.

These costs will, of necessity, increase upon the appointment of a second judge.

RESTORATION OF $19,000 REQUESTED

Senator PASTORE. Is this the $19,000 that is for that?

Mrs. TEMKO. $7,656 of the $19,000 is for that. Our request is divided into two main categories.

Senator PASTORE. Is that broken down anyplace here?

Mrs. TEMKO. I do not believe so. I can tell you briefly what it is and I can break it down for you. It includes items such as jury fees, supplies and materials, communications. Even this past year, with a complement of 80 to 85 employees, we ran short in several of these categories, such as telephone service, and supplies, and materials.

Senator PASTORE. Do I understand you correctly that the $75,000 does not include any part of the services?

Mrs. TEMKO. Not of these general services.

Senator PASTORE. For the second judge?

Mrs. TEMKO. That is right. The only "other costs" included for the second judge were amounts needed to provide and furnish additional chambers and an additional courtroom for the second judge, and to provide furnishings for the additional personnel requested. There was a rather large item, I believe $30,000, included for building renovation. We have at present only one courtroom. This was to build another courtroom and judge's chambers, to furnish those chambers and the courtroom.

Senator PASTORE. With regard to his desk, you mean you would not have a desk for him?

Mrs. TEMKO. It includes those furnishings for his chambers and for the courtroom and for the additional personnel requested in that supplemental budget request.

But the general overall service costs to the agency were not included in that request.

In other words, if there are two judges sitting, there are going to be more jury cases. As it was, we came out with only $20 left over in jury fees last year.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Merrick has called my attention to the fact that the estimate for 1958 was $490,900. The estimate of 1959, $632,000. But they did allow you in the House $595,000 which is $105,000 more than in 1958.

Mrs. TEMKO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think you can see the picture better if you break that $632,000 into 2 requests. One, $83,000 for the second judge; two, $549,000 for the basic court budget. We had to split it up this way because, as you know, even now, legislation authorizing a second judge has not passed. The conferees are to meet on June 26.

TRAVEL FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Now you have $956 for travel. What kind of travel are you talking about?

Mrs. TEMKO. That includes meetings and conventions. It includes all travel allowances for our probation officers who do a tremendous amount of in-town travel. They do receive automobile allowances for this.

Senator PASTORE. Are you putting on new probation officers?

Mrs. TEMKO. We certainly hope so, yes.

Senator PASTORE. With the new judge?

Mrs. TEMKO. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Has that been allowed?

Mrs. TEMKO. Not in this budget request; no. But we are even now not up to our full complement of probation officers.

Senator PASTORE. The things you are raising are being raised well. You do not go ahead in doubling up judges without doubling up your whole organization. I am wondering if this should not wait to see what happens. These are not fixed costs.

Mrs. TEMKO. I can tell you of some items that are not estimates.

COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Senator PASTORE. You take communications service.

Mrs. TEMKO. We now have a switchboard with one switchboard operator. We have had a staff during this past year of between 80 and 85 employees. We have only one switchboard operator. When she goes out to lunch, we have to assign a clearical employee from the clerk's office to relieve this switchboard operator.

Sometimes even a deputy clerk must relieve on the switchboard. On that switchboard, we have nine outgoing lines. For an agency such as ours, which must have constant communication with other Government agencies, the board is pressed beyond capacity. I know myself I have had to wait 5 or 10 minutes for a line, which I think is rank inefficiency.

We have 11 incoming lines. The rest are outgoing. I talked with our switchboard operator about this yesterday. We have also had a telephone traffic survey made by the telephone company. They have recommended at least one more switchboard operator and increased switchboard facilities. This is a great need.

This is in that communication item. We went way over on our telephone expenses last year.

The other item that we were very close on was supplies and materials. It is not included in the second judge request. These are all in our basic budget request. I am not denying that we would need a bigger switchboard even if we did not get a second judge, but with a second judge, we are going to need increased switchboard facilities just that much more.

We also have received approval by the House committee of funds to provide for 14 additional positions, so we will be operating with a larger staff this coming year.

Eight of these positions are contingent upon the appointment of a second judge.

HOUSE CUTS

Senator PASTORE. Did the House allow you in your budget an amount over the amount that was appropriated for 1958 for travel, services, communications?

Mrs. TEMKO. No. Exactly the same amount. Let me be frank, Senator Pastore. What we received from the House committee was an overall decrease with no specific allocations made. The only manner in which this decrease was allocated at all was, of the $37,000 decrease, we know that $8,000 must come out of the supplemental budget request relating to the second judge.

With respect to the remaining $29,000, there is not any indication as to where those cuts were made. So this, in a sense, is an election on our part, because we were told that we had to be specific.

In reviewing our budget, which we felt was rather tight to start with, it was hard to figure out just where we could accept the cuts. These represent what are to us the least important items. We would rather cut some of these items than cut personnel. But that is not to say that we can afford to cut these items either, if you follow me.

CASE BACKLOG

Senator PASTORE. Yes, I do. Could you give us some statistics on your caseload, cases pending January 1, 1958, cases pending May 31, 1958?

Mrs. TEMKO. I will. I want to say first what our present backlog is in connection with my argument that, with the appointment of a second judge, the court will be conducting more hearings. Of course, this is not necessarily so. The appointment of a second judge does not mean that we are going to have more delinquency complaints or more dependent children coming before the court.

We are operating under a backlog, though. Jury trials are running 4 months behind, so that, with the appointment of a second judge, there will be more jury cases and we will be keeping a current calendar.

Adult court trials and juvenile court trials run about 2 months behind. In other words, a trial requested today would be set for early August.

Senator PASTORE. Let me see if I understand you correctly. Do I understand you to say that with the exception of the $29,000 there is an amount of $8,000?

Mrs. TEMKO. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. The authorization for the second judge. So far as these routine expenses are concerned, you were not increased over the 1958 budget, were you?

PRINTING

Mrs. TEMKO. No, with the qualifications that I have already put into the record.

In other words, these were not specific cuts. But the way our budget now stands, if we keep the personnel, then everything else is cut except one item which I was going to get to in my second category. In other words, we would be receiving no increases in any of these items: travel, communication, printing.

I would like to talk for a minute about the printing.

Some of the plans that we now have in the juvenile court are these. The juvenile court has not had available any copy of its act. We have people coming to the court in various capacities, representatives of the Department of Public Welfare, representatives of the Board of Education, representatives of the various Police Departments, members of our Juvenile Court Advisory Committee, who have asked to see a copy of the act. We cannot give that to them. We can show them the District Code.

Senator PASTORE. Can they not look it up in the code?

Mrs. TEMKO. This is a very difficult thing for people coming to the court. You cannot say "Well, here is the District Code. Sit down and read it."

Other agencies do have copies of their legislation which they can hand out. This is one of the things that we feel is very important to accomplish. This is included in printing. We are working on that now.

PRINTING OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

Another item that will be included in printing is a set of rules and regulations for the court, a manual of legal practices and procedures. This is a court of law. It is hard to realize it sometimes because we do not have these things available.

Senator PASTORE. You need it for attorneys.

Mrs. TEMKO. Exactly. So that increases considerably the printing figure.

I did not specifically give you the figures on caseloads, but if you want them I can submit them to you.

Senator PASTORE. Fine.

(The information referred to follows:)

Supplemental statement

Total cases filed during January 1958	268
Juvenile	164
Adult	104
Total cases filed during May 1958	281
Juvenile	157
Adult	124

NOTE.—The information requested was statistics relating to cases pending on Jan. 1, 1958, and cases pending on May 31, 1958. With the court's present inadequate method of compiling statistics, we are unable to supply the specific information requested. We trust that this information will be of some help.

NEED FOR STATISTICAL EQUIPMENT

Mrs. TEMKO. The second item, $11,344, is needed for the purchase or rental of equipment and furnishings.

Senator PASTORE. Like what?

Mrs. TEMKO. Part of it is for statistical equipment. We are probably the only agency in the community which deals with juvenile delinquency, dependency, and other social problems, that has no way of knowing, either for its own purposes or for community purposes, what we are doing or where we are going.

There are no figures on recidivism, no figures to show, for example, how many members of one family are known to us at the court for different reasons.

We have both adult jurisdiction and juvenile jurisdiction. The adult jurisdiction includes cases involving nonsupport.

Senator PASTORE. Would this require a machine?

Mrs. TEMKO. We hope to get tabulating machines so that we will be able to make out cards on every case coming to the court in order to know, but some sort of system of cross-reference, what we have.

CROSS-INDEX SYSTEM

I am not a statistician myself but I think I can see the general purpose of a cross-index. In other words, you might have a child who

is known to us as a juvenile delinquent, another child in the same family known as a dependent child. The child's father may be under the court's jurisdiction in a paternity or nonsupport case. We can have, for instance, 2 or 3 probation officers working with the same family group.

How efficient this is we do not know. We do not know statistically how often this situation arises.

Senator PASTORE. We do not have this in other courts.

Mrs. TEMKO. I believe we do. Judge Ketcham has seen such equipment in other juvenile courts. Perhaps we do not have in the other courts, but we do in the juvenile courts, which I think is somewhat different, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. I do not think we have one in Rhode Island. We have quite a juvenile court there.

Mrs. TEMKO. Judge Ketcham did make trips and visits to at least eight other juvenile courts in this country and every one of them had such equipment available.

Senator PASTORE. I am not saying it is not necessary but it would be quite an innovation.

Mrs. TEMKO. I think we are one of the few juvenile courts which does not have it.

Senator PASTORE. I would appreciate information on that matter.

(The information requested follows:)

In a recent study of statistical operations and intake procedures of juvenile courts in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Cleveland, Toledo, and Philadelphia, it was found that all these courts use tabulating equipment to process statistical data. Each of these courts has established a statistical and research unit within the court. Some have their own tabulating machine units and are producing valuable data in a relatively short time. Others send copies of their source intake documents to other public agencies for processing. Those courts which do not have their own quipment indicated their dissatisfaction with the use of outside services in that they are forced to wait for as long as a month for the return of summary data to be used in analyzing court activities.

STATISTICAL AND RESEARCH UNIT

Mrs. TEMKO. In addition, the restoration request includes other items in this $11,344.

Senator PASTORE. That is the bulk of your whole request really, is it not? These other items are small.

Mrs. TEMKO. They are small financially, but we need them to operate.

Senator PASTORE. On your restoration the big item is $11,344.

Mrs. TEMKO. I want to explain that.

Senator PASTORE. I am wondering if this is something new. It might be desirable.

Mrs. TEMKO. Mr. Chairman, it is not new. For at least 10 years now, community groups have been urging the creation within the juvenile court of a statistical and research unit. I have found correspondence in our files going back to 1948 urging this very thing for several reasons.

One, for the court's own purposes, to evaluate its own work, to direct its own work; and, secondly, for community purposes. So many of our problems are community problems. We work with other agencies. We really cannot do an effective job in the campaign

against juvenile delinquency or dependency unless we have the facts before us.

Senator PASTORE. May I ask a question at this point? Has this matter ever been discussed with you, Mr. Fowler?

RECOMMENDATION OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. FOWLER. It has been discussed with the Commissioners. They recommended the reinstatement of the item.

Senator PASTORE. I do not mean that. I mean the statistical machine that we are talking about, the hiring of an IBM to make all of these cross-references. It strikes me that this should be an important matter of policy.

If it is a desirable thing, more of us ought to know something about it, and not have you people come up here on a restoration request.

Mr. LOWE. I have not been in close contact with the matter in recent weeks, but we do have one of the management men working with the judge of the juvenile court on this mechanization or automation problem.

While, as I say, I cannot address myself to it in detail at this point, it is being checked to be sure that it is both desirable and economical. The Commissioners have endorsed the basic request, and we feel that as it is developed that it will be done on a sound and economical basis.

Senator PASTORE. I do not want to create the impression to this young lady that we are opposed to this modernization. It has some very far-reaching values. It strikes me that it should not come up on an item of restoration.

SURVEY OF OPERATIONS

Mrs. TEMKO. It was in our original budget request and, as a matter of fact, a representative of the District of Columbia management office was assigned to the juvenile court for several months and undertook a survey of our operations. This was one of the recommendations that he made.

It was recommended by a representative of the District Management Office.

May I make that figure a little clearer? Our original request for an increase in this equipment category was much larger. It was $23,587, of which amount the House committee did allow $2,243.

We were also fortunate in being able to defray an additional $10,000 as a result of a very recent transfer of funds, so that this $11,344 is what is left of our original requested increase.

Senator PASTORE. Do you think that what the House allowed you will be enough to get this thing off the ground?

Mrs. TEMKO. I believe the rental of 1 machine is $3,000 a year.

Senator PASTORE. How much did they allow you?

Mrs. TEMKO. $2,243, which we arrived at through that system that I explained to you.

Senator PASTORE. You mean you cannot hire 1 machine without $3,000?

Mrs. TEMKO. The simplest type of machine costs $3,000 a year, and then you need a key punch hookup which costs another $800. You also have to buy your cards.

This will be a very simple statistical setup. It would not be involved or fancy.

TOTAL COST OF OPERATION

Senator PASTORE. What is going to be the overall cost of this operation?

Mrs. TEMKO. The statistical operation would cost somewhere between $4,000 and $5,000 a year, I believe.

Senator PASTORE. And they have allowed you what?

Mrs. TEMKO. $2,243.

OTHER ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

There are other items in this figure. The main item is for statistical equipment. The others are to provide furnishings for additional personnel, fluorescent lighting to make it possible for the court to use interior space for offices. We do have a lot of interior space that is not being used for anything but dead storage now, which we will be able to use for offices if we have sufficient lighting.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, would you permit us to file a supplemental statement on this?

Senator PASTORE. I wish you would. It is getting quite intricate and complicated. It requires some serious thought. I am very grateful to you for presenting it.

Mrs. TEMKO. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1958.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SENATE RESTORATION REQUEST OF JUVENILE COURT

The juvenile court is requesting restoration of $19,000, which is urgently needed for two main purposes: First, to pay for additional services to handle the increased workload of the court, $7,656; second, for the purchase or rental of necessary equipment and furnishings, $11,344.

The juvenile court's original budget request included an increase of $23,587 for new equipment. Of this amount, the House Appropriations Committee allowed only $2,243, but the court has been able to defray an additional $10,000 of the original request through a recent transfer of funds. This still leaves a balance of $11,344 in the equipment category, approximately half of which is required to enable the court to procure tabulating equipment to compile accurate and current statistical data. The following justification for this item appeared in the original budget presentation:

"The court has been limited in the compiling of statistics to only juvenile delinquency cases, while other types, such as cases to establish the paternity of children born out of wedlock, cases involving nonsupport of minor children, violations of compulsory education laws, adults charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and many related questions deserve statistical consideration if the court is to be able to determine how the problem is to be handled, legally as well as socially. This should be available on a day-to-day basis so that all information available may bear on the handling of delinquency and family relationship problems in this community * * *."

The juvenile court is requesting statistical equipment for two main purposes: to enable it to evaluate and direct its own work and to enable it to furnish regular, comprehensive reports of its work to other interested agencies in the

community. In an agency such as the juvenile court, which combines the legal elements of a court with the social elements of a welfare agency, the availability of current and accurate statistical information is virtually indispensable to the effectiveness of its operations. The equipment requested will be used on a day-to-day operational basis. As soon as intake data (nature of offense, characteristics of the person, family composition, recidivism, agencies which have had contact with the person and other pertinent facts) are entered on statistical report forms, cards will be punched and collated with earlier information available on the family or child. The court will thus know immediately whether any other family member is presently on probation to the court, whether other agencies have or have not had contact with the person or family involved, and the nature and handling of previous charges. This will permit more informed and economical handling of court cases by the judge and by the social service staff. The factors contributing to desertion, illegitimacy, and juvenile delinquency are many and varied and these problems are themselves often interrelated. In order for the court to consolidate its efforts in attacking these problems, it must first compile and consolidate all the information available to it which relates to these problems.

Actually, the problems of juvenile delinquency and dependency are community ones. These problems cannot be effectively attacked unless all interested agencies in the District, such as the Child Welfare Division and the Public Assistance Division of the Department of Public Welfare, the Youth Aid Division of the Metropolitan Police, and the Department of Public Health work together in these areas. The juvenile court has established and maintained close working relationships with these groups within the past year. It has found itself constantly hampered, however, in discussing and attempting to solve mutual problems, by the fact that it is the only one of these agencies that does not have adequate statistical data available. If this community is interested in the long-range goal of preventing delinquency and dependency, more information must be obtained and correlated to enable the court and other interested agencies to determine and isolate the basic, underlying causes of these problems.

The cost of providing institutional care for dependent or delinquent children is high, ranging from $2,500 to $3,000 a year. The cost of providing public assistance for destitute families is equally high and the overall cost to the District is constantly increasing as a result of the ever-increasing rate of illegitimacy in the District. Providing the juvenile court with a statistical and research unit to enable the court to take its part in a community campaign to combat delinquency and dependency would thus be sound financial policy as well as social wisdom. The significance of the work that such a unit would perform, and the resultant saving to the community in preventing these problems, would far outweigh the annual cost of this project.

It should be pointed out, further, that the legislation authorizing an additional judge for the juvenile court, as amended by the Senate, provides that the court shall submit to the Attorney General of the United States and to the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia quarterly reports of the work of the court in both juvenile and adult cases. Unless the court is provided with funds with which to rent high-speed tabulating equipment to enable it to compile accurate and current statistical information in all juvenile court cases, both juvenile and adult, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the court to furnish these reports.

Statistical forms, tabulating equipment, and related supplies will cost approximately $5,000 annually. The court has investigated the possibility of contracting for tabulating service from service companies or of using the District government equipment. Because of the need for processing information daily, the confidential nature of the work of the court and the fact that the District government equipment is utilized to capacity and is available only after regular working hours, they have concluded and we concur that rental of equipment by the court is the soundest approach.

The other major items included in the equipment category are the cost of installing a more up-to-date legal record system and the cost of furnishings, such as desks, chairs, lamps, etc., for new personnel. As stated in the court's original budget presentation, it is essential that administrative changes consistent with modern business practices be made in order to meet the ever-increasing workload of the court. In line with this aim, the other large item included in the $11,344 is approximately $3,500 requested to provide a new legal record and filing system. At present, docket entries are handwritten on docket jackets and

again on large sheets for the permanent docket records. This information is then typed several times in various formats for necessary distribution within the court. Office equipment in the form of a visible index system (cabinets, docket books, and related equipment and supplies) by means of which entries can be typed once and reproduced for distribution is urgently needed to modernize the court docket system.

SCHUYLER LOWE,
Director of General Administration.

CASELOAD

Senator PASTORE. Give me your caseload.

Mrs. TEMKO. This is July 1, 1957, through March 31, 1958: Total juvenile court hearings, 5,436; total juvenile cases filed, 1,413. This is for a 9-month period.

Total adult court hearings, 4,868; total adult cases filed, 713.

Senator PASTORE. What is your backlog?

Mrs. TEMKO. The backlog I can give you only on a time basis. I could submit it to you. I did check yesterday before we came down here. As far as trials are concerned, we are running approximately 2 months behind in both adult and juvenile court trials and 4 months behind in jury trials.

SUPPORT CASES

Senator PASTORE. Do these support cases come before your court?

Mrs. TEMKO. We have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States district court. I think that, as a practical matter, most of them come to us. Ours is a much simpler procedure. These are criminal nonsupport actions involving willful nonsupport of legitimate family members left in destitute circumstances.

Most of them involve individuals who are on public assistance. We are pretty much limited to that type of case.

Senator PASTORE. They refer them to you?

Mrs. TEMKO. They either come to us directly or are referred to us by the Public Assistance Division of the Department of Public Welfare. I believe it is a condition precedent to eligibility for public assistance to come to the court and file an action. Where we recover money under court support orders, that money is paid into the District treasury to reimburse the public assistance program.

So we are all trying to work together in this field.

We also have exclusive jurisdiction in paternity cases.

Senator PASTORE. Are you an attorney yourself?

Mrs. TEMKO. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. You talk like one.

Mrs. TEMKO. Thank you, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very, very much. I congratulate you. You made a fine presentation. This is a very important function. It involves recovery of money, recovery of young people, unsupported families, and I think we ought to give as good cooperation as we possibly can.

I think we ought to get this lined up about the machine.

Mrs. TEMKO. Sir, is there anything further you want submitted for the record?

Senator PASTORE. No.

Mrs. TEMKO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LOWE. We will have our management people send you the information.

Senator PASTORE. The argument is made here that a little more than $2,000 is involved and it takes $3,000 to hire a machine. If you are not going to have enough money you might as well take the $2,000 out.

PUBLIC HEALTH

STATEMENT OF DR. FREDERICK C. HEATH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH; ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM E. BOWMAN, JR., EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AND DR. JOSEPH FAZEKAS

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Mr. FOWLER. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is the Department of Public Health.

With regard to the Department of Public Health, starting on page 35 of the justification, the appropriation for 1958 was $28,229,300. The estimate for 1959 is $31,376,000. The House allowed $30,505,000, a reduction of $871,000.

The amendment requested is on page 13, line 12, strike out "$30,505,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$31,280,000."

Dr. Frederick C. Heath is the Deputy Director of the Department and Mr. William Bowman, Jr., is the executive officer. They will justify the items.

(The justification follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$28,229,300
Estimate, 1959	31,376,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $871,000)	30,505,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 13, line 12, strike out "$30,505,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$31,280,000", or an increase of $775,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$11,751,255	$13,351,169	$12,624,999	−$726,170	+$626,460
Travel	74,327	68,703	74,327	+5,624	−5,624
Transportation of things	838	838	838		
Communication services	59,993	66,468	64,352	−2,116	+1,850
Rents and utility services	140,578	160,198	153,248	−6,950	+6,950
Printing and reproduction	19,115	19,215	19,215		
Other contractual services	13,499,575	13,959,521	14,056,725	+97,204	−81,204
Services performed by other agencies	55,574	401,874	395,374	−6,500	
Supplies and materials	2,034,152	2,380,959	2,324,829	−56,130	+41,700
Equipment	182,093	467,893	307,893	−160,000	+144,000
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	699,600	799,962	784,000	−15,962	+40,868
Subtotal	28,517,100	31,676,800	30,805,800	−871,000	+775,000
Deduct charges for quarters and subsistance	300,800	300,800	300,800		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 28,216,300	31,376,000	30,505,000	−871,000	+775,000

[1] Includes $56,000 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees," and excludes $69,000 comparative transfer to other accounts.

Recapitulation (by activities)

	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
1. Administration	$780,214	$982,841	$914,512	−$68,329	+$40,000
2. Disease control	706,370	729,589	793,610	+64,021	−90,000
3. Maternal and child health	640,908	670,048	649,195	−20,853	+20,853
4. Public-health nursing	769,360	831,364	761,225	−70,139	+56,147
5. Laboratories and pharmacies	244,680	245,051	245,051		
6. Dental health	288,768	288,768	288,768		
7. Food and public-health engineering	533,734	543,434	533,874	−9,560	
8. D. C. General Hospital	8,002,054	10,256,054	9,403,914	−852,140	+748,000
9. Glenn Dale Hospital	3,003,912	3,008,551	3,008,551		
10. Medical charities	1,484,800	1,588,800	1,652,800	+64,000	
11. Freedmen's Hospital	359,500	394,500	416,500	+22,000	
12. St. Elizabeths Hospital	11,402,000	11,788,000	11,788,000		
13. Dog pound		49,000	49,000		
Total estimate or appropriation	28,216,300	31,376,000	30,505,000	−871,000	+775,000

HOUSE REPORT

"The committee recommends an appropriation of $30,505,000 for this Department. This is a reduction of $871,000 in the estimates, but a net increase of $2,316,000 above 1958 appropriations after deduction of transfer of funds, etc. The budget increases approved by the committee are as follows:

Reallocations	$24,000
Health services (excluding hospitals):	
Mental-health program	85,000
Operation and maintenance of buildings, and replacement of equipment for public-health activities	75,000
Improvement of services	130,000
District of Columbia General Hospital:	
Annualization of positions and other objects	241,000
Equipment replacement, plant maintenance and repair	350,000
Improvement of services	800,000
Medical charities	168,000
Freedmen's Hospital	57,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	386,000

"The total amount allowed for health services is $290,000 above 1958 funds and should materially enhance the public-health program of the District. Of the total increase requested of $436,950, the committee has denied $26,000 to set up a central unit for the mental-health program inasmuch as there should be personnel already available within the Department for this purpose. Funds in the amount of $40,000 were requested for operation and protection of the Northwest Clinic. The clinic was established and has been in operation since fiscal year 1957 without specific budgetary provision. The committee can see no reason to appropriate funds 2 years later for an improved operation. In connection with the request for funds for improvement of services the committee has denied $12,600 for the central intake unit, $28,300 requested for the Biostatistics and Health Education Division, and $9,500 for the water-pollution program.

"The committee has allowed a total increase of $1,391,000 for the District of Columbia General Hospital, which will provide a total allocation of $9,393,000 for operation expenses in fiscal 1959. Two major increases were requested for the hospital. The first increase was for $596,500 for equipment replacement and plant maintenance and repair. The committee has approved $350,000 on a recurring basis, rather than a crash program of $240,000 for 3 years and $356,000 on a recurring basis as proposed in the budget. The second major increase was $1,254,240 for improvement of services, for which the committee recommends $800,000 to provide $560,000 for additional personnel and $240,000 for supplies and materials such as linens, fuel oil, provisions, drugs, and medical and hospital supplies.

"In connection with the two preceding requests for funds for health services and District of Columbia General Hospital, the committee requested an analysis of the budget increases attributable to its survey report of the Health Department last year. The Department submitted information indicating that $1,614,556 of the budget increase was so identifiable. The committee has approved $1,681,000 for these 2 activities, or an increase of approximately $66,000.

"In addition, the committee wishes to reemphasize the comment contained in volume I of the Steinle report, as follows:

" 'The total money spent by the District of Columbia government on health and hospital programs appears to be adequate. There is a great need, however, for changes in allocation funds, program emphasis and basic concepts.'

"The committee has increased the per diem rate of payment to private hospitals participating in the medical charities program of medical care of indigent residents of the District of Columbia from $18.65 as proposed in the budget to $20 per day and has included funds to finance this increased rate of payment. The committee suggests that the proper District officials take immediate steps to prevent the curtailment of this program in the last quarter of future fiscal years through the establishment of better administrative procedures.

"The committee has approved the transfer of the dog pound from the Police Department and assumes that the very minor increase in funds necessary above the $49,000 transferred can be absorbed within the total appropriation provided for the Department."

JUSTIFICATIONS

The increases requested are as follows:

(*1*) *Ringworm control program, $28,000*

Restoration of $28,000 is requested in order to continue the ringworm control program as experience has indicated that a continuing program of ringworm control is essential. Operation of this clinic shows that there is such a large number of cases among children that it appears very evident that in order to control the spread of ringworm it will be necessary to continue this program. These funds were appropriated in fiscal year 1957 to extend the ringworm clinic to a full-time basis. The House Committee on Appropriations pointed out that "this is an emergency program to combat what appears to be an epidemic and expects a corresponding reduction in the estimates as soon as the problem is under control." We do not believe that we will be able to completely eliminate the problem without a continuing control program. This program involves the daily full-time operation of the ringworm clinic as the focal point of the program; continuing case-finding activities; followup of known cases; laboratory study of findings; education; and treatment.

During fiscal year 1957 as heretofore all children with suspected ringworm of the scalp were routinely referred to the ringworm clinic and close to 1,000 cases of ringworm were found in this group of children. In addition, during the school year procedures were instituted for systematically screening children in the schools with Wood's Lamps. Some 37,000 children in 54 schools were screened, and 600 cases of suspected ringworm were uncovered of which 283 were diagnosed as active cases of ringworm of the scalp. Again through active followup sibling contacts of known cases of ringworm, some 490 preschool children were found with ringworm. The clinic activities in 1957 are summarized below in table form and are compared with the 1956 activities.

	1956		Number
	Total cases suspect and actual	Actual cases of ringworm	
Admissions	2,603	2,217	
Discharges	844	458	
Visits			7,770

	1957		Number
	Total cases suspect and actual	Actual cases of ringworm	
Admissions	5,000	3,524	
Discharges	3,185	1,593	
Visits			11,874

From this table the effect of the intensified clinic activity is apparent. In 1957 with close followup over 45 percent of the cases of ringworm admitted to the clinic were discharged, whereas in 1956 only 20 percent were discharged.

Application of funds.—The amount of $28,000 is requested on a continuing basis to provide for 5 positions and medical supplies. The present number of employees in those classes in which positions are requested, the number requested, and the total number that will be available in this program are as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Dermatologist	1	[1] 1	1
Public Health nurse	2	[1] 2	2
Clerk	1	[1] 1	1
Medical aid	1	[1] 1	1
Do.	0	2	2

[1] Nonrecurring.

Financial analysis

Object	Maternal and child health	Public health nursing	Total
Personal services	$16,655	$9,050	$25,705
Supplies and materials	2,295		2,295
Total	18,950	9,050	28,000

(2) Operation and protection of the Northwest Central Clinic, $40,000

In fiscal year 1957 it was necessary to reestablish health services that had formerly been housed in the Polk School Building at Seventh and P Streets NW. and the Tuberculosis Clinic at 469 C Street NW., in the Northwest Central Clinic building at 1323 Upshur Street NW. This was necessary because the larger of the two buildings, in which these services were located has been razed for use of the public schools. The cost of operating the Northwest Central Clinic building is higher than operating the Polk Health Center since it is a larger building and houses more services. The Tuberculosis Clinic, formerly at 469 C Street NW., was operated and protected by the Buildings and Grounds Department. Because the C Street location is now operated for another department, it was not possible to transfer the funds for the operation of the Northwest Central Clinic.

The amount needed to operate the Northwest Central Clinic is $58,620. The annual operation costs of operating the Polk Health Center was $17,720, so that

an additional amount of $40,000 is needed for the operation of the Northwest Central Clinic. Because of the time element it was not possible to request a budget increase for the increased cost of this operation prior to the 1959 budget. However, in order to operate this building it has been necessary to use funds needed in other areas, in some cases the freezing of positions, in order to cover the additional cost. It is important that the amount of $40,000 be restored in order for the health services from which funds were necessarily diverted be maintained at their prior level.

Application of funds.—Of the amount of $40,000 requested for the operation and protection of the Northwest Central Clinic, the amount of $30,047 is requested for personal services for 10 positions and $9,953 is requested for telephones, gas, electricity, fuel, other supplies, and civil service retirement fund. The present number of employees in those classes in which positions are requested, the number requested, and the total number that will be available are as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Engineer	3		3
Laborer	5	5	10
Telephone operator	2		2

Financial analysis

Object:	*Administration*
Personal services	$30,047
Communications	1,550
Rents and utilities	6,450
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,953
Total	40,000

(3) Convalescence and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, District of Columbia General Hospital, $61,000

Public Law 764, 84th Congress, approved July 24, 1956, states that effective July 1, 1958, the District of Columbia must provide care and treatment of narcotic addicts. Plans have been developed for caring for these patients at District of Columbia General Hospital. It is anticipated that a unit of the old psychiatric building, renovated on a temporary basis, will be available by the first of July to house some of these narcotic patients and alcoholic patients. It is planned to keep the narcotic addicts in the new psychiatric building until they are ready for rehabilitation and then move them in the old psychiatric building along with some of the alcoholics for their rehabilitation.

It is requested that the amount of $61,000 be restored in order to staff and operate the unit in which 50 narcotic addict and alcoholic patients will be treated. In terms of patient day cost this increase would result in a rate of approximately $8 per patient day if the 50 beds are fully utilized. This rate compares favorably with the rate paid the Public Health Service hospital at Lexington, Ky. Of the 27 positions requested, 10 positions will provide hospital attendants on an around-the-clock basis and the remaining 17 will provide professional, clerical, and housekeeping services required for this unit.

Application of funds.—The amount of funds required to staff and operate a unit for the convalescence and rehabilitation of narcotics was calculated as follows:

Personal services (27 positions)	$105,277
Other objects	45,743
Total	151,020
Less funds available in 1958 for care of narcotic patients at Lexington, Ky	90,000
Total	61,020

The present number of employees in those classes in which positions are requested, the number requested, and the total number that will be available in this program are as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Medical officers	2		2
Psychologist	1		1
Social worker	2		2
Physical therapist	1		1
Occupational therapist	1		1
Dietitian	1		1
Admitting clerk	1		1
Clerk-stenographer	1		1
Hospital attendants	10		10
Resident physician	1		1
Housekeeper	1		1
Cleaners	2		2
Food servers	3		3
Total	27		27

Financial analysis

Object	District of Columbia General Hospital	Disease control	Total
Personal services	$105,277	−$752	$104,525
Travel		−8,000	−8,000
Communications	150		150
Rents and utilities	500		500
Other contractual services		−81,204	−81,204
Supplies and materials	38,250	−44	38,206
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6,823		6,823
Total	151,000	−90,000	61,000

(4) Equipment replacement, basic improvements, D. C. General Hospital, $144,000

The amount of $596,500 was requested by the Department for equipment replacement, plant maintenance, and repair for fiscal year 1959. This request consisted of two parts: (1) a request for $240,000 to provide funds for equipment and repairs for basic improvements as part of a 3-year program; and (2) $356,500 to provide funds on a recurring basis for equipment, maintenance, and repairs to maintain basic standards. Of the total amount, the House approved $350,000 to maintain basic standards. Restoration of $144,000 is requested for replacement of equipment as part of the 3-year improvement program. The increase of $89,000 for equipment approved by the House as part of the $350,000 to establish an annual base will not be sufficient to take care of the retrogression that has occurred in the past 5 years in the replacement of equipment. Unless the worn and obsolete equipment can be replaced the improvements from more adequate maintenance will be lost. It is anticipated that if a catch-up program in the replacement of equipment can be established, it will then be possible to maintain equipment standards that are considered acceptable.

A detailed study was made of the urgent need for more adequate equipment and structural upkeep of the D. C. General Hospital. For this study all pertinent records available at the hospital and applicable standards and indices currently utilized and recognized as sound by, the United States Bureau of the Budget, the United States Public Health Service, the Veterans' Administration, the American Hospital Association, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics were utilized. Estimates of recurring annual funds needed for the replacement of equipment and for routine structural maintenance and repairs which should be carried out by hospital personnel were developed. The request for 1959 was based on this study.

Application of funds.—Restoration of $144,000 is requested to provide funds for the purchase of equipment for basic improvements as part of a 3-year equipment replacement program.

Financial analysis

	District of Columbia General Hospital
Object: Equipment	144,000

(5) Improvement of services, personnel, D. C. General Hospital, $453,000

A report on District of Columbia General Hospital made by the House Appropriations Committee in January 1957 pointed out deficiencies that exist at that hospital. Many of these deficiencies were due to lack of funds. That report pointed out the inadequacies as to repairs, protection to buildings, furnishings, equipment, and the critical needs of personnel in many areas. The budget request for 1959 for D. C. General Hospital was based on meeting and correcting the stated deficiencies. The portion of this budget request for improvement of services relating to personnel amounted to $1,013,090 to cover the cost of 270 additional positions. Of this amount the House approved $560,000 that will cover the cost of 162 positions which are a portion of those positions that are directly related to the items contained in the House report as staff needs at D. C. General Hospital. This request is for restoration of 108 positions amounting to $453,000. All of these positions are urgently needed for the nursing service and the treatment and diagnostic services.

At present medical services are inadequately staffed with nursing personnel and nurses are required to perform many nonprofessional duties. This request recognizes the difficulty of obtaining graduate nurses but proposes to provide more graduate nursing time for patients by providing nursing assistants who can improve patient care if closely supervised by graduate nurses.

Further the shortage of staff is general in the 10 subservices of the treatment service extending to resident physicians, interns, social workers, technicians of various types and clerical assistance. In order to provide prompt, competent diagnosis and treatment of patients, and to manage the physician training program, the additional personnel will provide the needed interns to meet the required standards of the American Medical Association for training program approval; will provide staff for the cardio-pulmonary laboratory maintained as an integral part of the pulmonary disease service but now supported entirely by outside grants; will provide funds for a work program for patients for better rehabilitation measures; will provide assistance for the central heart station; will provide professional help in urology and otolaryncology and better supervision of physicians and students in training in medicine; will provide technical personnel to the anesthesiology service for round-the-clock anesthesia care of patients undergoing surgery; will provide additional physicians to the obstretrics and gynecology service for round-the-clock service for over 500 births monthly; will provide 2 psychiatric teams to round out the psychiatric program; will provide X-ray clerks for round-the-clock X-ray diagnostic service for all emergency patients in the admitting and emergncy service; will provide staff for the dental service to care for the large volume of patients requiring major oral surgery, and to open a dental service for the pediatrics clinic; will provide social service needed in the pediatrics, obstetrics, and medicine services, and strengthen the social service department; provide assistance to the pharmacy where the filling of prescriptions has increased 20 percent in 1957 over 1956; and provide clerical assistance in many of these areas.

Many necessary laboratory tests have not been performed on children because of the lack of a pediatric chemistry division; patients' diagnoses have been delayed thereby delaying prompt treatment because of the backlog of work in the histopathology and bacteriology divisions; and autopsies have not been performed within a reasonable period of time in accordance with the requirements of the American Medical Association. Additional personnel will relieve this situation.

Partial treatment or no treatment is the rule in many cases in the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service because it cannot adequately carry its patient load. Additional personnel will provide training for handicapped patients designed to shorten their hospital stay and instruct them in useful and gainful occupations on discharge from the hospital.

Patients have had to wait their turn for long periods before they could be cared for in the Outpatient Service. Additional personnel will expedite the diagnosis and treatment of patients in this service.

Application of funds.—Of the amount of $453,000 requested, $423,555 is requested for 108 positions and $29,445 for civil-service retirement fund. The

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present number of employees in those classes in which positions are requested, the number requested, and the total number that will be available are as follows:

Type of position	Number requested	Number available	Total
Nursing education:			
Clerk-stenographer	1	1	2
Clerk-receptionist	1	1	2
Nursing Service:			
Assistant Director of Nursing	1	5	6
Nursing assistant	31	[1] 185	[1] 216
X-ray Service:			
Clerk-typist	1	3	4
File clerk	2	1	3
X-ray attendant	6		6
Treatment Service (Office of the Chief of Staff): Intern	5	37	42
Pulmonary Disease Service:			
Cardio-pulmonary technician	2		2
Clerk-typist	1		1
Resident physician	1	2	3
Medicine Service:			
Clerk-typist	3		3
Resident physician	2	20	22
Surgery Service:			
Medical officer	1	2	3
Secretary	1	1	2
Resident physician	2	22	24
Anesthesiology Service:			
Anesthesiology technologist	1		1
Anesthesia aide	1		1
Obstetrics and Gynecology Service:			
Medical officer	1	2	3
Clerk-typist	1		1
Resident physician	2	7	9
Pediatrics Service: Clerk-typist	2		2
Psychiatric Service:			
Medical officer	2	11	13
Psychologist	1	4	5
Psychiatric social worker	2		2
Secretary	1	7	8
Admitting and Emergency Service: X-ray clerk	3		3
Dental Service:			
Oral hygienist	1		1
Dental intern	2	2	4
Pharmacy Department:			
Pharmacist	1	4	5
Pharmacy helper	1	7	8
Social Service Department:			
Social worker	3	12	15
Secretary	1	1	2
Laboratory Service:			
Laboratory technician	7	29	36
Clerk-typist	2	2	4
Resident physician	2	6	8
Janitor	1		1
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation:			
Medical officer	1	2	3
Manual arts instructor	1		1
Physical therapist	1	12	13
Speech therapist	1		1
Clerk-typist	1		1
Out-Patient Service:			
Medical officer	1	2	3
Podiatrist	1		1
Clerk-receptionist	2		2

[1] Includes 22 positions approved by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Financial analysis

Object:	*District of Columbia General Hospital*
Personal services	$423,555
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	29,445
Total	453,000

(6) Improvement of services, public health, $49,000

The House Appropriations Subcommittee approved increases amounting to $2,316,000. This increase was distributed to 10 defined areas to increase services and improve these areas. In addition, an amount of $49,000 was transferred with the functions of the dog pound from the Police Department to the Department

of Public Health. The total of the above amounts is a net increase of $2,365,000 over our 1958 appropriation. The House report and House bill contained a total appropriation figure of $30,505,000 which is a net increase of $2,316,000 over the 1958 appropriation. This is a decrease of $49,000, a decrease obviously not intended in view of the statements on the application of funds as discussed in the House committee report. This decrease has made it necessary for us to reduce the $130,000 increase approved by the committee for improvement of services in public health, 1 of the 10 defined areas. It is requested that the amount of $49,000 be restored so that we will have the full amount of $130,000 as was approved by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Application of funds.—Of the $49,000 the amount of $42,628 is requested for personal services and $6,372 for other objects to improve services in public health nursing and maternal and child health.

Financial analysis

Object	Maternal and child health	Public health nursing	Total
Personal services	$1,903	$40,725	$42,628
Travel		2,376	2,376
Communications		150	150
Supplies and materials		1,199	1,199
Grants, subsidies and contributions		2,647	2,647
Total	1,903	47,097	49,000

District of Columbia Department of Public Health allotments below the activity level

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−), House action compared with 1959 estimate
Administration:				
Personal services	$652,893	$762,978	$706,331	−$56,647
Interstate travel expenses	22,525	22,525	22,525	
Other administrative expenses	104,796	197,338	185,656	−11,682
Total, administration	780,214	982,841	914,512	−68,329
Disease control:				
Permanent positions	449,893	551,981	529,058	−22,923
Positions other than permanent	45,439	45,439	45,439	
Consultative services	12,928	12,928	12,928	
Medical supplies	52,705	52,705	52,705	
Other expenses	145,405	66,536	153,480	+86,944
Total, disease control	706,370	729,589	793,610	+64,021
Maternal child health:				
Permanent positions	382,387	409,937	391,379	−18,558
Positions other than permanent	150,810	150,810	150,810	
Other expenses	107,711	109,301	107,006	−2,295
Total, maternal child health	640,908	670,048	649,195	−20,853
Public health nursing:				
Personal services	672,446	724,996	664,311	−60,685
Instructing visiting nurses	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Other expenses	61,914	71,368	61,914	−9,454
Total, public health nursing	769,360	831,364	761,225	−70,139
Laboratories and pharmacies:				
Personal services	180,863	181,234	181,234	
Medical and laboratory supplies	45,405	45,405	45,405	
Other expenses	18,412	18,412	18,412	
Total, laboratories and pharmacies	244,680	245,051	245,051	

District of Columbia Department of Public Health allotments below the activity level—Continued

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−), House action compared with 1959 estimate
Dental health:				
Personal services	$254,071	$254,071	$254,071	
Dental supplies	10,206	10,206	10,206	
Other expenses	24,491	24,491	24,491	
Total, dental	288,768	288,768	288,768	
Food and public health engineering:				
Personal services	426,450	435,580	426,590	−$8,990
Travel expenses	24,519	24,519	24,519	
Abatement of nuisances	8,500	8,500	8,500	
Emergency sewer and water connections	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Other expenses	59,265	59,835	59,265	−570
Total, food and public health engineering	533,734	543,434	533,874	−9,560
District of Columbia General Hospital:				
Personal services	5,991,955	7,239,095	6,710,173	−528,922
Repairs to buildings, grounds, etc	56,681	369,181	292,681	−76,500
Fuel	125,440	171,440	171,440	
Medical and hospital supplies	652,997	799,547	778,397	−21,150
Provisions	400,979	446,229	427,979	−18,250
Other supplies	125,685	263,941	246,068	−17,873
Replacement of equipment	115,164	364,164	204,164	−160,000
Other expenses	533,153	602,457	573,012	−29,445
Total, District of Columbia General Hospital	8,002,054	10,256,054	9,403,914	−852,140
Glenn Dale Hospital:				
Permanent positions	2,186,857	2,191,496	2,191,496	
Positions other than permanent	56,391	56,391	56,391	
Repairs to buildings, grounds, etc	38,046	38,046	38,046	
Fuel	44,236	44,236	44,236	
Medical and hospital supplies	79,264	79,264	79,264	
Provisions	280,000	280,000	280,000	
Other supplies	62,750	62,750	62,750	
Replacement of equipment	34,550	34,550	34,550	
Other expenses	221,818	221,818	221,818	
Total, Glen Dale Hospital	3,003,912	3,008,551	3,008,551	
Medical charities:				
Emergency Hospital	215,620	240,667	251,975	+11,308
Children's Hospital	288,581	294,577	309,710	+15,133
Casualty Hospital	338,745	375,802	396,027	+20,225
Episcopal, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital	70,712	77,618	79,546	+1,928
Garfield Hospital	38,756	40,729	43,086	+2,357
George Washington University Hospital	110,788	114,283	115,903	+1,620
Georgetown University Hospital	172,168	178,626	185,975	+7,349
Hadley Hospital		22,055	23,000	+945
Providence Hospital	74,644	81,143	84,278	+3,135
Washington Home for Incurables	88,500	88,500	88,500	
Christ Child Home	23,300	23,300	23,300	
Convalescent Home for Children	51,500	51,500	51,500	
Unallotted	11,486			
Total, medical charities	1,484,800	1,588,800	1,652,800	+64,000
Freedmen's Hospital	359,500	394,500	416,500	+22,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	11,402,000	11,788,000	11,788,000	
Dog Pound		49,000	49,000	
Total, Department of Public Health	[1] 28,216,300	31,376,000	30,505,000	−871,000

[1] Includes $56,000 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees" and excludes $69,000 comparative transfer to other accounts.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir.

Dr. HEATH. Senator, I have one short statement to make at the start and that is that we are very appreciative of the consideration that was given to us in the presentation of the budget and what they have given us will certainly be an appreciable help in the operation of our program.

However, a careful evaluation of the program made us feel that it was proper to come back and request further consideration on six items.

Shall I start, sir?

Senator PASTORE. Yes, go ahead.

RINGWORM CONTROL PROGRAM

Dr. HEATH. There are three items in public health and one concerns the ringworm control program. We had quite an outbreak about 3 years ago and we were not able to take care of the problem with the facilities we then had, and we had to resort to an increased emphasis.

We did so with the help of $28,000 that was given to us. We are glad to report to you that we are beginning to show tangible results of getting it under control, but the problem is still great.

It is a well-developed program and we are making progress.

We recognize that this $28,000 was only on a temporary basis until we could get over the hump. We sincerely believe that we are not over the hump as yet. We hope it will not be cut out at this particular point and request that we continue to have this in our base for a period of another couple of years.

Senator PASTORE. When you say you are not over the hump, what is the hump? What have we done with this program and what happens if you do not get the $28,000? What do you do, just close shop? What happens?

Dr. HEATH. I doubt if we will close shop. We have to find a way to keep this program because otherwise the problem would certainly get out of hand.

Senator PASTORE. You could always scrape up a few dollars to carry on the program. You see these boys in the House are pretty smart boys. I have never heard anybody yet say if you do not give me this we will have to close the door. No one ever says that. It seems to get done.

Mr. KARRICK. We are not questioning the intelligence of the Members of the House.

Senator PASTORE. I do not either.

Dr. HEATH. Senator, I am very glad to bring up the problem about approaching the hump. We have had a concentrated survey in schools where we had this extensive problem and we found less new cases and the problem has decreased 50 percent.

Senator PASTORE. The Public Health Department in 1958 had $28,216,300. You now have $30,505,000 which is $2¼ million more, approximately.

Do you mean to tell me with that increase you are not going to do a little job on ringworm for $28,000?

Dr. HEATH. Senator, that money is distributed in many areas.

Senator PASTORE. Comb these things out yourself before you come and you would have a more substantial case. That is the reason why I complimented the Commissioners that they only came back with a request of less than one-half of what was taken out by the House. That shows that you have actually combed these things out pretty carefully.

You are saying to me now that unless you get this $28,000 you are going to be in a bad way on this program, you are not going over this hump.

PROGRESS OF PROGRAM

Dr. HEATH. It will be difficult. The program is progressing successfully. I do not think that we can abandon the program at this time no matter how much it is going to hurt to do it.

It is certainly important and desirable that we continue for the time being.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Senator PASTORE. How many people do you have working on it?

Dr. HEATH. Five people. A dermatologist, 2 nurses, and 2 others.

Senator PASTORE. That is something with regard to these temporary programs, it is always hard to let people go.

Mr. KARRICK. I cannot speak immediately, Mr. Chairman, but I think we have a condition that has to be fought down continually or there will be a sharp and widespread occurrence of the scalp ringworm.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have to fight it at the same tempo? You are asking now for the same amount of money that you did before. This comes down to people. This whole program is personnel. I suppose the Department is in a dilemma of which 1 of the 5 is going to go and they will ask for the whole 5. That is what makes it tough here.

When these programs get underhand whereby you have to diminish the activity I think you have to take it upon yourselves and exercise some courage and say it is not as big as it used to be.

You are insisting that you need the $28,000.

Dr. HEATH. We have to have the program going, sir We have to have this $28,000.

Mr. KARRICK. Or take it out of something else.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RINGWORM PROGRAM

Dr. HEATH. The problem is too urgent, too widespread, and too much of a community effect.

Senator PASTORE. Will you please insert the funds available for the ringworm program exclusive of the restoration requested?

(The information requested follows:)

1 medical officer 25–40 time	$5,408
1 clinical aid	3,200
Drugs and supplies	2,500
Total	11,108

Senator PASTORE. Let us go to the next one.

NORTHWEST CENTRAL CLINIC

Dr. HEATH. The operation and protection of the Northwest Central Clinic. The item is for $40,000. The development of that clinic was the transfer of previous activities of the Health Department's programs conducted in the Polk School building and an old warehouse and part of another school building.

The school building has been torn down. The warehouse was unsuitable. Fortunately we had discontinued the use of the Upshur Street Hospital about that same time. This was about the only place left for us to go to concentrate on the Public Health Clinic activities.

The activities before were carried on in three different locations and were merged into this one location. This is a larger building. We did not have any budgetary support. We had no way to get it at that particular time. The result is that it cost $40,000 more to operate this large clinic than it did the other clinics we had, which base was $19,000.

That leaves $40,000 that we immediately need to finance Northwest Central Clinic which in the past has been taken from various places throughout the Health Department, taking money here and there, keeping positions vacant, cutting down supplies to provide funds for electricity, telephone, fuel, and other maintenance of the building.

We thought that it would be wise to have this $40,000 restored to maintain the clinic facilities. It is a large clinic facility.

Last year there were 110,000 patient visits or services rendered within this building.

TRANSFER OF DOG POUND FROM POLICE DEPARTMENT

There is one other item in the Public Health section, Senator, which is on page 46, if I might take that now, sir, and the rest will be concerned with District of Columbia general improvement of services and public health of $49,000.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Dr. HEATH. The House Appropriations Committee gave us the amount of $2,316,000 and specified the 10 areas in which it would be applied.

In addition, there was the transfer of $49,000 from the Police Department to the Health Department because the Health Department anticipates operating the Dog Pound. However, when you add the allocations of the 10 defined areas plus the transfer of $49,000 it comes to $2,365,000. Yet the House appropriated $2,316,000, leaving us a difference of $49,000.

From the statements in the record we do not believe that they intended that we should take a $49,000 cut. What we have had to do until we appeared here, was to make certain adjustments. We had a $130,000 increase approved by the House Appropriations Committee for improvement of services in public health, so we have decreased that by $49,000 in order to stay in balance.

We request consideration of this $49,000 which will then let us put back into the budget nine public health nurses working in the school health division which was previously a part of the $130,000 designated in the House report.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

Dr. HEATH. That finishes the three items that we had in Public Health Services.

D. C. GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mr. HEATH. Next items are concerning D. C. General Hospital. On page 40 is convalescence and rehabilitation of narcotics. The amount is for $61,000 and is for 27 positions and supplies. We have a Public Law 764 which up to the present time we have been committing noncriminal narcotic addicts at Lexington.

However, the authority to use Lexington expires July of this year after which time it becomes necessary for the District of Columbia government to provide facilities for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts.

We planned to provide for a caseload of 50, feeling that it might reach that amount. However, based on the experience of the last 3 or 4 years we have not reached a census of 50 at Lexington and it is not believed that we will reach a census of 50 narcotic addicts in the rehabilitation facility. In having to maintain the facilities for the rehabilitation, whether we would have 25 or 50 patients we would still need certain positions covered around the clock.

We will be treating alcoholics along with the narcotic addicts in this same setting in the old psychiatric building, that is for the convalescent phase of the treatment, thereby gaining an adequate return for the staffing of the facility which would be necessary for the rehabilitation.

I would like to point out one thing and that is that the acute treatment phase, the so-called drying out process will be conducted in the new psychiatric building and then the patients will be transferred to the old psychiatric building for a period of convalescence.

NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BASE FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS

We have $90,000 in the base now to pay Lexington on a per diem basis. That will be available to apply to the $151,000 total for this convalescent facility and leaving a difference of $61,000.

Senator PASTORE. Has this been authorized?

Mr. HEATH. What has been authorized?

Senator PASTORE. This seems to be a change in policy doesn't it?

Mr. KARRICK. You mean the treatment of narcotics?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. KARRICK. The Federal Government has notified us they will accept no more patients at Lexington.

Senator PASTORE. Only because the law expires. What if the law were continued?

Mr. KARRICK. I don't know whether its the expiration of law or capacity.

Mr. HEATH. The law continues but the authority for Public Health Service to take these noncriminal addicts was for a period of 2 years and that authority for Public Health Service to take these from the District under a reimbursable basis expires July 1 of this year.

Senator PASTORE. Why can't the authority be renewed? Has anyone discussed that? I am not trying to superimpose myself on the policy, but we are bringing up in an appropriation matter something here that seems to me to be a question of administrative policy. If

the District has decided this is the way they want to do it I would like to hear it.

Mr. KARRICK. I don't think it's a decision of the District as much as the Department of Public Health of the United States Government.

Mr. BOWMAN. They allowed us to use their facility for the past 4 years until we could have a facility of our own.

Mr. KARRICK. They don't want to continue. I think the motivation comes from the United States Public Health Service. It may be due to their lack of capacity.

Senator PASTORE. Have these discussions been verbal or do you have something in writing that indicates they don't want to continue this?

Mr. BOWMAN. I haven't myself, sir. All I know is what I have been told in that regard and that it is a top policy matter.

Senator PASTORE. The reason why I say this to you is this. Of course, you are going to tie this in with alcoholics. I am not a doctor. I don't know if there is any incompatibility there. But it strikes me bringing within the same environment a person who is sick from alcohol and one who is sick from narcotics, you raise a question that I don't know whether in the medical field its the right thing to do.

I realize that you do have these abandoned facilities, that you can make them over and treat these patients, if you have to, if the Federal Government doesn't want to take these people at Lexington there, isn't it much more that you can do? I go along with the idea.

Mr. KARRICK. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. But has anyone really explored with enthusiasm and vigor the renewing of this authority to have the Government accept them at Lexington? That is the way it strikes me. I think you ought to have something more documentary than this. I wouldn't quit that easy.

DISCUSSIONS WITH HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. KARRICK. Some discussion was held with the Secretary of Health and Welfare a little over 2 years ago, I think, before I was a Commissioner. The District government at this time, I believe, agreed that we would make budgetary arrangements to handle our own addicts after July 1, 1958.

(The following was later submitted:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
October 14, 1955.

HON. ROWLAND R. HUGHES,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: This letter is in response to your request of August 12, 1955, for a report on a draft bill to amend section 345 of the Public Health Service Act.

The bill would provide for a 2-year extension of the authority of the Surgeon General, under section 345 of the Public Health Service Act, to admit to Public Health Service hospitals narcotic drug addicts committed from the District of Columbia. This authority will otherwise expire on July 1, 1956.

Commitments under this authority have not in fact placed an undue burden on the facilities of the Public Health Service. As of October 1 of this year, the total number of addicts committed since the enactment of the authorization was only 50, and the Federal Government is reimbursed by the District of Columbia for the cost of caring for patients so committed. We would interpose no objection, therefore, if a 2-year extension of the act were deemed essential to the further development of an effective program of prevention and control of narcotic addiction in the District of Columbia.

We are concerned, however, by the absence of any indication that the proposed extension of this authority is part of a broader plan to improve the local addiction control program. Although we believe that hospitalization is an essential element in any effective program, hospitalization alone will accomplish comparatively little. The most urgent need in this field is for the development of services of prevention and rehabilitation to reinforce and complement the services available in hospitals. The enclosed statement, recently presented by the Surgeon General before a Senate subcommittee develops this position in somewhat more detail than is feasible in this letter.

For the reasons indicated in this statement, we would recommend that—through legislative provisions or otherwise—the proposed 2-year extension of the provisions of section 345 of the Public Health Service Act be evaluated in the context of the broader requirements of the District's problem of narcotic addiction control. If such an extension is an integral part of a program of improved control, it would be very sympathetically regarded by this Department. If not, we have serious reservations as to the advisability of encouraging further postponement of local assumption of the essentially local responsibility for preventive and treatment services.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. FOLSOM, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1955.

Hon. SAMUEL SPENCER,
President, Board of Commissioners
for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPENCER: The enclosed copy of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's views letter of October 14, 1955, relates to your draft bill to amend section 345 of the Public Health Service Act. Before advising you with regard to the draft, we would appreciate your reaction to the enclosure. We would also appreciate further information with respect to the District government's thinking with regard to the development of facilities by the District of Columbia for the commitment of narcotic-drug addicts. As you know, the President, in his statement of June 24, 1953, approving Public Law 76, 83d Congress, said that he was confident that the District of Columbia would be able "to develop a program under which adequate care for narcotics patients can be provided in hospitals under the jurisdiction of the District government."

I shall be glad to discuss this with you at your convenience if you wish.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. JONES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1955.

Mr. ROGER W. JONES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference,
Executive Office of the President,
Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. JONES: Reference is made to your letter of November 2, 1955, together with your enclosure from the Honorable Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated October 14, 1955.

Both of these communications deal with the proposed draft of a bill to amend section 345 of the Public Health Service Act to provide for a 2-year extension of the authority of the Surgeon General for the District government to utilize services of the Lexington Hospital facilities. I note that some concern was expressed with respect to the District government's ability to have in effect a complete rehabilitation program by the end of this 2-year extension period. I should like to advise you that the Commissioners have this year approved in the 1957 budget an item of $14,000 for planning conversion of the old psychiatric building at District of Columbia General Hospital for rehabilitation purposes. This conversion embraces three much-needed services: care and rehabilitation of mental patients, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics, and care and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. Our Department of Public Health is currently studying the additional ancillary service necessary to provide a narcotic rehabilitation

program. Thus, there will be provided upon completion of the changes within this building a complete program for narcotic addicts. While the number of addicts to be cared for under amended legislation cannot be definitely determined at this time, it can be said with assurance that ample facilities will be available to take over the services rendered to the District at Lexington some time during the fiscal year of 1957–58.

This does not mean that the District might not ultimately provide for separate facilities for the care and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. However, until our experience dictates the need for such separate facilities, I feel confident that the facilities proposed will be adequate.

I shall be pleased to furnish any additional information you may desire relative to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

_____,

President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. Look at this as it stands now before us at this moment. This amount was not allowed by the House, right? Now the Federal Government won't take these addicts. What are you going to do with them? I mean this requires some serious sitting down and talking. It isn't a question of whether or not you are going to have the money or not have the money.

But the House has already disallowed it which means that if we don't put it back and the House doesn't agree to it, and the Federal Government doesn't renew its authority what do you do with these people after June 30? What do you do with them? This is a pretty serious business.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Could I get into this?

I was in the Navy long enough to know you don't volunteer, but somehow this is a hard lesson to learn.

Mr. Chairman, on two occasions we had the Congress amend the law extending our use of facilities in Kentucky. I have never had such an unpleasant session as I did on one occasion trying to get that extension. We got it, but with the very definite promise that we would do something to take care of our people at the end of that period.

Then within a few months we received from the Bureau of the Budget an inquiry saying that HEW had been in touch with them and what were we going to do, what plans did we have. This came out of a conference with our psychiatrists and the people who are charged with handling these people. You were at the meeting, I think?

Mr. HEATH. Yes.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. We said all right we are going to have this space. We intended to use a great deal of it for rehabilitation of people we are paying St. Elizabeths for and will bring the ones nearly ready for discharge back in here and rehabilitate them and put them on street instead of continuing to pay St. Elizabeths. Just use of part of that space is for alcoholics, part of it for narcotics and some is still to be used for this rehabilitation program. We spelled that out to the Bureau of the Budget and that was our answer back to HEW. So we attempted to keep our building program, that is the building of the new buildings, and the reconstruction of the old one, tied into July 1 of this year.

Mr. HEATH. That is correct.

BASIC LEGISLATION

Mr. McLaughlin. For taking over the rehabilitation of narcotics. I just wanted to get the whole story on the record.

(The following was later submitted:)

Public Law 76, 83d Congress, approved June 24, 1953, to provide for treatment of users of narcotics in the District of Columbia.

Public Law 355, 83d Congress, approved May 8, 1954: This amended Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., Ch. 6A) to permit the District of Columbia to use the facilities at Lexington, Ky., for the care of narcotic addicts picked up under Public Law 76 mentioned above. This authority expired July 1, 1956.

Public Law 764, 84th Congress, approved July 24, 1956, which amended Public Law 355, 83d Congress: This extended the expiration date of July 1, 1956, and provided "no such addict shall be admitted unless (1) committed prior to July 1, 1958; (2) * * *"

YEARLY COSTS AT LEXINGTON

Senator Pastore. How much does it cost you a year for this work that they do for you at Lexington? Give me the total.

Mr. Heath. In the year 1957 it was $39,459. For the first half of 1958 it was $24,183, the per diem being $8.84 a day.

Senator Pastore. You have got less funds available in 1958 of $90,000. Would this be in addition to the $24,000 that you have already spent? Where do you get the figure of $90,000?

Mr. Heath. The $90,000 is in the base to pay for the care at Lexington and for the travel of taking the persons there and bringing them back and the expenses of the United States marshal. We have $90,000 in the base for that, sir. So far for the first half of 1958, it has cost us $24,000.

Senator Pastore. Therefore, you have 90,000 less 24?

Mr. Heath. That was for the first half of the year. That would be a few thousand left over from this $90,000 on a contractual basis for the year.

Mr. Bowman. This coming year we would have $90,000 available which would be transferred to District of Columbia General Hospital to maintain these rehabilitation programs. It is that figure plus the $61,000 that is needed to operate the unit with the minimum number of staff, 24 hours a day. We are asking for $61,000, which will be added to $90,000 we already have.

Senator Pastore. The point I am getting at is this: This might have no bearing if you can work it out, if they are adamant that they are not going to take these people. I was wondering, insofar as costs are concerned, which is the cheaper way of doing it, if it can be done.

COSTS OF PROGRAM

Mr. Bowman. Just for the addicts it would be cheaper to use Lexington if we could do it, provided the caseload stayed at the level it is now. However, we have 50 beds in this unit at District of Columbia General and if we included alcoholics in this program and keep the building fully occupied, as you can readily do with alcoholics, the cost for addicts would run about the same as it would at Lexington.

Mr. McLaughlin. I don't want to mislead the chairman. It is my recollection that after the second of those definite extensions that when the general legislation was passed a couple of years ago, a year or two ago, on narcotics, that this possibility of future use of Lexington, it's my recollection was left open.

I believe that was the last treatment of it, after the two definite extensions.

Senator PASTORE. I am a lawyer. I am not a doctor. I am not qualified or competent to speak on this subject, but I have had a little bit of experience in running these various hospitals when I was back home. They were my responsibility. It strikes me that if you are setting up a hospital of your own you can't tell me that you can do it cheaper or as much as it would if you sent these people out to Lexington.

You don't have the means, the personnel, the experts you have to have, the caliber of doctors. It amazes me that you said $61,000.

Mr. HEATH. In addition to the base of $90,000.

Senator PASTORE. Even so what is it, $151,000? That is no money today when you begin to pay people. You come in here with a little item where you want a couple of layers.

Mr. KARRICK. This is an augmentation of the operation of District of Columbia General Hospital. This building is on the grounds of the District of Columbia General Hospital.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. It's the old psychiatric building there.

Senator PASTORE. Is it all renovated for this purpose?

Mr. KARRICK. It's being done.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. It's supposed to have been completed.

POSSIBLE RECONSIDERATION OF PLAN

Senator PASTORE. In any event the District is determined to change its policy of sending these people to Lexington. Am I correct in that assumption? They feel that it's better to treat these people here. Is that your decision? You raised a point that Lexington doesn't want them. I would like to give you a little help if you prefer there to do it that way.

But you are betwixt and between here.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. We were started in this other direction. We have never considered a revision of our plan.

Mr. KARRICK. Because Public Health Service is so determined that we should not continue the use of Lexington that we have been reconciled for the necessity of establishing our own.

Senator PASTORE. I am on their subcommittee, too. Why don't you get the responsible person and say that the chairman of the Subcommittee on the District, Mr. Pastore, wants it in writing, because that is a very important thing.

The House has disallowed this figure. You are saying you don't want to continue it. What if the House doesn't go along with us, then where are we? I can't work in a vacuum. I am not going to accept a vacuum. Something has to be done here one way or the other.

LETTER FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEW

(The following letter was received on the matter of accommodating narcotic addicts at Lexington, Ky.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: This Department has been advised by Commissioner David B. Karrick of the District of Columbia, of your concern regarding the fact that the Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Ky., will be unable to accommodate narcotic addicts from the District of Columbia who are commtted after June 30, 1958.

As you are no doubt aware patients from the District of Columbia have been accommodated at Lexington under the provisions of the Public Health Service Act, section 345 (a), as amended by Public Law 764, 84th Congress. This section specifically provides that only those persons committed prior to July 1, 1958 shall be accommodated. At the time this law was enacted, it was understood that the District of Columbia would seek to provide its own facilities to care for narcotics patients. Last fall, this Department was advised that the District of Columbia would seek to meet that understanding and provide its own facilities for the treatment of narcotic addicts.

This Department is, of course, prepared to give further consideration to at least a temporary extension of legislation authorizing committal of District narcotics patients to Lexington, and we will be happy to consult with the District Commissioners after we have had an opportunity to survey the situation at Lexington and after we have had an opportunity to discuss the policy issues involved with the Executive Office of the President.

With assurances of our desire to cooperate fully in efforts to provide for the adequate care of District of Columbia narcotics patients, I am

Sincerely yours,

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. FAZEKAS. May I say a word, Senator? The rehabilitation of patients is an extremely important part of any medical-care program. The rehabilitation program for addicts is only one small part of the job we should be doing. We don't want to undertake this responsibility but apparently we must; however, in addition there are many other patients at the hospital who are candidates for rehabilitation.

As you know there are about 50,000 chronic alcoholics in the city of Washington.

Senator PASTORE. Say that again.

Dr. FAZEKAS. There are 50,000 chronic alcoholics in the city of Washington. We do absolutely nothing for these alcoholics but admit them and dry them out and send them back to the community where they again resume their old habits and are readmitted.

We have had patients who are admitted to our hospital as often as 70 times a year. We have many physically disabled people who also require total rehabilitation. On the ground floor of the old psychiatric building, a vocational rehabilitation area is all set up and ready for use. The House has appropriated approximately $847,000 for the conversion of these buildings recognizing that this area will be utilized as a rehabilitation unit for District of Columbia General and for the District of Columbia.

I think if we are going to run any medical program it must be a complete program, not restricted to addicts alone. This is only a small part of our job. But we have to do it if we are going to practice good

medicine, we have to do the complete job and this is what we are trying to do.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, is it fair for me to assume that the House wasn't opposed to you taking over this activity on the local basis but they think you can work it in this big rehabilitation program of yours and you can absorb this? Is that the reason why they knocked it out?

MEDICAL POLICY

Dr. FAZEKAS. In the first place it's considered good medicine to rehabilitate addicts, alcoholics and others in the same area. We should be making every effort to rehabilitate these patients instead of turning them out in the streets.

Senator PASTORE. In the event we do not restore these figures, can you go out an hire these people? Listing, admitting clerks, clerk-stenographers, medical officers, psychologists, social workers, physical therapists, dietitians. Do these people depend upon our restoration of this or would it be done any way?

Dr. FAZEKAS. This is what we would have to do, Senator. We have to do as we have been doing for years, rob Peter to pay Paul to put on a new program that we are not at all prepared for. We can't run our present programs efficiently and another program is added; if we don't get the necessary help and the money, then we obviously can't do a good job.

Senator PASTORE. This is a good time to recess until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday, June 18, 1958, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p. m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P. M. (WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958)

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT, BASIC IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

Senator PASTORE. All right, the next item is "Equipment replacement."

Dr. HEATH. The item of "Equipment replacement" is $144,000. Originally, in the House, we had a 3-year catchup figure which was both for equipment and maintenance. This was after a 5-year regression period of needs versus resources. In addition to that, we had $356,500 for annual replacement of equipment on a recurring basis. The House gave us the recurring figure, but did not approve the 3-year catchup figure.

On evaluation, it was felt that we would take out of that catchup figure the items which had to deal with equipment only, and not maintenance, and request that the equipment portion be restored as part of a 3-year program of $144,000 a year.

It was felt that in getting this equipment up to a reasonable level over a 3-year period that the continuing figure, added to the small base we now have, would help us to keep it at a reasonable level.

TYPES OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Senator PASTORE. What would you need to buy?

Dr. HEATH. X-ray equipment and many other things.

Mr. BOWMAN. We have accumulated, over many years, very much obsolete and antiquated equipment in the hospital, which will have to be replaced.

For example, we have three X-ray units there. I believe all 3 of them are over 15 years old. Dr. Fazekas can verify this subsequently.

To replace those 3 units with the necessary lead lining and other installation costs it could run us over $100,000, so you can see that the $144,000 is not a tremendous amount of money in terms of meeting our equipment needs.

Senator PASTORE. Did they give you any money for equipment replacement?

Dr. HEATH. They gave us $89,000.

Senator PASTORE. $89,000 of the $350,000?

THREE-YEAR PROGRAM

Dr. HEATH. That portion was to be applied to equipment; yes, sir; but this request is a 3-year program, after which we would not ask for this $144,000. In other words, we want to replace the obsolete equipment over a 3-year period.

Senator PASTORE. How long has the program been in existence?

Dr. HEATH. It has not—we want to start the 3-year catchup program.

Senator PASTORE. This is a brand new program?

Dr. HEATH. Yes, sir. We estimated our maintenance and equipment cost in the other figure which you were given, based on working with reasonably good equipment. We want to put all of our equipment in good condition or replace it with new equipment.

X-RAY EQUIPMENT

Senator PASTORE. Why don't you do it that way? I am being curious. Why do you not bring it up item by item which you need to have replaced? There must be something much more urgent than something else.

Dr. FAZEKAS. May I elaborate on this, please, and provide a little bit of background information?

For the past 10 years there has never been a realistic budget given to the hospital for equipment. I can recall year after year getting the medical officers together and trying to divide between 15 services approximately $50,000 for replacement of equipment. We could not even use that $50,000 because there would be deficits incurred in other areas of the hospital so that we would end up with practically no appreciable replacement, and practically no new equipment, so that the equipment situation in the hospital has reached a very low and very poor level.

In March, I asked my medical officers to submit to me their equipment needs for their departments. The equipment needs to modernize their departments comes to about $404,814.

These requests have been reviewed, very critically, and I am sure they can all be justified. I have them here, if you care to go over them.

But there is one department in the hospital in particular that I would like to talk about, and I think this should get immediate consideration. This is the X-ray department.

Our X-ray department is the heart of the hospital. We are depending more and more on X-ray facilities. We have a tremendous load in this department. The X-ray department, in 1953, was examining 38,412 patients. In 1957, we examined 447,448 patients. We are unable to do the job that we are supposed to do. The patients are having to wait for long periods of time before the X-ray examinations can be performed.

CONDITION OF X-RAY EQUIPMENT

Our X-ray equipment, considering the size of the hospital and our patient load, is in very poor condition. This is evidenced by the amount of money we are spending each year for repairs of this equipment. In fact, the Westinghouse people came out and practically refused to repair it. They said "You are wasting your money putting it into this equipment."

We have only 2 really good units in this 1,200-bed hospital that we can use, 2 fluoroscopic diagnostic units.

Senator PASTORE. How many units all told?

Dr. FAZEKAS. We have two good fluoroscopic diagnostic units. We have a bone machine, which we use for bone and chest X-rays. This machine is over 15 years of age. The timing is off. It is a radiation hazard and we have been advised that we should not continue to use this machine; yet, because of our tremendous patient load, we are forced to.

COST OF MACHINE REPAIR

Senator PASTORE. What does that machine cost to repair?

Dr. FAZEKAS. The machine is beyond repair and a new machine will cost us about $20,000.

Senator PASTORE. Why do you not ask for that $20,000? What else is there? Proceed.

Dr. FAZEKAS. I want to give you the entire picture. Our deep therapy machine is 18 years old. We have patients with cancer who regularly require deep therapy. Only last week this machine broke down and we could not give our patients the therapy they needed. We just absolutely had to shut down shop.

You wanted to know earlier whether an operation had to be given up because of the lack of material or equipment. This is one operation we had to absolutely deny our patients, deep therapy treatment. Everything considered, a new therapy machine would cost approximately $25,000.

The superficial therapy machine is also well over 15 years old, is antequated, and is also a radiation hazard. It is breaking down all the time and we certainly are in need of another superficial therapy machine.

These are the three "musts" in this department if we are going to do the job we are supposed to be doing. We are a 1,200-bed hospital, and if you go to any hospital in this city you will find they have twice as much X-ray equipment as we have.

Senator PASTORE. What did you this last machine cost?

Dr. FAZEKAS. The superficial therapy machine will also cost about $20,000 or $25,000.

Senator PASTORE. Do you get any trade-in allowances on these things?

Dr. FAZEKAS. Very little. They are practically junk now.

RADIATION HAZARD

Senator PASTORE. You say it is a radiation hazard?

Dr. FAZEKAS. Yes, sir; the timing is off. We do not know exactly how much exposure our patients are getting. This department, as I indicated, is one of the most important departments in the hospital with a tremendous workload. We have patients who, because of the inadequacies of our equipment, have to wait 2 or 3 hours, including patients who are acutely ill, admitted from the emergency area.

Senator PASTORE. You see, these programs for replacements over a term of years always seem to be rather unnecessary, I mean, in sound. I think, myself, you would be a lot better off to pinpoint the things, which you are doing right now.

All right, what else is there? I am only talking now about the absolute "musts."

ISOTOPE PROGRAM

Dr. FAZEKAS. Another "must" is the isotope program. As you know, isotopes are being utilized more and more in medicine today. We started our program by getting the NIH to supply the equipment, to even buy the isotopes, because we were unable to do it through budgetary channels. The NIH has indicated they no longer can support this operation because they have other commitments, and they feel that after 5 years we should be able to undertake this responsibility ourselves.

To buy the equipment and the isotopes we need, would cost approximately $5,000 a year. This we must do.

Senator PASTORE. Now, does an isotope come under the category of equipment or medicine?

Dr. FAZEKAS. Well, I am including both the equipment and isotopes, per se, which we must buy from various companies.

Senator PASTORE. I do not think you are going to have much trouble on that. Let's get to the equipment before the handling of the isotopes.

Dr. FAZEKAS. Well, I can go over it.

FLUOROSCOPIC DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

In addition to the deep therapy machine, the bone machine, and the superficial therapy unit, we should have another fluoroscopic diagnostic unit in the Department.

Senator PASTORE. What is that?

Dr. FAZEKAS. This is a unit utilized mostly for GI series, but it can be used for other things. The radiologist can fluoroscope the area that is involved and then take pictures of the particular area.

Senator PASTORE. How much does that cost.

Dr. FAZEKAS. This will cost about $20,000 also.

Senator PASTORE. Now, you know what I would do there? I would stop right there, unless you have something else of higher urgency, and get the dealer prices on these so that we can do something.

Dr. FAZEKAS. These are all the equipment needs for this department, that are the most urgent.

Senator PASTORE. Well, that is the way I would handle it. Get the official prices on these things. In other words, everything here is "around $25,000." That does not mean a thing. You may be a few

dollars short that way. Get your prices and get them in the record and we will see what we can do for you in conference.

Dr. FAZEKAS. We will do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

A list of equipment with estimates, including installation costs, obtained from a local representative of a national manufacturer, is as follows:

1. Diagnostic-fluoroscopic unit with image amplifier to reduce radiation exposure [1]	$ 30,130
2. Diagnostic unit, bone room	17,000
3. Diagnostic unit, chest room	17,000
4. Superficial and deep therapy unit	21,500
5. Accessories for superficial and deep therapy unit	11,000
6. Lead lining and remodeling room for therapy	17,000
7. Remodeling diagnostic rooms	5,000
Total	118,630

[1] This is an additional unit.

REQUEST FOR RESTORATION OF 108 POSITIONS

Dr. HEATH. The last item, Senator, is for personnel needed for the nursing service and the treatment of diagnostic services.

This request is for a restoration of 108 positions, amounting to $453,000. Our original request was for $1,013,090 for 270 positions.

Senator PASTORE. Before I get off that, this would not interfere with the $89,000, would it?

Dr. HEATH. No, sir; that is a recurring item for equipment replacement, which has already been approved as part of the $350,000. What you are speaking of right now is a part of a 3-year catchup replacement program.

Senator PASTORE. We are not handling it that way, but replacing the equipment that urgently has to be replaced, otherwise we have a radiation hazard.

Dr. HEATH. Yes. The last item for D. C. General is $453,000 for 108 positions. Our original request was for 270 positions involving $1,013,090, and the House allowed of that amount $560,000, which we applied to cover 162 positions which were in the areas that had been very weak and needed terrific support, as has been evidenced by many surveys. Those personnel were distributed in the areas of administration, dietary, nursing assistants, ward clerks, maintenance and utility personnel, medical records, and library.

Now as to the remaining 108 positions for the nursing service and the treatment and diagnostic services, we feel that needs some bolstering, and we have Dr. Fazekas, who can answer any details on that, or elaborate to any extent you might desire.

Senator PASTORE. First of all, tell me how many new positions they allowed you in this category.

Mr. BOWMAN. No specific position, as such. We have included 162 positions within the funds authorized, but we were not told how to apply these funds. We applied these funds to those areas which were most severely critized in the report of the investigation that was made.

Senator PASTORE. When was that? This 162 positions—you mean in this budget?

Mr. BOWMAN. The House, sir, authorized funds for 162 positions.

Senator PASTORE. How many were you asking for?

Mr. BOWMAN. 270.

Senator PASTORE. So that leaves 108 that you are asking for now?

Mr. BOWMAN. Right. And the remaining positions fall into the areas designated, nursing, treatment, and diagnostic services.

Senator PASTORE. Was this presentation made to the House?

Mr. BOWMAN. We made a full presentation to the House, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Well, the doctor back there keeps nodding his head. Why?

Dr. FAZEKAS. There was a written presentation and a general discussion, but I did not testify on specific items.

Senator PASTORE. Well, let's put it on the record in flat, simple language.

What happens to you if you do not get these jobs? What happens to the patients in the hospital? What is your position if you do not get this?

Dr. FAZEKAS. May I have the privilege of reviewing each one of these positions?

Senator PASTORE. Well, it means 108 of them, but if I have to take it that way I have to take it that way.

Mr. KARRICK. Group them a little bit.

OBSTETRICAL SERVICE

Dr. FAZEKAS. I will group them as much as I can. I will start with the obstetrical service.

Senator PASTORE. Now I want to make this point, Doctor, that I hope we are not talking about clerk-typists and stenographers, but rather about people that are taking care of the sick in the hospital. That is the kind of jobs we are talking about here, I hope.

Dr. FAZEKAS. Yes. But, unfortunately, we are in the position that if we do not get clerk-typists or if we do not get technicians then the professional people have to spend their time doing this type of work.

Senator PASTORE. I know you are giving me the same arguments I made this morning. You must have been here this morning, but do not emphasize that—that part of it is incidental. I understand that it is a necessary incidental, but the point I wish to make is that we are urging here better care for our patients at the hospital.

Dr. FAZEKAS. Well, a good program involves not only physicians but nurses, attendants, and clerks, as well. It is necessary that you have a good group working together and if you do not have this, you do not have good patient care.

PERSONNEL AT D. C. GENERAL HOSPITAL

Dr. FAZEKAS. 1,500 people all told.

Mr. BOWMAN. There are 1,729 authorized positions but we are running around 1,500 employees.

Senator PASTORE. 1,500 employees?

Mr. BOWMAN. Yes; but we have 1,729 authorized positions.

Senator PASTORE. Those are authorized positions?

Mr. BOWMAN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. Now you get money to pay for how many of them?

Mr. BOWMAN. Sir, at the moment, I have a figure only for the Department as a whole. It is 161 jobs below authorized strength and I am having a breakdown made of that.

Senator PASTORE. Do you not see what I am getting at with these authorized positions? You only have 1,500 working but you are authorized so many, and you have some that you are not hiring. Why? What do you need this money for? Do I make myself clear?

Here we are talking about another 108 positions and there are 229 that we authorized that are not even hired.

Mr. BOWMAN. The corrected figure on the number of employees is 1,620.

Senator PASTORE. All right; 1,620 are the authorized.

Mr. BOWMAN. 1,620 people hired.

Senator PASTORE. Hired, working?

Mr. BOWMAN. Yes, sir. There are 1,729 authorized positions.

Senator PASTORE. 1,729. That is 109 that you have not been able to fill.

Mr. BOWMAN. As I say, I have a figure for the overall department, on the average number we cannot fill. That is 161, for this year.

Senator PASTORE. Why can you not fill them?

Mr. BOWMAN. There is not enough money.

Senator PASTORE. I see.

Mr. BOWMAN. Now what I did not know was District of Columbia General's share of the 161 positions. As I do not have the exact figure I would say that it represents more than half of the number for the Department. That at least 80 of the jobs that must be held vacant departmentalwise would be chargeable to District of Columbia General.

STATUTORY IN-GRADE PROMOTIONS

Mr. KARRICK. Do you have statutory in-grade promotions? Why do you not have enough money?

Mr. BOWMAN. Well, your turnover is supposed to take care of your statutory in-grade increases. That does not always hold true in certain limited areas, but, generally speaking, it is supposed to be the case.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, while you are authorized more than you are able to engage, that is the limit you can go to because this money has to be used for in-grade promotions, otherwise you could not make the promotions?

Mr. BOWMAN. That is one way of putting it; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, you do not end up with any surplus at the end of the year?

Mr. BOWMAN. No, sir; but we have to end up in the black.

Senator PASTORE. All right; give me in the main what these 108 jobs are for.

Dr. FAZEKAS. I am requesting 70 positions for approximately 15 services which leaves only about 4 positions per service. The D. C. General Hospital is a large hospital. Our medical service has a bed occupany of about 250. Our surgical service is about the same. We are running about 6 fairly good-sized hospitals in this 1 operation.

When you consider that I am only asking for about 70 positions to be distributed among all of these areas, you can see that we are not

asking for an exorbitant number, but only for what we need to operate these specific areas efficiently.

Now in the X-ray department, we do not have any attendants assigned at all. You would not like me to talk about attendants, because they are not professional men, but to me they are just as important.

Senator PASTORE. Who said I did not like that? I love that. I am for the people, too.

Dr. FAZEKAS. We do not have any attendants assigned to the X-ray department at all. This means the X-ray department cannot schedule patients properly. They cannot schedule work because they do not have enough attendants on the wards to regularly bring patients to the X-ray department.

If an attendant is busy doing something else he is not able to bring the patient for an examination. This means that the patient waits for prolonged periods of time. The radiologist also waits for prolonged periods of time. Patients coming from the admitting office for an X-ray have to wait because there are not any attendants to take them to and from the X-ray department. There is absolutely no one assigned to the division to clean the department. If the patient cannot retain his enema, it means the room cannot be used until we contact the housekeeping service to get someone down to clean it up. This wastes about a half an hour of the doctor's time.

Now if we can have six attendants, we can then operate the department much more efficiently for the X-ray division.

I am just going to give you the important ones.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

PERSONNEL NEEDS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Dr. FAZEKAS. There are two areas that we have touched on this morning that are concerned with the rehabilitation program that we are developing. It is obvious that we cannot have a rehabilitation program unless we have personnel. We must have psychiatric personnel, a psychiatric team that will care for these patients, and we must have a rehabilitation team. We need them if we are going to do the job that you people expect us to do.

In the budget request for psychiatry, 1 medical officer, 1 psychologist, 1 psychiatric social worker, and a secretary were requested to work on this rehabilitation program.

The rehabilitation service will require one medical officer, a manual arts instructor, a physical therapist, a speech therapist, and a clerk-typist. This is the minimum needed to get the program on the road.

Senator PASTORE. What is that program?

Dr. FAZEKAS. The rehabilitation of narcotic addicts, chronic alcoholics, and the physically disabled, at our hospital.

Senator PASTORE. Now has this anything to do with what we are speaking about?

Mr. BOWMAN. That is a separate item and we passed that particular one before; we are now discussing the regular program.

Dr. FAZEKAS. Well, did you figure that if Senator Pastore could give us enough money to hire enough personnel we could start this program?

Mr. BOWMAN. I am saying that we passed that item, and are on the items starting on page 44 dealing with all of the other needs.

Senator PASTORE. Why do you not do this for me, because I think you gentlemen represent a pretty good group here? I have gone over this a hundred times. I have always found that if a hospital is properly staffed that in the long run you save money; that is, if you have the right people doing the right job at the right time. Naturally, of course, there is always a certain amount of suspicion on the part of the people who have the responsibility of supervising the budget—they always have this feeling, that if you give everything that is being asked for, sometimes they are asking for just a little bit too much. Then, of course, we have the continuous experience, from year to year, even after you cut it down a little bit, the job seems to get done, anyway.

But what I would prefer you to do, doctor, is make a list not of the whole 108 but of what is absolutely necessary, as to how many, who they are, and then give that to Mr. Merrick for the record and we will take it to conference to see what we can do with it.

(The information requested is shown on p. 354.)

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

Senator PASTORE. You see, you are a little confused on rehabilitation. We asked about rehabilitation a little while ago and here it pops up again. I want that clear.

Mr. BOWMAN. There are two different items, sir.

Dr. FAZEKAS. In the same program.

Senator PASTORE. Well, gentlemen, I mean you have to realize our responsibility here, too. As I said in the beginning of these hearings, whatever arguments you present in behalf of these projects they have to be powerful arguments so that I can present something when I go to conference. I wish you would do that.

Now I want that list cut down from 108. I do not think we ought to approve the 108. I want you to get that down to a minimum basic request, just as we did on the equipment. Get down to the basics of what you actually need.

MEDICAL CHARITIES

Senator PASTORE. There will be inserted in the record at this point a distribution of the Medical Charities allocation for 1959, by activities.

Medical charities—Amounts allotted to contract hospitals fiscal year 1958 and tentative allotments fiscal year 1959

Hospital	1958 allotment	Commissioners budget estimate 1959	House action 1959
Casualty Hospital	$338,745	$375,790	$396,027
Children's Hospital	288,581	294,577	309,710
Emergency Hospital	215,620	240,667	251,975
Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	70,712	77,618	79,546
Garfield Hospital	38,756	40,729	43,086
George Washington University Hospital	110,788	114,283	115,903
Georgetown University Hospital	172,168	178,626	185,975
Providence Hospital	74,644	81,143	84,278
Hadley Hospital		22,055	23,000
Amount unallotted	11,486		
Total, excluding Homes	1,321,500	1,425,488	1,489,500
Washington Home for Incurables	88,500	88,504	88,500
Convalescent Homes	51,500	51,504	51,500
Christ Child Home	23,300	23,304	23,300
Grand total	1,484,800	1,588,800	1,652,800

All right that you gentlemen will take the next item.

Senator PASTORE. All right, I thank you.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

STATEMENTS OF GERARD M. SHEA, DIRECTOR; DONALD BREWER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR; GUY W. PUNTCH, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND DONALD GRAY, WELFARE ASSISTANT

RESTORATIONS REQUESTED

Mr. HERMAN. The next item is the Department of Public Welfare. The restoration requested is $263,000. Mr. Gerard Shea, Director, and associates, will testify as to the items.

(The justification follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1958	$13,136,000
Estimate, 1959	15,263,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $263,000)	15,000,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 15, line 25, strike out "$15,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$15,263,000," or an increase of $263,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$5,656,466	$6,265,145	$6,079,145	−$186,000	+$186,000
Travel	26,606	28,721	28,721		
Transportation of things	4,090	4,090	4,090		
Communication services	44,328	56,756	56,756		
Rents and utility services	150,471	172,571	172,571		
Printing and reproduction	4,384	4,817	4,817		
Other contractual services	1,570,869	1,539,838	1,474,838	−65,000	+65,000
Services performed by other agencies	66,095	66,095	66,095		
Supplies and materials	1,400,627	1,464,617	1,464,617		
Equipment	132,936	185,214	185,214		
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,202,320	5,566,328	5,554,328	−12,000	+12,000
Subtotal	13,259,192	15,354,192	15,091,192	−263,000	+263,000
Deduct charges for quarters and subsistence	91,192	91,192	91,192		
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 13,168,000	15,263,000	15,000,000	−263,000	+263,000

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
1. Administration	$215,258	$215,258	$215,258		
2. Public assistance:					
(a) Public Assistance Division	4,357,902	5,698,902	5,698,902		
(b) Surplus Food Division	150,000	150,000	150,000		
3. Child Welfare Division	2,423,082	2,535,082	2,422,082	−$113,000	+$113,000
4. District of Columbia welfare institutions:					
(a) District of Columbia Village	1,556,472	1,676,472	1,676,472		
(b) Receiving Home for Children	295,636	295,636	295,636		
(c) Junior Village	518,556	633,556	633,556		
(d) Municipal Lodging House	27,504	27,504	27,504		
(e) Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors	36,210	36,210	36,210		
5. Children's Center	3,587,380	3,994,380	3,844,380	−150,000	+150,000
Total estimate or appropriation	[1] 13,168,000	15,263,000	15,000,000	−263,000	+263,000

[1] Includes $32,000 transferred from "Personal services, wage-scale employees."

HOUSE REPORT

"The committee considered a budget estimate of $15,263,000 to finance the public welfare activities of the District of Columbia and recommends an appropriation of $15 million. This is a decrease of $263,000 below the estimate but a net increase of $1,932,000 above the 1958 appropriation. The committee directs that no part of the reduction is to be applied against the public assistance activity for which a total allocation of $5,848,000 is recommended. The major portion of the increase allowed, $1,341,000, is for the public assistance activity and is to finance an increasing number of recipients of public assistance funds and to increase the amount of the individual grant. The balance of the increase, $591,000, is for financing increased population and improved services at the various welfare institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department."

JUSTIFICATION

The increases requested are as follows:

(*a*) Child Welfare Division	$113,000
(*b*) Children's Center	150,000
Total increase	263,000

(*a*) *Child Welfare Division, $113,000*

It is requested that $113,000 be restored to provide for the children under the care of this Division. In January 1958 services were provided for 4,061 children and by April 1958 this had increased to 4,203 children. These are children committed or referred to the Department because of dependency and neglect. If children cannot be kept in their own homes or public institutions, it is necessary to pay for their care in foster homes or private institutions. The 1958 budget provided funds for this purpose for 1,260 children. As of April 1958 there were 1,356 children for whom this service had to be provided. Exclusive of personal services, it requires approximately $865 a year to pay for board, tuition, clothing, and medical expenses for this group. The $113,000 will, therefore, be necessary to provide for the present caseload and for an additional 35 children which present estimates indicate as a conservative increase during fiscal year 1959.

Application of funds.—Funds in the amount of $45,000 will be applied to personal services relating to social work positions; $65,000 will be applied to other contractual services, which includes board and care, medical and tuition costs; and $3,000 to grants and subsidies which relates to civil-service retirement reduction in accordance with the number of positions that it will be necessary to eliminate.

(*b*) *Children's Center, $150,000*

The Department requested that the per capita cost for Children's Center be raised to $6.31 per day for the capacity population of the center, 1,734. The daily average population for 1958, as set forth in the House hearing, was 1,325. As of June 13, 1958, there were actually 1,546 children in the center. There is a waiting list of mentally retarded children who will be committed as soon as the court reconvenes in September, and there is also the possibility that commitments of delinquents will be expedited when a second juvenile court judge is added since the court dockets are now several months in arrears. It is considered, therefore, that the capacity figure of 1,734 will be reached. It will, therefore, be necessary to operate on a per capita cost of $6.08 per day rather than the $6.31 per capita requested. This will mean that there will have to be a reduction in services requested. This will affect primarily the District Training School, where the greatest population increase is anticipated and where we have the most helpless residents and infants. Staff coverage has never been sufficient to provide adequate care for this group and supporting services are needed to properly maintain the buildings and to provide suitable standards of sanitation.

Application of funds.—Funds in the amount of $141,000 will be applied to reduction in personal services, including 18 nursing assistants, 7 culinary personnel, labor and maintenance personnel as well as specialized personnel in social and medical services. Nine thousand dollars will be applied to grants and subsidies for civil-service retirement relating reduction in the number of positions originally requested.

Allotments below the activity level

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−), House action compared with 1959 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE				
Administration:				
Personal services	$196,327	$196,327	$196,327	
Other administrative expenses	18,931	18,931	18,931	
Total, administration	215,258	215,258	215,258	
Public Assistance Division:				
Personal services	528,992	537,422	537,422	
Grants	3,738,443	5,070,443	5,070,443	
Other administrative expenses	90,467	91,037	91,037	
Total, public assistance	4,357,902	5,698,902	5,698,902	
Surplus Food Division:				
Personal services	76,295	76,295	76,295	
Other administrative expenses	73,705	73,705	73,705	
Total, Surplus Food Division	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Child Welfare Division:				
Personal services	609,157	729,212	684,212	−$45,000
Other contractual services:				
Board and care	835,860	866,660	835,860	−30,800
National Training School for Boys	653,581	553,581	553,581	
Unmarried mothers	21,630	30,630	21,630	−9,000
Other related services	12,565	37,801	12,601	−25,200
Total, contractual services	1,523,636	1,488,672	1,423,672	−65,000
Other administrative expenses	290,289	317,198	314,198	−3,000
Total, child welfare	2,423,082	2,535,082	2,422,082	−113,000
District of Columbia Village:				
Personal services	1,135,912	1,194,411	1,194,411	
Supplies and materials:				
Medical supplies	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Fuel	20,100	27,955	27,955	
Provisions	162,450	162,450	162,450	
Other supplies	79,433	81,233	81,233	
Other administrative expenses	142,577	194,423	194,423	
Total, District of Columbia Village	1,556,472	1,676,472	1,676,472	
Receiving Home for Children:				
Personal services	235,688	235,688	235,688	
Other administrative expenses	59,948	59,948	59,948	
Total, Receiving Home for Children	295,636	295,636	295,636	
Junior Village:				
Personal services	364,866	450,528	450,528	
Supplies and materials:				
Fuel	20,807	20,807	20,807	
Wearing apparel	16,463	20,463	20,463	
Provisions	55,733	65,102	65,102	
Other related supplies	18,853	21,802	21,802	
Other operating expenses	41,834	54,854	54,854	
Total, Junior Village	518,556	633,556	633,556	
Municipal Lodging House:				
Personal services	15,936	15,936	15,936	
Other operating expenses	11,568	11,568	11,568	
Total, Municipal Lodging House	27,504	27,504	27,504	
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors:				
Personal services	21,086	21,086	21,086	
Other operating expenses	15,124	15,124	15,124	
Total, Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors	36,210	36,210	36,210	

Allotments below the activity level—Continued

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−), House action compared with 1959 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—continued				
Children's Center:				
Personal services	$2,381,015	$2,717,646	$2,576,646	−$141,000
Supplies and materials:				
Fuel	94,608	101,849	101,849	
Wearing apparel	145,699	145,699	145,699	
Provisions	375,842	375,842	375,842	
Other supplies	184,811	208,601	208,601	
Other operating expenses	405,405	444,743	435,743	−9,000
Total, Children's Center	3,587,380	3,994,380	3,844,380	−150,000
Total, public welfare	13,168,000	15,263,000	15,000,000	−263,000

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir. Proceed.

Mr. SHEA. Mr. Chairman, I do have a brief opening statement that I will submit for the record.

Senator PASTORE. All right; submit it for the record, and give us a brief summary.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare is asking for a restoration of $113,000 for the Child Welfare Division, $150,000 for the Children's Center, and $84,000 for capital outlay.

As of April 30, 1958, there were 4,203 active cases in Child Welfare. Of this number of cases there are 1,356 children in foster homes, subsidized homes, in homes with relatives, and in private institutions. This number has increased from 1,260 in July 1957. The proposed 1959 budget anticipates an increase of only 35 additional children.

Sixty-five thousand dollars is being requested for board and care for these children. Approximately $45,000 is being requested to be restored for additional workers to be assigned to the areas of adoption, protective services, and foster-home recruitment and supervision. The problem of dependency is increasing at an alarming rate. We feel it appropriate to concentrate as much of our efforts as possible on the prevention and control of this problem.

For the Children's Center, we are requesting a restoration of $150,000. This is divided into three areas: Cottage supervisory personnel for retarded children; additional culinary personnel to provide more sanitary controls and health standards in the cottage feeding areas; and additional maintenance, grounds, and laundry personnel to provide a more adequate program to meet the maintenance needs of 82 buildings covering over 800,000 square feet; to properly maintain 230 acres of lawn and 6 miles of roadway; and to keep in operation a laundry that presently has a workload of over 60,000 pounds of laundry a month. It is expected that in less than 15 months 15,000 pounds more will be added per month as a result of additional residents being housed in new buildings now under construction.

For capital outlay, $84,000 is requested. Sixty-three thousand four hundred dollars of this is for a retaining wall and fence at the Receiving Home for Children. Primarily, this is an engineering requirement since there is a considerable amount of erosion taking place which is endangering the lateral support of the foundations of the building. The wall would be 8 to 12 feet high and there would be approximately 1,162 feet of fencing required. A secondary advantage would be additional exercise and recreation space for the children.

We are requesting elimination of individual electric meters on staff housing and placing all the units on a central meter. As a consequence, the kilowatt rate will be much less and will result in a 50-percent decrease for the charge of electric service for these units. As of this morning, we have been informed through the staff of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, who have been in contact with the Baltimore Edison Electric Co., that this installation can be made for somewhere between $5,000 and $6,000 per staff housing grouping rather than the $9,000 per grouping previously indicated. Finally, they are asking for funds amounting to $2,600 to install 3 compartmented sinks on the second and third floors of the hospital, and in the 2 cottages housing the lowest mentality patients. This is a requirement of the Health Department regulations.

This is a brief summary of the Department's request for restoration of funds in operating expenses and in capital outlay.

RESTORATIONS REQUESTED

Mr. SHEA. Actually, sir, we are requesting restoration of $263,000, $113,000 of which is identified with the Child Welfare Division, and $150,000 with the Children's Center. Basically, the reasons for our asking for this restoration are very briefly summarized in the numerical increase that we find ourselves facing daily in child welfare, our effort to provide some services for these children, through the various sections of the Child Welfare Division, and really a problem of neglect at the District Training School for Retarded Children. With the Child Welfare Division as of the first day of July of this past year, there were 1,260 children in the foster home section, which are children in foster homes as well as in private institutions, and in subsidized foster homes. As of the 30th of April, there were 1,356 children in foster home and private institutions. So, actually, we are requesting a restoration of $65,000 for what is referred to as board and care, to take care of these additional children who are presently in foster homes or in private institutions. We are anticipating a very minor increase of only 35 additional children in Child Welfare Foster Homes Section during fiscal year 1959.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Senator PASTORE. This $113,000 is for what purpose?

Mr. SHEA. Board and care, as well as for the staff of the Child Welfare Division.

Senator PASTORE. But I want a breakdown.

Mr. SHEA. $65,000 of it is for the board and care for children in foster homes and private institutions for whom we may, on an average, about $72 a month, which includes board and care, clothing, tuition, and incidentals and medical care.

$45,000 approximately is for 9 additional social workers in the Child Welfare Division. That would be to take care of the additional children, as well as to take care of the children in adoptions to get more children adopted, and working with the Protective Service Section.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE SECTION

Senator PASTORE. How many are doing that work now?

Mr. SHEA. We have in the Protective Service Section 22 people, and in the Foster Homes Section 22, and in the adoptions, we have 9.

Senator PASTORE. 22 and 22 and 9 gives you 53.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How many more would this give you?

Mr. SHEA. This would give us an additional 9.

Senator PASTORE. Do you need them all?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir. Actually, the Child Welfare Division is divided into four major sections—the adoption, protective services, foster homes, and institutions.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you can swing these people around, can you not?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, we can, but there is pressure in these particular areas, particularly in the protective services, where we are having more and more children brought to our attention, who are found in very precarious circumstances, and whom we are trying to prevent from being removed to a home.

Senator PASTORE. Are these the only nine you are asking for?

Mr. SHEA. In the Child Welfare Division, yes. We are asking for additional clerical people in Child Welfare.

Senator PASTORE. Did they give you clerical in the House allowance?

Mr. SHEA. Yes; they did.

Senator PASTORE. How many?

Mr. SHEA. Twenty-two positions.

Senator PASTORE. Twenty-two positions?

Mr. SHEA. Yes; clerical positions, which actually would enable us to establish a ratio of supervisors, caseworkers and clerical positions throughout the 12 sections of this particular Division.

Senator PASTORE. Do these clerical positions have anything to do with these cases?

Mr. SHEA. No, sir; they actually are strictly clerical workers in the office, processing cases in terms of typing and shorthand and dictophone work.

Senator PASTORE. And in this budget they gave you 22 more?

Mr. SHEA. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. How many did you have before they gave you the 22?

Mr. SHEA. Clerical positions?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

TOTAL CLERICAL POSITIONS

Mr. SHEA. We have a total of 133 positions in Child Welfare Division.

Senator PASTORE. Is this correct, that overall, in child welfare you asked for 144 positions and the House allowed you 90?

Mr. SHEA. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. That leaves 54.

Mr. SHEA. Fifty-four, yes.

Senator PASTORE. You are asking for restoration of the 54?

Mr. SHEA. Yes; 9 in Child Welfare and the balance in the Children's Center.

The Child Welfare Division, as you know, sir, is one of the areas that is increasing in terms of pressure, particularly in the area of dependency.

At the moment at least numerically, we are down, in terms of the number of delinquents that are in our care, but the problem of de-

pendency, actually, is increasing, as reflected in our Junior Village population, as reflected in the protective services, and as reflected actually in Public Assistance.

Senator PASTORE. I know that. It is an area that gets more and more serious from year to year. It is hard for lay people to understand, but what I would expect you to do, is this:

Here is the point. You come in asking for 144 and you get 90 positions under the House bill and then you come back and ask for the balance. Is there anyway of justifying part of this?

Mr. SHEA. Well, actually, we have tried to be very conservative with our estimate but, as I said in the beginning, the numbers are actually increasing at such an alarming rate in Child Welfare, and there does not seem to be anything in the horizon that is going to stop the children from coming to the Protective Services.

Senator PASTORE. I do not find any quarrel with the $65,000, because if you do not have the children, and do not board them, the money is still ours.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, or they end up in institutions.

Senator PASTORE. But it is this idea of putting more and more people on to the payroll because you cannot take people from one room and put them in another room, say take a typist from one room and put him in another room, because I am afraid there is sometimes too much of that in the Government.

Everytime we have a new responsibility we have more people doing just that. We never look over our shoulder to see if there is somebody sitting around that can be utilized for a better purpose.

Mr. SHEA. Actually, every one of the caseworkers in Child Welfare are carrying considerably in excess of what they can handle.

VACANT POSITIONS

Senator PASTORE. How many vacancies do you have on an average?

Mr. SHEA. Eight vacanices.

Senator PASTORE. That is an average, that you do not fill, anyway?

Mr. SHEA. Normal turnover.

Senator PASTORE. Why do you need these nine people when you cannot fill these other positions?

Mr. SHEA. Because, actually, we hope to fill these vacancies.

Senator PASTORE. I know you hope to do it, but I say on an average, you have eight people for whom you have a vacancy.

Mr. SHEA. And if we do not have the money in 1959 budget, assuming we are able to get these additional workers, we would not be able to pay for them.

Senator PASTORE. That is assuming you are able to, but over the past years, you have not been able to get them, this average of eight, therefore you end up with extra money.

Mr. SHEA. In the total department, you are not going to end up with any extra money. Actually, we estimate now somewhere between $30,000 or $40,000 being left out of the $13 million budget.

Senator PASTORE. Without consideration as to what the overall problem is, how many of these nine would you consider necessary, in order to take on the added responsibilities to be created by the $65,000 for board and care?

Mr. SHEA. Of course, they would have to be directly related to the Foster Home Section, and that would be 3 of the 9.

Senator PASTORE. Three of the nine?

Mr. SHEA. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. How much would that be in dollars?

Mr. SHEA. That would be approximately $18,000. But, you see, we would be unable to prevent the children through the protective services, which is the next 3 of these 9, from coming into the foster home section, which may result in increased cost, because if they end up in foster homes it costs $72 a month for each one.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. Yes, but you are a practical man and you asked for 144 and the House gave you 90?

Mr. SHEA. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. And you presented all the arguments there that you are presenting to me. Why slap back at me what they knocked out? What do you think is going to happen? There is no need of my kidding you and you kidding me. I mean, everything you are saying to me you said in the House. Yet they knocked it out.

Now what is a stronger argument for what has happened since this that I can go back with and get them to change their minds?

I mean, unless I can go there and say, for instance, "Well they have reviewed this figure and they have studied it very carefully and they find they cannot escape the responsibility of added board and care for these children and they can get along with 3 instead of the 9."

At least I have an argument to go on. But to just go in and ask them to reverse themselves completely on all fours, you know what is going to happen.

Mr. SHEA. I think, actually, there was a great deal of consideration given to the number of children who were on board and care at the beginning of July 1957, at the beginning of this fiscal year; but, actually, the number has increased monthly to the extent now that it has increased by 96 children.

I just wonder if there was any real consideration given to the numerical increase over which we have no control. If the Women's Bureau picks up a child or the clergy or a neighbor or anyone brings it to the attention of the Protetcive Service, we have to do something about it.

COMPARISON OF 1958 AND 1959 FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. In 1958 the budget for your department was $13,136,000.

Mr. SHEA. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. The estimate for 1959 was $15,263,000. They knocked off this quarter of a million dollars, a little more than a quarter of a million dollars, on a $15 million budget, so do not tell me that they did not consider this.

Mr. SHEA. I am sure they did. We are very appreciative of what the House did.

Senator PASTORE. Well, do not tell me they did not consider it, with the granting of $15 million and only knocking off $263,000, which is

a very, very small percentage. Apparently, they scrutinized this very, very carefully.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Now what you are doing is this: You are saying that we are 100 percent right and yet you say, "You have to give us everything we asked for in the beginning, or we cannot do business."

Mr. SHEA. No.

Senator PASTORE. I mean you are asking me to restore every single penny that they took out.

NEED FOR RESTORATION

Mr. SHEA. The fact is, if we do not do something about working with these children, and working on behalf of this protective service, and if we are unable to get more wards adopted, and they are placed in foster homes, in the long run it will cost the District of Columbia more money.

Senator PASTORE. Maybe so. I subscribe to that but, on the other hand, with $15 million, do you not think part of this responsibility maybe could be absorbed?

Now, do you know whether, in dealing with $15 million, you are not going to reach a spot where you will have a few dollars in some other category left over?

Mr. SHEA. I would hope that would happen. But public assistance is going up in the District of Columbia. We were very fortunate in getting a substantial amount from the House—this is the first time we were able to pay 100 percent of the grants, which is to the credit of the Members of the House—but we do not see anything on the horizon that is going to reduce the pressure of public assistance or the pressure with respect to the increase in dependency.

Unfortunately, it is increasing, and there is nothing that I can see that is going to reduce it.

CHILDREN'S CENTER

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Shea, let us get down to this $150,000.

Mr. SHEA. The $150,000, actually, is related to the Children's Center. That center will require 45 positions.

Senator PASTORE. Forty-five new ones?

Mr. SHEA. Those that were eliminated by the House.

Senator PASTORE. How many do you have there?

Mr. SHEA. A total of 673 positions.

Mr. PASTORE. 673?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How many vacancies do you carry there now?

Mr. SHEA. As of the 16th of June we had 9 vacancies at the Cedar Knoll School and 10 vacancies at the District Training School, 7 of whom are nursing assistants.

Senator PASTORE. Out of 673?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, as of the 16th of June.

This, actually, sir, is the reference I made in the beginning, as to the problem of neglect.

You know at the Children's Center we have three different types of children—retarded, young offenders who are delinquents, and older delinquent children.

Senator PASTORE. This is like the one I have back home.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, like the Fernwood School up in Waltham, Mass. We have 870 retarded children.

PERSONNEL

Senator PASTORE. They did not allow you any personnel at all?

Mr. SHEA. We were allowed $116,000 in personnel for the new infirmary, which we opened a few months ago for the bed patients, but over the years there has been complete neglect of the ambulatory low-grade individual, the individual with an I. Q. of 20 or below. So, for example, right now we have 91 male idiots, in a cottage, and at no time are there any more than 3 people on duty between 6:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Senator PASTORE. Would you repeat that again?

Mr. SHEA. In this cottage where we have these 91 low-grade male ambulatory idiots, we have 3 people on duty from 6:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., and between 2:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., we have 2, and between 10:30 p. m. and 6 a. m. we have 2 persons We are asking that it be increased to 4 in the morning, 4 in the afternoon, and 2 at night.

Senator PASTORE. How many cottages are there?

Mr. SHEA. Eleven cottages now, and four under construction.

Senator PASTORE. Are there any considerations being made for the cottages going up?

Mr. SHEA. No. This will be in the 1960 request. They will not be completed until the end of 1959 fiscal year.

NURSING ASSISTANT TRAINING COURSE

Senator PASTORE. Do you have much turnover in personnel?

Mr. SHEA. Actually it is becoming considerably more stable. We have a much better caliber person, much better caliber people since there has been established a nursing assistant training course.

Actually, there are 18 working in this type of study that I mentioned.

Senator PASTORE. They take care of what?

Mr. SHEA. Low-grade patients.

Senator PASTORE. What is the requirement?

Mr. SHEA. To be a graduate of the nursing assistants' training course.

Senator PASTORE. That is not a professional course?

Mr. SHEA. No, sir; the nursing assistants' training is sufficient. The nursing assistants, in addition, will have additional guard duties in the hospital. It is a small hospital of 70 beds, and because we have not only this type of patient coming into the hospital, but also very emotionally disturbed delinquents, we have to have staff coverage for staff protection, as well as the protection of the child.

Senator PASTORE. Is the center very efficient? I mean, have you had any incidents?

Mr. SHEA. No, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I mean, have you had any of these incidents, because of the lack of personnel?

Mr. SHEA. Well, we have had injuries because this type of patient is not only mentally retarded, but also might have a great many physical handicaps such as epilepsy, cardiac, blindness, and so on.

Senator PASTORE. All right. You have up to $22,000.

Mr. SHEA. In addition to that, we have in these cottages, the cottages for below-grade children, we have over the years been requiring the nursing assistants to actually act as dining room supervisors. When a person is supervising the dining room and bringing in the food and trying to clean up afterward, some 1 person has to take care of the other 90 children. We are asking for 7 supervisors to be assigned to the dining rooms physically in existence, in the cottages for low grades, of which there are 91 in 1 case, that of males, and 82 in the female group.

CUT APPLIED TO CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Senator PASTORE. Now you were, in toto, cut $263,000?

Mr. SHEA. Yes. We applied it to the Child Welfare Division.

Senator PASTORE. Why did you do that? Why neglect the children in the event we would not put it back? Or was this done to glamorize it here in this presentation? I mean, it makes it look as though the House cut out this child welfare, which would shock me. I do not think they did that at all. They just cut out a figure, and you are allocating it there?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, we did that. Actually, in the House report, I think it said that no portion of this cut may be applied to public assistance, or wording to that effect. We actually applied the $115,000 in the Junior Village where we have in reality something like 80 in excess of the budget, in population, which to us seemed logical. In other words, we have 335 children there today, and are supposed to have a capacity of 240.

We applied the $120,000 to the District of Columbia Village, which actually is to take care of maintenance as well as clerical personnel at the District of Columbia Village, the Receiving Home, and the other institutions in the city.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VILLAGE

Senator PASTORE. What do you do at the District of Columbia Village?

Mr. SHEA. That is the home for the aged.

Senator PASTORE. All right, you have me up to 22. Now proceed, please.

Mr. SHEA. In addition to that, we have something like 800,000 square feet of building space, and have to maintain 230 acres of lawn, so we are asking for some laborers to try to keep those buildings and grounds in perfect condition.

Now, I know that it may sound far removed from the care of the patients.

Senator PASTORE. How many of those are you asking for?

Mr. SHEA. Seven.

Senator PASTORE. How much does that cost?

Mr. SHEA. That comes to $18,200—I am sorry. That comes to $21,112.

PRIORITY TEST

Senator PASTORE. Now, Mr. Shea, it strikes me that after listening to you, that you could help me out a little bit in this responsibility by giving me a list of the musts." I cannot possibly feel that out of a budget of $15 million with a cut of only $263,000, that there is not some place where you could say "Well, for the time being, we can do without this."

I would like to feel as I did with the previous case involving the hospital, that I could go in and earmark this and indicate what our situation is. I would like to be able to say, "Now, gentlemen, you do not want to do this, but you want to do that."

You cannot just give me a blanket statement saying that you need everything.

Mr. SHEA. Well, sir; we will prepare a priority list of personnel.

Senator PASTORE. I wish you would do that. I hope that will not take too long, because we are moving along fast. Will you do that for me?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. I would appreciate it very much, because this is a field about which I am very, very sensitive. I would like to work for it and I would like to argue for it, providing I would feel that I was on solid ground. Now you give me the ammunition and I will fire it, but you have to give me the ammunition.

Mr. SHEA. Yes; we will.

Senator PASTORE. All right. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

PRIORITY LIST OF NEEDED PERSONNEL

18 GS–2 nursing assistants	$53,280
7 WBS–7 dining-room helpers	18,200
1 WBS–9 laundry foreman	2,766
1 WBS–9 laundry repairman	2,766
7 WBR–3 laborers	21,112
1 GS–4 housekeeper	3,415
1 GS–4 dental hygienist	3,415
1 GS–7 physical therapist	4,525
1 GS–7 speech therapist	4,525
1 GS–7 social worker	4,525
1 GS–7 pharmacist	4,525
1 GS–9 social worker supervisor	5,440
1 WBR–11 painter	4,202
1 WBR–11 steamfitter	4,202
2 GS–3 clerk-typists	6,350

These positions are needed primarily to provide more adequate and safe care for the low-grade, feebleminded patients in the District Training School. These included 203 males and 91 females housed in 4 separate cottages. These are patients who cannot take care of their own personal needs and require bathing, feeding, and personal attention throughout a 24-hour period. During the daytime hours we now have only 3 staff per cottage caring for these individuals, and we need to raise this by 1 person during the daytime and evening and night hours. This accounts for the nursing assistant positions requested. Nursing personnel now also, in addition to other responsibilities, handle the feeding of these patients. This is not sound either from a sanitary standpoint or from the standpoint of needed care and we want to provide dining-room helpers to relieve nursing assistants from feeding duties.

The increasing number of helpless patients at this institution places an additional burden on the laundry and has resulted in fewer residents that can help

on maintenance work. Laundry workers, laborers, and maintenance workers are requested for this reason. The other positions requested relate to our need to provide more specialized rehabilitative services to work with these children in an attempt to alleviate and correct their physical defects.

Department of Licenses and Inspections

STATEMENTS OF J. J. ILGENFRITZ, DIRECTOR; R. DONALD KINNEY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; F. E. ROPSHAW, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION; AND H. W. STEWART, ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Senator Pastore. All right; proceed with your next item, please.

Mr. Herman. The next item is the Department of Licenses and Inspections.

The request is for a restoration of $29,000, and the justifications appear on page 51.

Mr. J. J. Ilgenfritz, Director of the Department of Licenses and Inspections is here to present the justifications.

(The justification follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES AND INSPECTIONS

Operating Expenses

Appropriations, 1958	$1,862,000
Estimate, 1959	2,061,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $61,000)	2,000,000

AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Page 18, line 3, strike out "$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,029,000", or an increase of $29,000 in the appropriation.

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Personal services	$1,577,542	$1,748,952	$1,692,298	−$56,654	+$27,230
Travel	39,450	42,882	42,302	−580	
Transportation of things	400	400	400		
Communication services	7,000	7,900	7,900		
Rents and utility services	16,000	16,780	16,780		
Printing and reproduction	18,000	19,500	19,500		
Other contractual services	59,108	59,378	59,378		
Services performed by other agencies	15,000	15,000	15,000		
Supplies and materials	14,500	15,861	15,861		
Equipment	13,000	21,273	20,244	−1,029	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	102,000	113,074	110,337	−2,737	+1,770
Total estimate or appropriation	1,862,000	2,061,000	2,000,000	−61,000	+29,000

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
1. Administration	$154,891	$150,644	$146,626	−$4,018	
2. Inspection	966,548	1,016,911	994,573	−22,338	
3. Licenses and permits	234,479	268,962	253,719	−15,243	+$15,000
4. Housing	506,082	528,483	523,082	−5,401	
5. Zoning		96,000	82,000	−14,000	+14,000
Total estimate or appropriation	1,862,000	2,061,000	2,000,000	−61,000	+29,000

HOUSE REPORT

"The committee recommends an appropriation of $2 million, a reduction of $61,000 in the budget estimate, but an increase of $138,000 over 1958 funds.

Specific budget increases approved are as follows:

Reallocations	$17,000
Plumbing inspection program for certification of District of Columbia water supply	52,000
Administration of District of Columbia Charitable Solicitation Act	10,000
Housing improvement program	17,000
License issuance program	4,000
Zoning regulations enforcement program	47,000

"The committee has specifically denied the request for a community relations adviser in the Housing activity inasmuch as the Congress approved last year an almost identical position in the urban renewal activity under the Executive Office appropriation. The budget estimate of $61,000 for the enforcement of the new zoning code of the District has been reduced by $14,000. The committee is of the opinion that the enforcement of the new code can be adequately handled within the present staffing of the Department and has approved, in effect, the transfer of funds from other activities of the Department to this proposed new activity. Included in the total allowed for this new program is $9,000 which will be saved due to the abolishment of 3 positions as a result of the leasing of the Eastern Market. The committee has been concerned for several years about the financial loss incurred in the operation of Eastern and Western Markets and notes that the recently negotiated lease for the operation of Eastern Market will eliminate $9,000 in personnel costs and will bring an annual rental return to the District of $7,500 for the next 5 years. The Western Market operating loss for fiscal year 1958 is estimated at $2,559. However, the Commissioners have under consideration an increase in rentals of individual stands to eliminate this loss and the committee urges that such action be taken."

JUSTIFICATION

The increase requested is as follows:

(1) Administration of District of Columbia Charitable Solicitation Act, $15,000.—Public Law 85-87 authorizes the District Commissioners to promulgate regulations for the registration and control of all charitable solicitation activities. The act further provides that both the act and the regulations shall become effective 60 days after the promulgation of the regulations. The Department of Licenses and Inspections and the specially appointed Advisory Council have prepared such proposed regulations. A public hearing before the Board of Commissioners was held on May 21, 1958. As a result it is anticipated that the regulations will be promulgated by July 1, 1958, and that the effective date will be September 1, 1958. This Department has requested appropriations for personnel and related expenses beginning July 1, 1958, in order to prepare for the anticipated effective date. Forms, records, procedures, and the training of personnel will be instituted during this 60-day period.

The House has reduced the requested amount of $25,000 by $15,000. This will have the effect of cutting the conservatively estimated force of 3 investigators and 3 clerks to 1 investigator and 1 clerk, and will reduce the activity to a superficial recordkeeping procedure negating the intent of Congress to protect the public from unscrupulous charitable racketeers.

Application of funds.—It is estimated that there will be at least 1,000 organizations which will be required to register under the act and that these organizations will utilize many thousands of individual solicitors. Experience in comparable license activities has shown that the appropriation requested is the minimum required to staff such a program for the necessary investigation, enforcement, and clerical work and to provide adequate protection to the public. This new activity cannot be absorbed by the existing personnel of this Department. Therefore, it is requested that funds in the amount of $14,085 for personal service for 2 investigators and 2 clerks, and $915 for related expenses for a total of $15,000 be restored.

Financial analysis.—The proposed increase will be distributed as follows:

General fund

Object:	*Activity 3, license and permit*
01 Personal service	$14,085
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	915
Total restoration requested	15,000

(2) *Zoning regulations enforcement program, $14,000*

Congress authorized approximately $150,000 for a complete study of zoning for the District of Columbia in order to bring up to date the antiquated regulations which had remained virtually unchanged for 3 decades. This major study culminated in the promulgation of the new zoning regulations on May 12, 1958, designed to control and regulate structure and land use for the promotion of public safety, health, and general welfare; to prevent undue concentration of population; and to provide such distribution of residence, business and industrial properties and use of land which will create conditions favorable to transportation, protection of property values, and which will tend to further the economy and efficiency in the supply of public services.

The Department of Licenses and Inspections immediately provided five trained employees to cope with the initial rush of zoning inquiries and actions arising from the new regulations. Since this emergency adjustment in the interest of public service, a thorough study of the administrative and procedural requirements under the new regulations was completed. A minimum of $96,000 was determined to be requisite for appropriate administration of the zoning regulations and the establishment of the Zoning Division. Of this amount, ($96,000) the Department of Licenses and Inspections will be able to absorb $35,000 by the transfer of five positions to the new Division. The balance of $61,000 was requested in a supplemental appropriation request.

The House has cut the $61,000 supplemental request by $14,000. The effect of this reduction will be to eliminate 1 of the 2 vitally needed inspectors, as well as a records analyst and a clerk from the proposed 15 positions. The zoning regulations provide for the intermittent inspection of all of the approximately 266,000 properties in the District and the registration of more than 5,000 nonconforming uses. It is estimated that 30,000 buildings and uses of land will be checked and recorded in the first year. Even though a great portion of the inspection work will be carried out by present inspection staff, the applicability of the new zoning regulations require a minimum of 2 inspectors specially qualified and trained in zoning techniques, since approximately 750 special inspections will have to be made annually regarding new requirements in relation to mechanical provisions for smoke, noise, and vibration control.

The processing of zoning data for the administraton and enforcement of the regulations as well as the establishment of a land use inventory is essential to districtwide planning and operational programs such as the urban renewal activities. The proposed records analyst will organize, classify and process not only the zoning data but also the pertinent land use information from other operating divisions and departments. This data will be processed by machine and integrated in the existing machine tabulation procedures. However, without the records analyst and the requested clerk it will not be possible to absorb the additional workload.

Application of funds.—The required examination of the estimated 13,500 plans and applications annually, the 750 special inspections annually, the intermittent inspection of all properties in the District, the registration and review of more than 5,000 nonconforming uses, and the administration and records processing

will require the restoration of the requested funds. Therefore, it is requested that funds in the amount of $13,145 for personal service for 1 inspector, 1 records analyst and 1 clerk, and $855 for related expenses for a total of $14,000, be restored.

Financial analysis.—The proposed increase will be distributed as follows:

General fund

Object:	*Activity 5, zoning*
01 Personal service	$13,145
11 Grants, subsidies and contributions	855
Total restoration requested	14,000

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES AND INSPECTIONS

Allotments below activity level

	Appropriation, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House action	Increase (+) or decrease (−), House action compared with 1959 estimate
Administration:				
Personal services: Permanent positions	$136,227	$140,792	$137,377	−$3,415
Travel	350	350	350	
Printing and reproduction	3,750	3,750	3,750	
Repair and alterations of District property	1,150	1,150	1,150	
Replacement of equipment	1,025	1,025	1,025	
Contribution to civil service retirement	8,840	9,072	8,850	−222
Other expenses	3,549	2,935	2,173	−381
Total, Administration	154,891,	159,074	155,056	−4,018
Inspections:				
Personal services: Permanent positions	841,702	902,193	880,660	−21,533
Travel	21,550	24,190	24,190	
Printing and reproduction	3,140	3,140	3,140	
Emergency expenses	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Repairs and alterations of District property	5,800	5,800	5,800	
Replacement of equipment	7,125	7,125	7,125	
Contribution to civil service retirement	54,580	59,002	58,197	−805
Other expenses	27,651	37,031	37,031	
Total, Inspections	966,548	1,043,481	1,021,143	−22,338
License and Permit:				
Personal services: Permanent positions	198,219	232,035	217,950	−14,085
Travel	2,350	2,614	2,614	
Rent of equipment	9,700	9,700	9,700	
Printing and reproduction	6,750	5,245	5,245	
Repairs and alterations of District property	1,850	1,650	1,650	
Replacement of equipment	1,250	1,250	1,250	
Contribution to civil service retirement	12,855	14,871	13,956	−915
Other expenses	1,505	1,597	1,354	−243
Total, License and Permit	234,479	268,962	253,719	−15,243
Housing:				
Personal services:				
Permanent positions	396,744	419,612	414,541	−5,071
Positions other than permanent	4,650	4,650	4,650	
Travel	15,200	15,200	15,200	
Printing and reproduction	4,360	4,360	4,360	
Emergency expense	47,208	47,208	47,208	
Repairs and alterations of District property	1,200	1,200	1,200	
Replacement of equipment	3,450	3,450	3,450	
Contribution to civil service retirement	25,725	27,288	26,958	−330
Other expenses	7,545	5,515	5,515	
Total Housing	506,082	528,483	523,082	−5,401
Zoning:				
Personal services: Permanent positions		49,700	36,555	−13,145
Travel		528	528	
Printing and reproduction		1,500	1,500	
Contribution to civil service retirement		3,230	2,375	−855
Other expenses		6,042	6,042	
Total Zoning		61,000	47,000	−14,000
Total appropriation and estimate	1,862,000	2,061,000	2,000,000	−61,000

HOUSE ACTION

Senator PASTORE. All right, proceed.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. Mr. Chairman, the House cut our request by $61,000 and I am here to ask for a restoration of part of that; namely, $29,000, which I feel we need very badly for the administration of two important programs.

CHARITABLE SOLICITATION ACT

The first program here is the administration of Public Law 85-97, which is the District of Columbia Charitable Solicitation Act.

That act was dated July 10 of last year. It authorized regulations to be drafted for the protection of citizens against charitable solicitation racketeers. It provides for the registration of all charities and their solicitors and the accounting of their proceeds.

Now the regulations have been drafted by a special committee set up by the Commissioners in connection with our Department. Public hearings were held on May 21, 1958, and I expect that the Commissioners will promulgate these regulations in July.

We have estimated that approximately 1,000 organizations will come under these regulations, and therefore will be required to be registered. Now that means that several hundred thousand solicitors will have to be issued what is called solicitor information cards. Accordingly, the accounts of these various charities will have to be audited, analyzed, and disclosed.

Senator PASTORE. How many people will you have for that activity?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. With this cut they allotted me $10,000. I can only hire 1 investigator and 1 clerk to carry on this operation. I had asked for 3 clerks and 3 investigators at a total of $25,000. I feel that with 1 clerk and 1 investigator we cannot carry out the intent of Congress because the program will result in a meager recordkeeping activity, the public will obtain no protection, and I think we will be doing a halfway job.

Senator PASTORE. Why do you not try 2 investigators and 1 clerk? I mean, I am not trying to bargain with you, but I am merely trying to keep these down to a minimum. I realize your responsibility. Congress is giving you a responsibility. They say "Build a house" but they are not giving you a hammer and saw to do it with. I realize that, but, on the other hand, it is pretty hard for you to say what this big responsibility is. You might not even be satisfied with 3 or 4, as far as that is concerned; I do not know. The job may be even bigger than you think.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. I have to admit that; this is such a new field.

Senator PASTORE. Yes; it is a new field. I realize, or rather, I am afraid that 1 investigator could not keep 1 clerk busy. Will your investigator be a fieldman?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. A fieldman; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What will the clerk do?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. The clerk will handle all of the registration work, the clerical work in connection with the registrations. The investigator will do other than fieldwork, too. He has to analyze the registration certificates when they come in, and the clerk will do the typing of the cards and keep the records.

Senator PASTORE. Well, this is no allocation that you have made yourself, and taking this request for this particular activity, they have limited you to 1 investigator and 1 clerk.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. Yes; that is what the money boils down to—$10,000.

Now, Senator, this act also provides that a fee shall be set, commensurate with the cost of the operation. Accordingly, based on the best estimate that we can make, we have set a $25 fee, which is supposed to bring back the $25,000 and make the program self-sustaining.

Senator PASTORE. Let me get this straight. In other words, there is going to be a fee connected with this?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. Yes, sir; the act provides that and the regulations provide it also.

Senator PASTORE. I see. All right. Now, let's take the next item.

ENFORCEMENT OF ZONING REGULATIONS

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. The next program that I am asking for a restoration is the zoning regulations enforcement program, in the amount of $14,000, for the enforcement and administration of the new zoning regulations which went into effect on May 12.

Senator PASTORE. How many people have you there now?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. We have transferred from our Department five people to try to operate this newly created division. Now, we have seen a need for zoning administration for many years. These regulations make it even more apparent, because they are even more strict and require a lot more duties than we ever performed in this connection before.

Senator PASTORE. Is there not someone else in the Department that could do part of this work? That is the point that I am making here. Every time we add a new activity we seem to need new help. They never seem to be able to spread it out a bit.

PERSONNEL REQUESTED

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. We have taken care of that, Senator. We asked for a complement of 15 persons, which totals $96,000, to put this Division into effect. We are transferring from within our own Department, positions which total $35,000, and therefore we have asked of the House the difference, which is $61,000.

The House authorized $47,000 and I am asking for the restoration of the difference, $14,000.

Now, even with the complement of 15 persons we will still be utilizing many of our building inspectors, who do special fieldwork for us—we will be utilizing other clerical help throughout the Department, but this is a nucleus which will coordinate all the zoning activities within the Department. It will provide a central point where the public can come. It will provide consistent interpretations of zoning regulations all in the public interest.

Senator PASTORE. They did have to make an allowance for that activity. It was only a question of their not giving you everything you asked for.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. That is right.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Senator PASTORE. But you do have $47,000?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. I have $47,000. I asked for $61,000.

Senator PASTORE. You asked for $61,000 and they gave you $47,000. This is not a case where you are going to have to close the doors, but it is a question of whether or not you are going to be overloaded with work.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. We are certainly not going to close the doors, but we would like to do a better job.

Senator PASTORE. Well, I suppose, since it is a new activity, you have to creep before you run; I realize that. However, I am a lot more sympathetic on your other appeal than I would be on this, not because I think this is inferior in any way, but it is a new activity, and maybe we ought to see it work, and maybe you will not need it and we can talk about it later on.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. Of course, we always had zoning, and therefore we know what we are getting into on this a lot more than we do on the other program. We know what we are getting into on this.

Senator PASTORE. Do you expect you are going to have all of this new activity because of these new zoning regulations? Is that why you believe you are going to have all of this activity?

WORKLOAD

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. I know we are going to have 60,000 permits to process next year, the same as we have done every year for the last 10 years. I know we are going to have 14,000 plans that we are going to have to check. I just went through the construction reports of the eastern district yesterday, when it came over my desk and I see where Washington is still booming, way ahead of the other cities, and there is no sign of a construction slowdown.

Senator PASTORE. And you have taken these people from your other activities and assigned them to this responsibility?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. Of course, this is quite an important activity.

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. I feel this way: Congress appropriated $150,000 to promulgate an up-to-date set of zoning regulations, and those regulations are no better than the enforcement that we are going to be able to give them.

Senator PASTORE. That is right. I am not quarreling with that. I am merely trying to work these down to a minimum, if I can, but you feel this is your minimum figure?

Mr. ILGENFRITZ. I think we scaled it down awfully low when we started. Now, Senator, we studied this thing very carefully for many months. We sent questionnaires out to 25 other comparable cities to see what they were doing. We got 18 replies back; 16 of those 18 have a comparable setup to what we are asking for, and the personnel in those varied from 15 to 30. We found none with less than 15, and we are trying this with the rockbottom minimum.

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir Thank you. Is that all you have?

Mr. KARRICK. Mr. Chairman, there is one point I might mention in reference to your reasoning, about the necessity of creeping before we run, with these zoning regulations.

When the new zoning regulations are promulgated for the entire city, I think perhaps the reverse is true. You may have to run first.

Senator PASTORE. You may have to run first and sit down and take a rest afterward.

Mr. KARRICK. With the number of requests you get for alterations on the new regulations I think the opposite will be true.

Senator PASTORE. You may be right. I would not question that. All right. Thank you.

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

STATEMENTS OF GERARD M. SHEA, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE; SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS; JOHN M. RIECKS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS; AND GEORGE E. S. REYNOLDS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Appropriation, 1958	$13,154,000
Estimate, 1959	19,689,000
House allowance, 1959 (reduction of $3,985,000)	15,704,000

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 27, line 7, strike out "$15,704,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$18,083,000", or an increase of $2,379,000.

(2) Page 26, line 21, after the word "Reformatory", insert the following: "warehouse for public schools and Department of Buildings and Grounds (including shop facilities and record center)".

(3) Page 26, line 22, after the word "Village", insert the following: "and motor vehicle safety inspection station (additional amount)".

(4) Page 27, line 8, strike out "$7,350,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$7,850,000", or an increase of $500,000.

(5) Page 27, line 9, strike out "$836,250" and insert in lieu thereof "$881,020", or an increase of $44,770.

(6) Page 27, line 9, after "1959", insert the following: "and $81,000 shall be payable from the highway fund".

Application of House reductions

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION					
Other contractual services	$816,690	$1,178,250	$836,250	−$342,000	+$44,770
Equipment	792,900	944,100	703,910	−240,190	+122,500
Lands and structures	11,178,432	17,166,650	13,763,840	−3,402,810	+2,211,730
Taxes and assessments	978	1,383	1,383		
Total, public building construction	12,789,000	19,290,383	15,305,383	−3,985,000	+2,379,000
ALLOCATED TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR					
Personal services	70,000	50,000	50,000		
Printing and reproduction	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Other contractual services	13,000	15,000	15,000		
Supplies and materials	13,000	15,000	15,000		
Equipment	3,000	4,000	4,000		
Lands and structures	265,000	313,617	313,617		
Total, National Park Service	365,000	398,617	398,617		
Total, estimate or appropriation	13,154,000	19,689,000	15,704,000	−3,985,000	+2,379,000

Recapitulation (by activities)

Standard classification	Estimate, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Amount recommended by House	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimate	Amount of restoration requested in Senate
Public schools	$10,642,722	$9,748,000	$8,920,300	−$827,700	
Public Library	456,400	571,000	517,000	−54,000	
Recreation Department	365,978	400,000	400,000		
Metropolitan Police	40,000	956,000	860,000	−96,000	
Fire Department	141,500	724,000	696,000	−28,000	
Office of Civil Defense		6,000		−6,000	
Department of Public Health	430,900	1,013,000	1,000,000	−13,000	
Department of Corrections	511,000	2,247,000	2,210,000	−37,000	
Department of Public Welfare	491,500	1,050,000	836,700	−213,300	+$84,000
Department of Buildings and Grounds	74,000	2,778,000	264,000	−2,514,000	+2,214,000
Department of Vehicles and Traffic		81,000		−81,000	+81,000
National Zoological Park		115,000		−115,000	
Total estimate or appropriation	13,154,000	19,689,000	15,704,000	−3,985,000	+2,379,000

HOUSE REPORT

"The budget proposed a public building program of $19,689,000 for which the committee recommends an appropriation of $15,704,000. This is a net reduction of $3,985,000 in the estimate but an increase of $2,550,000 above the 1958 program. The public school system voluntarily reduced their estimates by $826,800, achieving this result by deferring the acquisition of 2 sites, and a revision of estimate of costs for acquisition of 2 other sites. However, the committee has included unbudgeted items in the school construction program in the amount of $1,118,100. This action is discussed under the public schools operating expenses item. A table setting forth the committee's action as to each item contained in the estimate is shown on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

"Several of the items in this table were denied to conform with the action of the Joint Fiscal Subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committees in their report on the recently revised public works program.

"Several items of increase were denied inasmuch as the costs of the projects had increased over the total amounts proposed when the committee originally approved the projects. The committee expects these projects and all future projects to be completed within the amounts allowed and within the cost

estimates originally justified to the committee. The attention of the heads of the various departments of the District is directed to the committee statement on page 9 relating to its approval of a program planning staff for the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

"The committee has approved funds for plans for the replacement of the hospital at the Lorton Reformatory. However, the Commissioners and the Director of the Department of Corrections should explore the feasibility of a consolidated hospital center on the Lorton Reservation.

"The committee has again denied the request for $63,600 for a retaining wall and fence at the Receiving Home for Children and funds requested to finance the cost of the warehouse and utility building at Blue Plains above the amount justified to the committee last year.

"The major item of decrease in this construction program is $2,214,000 requested for a consolidated warehouse for the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the Department of General Administration, and the public school system. The justification states:

"'It has been determined that due to both buildings being erected on the same site it would be more economical to erect a single structure.'

"The committee cannot reconcile that statement and the project cost of $2,214,000 with the total cost of $1,860,000 for the 2 separate buildings proposed in the 1958 budget for which planning funds were approved. It has, therefore, denied the project until a more realistic estimate of cost is presented."

JUSTIFICATION

The increases requested are as follows:

(*a*) Public welfare	$84,000
(*b*) Buildings and grounds	2,214,000
(*c*) Vehicles and traffic	81,000
Total	2,379,000

(*a*) *Public welfare, $84,000*

	Plans and specifications	Construction	Total
1. Receiving Home for Children, permanent improvements, retaining wall and fence	$3,600	$59,800	$63,400
2. District Training School and Cedar Knoll School, Children's Center, permanent improvements, place all staff housing on institutional electric meters	1,020	16,980	18,000
3. District Training School, Children's Center, permanent improvements, installation of 3-compartment sinks (hospital and 2 cottages)	150	2,450	2,600
Total	4,770	79,230	84,000

1. *Receiving Home for Children, permanent improvements, retaining wall and fence, $63,400.*—The area in the rear of the Receiving Home slopes steeply downward from a height of from 5 to 10 feet to the adjoining property. This property line is approximately 690 feet along the rear boundary and drains from the Receiving Home property onto residential property to such an extent that the District could become involved in legal action resulting from the drainage. Because of the rate of this slope erosion is taking place and this is endangering the lateral support for the foundations of the building. To eliminate this condition it is necessary to construct a retaining wall along this line at a height of from 8 to 12 feet. At the same time it is necesary to provide a fence around the entire Receiving Home area, approximately 1,162 feet. This would provide space for outdoor exercise and recreation for the children in detention without relaxing custody, as well as offer protection to the institution from outside activities since it is located in a congested area.

2. *District Training School and Cedar Knoll School, Children's Center, permanent improvements, place all staff housing on institutional electric meters, $18,000.*—Staff housing of the District Training School and Cedar Knoll School are metered individually for electricity. This causes the cost for electric service to be much higher because each unit is charged a basic demand load charge. By eliminating the individual meters and placing all units on the central meter

the kilowatt rate would be much less and would result in approximately a 50 percent decrease in the charge for electric service to these units. This amount of $18,000 is broken down as follows: $510 for plans and specifications, $8,490 for construction, making a total cost of $9,000 for each of these institutions.

3. *District Training School, Children's Center, permanent improvements, instalation of 3-compartment sinks (hospital and 2 cottages), $2,600.*—Meals are served on the second and third floors of the hospital and in Dogwood and Holly cottages at District Training School. That necessitates the washing of dishes, pots, and pans. At present these areas are equipped with 2-compartment sinks which allow washing and 1 rinse. A single-rinse is not complying with Health Department regulations which require that provision be made for the use of an additional disinfecting rinse which will kill various germs transferred by contact. Therefore, to make compliance with the Health Department regulation possible the installation of three-compartment sinks in those areas is requested.

(b) Department of buildings and grounds, $2,214,000

Warehouse, shop facilities, and record center.—This project is a combined warehouse and shop facility to house shops and storage for the Department of Buildings and Grounds, central records, and personal property storage for the Department of General Administration, and public school food and supply storage and distribution.

Following are the 4 distinct District operations which should be conducted in centralized space, the first 2 of which cannot be mingled with each other or with any of the others:

1. *Building operation and maintenance.*—This activity is responsible for maintaining and repairing all District building structures and must stock approximately 30,000 line items of supplies and parts valued currently at $250,000 for part time in its central shops. In order to conduct its work expeditiously it that purpose. It employs 250 persons of whom 90 are employed either full or part time in its central shops. In order to conduct its work expeditiously it operates carpentry and millwork, welding and machine, sheet metal, glazing, and hardware repair and fabricating shops, and maintains tool, pumbing, electrical, hardware, paint, lumber, and other building supply storage areas. Presently, its activities are housed in several converted, antiquated structures at 1617 U Street NW., which are not in compliance with code requirements for fire safety, are poorly adapted to the operations, and wholly inadequate with respect to vehicle storage and material shipping facilities. Upon completion of the new facility this site would be available for sale at an estimated amount of $140,000. With the exception of storage for 65 various types of vehicles, the approximate square foot space in the present shops and storage structures has been used in considering specifications of the proposed structure and would be adequate for any space occupied if such space could be economically designed and arranged.

Depending on the character of the workload, shop, storeroom, and office personnel may vary from day to day between the extreme limits of 41 and 70 persons who must have heated and well-lighted shops and offices in which to work. A minimum of 20 additional employees report for work at the shops daily for assignment at outlying work locations. The remaining employees report directly to various job locations; however, some of these employees must visit the central shops daily for pickup of materials to be used on small isolated jobs not economically served by the regular truck delivery supplying major jobs in progress. This activity operates 44 trucks, 8 passenger vehicles, and 13 pieces of wheeled special construction equipment, all of which must be provided secure storage and parking facilities. In addition, frequent loading requires adequate maneuvering and loading space in order to expedite deliveries and to prevent loss of job time.

Also, because many of the mechanics working part time in the shops or reporting to the shops for assignment use their personal vehicles when traveling to work locations, parking, either on or off street, must be available. These demands vary during a workday from 30 up to a maximum of 50 in the early morning period.

2. *Public school food and supply storage and distribution.*—The public schools must provide central storage and distribution of educational supplies for approximately 175 institutions in the school system and central receiving, assembly, packaging, storage, and distribution of certain food stocks for the operation of the lunch programs. The problem is only partly one of bulk storage since there is constant activity in the assembly, packaging, and dispatching of the multitude of items necessary to teaching requirements as opposed to strictly a static-

storage operation. In addition, the food service activity receives considerable quantities of its supply by rail and conducts a continuous program of food menu devising and testing.

In order to accomplish its purpose, the schools operate a fleet of 47 vehicles of various types including 11 trucks, 14 driver-training cars and 22 passenger-carrying vehicles all of which must be accommodated in enclosed-storage areas. Adequate loading and maneuvering space must be provided for the 11 trucks in order to permit efficient handling of delivery assignments. In addition maneuvering space must be provided for receiving shipments frequently arriving in large van-type trucks.

School employees presently conduct these operations from six scattered locations in old, poorly suited buildings designed originally for classroom use and utilized now only for lack of more efficient accommodations. Permissible floor loads, poor access, poor space arrangement and decentralization all impose handicaps on the efficient operation of the activity. In addition, the major storage center now used by the public-school system in the old Jefferson Junior High School building must be razed in connection with the Southwest redevelopment plan.

This central operation would bring together 70 employees either working in the structure itself or operating vehicles from there. Forty-two of such employees, part of whom use their own cars in performance of official duties, would require parking either on or off street.

3. *Central records storage.*—The pressing requirement of space for operating departments, in the downtown areas particularly, dictated the establishment of a central records facility several years ago. Records which, by law or operational requirements, must be retained over a period of years but which are referred to only occasionally are transferred to low-cost space where the maximum vertical utilization of space may be obtained and thus there is vacated premium office space for operational requirements. However, because such records are not wholly dead, being subject to varying incidences of reference, a reasonable degree of temperature, ventilation, and dust control must be maintained. Also they must be reasonably accessible both for reference and for ultimate disposal in accordance with approved programs. A minimum of two employees is engaged in classifying and packaging records for storage, or removing them from storage for reference and for disposal. Also, audit employees and others engaged in official research work utilize material so stored. Heated, well-lighted areas are required for this work.

4. *Personal property storage and distribution.*—The District participates in the distribution of Federal excess property and requires warehousing for storage, display, and issuance of that property and of District property for redistribution among its operating agencies. This is a busy activity involving in the main, Federal property valued at approximately $625,000 last fiscal year in an upward trend from previous years. Readily accessible loading facilities are essential due to the wide participation by departments in this benefit.

The central records storage and personal property storage and distribution is presently located in a structure in southwest Washington which has been designated for demolition to comply with the provisions of the Southwest redevelopment program.

Funds for the preparation of plans and specifications were justified in the fiscal year 1958 budget as two separate projects (public schools project No. 18–10 and buildings and grounds project No. 12–24). The justification sheets for the fiscal year 1958 budget indicated the following estimated construction amounts:

Project No. 18–10: School warehouse	$1,026,000
Project No. 12–24: Buildings and grounds facility	626,000
Total	1,652,000

The construction funding request of $2,059,000 contained herein is $407,000 greater than the sum of the estimated amounts indicated in fiscal year 1958. The construction estimates submitted in the fiscal year 1958 budget were actually prepared in July 1956. Since that time, the local construction cost index has increased 7.5 percent accounting for $124,000. The remaining $283,000 increase was necessitated by providing 20,000 square feet for administrative records and personal property storage, which was not included in the original estimate, thereby causing a total requirement of 140,000 square feet in lieu of

120,000 square feet originally anticipated. Although the fiscal year 1958 justification sheet for project 12-24 indicates that record storage would be provided, a review of the actual estimate indicated that it was not included. The discrepancy was revealed at the time the public-works program was developed in March 1957. At that time it was realized that the cost would be greater than anticipated not only because of the additional area, but also because poor foundation conditions required piling. Therefore, attempts were made to reduce the cost to the maximum extent. This was accomplished by combining all facilities into one structure and resiting the building so that piling would not be required. In spite of these economies, it was necessary to increase the estimated construction cost to $2,059,000, based on plans virtually complete.

The additional $40,000 requested for plans and specifications is that amount necessary to provide the full authorized 6 percent of construction cost to cover all phases of design, engineering, construction contract administration and construction inspection.

The $115,000 requested for furniture and equipment is required by public schools for the following items:

Binning and shelving	$76,000
Warehouse handling equipment	28,000
Food services office and handling equipment	11,000
Total	115,000

Maintenance funds indicated under "Operating expenses" are for the public schools' portion of the building. Maintenance of buildings and grounds portion will be paid out of working fund allotments and increased appropriations will not be required. The general administration portion will be operated and maintained from the present appropriations for the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Consideration has been given to rental of privately owned warehousing within the District in lieu of construction of a District-owned facility. However, the needs of the District are such that most normal warehouse structures are economically or operationally inadequate. There are certain basic requirements for the operations outlined above. These requirements are as follows:

1. Central location.
2. Heated space.
3. Sufficient illumination.
4. Adequate receiving and shipping facilities.
5. Off-street secure storage for official vehicles.
6. On-street or off-street parking for employees.
7. Accessibility.
8. Adaptability for lumber and pipe storage.
9. Power and utility requirements for machine, carpentry, and welding shops.
10. Gasoline storage and dispensing facilities.
11. Fully fireproof storage for inflammable materials.
12. Internal arrangement for expeditious handling of property and conduct of shop operations.
13. Refrigeration space for food storage.

Inspection of structures known to be available for rent reveals that they are seriously lacking in above requirements. In order to convert most standard warehousing, including the structures inspected, to provide the utility and special facilities required, it has been conservatively estimated that approximately $340,000 would be required. This cost would cover such items as additional plumbing, heating, ventilation, electric service, partitioning, and refrigeration necessary for these operations. The expenditure would be on property not owned by the District and would be in addition to the annual rental cost as well as operation and maintenance. The accommodations thus provided would have to be supplemented by an estimated 8,000 square yards of fenced enclosure for the storage of 115 various vehicles. None of the facilities inspected include areas for this storage which, by the nature of the operations, cannot be accommodated at locations apart from the shop and distribution center areas.

Under current regulations it would be necessary to renew a lease for rented space on an annual basis, although authority for a 5-year basis would be requested, if such rental were contemplated. Even on a 5-year basis the District would be faced with a recurring problem with respect to potential increases in rental rates and the possibility of having to vacate and accomplish costly con-

version of other space. Even with a constant rental rate (exclusive of any initial capital outlay for necessary building modifications) and assuming depreciation over a 50-year period, an economic analysis reveals a saving to the District of approximately $2,300,000 by construction of a District-owned facility in lieu of rental.

In order to determine the practice followed by other cities of comparable size to Washington, D. C., a survey of 12 such cities was conducted. Response from six cities indicates a unanimous procedure for conducting all city warehousing, shops, record storage, garage, and food handling operations in city-owned facilities. The past experience of some cities indicates that renting space for such operations is extremely uneconomical and unsatisfactory.

The amount requested for fiscal year 1959 is as follows:

Plans and specifications	$40,000
Construction	2,059,000
Furniture and equipment	115,000
Total	2,214,000

(c) *Department of Vehicles and Traffic, $81,000*

Inspection station replacement: An amount of $600,000 was appropriated to capital outlay in fiscal year 1957 to cover purchase of land, plans, and specifications, and, construction and equipment of a new motor vehicle test station to replace the existing station at 10th and F Streets SW. which must be torn down in order to make room for the proposed new Southwest Freeway. Since appropriation of this amount, the Department of Buildings and Grounds, District of Columbia—the agency which will actually be responsible for administration of this appropriation and the physical planning, construction, etc. of this new facility for subsequent use by this Department—has made progress in this project to the point where current evaluation of plans and specifications for the new station and of foundation costs on the new site, indicates a substantial current increase over the original estimate of the cost of construction and of equipment to be installed. The Director of Buildings and Grounds has requested that this Department take steps to secure these additional funds needed to complete this project. The inspection station is located adjacent to a Fire Department repair shop in the southwest area. Upon initiation of design, test borings revealed that the site for the Fire Department repair shop was complicated by a large sewer and other obstructions thereby requiring an expensive, heavy foundation. In the interest of economy, the locations of the Fire Department repair shop and inspection station were interchanged, thereby placing the much lighter inspection station structure on the poorest site. In spite of the lighter load of the inspection station, a pile foundation is still required to provide sufficient building support, although the foundation is less costly than would have been required for the Fire Department repair shop. Due to this site change, an estimated $81,000 is required to place this project under contract. This amount also includes $7,525 additional to cover an increased cost of testing equipment and foundations for installation.

Receiving Home for Children

Mr. Herman. The next item is "Public building construction."

This is divided into three items.

The first one is the Receiving Home for Children, permanent improvements, and Mr. Gerard Shea will do the justifying on that.

Mr. Shea. We are asking for a restoration of $84,000. We have a request here on this item of $63,400.

Senator Pastore. Which one is this?

Mr. Shea. This is for the Receiving Home. $63,400 is the figure for the retaining wall and fence for the Receiving Home for Children.

Actually, we have requested this wall for several years and, apparently, some of the misunderstanding has been related to the idea that this is just another effort to get additional recreational outdoor play space. Actually, it is much more of an engineering problem than it is an effort to increase the recreational space.

Apparently there is considerable erosion behind the building, which the building and grounds staff has reported to me, and this is endangering the lateral support for the foundation of the building. Basically, it is a method of controlling the area behind this detention home with a wall and on top of that a fence.

Senator PASTORE. What have you there now?

Mr. SHEA. Nothing, except a chain link fence on the edge of the property line between the District property and private property which is behind the building, immediately behind the building. There is a slope directly behind the building leading into private property.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

Senator PASTORE. What is the purpose of the wall?

Mr. SHEA. The purpose is to prevent erosion of the property from the District property into the private property, together with an opportunity to enclose this with a fence so as to provide outside recreational area for the children in the Receiving Home.

Senator PASTORE. They cannot have any outside recreation now?

Mr. SHEA. We do have outside recreation in some enclosed areas. There are four enclosed areas at the present time. This would be an opportunity to extend that down to the property line.

Senator PASTORE. Is the wall necessary?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir. On the basis of engineering, it is much more necessary, actually, than it is on the basis of this outdoor recreational area.

EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION ON BUILDING FOUNDATIONS

Senator PASTORE. Tell me why it is necessary first, and then I will ask you about the other matters.

Mr. SHEA. First, it is necessary to prevent erosion of the property, which apparently is having effect on the building foundation.

Senator PASTORE. You mean erosion of the soil?

Mr. SHEA. Soil erosion; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. What kind of effect is it having?

Mr. SHEA. Apparently, it has affected, as I understand it from the buildings and grounds staff, it has the effect of endangering the support for the foundation of the building.

Perhaps Mr. Blaser, the engineer, can tell you about that.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mr. Blaser, proceed.

Mr. BLASER. When the fill was placed at the site of this building it was sloped off away from the building. Subsequent to the completion of that fill, it has begun to wash with rain and other precipitation. That wash is gradually destroying the fill and in order to retain the fill, in its intended location, we must erect this wall. The wall itself varies in height. At the present time, it offers only a potential danger to the foundation of the building itself, but that will be different in the future.

Senator PASTORE. Well, there is no wall there now?

Mr. BLASER. There is no wall there at the present time. If we continue to postpone action on this wall, the potential condition in the foundation and walls of the building could get extremely dangerous.

Senator PASTORE. Are you an engineer?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator PASTORE. Is that your considered judgment?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. How do you feel about it, Mr. Karrick?

Mr. KARRICK. I am very strongly in favor of this wall. I have been over to these premises a number of times. I feel it is needed, not only for the purpose of retaining the ground fill, but I think it is a proper adjunct to the Receiving Home in order that this outside area may be used for recreational purposes. They are using concrete areas now.

Senator PASTORE. Do you have anything else?

Mr. KARRICK. That is about it. I think this is an appropriate thing, that is, to put the wall there for the public benefit.

Senator PASTORE. Break it down. How much will go to the wall and how much to the fence?

Not that I am sure that one is more important than the other, but so that the record will be clear? Are these 3 fences, or just 1?

Mr. KARRICK. $63,000 is involved in this Receiving Home item; $3,600 are for plans and specifications and $59,800 for construction, giving you a grand total of $63,400.

Mr. SHEA. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, I see that you are asking for $63,400.

Mr. KARRICK. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. Now, break that down for me.

Mr. SHEA. $3,600 are for the plans and specifications and $59,800 for construction.

Senator PASTORE. That is the wall and fence?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Now, how much is for the wall and how much for the fence? Do you know that?

Mr. BLASER. I will provide you with that figure in just a minute.

Mr. Chairman, I would say the wall itself cost between $35,000 and $40,000. The fence around $15,000. In some areas it is 14 feet high, so it is an appreciable amount. The remaining amount would be for grading and dressing up the site afterward.

Senator PASTORE. How much more recreational area would that give to you?

Mr. BLASER. I do not have that figure here, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Approximately—just give me a nice picture.

Mr. SHEA. I do not know.

Mr. KARRICK. Would you say half an acre?

Senator PASTORE. How much do you have now?

Mr. SHEA. I think the areas we have now do not actually amount to more than a half acre. They are completely enclosed.

Senator PASTORE. This is practically for three purposes. It would not only give you more protection against running away but it would retain the soil, and it would give you more recreation.

What reason did the House give for this cut?

Mr. SHEA. The only reason that was stated was that they had knocked it out before and they wanted to know if there was any reason why they should change their minds this year. That is all that was said.

CONVERSION OF ELECTRIC METERS

Senator PASTORE. All right. I will bring that up. What is your next item?

Mr. SHEA. The next item is an item of $18,000 for the conversion of electric meters, which are presently on each individual house of each individual member of the staff, to convert them and tie them into an institutional electrical system. Actually, when this item was submitted, the cost figure was $18,000. As of yesterday, I talked to Mr. Blaser's staff and he had conversations as of yesterday morning with the electrical company in Maryland. They said they now can install the units on 2 different sites, actually, about 4 miles apart, for somewhere between $5,000 and $6,000 a unit, rather than $9,000 a unit, so there would be savings of somewhere between $6,000 and $7,000 in the total installation for the 2 different sections of the institution. So this figure would be something like $12,000 rather than $18,000 for this conversion.

This actually consists of several things. It is an installation of manholes underground.

RESULTS IN POWER RATE REDUCTION

Senator PASTORE. What is it for?

Mr. SHEA. At the present time there are 10 staff housing units at the center. They are actually located at 2 different sites, some 4 miles apart. Presently each one of the units, whether individual houses or row houses, are on an electrical unit of its own. Now this is to tie in all of these houses to the institutional electrical system, and thereby conserving approximately 50 percent of the money that is being spent for the monthly electrical bills.

Senator PASTORE. You mean that you get a different rate?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Is that what this amounts to, that if you bring them all together you get a different rate?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. I understand the rate is approximately 30 percent for the setup that we are proposing here—30 percent less.

Senator PASTORE. You mean that this item is to bring together these staff houses?

Mr. SHEA. Staff houses; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. So if you get them all on the same circuit the rate is a lot cheaper?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And what do you save in dollars? What do you save in dollars on your electrical bill?

Mr. BLASER. Perhaps Mr. Puntch can answer that.

Mr. PUNTCH. It would bring it down to a savings of about $1,800 or $2,000 a year.

Senator PASTORE. Is that the only reason for doing it?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Mr. PUNTCH. You see, these people pay a stipend for the houses and we pay the bills out of the appropriated funds. We also have the institutions on the meter and what we are talking about is not putting all of these together but rather putting them on the institution's meter, which gives us the commercial rate and we will save a lot of money and a lot of bookkeeping. It is just an incidental.

Senator PASTORE. Now why don't you get me a little documentary evidence on this cost, since you have scaled it down to about $12,000? Get me something in writing so we can put down an accurate figure.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. You say it is about so much—you may be a little under or a little over. Get the exact figure and put it in the record.

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUNE 19, 1958.

To: Director of Public Welfare.
Re project No. C07–23n–59, institution meter, Children's Center; project No. C44–23h–59, institution meter, Cedar Knoll.
Subject: Reduction of estimated construction cost.

Contact by this Department with the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. on June 13, 1958, revealed that the estimated cost for the above referenced project may be reduced. This reduction concerns removal of existing overhead powerlines, the value of which decreases annually due to amortization. The estimate prepared in June 1957 for the fiscal year 1959 budget indicated that project costs would be $8,500 each for construction and $510 for construction service. The estimated amounts may now be reduced to the following:

	Project No. C07-23n-59	Project No. C44-23h-59
Construction	$6,000	$6,000
Construction service	360	360
Total	6,360	6,360

In addition to above, this office was advised by the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. that the industrial rate for electricity will be approximately 30 percent less than current domestic rates.

J. A. BLASER,
Director of Buildings and Grounds.

CHILDREN'S CENTER

Mr. SHEA. Now, the third item is a small item, involving the installation of 3-compartment sinks rather than 2-compartment sinks in the second and third floors at Children's Center Hospital and at the 2 cottages, Dogwood and Hollt Cottages, which I referred to before, where we have idiot patients.

This is a requirement of the Health Department, that there be 3-compartment sinks rather than the present 2-compartment sinks that we have.

Senator PASTORE. What are they used for?

Mr. SHEA. For the sterilization of feeding equipment, such as dishes trays, and so on, which are used by the patients there.

Senator PASTORE. Did the House give any reason for this cut here?

Mr. SHEA. There is no reference to that at all.

Senator PASTORE. It was cut out?

Mr. SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. All right, thank you.

Department of Buildings and Grounds

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR

WAREHOUSE—DECREASE IN ESTIMATE

Mr. Herman. The next item is the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

This is a request for a warehouse costing $2,214,000.

Mr. James A. Blaser, Director of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, will justify the item.

Mr. Blaser. Mr. Chairman, initially, I would like to decrease this restoration from $2,214,000 to $1,886,000. That total figure is composed of a construction cost of $1,750,000, $21,000 for construction services, and $115,000 for shelving, binning, and equipment in the school portion of this structure.

Senator Pastore. Why are you doing this?

Mr. Blaser. For some several weeks, Mr. Chairman, we have known that it would take less than the $2,214,000 to construct this facility. We had no estimate of exactly how much we could decrease it. We did know it would be less, but we were unwilling, and had no figures on which to decrease that total price in any way.

As a result of the House hearings, in which the school people were charged with a study of the hot-lunch program, the results of that study due to be turned over to Congress at the opening of the next session, we realized that it was extremely important that we come up with a dollar amount that was as firm as we could possible make it at this time.

The price tag that I have quoted you was completed yesterday afternoon.

We have, as a result of the authorization of Congress, in fiscal year 1958, the plans and specifications for this job virtually complete. They will be ready for advertisement the first week in July if this construction fund is authorized for fiscal year 1959.

Senator Pastore. What is this building going to be used for?

Mr. Blaser. It is a combination shop, building, warehouse, and record storage place, Mr. Chairman.

LOCATION CHANGE

Senator Pastore. Where is it to be located?

Mr. Blaser. The vicinity of New York and Chapel Road on property that the District of Columbia already owns. The facility price of $2,059,000 was prepared in the spring of 1957, Mr. Chairman. At that time we were confronted with a very unpleasant foundation condition and other difficulties on the site.

Those things are the things that control the $2,059,000. During the course of design in the past year we have surmounted those, we have shifted the site of the building, the location of the building within the site to resolve the foundation problem.

The prediction for bidding in the next 2 months is that it will remain at about the same level, a very competitive level during which we are getting excellent prices on those jobs that we are advertising.

So that if we are able to take bids on this job during the month of

August as we are geared for at the present time we should get excellent prices on this particular job.

Senator PASTORE. Is the school warehouse as well?

DUAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. This facility about which we are talking includes the school warehouse and food handling service, the record retirement and personal property storage.

Senator PASTORE. What do you mean by the "food handling"?

Mr. BLASER. I think Mr. Riecks of the school system can answer that.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

Mr. RIECKS. Mr. Chairman, this is the school warehouse and it includes actually our own storage warehouse for all of the school supply items as well as the food service department of our schools which runs our secondary school cafeterias.

At the present time we are participants in the Food Service Act under the Federal Government and we have a food service department that handles the surplus foods and the distribution of the foods to all of the secondary school cafeterias as well.

Senator PASTORE. Where do you keep it now?

Mr. RIECKS. At the present time, it is housed in an old 8-room elementary school building. Six of the rooms are used for classes. It is in a very crowded section of the city. The other two rooms are used by the food service department.

Then we have restored an old playroom in the basement for storage. It is the only storage area that we have. If we need to rent or if we need to have refrigeration which we occasionally do because of the type of surplus foods that we get we have to rent refrigeration.

This warehouse will accommodate the food service department which we must find quarters for and supply the refrigeration that we will need to handle all of our surplus foods.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you, sir.

HOUSE REPORT

This is what the House said:

The major item of decrease in this construction program is $2,214,000 requested for a consolidated warehouse for the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the Department of General Administration, and the public school system. The justification states:

It has been determined that due to both buildings be erected on the same site it would be more economical to erect a single structure.

The committee cannot reconcile that the statement and the project costs of $2,214,000 with the total cost of $1,860,000 for the 2 separate buildings proposed in the 1958 budget for which planning funds were approved.

It has, therefore, denied the project until a more realistic estimate of cost is presented.

Is that what you are answering today?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

REVISED ESTIMATE

Senator PASTORE. Did you say that all happened yesterday?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir, this did not happen all yesterday. I said our estimate was finally completed yesterday.

Senator PASTORE. Who completed it?

Mr. BLASER. The Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Senator PASTORE. Why had they not completed it by the time they went to the House?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, this estimate that I have given to you now is an estimate that we will use for the Government estimate of construction costs at the time we may solicit bids.

Senator PASTORE. Which one is this?

Mr. BLASER. The construction portion is that $1,750,000, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

That figure of $2,214,000 shows that the estimate was originally too high.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

REASONS FOR CHANGING TO ONE BUILDING

Senator PASTORE. Are you still going to build 1 building or 2 buildings?

Mr. BLASER. One building, sir.

Senator PASTORE. It must have been contemplated at one time that there would be two.

Mr. BLASER. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. BLASER. The original plan in 1956 when this project was first put into the budget was that the school system would have their own structure, that the Department of General Administration and Department of Buildings and Grounds would have another structure.

The site on which these 2 buildings were to be constructed could be utilized more efficiently if 1 building was erected.

Senator PASTORE. I realize that. But where did they ever get the idea of two buildings? Go ahead, Mr. Karrick.

Mr. KARRICK. I think that idea was perhaps before Mr. Blaser was with the District government. I do not know that he is in a position to answer it.

Mr. RIECKS. Mr. Chairman, I believe I can answer that because I was in the original planning.

At the time that this site was selected there was a railroad spur located on it, coming off from one of the railroads and we had a problem of storing trucks, the rolling stock of the public schools as well as the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

There are about 135 trucks and buses and so forth. It was an arrangement on the site in an effort to maintain the spur of the railroad and still provide adequate parking areas.

In addition to that, at that particular time, the Highway Department was supposed to have used a portion of the area for storage of large pipes.

So by the time they began arrangements for the building in one phase or another it became two structures in order to keep the spur in and provide the parking. It is a peculiar-shaped lot and does not lend itself well to this type of an activity.

BEST INTERESTS SERVED BY COMBINED STRUCTURE

Mr. LOWE. But in any event, Mr. Chairman, as the discussion and planning on this project moved forward, it became quite apparent that

the best interests of the entire District of Columbia government would be served by a combined structure which would give you a maximum flexibility to accommodate future changes in requirements of the different agencies that would occupy the building.

It is a structure that will last a good many years.

Senator PASTORE. What is it to be made out of?

Mr. LOWE. I imagine it would be cinder-block construction.

Mr. BLASER. Cinder block, construction of steel in certain areas, and concrete in certain areas, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. What will happen to us if we do not build this building? I am trying to point up in the record a necessity for this.

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, there are two operations, the Public School System and the Department of General Administration which are currently occupying structures which this will replace. The present structures are a part of the restoration in southwest. They must move from those structures in the near future to some other quarters.

The quarters that the Department of Buildings and Grounds currently occupy were constructed in the early 1870's as a water pumping station.

Those facilities are divided up into several small areas that we occupy with our shop. That obviously is an inefficient operation.

Also because of the age of the structure it is not as structurally sound as a place for storage of construction materials should be.

DEVELOPMENT OF ESTIMATE

Senator PASTORE. Have you any record on this estimate that was developed yesterday that we could have in our files for reference?

Mr. BLASER. If I may furnish those for the record: yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. You do not have to put them in the record but we will incorporate it by reference in case we will have to refer back to it so we will have something tangible, your plans and your diagrams, whatever they happen to be.

Tell me a little bit more about how we got the figure of $2,214,000 that led to this misunderstanding. Where did that originate and when and why?

Mr. BLASER. That originated in the spring of 1957 at the time we were reviewing projects for the public-works program.

At that time, Mr. Chairman, we knew that based upon the siting of the 2 buildings in at least 1 of them we would have a sizable foundation. A large portion of the area is fill. So to construct at least 1 or perhaps 2 buildings on this fill would mean that we would have a very expensive foundation problem.

At that time we did not have any foundation investigations in the area, no borings, or no drill holes of any type.

That estimate, then, assumed the most difficult foundation problem that we would have to face.

Senator PASTORE. Was that contemplated as 1 structure or 2 at the time? I think you said two.

Mr. BLASER. No, sir. The $2,214,000 figure represents one structure.

Senator PASTORE. One structure?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Go ahead.

Mr. BLASER. During the course of planning that structure we found that if we moved the single building to a different location on the site we could entirely eliminate this piling foundation. The building as it is currently planned would.

Senator PASTORE. Say that again.

Mr. BLASER. If we moved the building still within the site but from its originally planned location we could entirely eliminate the piling foundation. We did that. That is one of the principal economies that accounts for the change from $2,214,000 to $1,886,000.

Senator PASTORE. About how much of it?

Mr. BLASER. $330,000.

PRESENTATION TO HOUSE

Senator PASTORE. How in the world did you find that out? This was presented to the House only a short while ago, was it not?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; it was.

The reason for it, Mr. Chairman, is strictly this: At the time we went to the House that figure, a total of $2,214,000, was the best we had available. We have been trying to economize on this structure as we went along. As we completed each portion of it as nearly as we could, we would add to the estimate of cost.

The building, at the time of the House hearings a month ago, was not sufficiently complete for us to put everything together.

Senator PASTORE. What was not sufficiently complete, the building?

Mr. BLASER. The building design.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, if I may interject, at least I failed to hear it if it was called to your attention. In the present fiscal year appropriation the Congress has authorized detailed design money for this structure. This old estimate of $2,200,000 was a preliminary estimate, whereas, during this present year the detailed engineering work has been process.

Only in the last few days has that work progressed to the point where they could make a new definite firm estimate. That is the point I make.

Senator PASTORE. That may sound good to you, but here is a presentation which was made a month ago where you presented a figure of $2,214,000. Do not tell me that within the last 30 days you found that by changing the location you would save this $330,000 on the piling. I want an argument that bears some substance.

The House is going to say to me: "When did this all develop? They were before us a month ago and they said it was $2,214,000."

I would say that they found that they could move it a few feet over and they saved that money. They are going to look at me the way I am looking at you now.

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, at the House hearings we could have said, "We are sure this building is going to cost less than $2,214,000 total." We had not figures put together that we could have answered the question of how much less. We had not figures that we could have put together to specifically state how much less.

Senator PASTORE. No, but you could have said at that time, "But we are under the impression that this figure is not a true figure, that it can be scaled down and if you will be patient with us we will render

it to you or we will render it to the Senate in case we do not have time to bring it to you. We are under the impression that there is a considerable change because of the foundation problem."

You could have said that. Yet you went before the House and advanced the figure that you knew you had to scale down. So it makes them right in denying it. It puts me under a cloud of suspicion when I begin to say, "All this has developed within the last few days."

Mr. BLASER. The final answer has only been available since yesterday, sir.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, yesterday the figures were put together and we find that the overall cost is $1,886,000. Is that correct?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And the actual construction is $1,750,000.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Anything further? Anybody else want to say anything on this item?

Thank you very much.

VEHICLE AND INSPECTION STATION

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, this is a replacement for a vehicle and inspection station that will be razed as a result of highway construction. This job was originally contained or rather the construction funds were authorized in the fiscal year 1957. At that time the exact site conditions were not known.

Early last year we found what the site conditions were. This area where this building is to be constructed is one in which the Fire Department repair shop will likewise be located.

The buildings as they were originally planned, the heavier building, the Fire Department repair shop, was located in the area of poorer foundation conditions. The lighter structure, this motor vehicle inspection station, was located on the portion of the site that had the better foundation conditions.

We did, during the planning stage, interchange these sites so that the heavier building would be on the better portion of the site, economizing some in the foundation conditions.

In any case, each structure must still have a pile foundation. In this immediate area there is a large sewer and there are other obstructions that we must arch over in order to fit the building into the site.

This is a site that has been assigned by the Redevelopment Land Agency.

Mr. LOWE. This is part of the redevelopment plan.

Senator PASTORE. Why does it have to be on such a site where you have to invest all this money in order to secure the foundation? Why can you not go someplace else?

Mr. BLASER. As a part of the redevelopment plan, Mr. Chairman, they have assigned certain areas to provide space for facilities. This particular area is one that was assigned for these two structures.

Senator PASTORE. What kind of an activity is this, Department of Vehicles and Traffic? What are you going to build here?

Mr. BLASER. This is an inspection station for vehicles. This will be a place for all the public vehicles to get their inspection certificates.

Mr. LOWE. We have compulsory vehicle inspections here for safety

purposes. The brakes are checked once a year, the steering is checked.

Senator PASTORE. How big a building is this going to be?

Mr. BLASER. Approximately 17,000 square feet.

Senator PASTORE. 17,000 square feet?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Is it going to be brick? What is it going to be?

Mr. BLASER. Reinforced concrete frame.

INCREASED COSTS

Senator PASTORE. How much is it going to cost?

Mr. BLASER. A total cost at the present time, Mr. Chairman, is $383,000, an increase of $73,475 over the original estimate of $319,575. That increase in cost is due entirely to this foundation condition that I speak of.

Senator PASTORE. Are you asking for $81,000?

Mr. BLASER. There is an increase of $7,585 for testing equipment that the Motor Vehicle Department needs to inspect these vehicles. So the $73,475 and the $7,525 total $81,000.

Senator PASTORE. Has the money been authorized and appropriated for the building itself?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. Construction funds.

Senator PASTORE. It has been?

Mr. BLASER. Correct.

Senator PASTORE. And this is a question now that on this particular site you cannot build this building unless you get this added money for the foundation?

Mr. BLASER. That is right.

Senator PASTORE. Is that the problem here?

Mr. BLASER. That is correct.

Senator PASTORE. Why did the House take it out?

Mr. BLASER. I cannot answer that, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Can anyone answer that? Does it say anything in the record?

Mr. FOWLER. I do not remember anything about that in the record; no, sir. I do not know why they took it out.

Senator PASTORE. How do you feel, Mr. Karrick, about this?

Mr. KARRICK. There is nothing in the report here about it. I think we need it. I think this inspection for vehicles is an extremely important function. I think we need this money.

Senator PASTORE. You have the appropriation for the building itself; do you not?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, for construction there is authorized $309,575.

Senator PASTORE. Is that just authorized or appropriated?

Mr. BLASER. That is appropriated; yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. That money is already available?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. And this whole thing, by the time you get through with it, it is going to cost you how much?

Mr. BLASER. Construction cost of $383,050. Equipment total cost that will go into the building if this request for restoration is approved will be $45,000.

Senator PASTORE. Wait a minute. Will you say that again, sir?

Mr. BLASER. At the present time there are dollars available, appropriated, $309,575 to construction, $37,075 for equipment.

Senator PASTORE. And that is appropriated?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. BLASER. Now our dollar requirement is $383,000 for construction, $45,000 for the Department of Motor Vehicles equipment, making an increase for construction cost of $73,475 and for equipment for $7,585.

Senator PASTORE. What did you say was in this $81,000 for equipment?

Mr. BLASER. $7,525.

Senator PASTORE. Therefore, this $81,000 not only includes what you need for construction of the foundation; it also includes this $7,525 for equipment?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. All right. Anything further?

(Justifications for General Provisions appears on p. 357.)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK AND SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

STATEMENTS OF DR. T. H. REED, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK; AND DR. JOHN L. KEDDY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have one more item under this appropriation. Unfortunately, the decision for restoration was not made until after we prepared this material. I would like to call officials of the National Zoological Park, Dr. T. H. Reed, Director of the National Zoological Park, and Dr. John L. Keddy, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Senator PASTORE. Will you point out this item to me.

Mr. HERMAN. It is a budgeted item. It was deleted by the House. The appeal letter was prepared in such a hurry that the decision was not made about this item.

Mr. LOWE. The report, sir, under the heading "National Zoological Park," states the following:

HOUSE REPORT

Item	Budget estimate	Recommended
National Zoological Park:		
Administration Bldg.	$25,600	
Antelope Bldg.	39,400	
Permanent improvements	50,000	
Total, National Zoological Park	115,000	

The committee has been concerned for the past several years about the anomalous position of the zoo. The District of Columbia bears the entire cost of operation and maintenance but the zoo is under the control and administration of the Smithsonian Institution. While the District has been financinng the entire cost of operation for over 30 years very little progress has been made in the way of capital improvements. This year the District Commissioners included $65,000

in the capital outlay budget of the zoo for preliminary studies and plans for a new Administration Building and a new Antelope Building, the total cost of these two projects being estimated at $1,164,000. In addition, $50,000 was included for renovation of the animal paddocks. These two projects were the first major capital projects proposed for the zoo since the 1930's.

The joint fiscal subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committeess recently approved a revised capital outlay program for the District. In their report on the legislation the District of Columbia Committees recommended the deletion of funds for capital improvements at the zoo. In view of the District's apparent willingness to embark on a capital outlay program for the zoo and its subsequent deletion by the Congress, the committee recommends that the District Commissioners bring this question of future financing—not only of capital improvements but also the cost of operating expenses—to the attention of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

(Justification of increases appears on p. 347.)

ANIMAL PADDOCKS

Senator PASTORE. Permanent improvements?

Dr. REED. Yes. We had in our original House budget request three capital improvement items: money for the plans, preliminary studies, and definite plans for the Administration Building; money for plans of the Antelope Building; and money for the renovation and restoration of paddocks. All three items were denied by the House. We have received permission from the District Commissioners to request the restoration of the $50,000 for the renovation and restoration of the animal paddocks. These paddocks which we wish to restore are now abandoned or in very poor condition.

Here are some photographs taken of them. These paddocks have been in existence for approximately 40 years and in constant use.

During this period of time the money for proper maintenance and repair has been inadequate, resulting in the fact that we have had to abandon 6 paddocks and 7 enclosures.

The loss of these paddocks causes the overcrowding of the animals. We have to move them to other paddocks; there is a death loss in the animals due to overcrowding and a possible condition of collapse of parts of the enclosure, resulting in perhaps injury to the animals, employees, and also the visiting public.

Senator PASTORE. Why would they cause injury to the visiting public?

Dr. REED. If there was a bull elk running down the street, he could cause quite a little bit of damage.

Senator PASTORE. You mean that bull elks are in these paddocks that are out of repair?

Dr. REED. No, sir. We have abandoned the dangerously weak paddocks and we have other paddocks that are facing the possibility of abandonment. When the paddocks got bad enough, we could not trust them, we had to abandon them. That is why in the middle of the park we have fallen down fences and paddocks with nothing in them. We cannot even hold a goat in them much less an animal that is worth looking at. We have made repairs at the curtailment of other activities.

No, we will never let the paddocks become bad enough that we expect the animal to get out. We will abandon it. We do have paddocks that do need rehabilitation.

Senator PASTORE. What does your problem develop into once you have abandoned paddocks? What has been the result?

Dr. REED. We have to find suitable quarters for the animal or eliminate the species. You can see here these paddocks have been abandoned. They are just there. Once a paddock is abandoned, nothing more can be done with it.

Senator PASTORE. Did you make this presentation in the House?

Dr. REED. Yes. This was presented to the House. The entire capital outlay program was denied.

STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

I believe you understand, sir, that the operating expenses were granted. We are very appreciative of the operating expenses. It was a capital outlay which was cut.

Senator PASTORE (reading.)

The joint fiscal subcommittee of the District of Columbia Committees recently approved a revised capital outlay program for the District. In their report on the legislation the District of Columbia Committees recommended the deletion of funds for capital improvements at the zoo.

In view of the District's apparent willingness to embark on a capital outlay program for the zoo and its subsequent deletion by the Congress, the committee recommends that the District Commissioners bring this question of future financing—not only of capital improvements but also of cost of operating expenses—to the attention of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Karrick, do you want to say something about this?

Mr. KARRICK. I want to say that Mr. McLaughlin has in pursuance of this paragraph discussed this general broad matter with the head of the Smithsonian Institution, but they were unable to reach any conclusion, merely a preliminary discussion.

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator PASTORE. Why did the Commissioners feel that this should be restored and why did it take them so long to reach this conclusion? I think I want to develop this for the record.

Mr. FOWLER. Over the years, the District of Columbia has not been called upon to provide capital outlay for the Zoological Park. We believed it to be a Federal institution, pure and simple. We have found help over the years and the Federal Government has paid for the capital outlay.

We have provided in the past several years some little money for capital outlay. But here is the situation that the Commissioners have considered: Notwithstanding the fact that it is a capital outlay, they felt because of danger connected with it, the possibility of loss of life, even, that they have to take some affirmative action even before we can concur with the officials of the Smithsonian Institution and start something perhaps for the next year or the year after.

It seems to us at this time, particularly, to be a critical item that the Commissioners would like for you to consider now.

Dr. Keddy is the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian and perhaps he can tell you how critical the situation is.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

HOUSE TESTIMONY

Dr. KEDDY. I think the Director, Dr. Reed, has pointed that out. The only testimony that I believe I need to give is in connection with

the statement at the bottom of page 12 here, the second sentence below the little table which says:

> While the District has been financing the entire cost of operation for over 30 years, very little progress has been made in the way of capital improvements.

We made a study of the record for the last 30 years as to what the District of Columbia government and the Congress has done. I would like to put this list of construction appropriation items in the record.

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir.

Dr. KEDDY. I would just like to bring it up to date a little bit.

The total is $1,647,420 of which $870,920 constituted Public Works Administration funds back in the thirties.

But it does show that the Federal Government and the District have been providing a certain number of dollars in order to build some modern buildings there.

(The information referred to follows:)

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Construction appropriations, 1927–58

Construction	Year(s)	Appropriation
Building for birds	1927–28	$127,000
Building for reptiles, etc	1930–31	248,000
Plans for building for small mammals	1932	4,500
Buildings (PWA funds):	1936–37	
Small mammals and great apes		286,450
Pachyderms		311,800
Mechanical shops		149,950
Addition to bird house		122,720
Total, PWA construction		870,920
Restaurant building	1939	90,000
Incinerator	1946	12,000
Pachyderm house roof	1951	63,000
Installation of steam line from central heating plant to bird house	1954	35,000
Building for Police Headquarters, etc	1955	197,000
Grand total, 1927–58		1,647,420

DANGER INVOLVED

Senator PASTORE. Point up to me, sir, this matter of the danger involved. I thought I understood you to say, sir that all you do is abandon these paddocks and you do not use them, which gives you a crowded condition and maybe an elimination of the species but naturally does not create this element of danger that we are talking about, or is it there?

Dr. REED. Here we have a picture of a red deer. He is in velvet. His antlers are in velvet, but we have the possibility of intimate contact there. This fence will hold the deer in. But as you can see, the keeper is illustrating how close you can come to this red deer.

Here also are the walks. This is the highway. This is the walk that people are on right next to the fence. Here we have a path going down by this red deer. Here, again, it is on the side of the red deer. This is an illegal path that people have created coming into rather close contact with the animals.

We want the people to see the animals but we do not want them to come in close contact with them.

Now, then, down in the beaver valley, that of course has been abandoned. There is nothing utilized in this entire area.

Senator PASTORE. Where are your beavers now?

Dr. REED. We do not have any. This is to me a very shocking condition since the beaver has meant so much to the economy of the early history of this country. Dr. Mann did have one of the finest beaver collections in the world. The beaver were constantly building dams in it, but it has been abandoned sometime during the war and has not been restored.

USE OF FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Now this $50,000 will do all that you were talking about, these fences and everything?

Dr. REED. We expect the $50,000 to rehabilitate and restore the beaver area, the red deer area and the fallow deer pens. We anticipate that it will bring back the pen which is next to the red deer pen that was abandoned. Here is a picture of it.

This pen, as you can see, is abandoned. We cannot even hold goats in it.

Here is another one.

This will rehabilitate the red deer pen.

You see the two pens right together.

The whole acreage involves perhaps between 15 and 20 acres on the paddocks, and beaver valley.

Senator PASTORE. Do you want to leave that group of photographs with the committee?

Dr. REED. If you would care to have them.

Senator PASTORE. We will incorporate them by reference.

We might have to refer to them.

That fence that was built at that lion's cage, who built that?

Dr. REED. The fence that had been put up at the lion's cage presently?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Dr. REED. The new one? You mean the Cyclone fence? We put that up, sir. The original fence was built back in 1893 I believe it was. We have had 115 million visitors since then. There had never been a visitor injury.

Mr. KARRICK. Mr. Chairman, might I add that although this is classified as a capital outlay, this item would just as appropriately be considered as repairing or revamping existing paddocks. Its simply putting back into service what is already there which is not being used.

Senator PASTORE. Have you done that in the past also? Has the District sustained that sort of a program?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we have tried to provide money for, shall I say, minimum maintenance.

Dr. REED. That is right.

Mr. LOWE. Occasionally we have even financed new construction.

ZOO AS NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. KARRICK. I feel as Mr. Fowler has expressed it, this is a national zoo and should be a nationally financed institution. It should not be imposed upon the District taxpayers either for capital outlay or for operating, but we are facing an actuality.

Senator PASTORE. I am one Senator who agrees with Mr. Fowler. I said that last time and before all this happened. I have had my family at the zoo and I have recommended to a lot of visitors to go there. I tell you very frankly I was very much surprised when I learned as a member of this committee that it was not strictly a national responsibility.

I had always assumed and I guess its a natural thing to assume that it is maintained by the National Government when in fact it is not.

Mr. KARRICK. With title of "National Zoological Park."

Senator PASTORE. I read it as clear as day. Anything further on this?

I understand the Commissioners are in favor of this restoration.

Mr. KARRICK. Yes, sir.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

I understand that there are some people here who want to discuss this Youth Center building; is that so?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Donald Clemmer, if the committee wishes to discuss it with him, sir.

Senator PASTORE. It has been called to my attention.

YOUTH CENTER

STATEMENT OF DONALD CLEMMER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

NO APPEAL FOR RESTORATION

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Clemmer is director of Department of Corrections.

No cuts are being appealed.

Senator PASTORE. Will you review it for us, please? Tell us how much it is, what it is about?

Mr. CLEMMER. Mr. Chairman, this department has made no appeal for funds. We believe we can live within what the House allowed. I would like to say also that all capital outlay was given considerable study by many, many people, as you know. Just in these modest items that we have, the Commissioner's Public Works Committee spent many days with us. For example, the vice president of the telephone company, the telephone chief engineers, Mrs. Bazelon, who is an informed person. It went through their minds. Then it went through the minds of our budget officers, and they are not always as nice as they seem here. They went through the minds of the Commissioners, naturally, by the time it gets through the House, and if we don't appeal it, why, you know we are fairly well satisfied.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE OF COSTS

In 1950, I first corresponded with a District Board of Commissioners about the need of a youth center for young adult prisoners. There was discussion, and in 1954, 4 years later, we were given $30,000 for preliminary sketches. At this time Mr. Blaser's predecessor, Mr. A. G. Hutson, guessed, and it wasn't a firm estimate, that the Youth Center would cost $6 million.

In 1955 money for plans were given for this development in the amount of $295,000. It was given for plans and specifications and the private architect worked for some time.

In 1956 we asked the Congress for $3,441,000 as sort of a first increment to begin the building. The Congress refused this amount, but did give us $600,000 for utilities in 1956. Then in 1957 we asked for $3,550,000 and we obtained $3 million.

All the time there was consultation between Buildings and Grounds and my department and we are trying to see where we can save the money. The Congress, primarily the House, wants us to do it by increments: 1 bite for utilities and 1 bite of $3 million for construction.

Senator PASTORE. Couldn't that cost you more money when you do it that way?

COST OF YOUTH CENTER

Mr. CLEMMER. I couldn't say. I would certainly rather get the money to build it. The way it's going on now, it's gone on now for 6 years. So this year, in order to build an institution for 300, we ask for $1,560,000 and the House gave it to us.

Senator PASTORE. Is that added to your $3 million?

Mr. CLEMMER. That is added to our $3 million.

Senator PASTORE. Will the total cost be $4,560,000 now?

Mr. CLEMMER. The total cost to build for 300 will be $5,147,000.

This project has been cooking for a long time. Now in order to build to hold 300 young adult felons we need the $1,560,000 which the House has already approved. As I said before, this is an estimate of many people, many competent people, including Mr. Blaser and his department.

With the amount of money that we had before, $3,587,000, and this $1,560,000 in this year's estimate, we will start to build in September. The project will be ready for occupancy, let me say, roughly, in the spring of 1960. The grading is four-fifths done right now, the groundwork. There is a prime need throughout this community and elsewhere in the country to have some particular facility to care for the youngsters who get in trouble and make an earnest effort to try and keep them from becoming mature criminals.

REASON FOR DELAYED USE OF FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Will you explain, sir, why the money appropriated heretofore had not been utilized?

Mr. CLEMMER. It had not been utilized because there was a conception on the part of the buildings and grounds people that we would develop the project in increments. The utilities would be one increment of work. First of all the grading of the site would be one increment of work. The second would be the land and utilities, the power, and so forth. And the third increment would be the structures for a certain number.

But in 1956 we asked for $3,400,000 and the Congress in its wisdom gave us $600,000. So there has been some dillydallying. There has been some uncertainty. We hope to open an institution in the spring or early summer of 1960 and be operating.

Senator PASTORE. What was the justification for the $3 million that was appropriated last year? That didn't get you anywhere?

Mr. CLEMMER. The money is available. The plans weren't quite done. If you want to know the items that will be built with that——

Senator PASTORE. No; I am merely being curious. I was wondering why we had to do this in steps if nothing was happening. You said the $3 million was appropriated last time. Yet it stayed there and stayed there but you couldn't use it because it wasn't enough.

REVISION IN PLANS

Mr. CLEMMER. That is part of the answer. Then there is also a switch in the plan. With part of this $3 million we are going to put in the utilities and then use the balance plus what we are asking for this year for the structures. But the plans switched. Why they switched, I don't know exactly. I think they thought it was wise and better prices would develop.

SUFFICIENCY OF FUNDS

Senator PASTORE. Now, you have all of the money to do the job?

Mr. CLEMMER. We have all of the money to build for 300 and in another year we will come up for additional funds.

Senator PASTORE. Have you all the plans and specifications?

Mr. CLEMMER. I believe they are 98 or 99 percent completed.

Mr. BLASER. They are 100 percent.

ADVERTISEMENT OF BIDS

Senator PASTORE. When are you going to put out the bids on this?

Mr. BLASER. We advertised the job June 9. It is under advertisement at the present time.

Mr. CLEMMER. The bids will be opened July 22.

Senator PASTORE. Apparently you had a good idea that the Senate wasn't going to take it away from you?

Mr. BLASER. We always, Mr. Chairman, have the prerogative of canceling any bid openings if funds are not available and we were certain, having the bid openings scheduled for the 25th of July, by that time we would know if the funds were available.

SUFFICIENCY OF ESTIMATED CAPACITY

Senator PASTORE. Tell me if 300 is big enough.

Mr. CLEMMER. We think it should be 600, but, once again, the way the funds have been appropriated we don't have the funds to build for 600.

Senator PASTORE. Don't go over that too quickly. What are you going to do about the other 300?

Mr. CLEMMER. We have it planned out pretty carefully. I have to name the particular building to make it clear. In substance when we build the culinary facility, the kitchen and dining hall, we know we are going to build for 600 eventually. We will build for 600. The same with the school, the library, and auditorium. We have money to build those for 600; the same with the engineering facilities; the same with the diagnostic depot in the hospital; the same with one of the work areas.

The only thing we are not building for 600 now are living facilities. We are building for 300.

LANGUAGE AUTHORITY

Senator PASTORE. What is the authorization on this?

Mr. CLEMMER. The authorization is congressional language to build an institution for young adult offenders under the National Youth Corrections Act.

Senator PASTORE. To what extent?

Mr. CLEMMER. To the extent of 600.

Senator PASTORE. Does it say that in the authorization?

Mr. CLEMMER. It says that in the justifications, yes.

Senator PASTORE. Do you confirm that, Mr. Fowler?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes, sir; it says 600.

Senator PASTORE. The reason why I asked that is because you build a kitchen for 600 because that is a desirable thing to do if you have the authority. Then you would be in trouble if you didn't have the authority for it. But you say you have the authority to build this correctional institution for 600.

Mr. CLEMMER. Certainly there is testimony in the House that we wanted to build for 600 over the years. I do not believe the language, the official appropriation bill, specifies the number and I had better check on that before I am too affirmative.

Senator PASTORE. I caution the Commissioners to look at this very closely. I am not being critical here because this was an item that was allowed in the House. It was called to my attention and impression had, of course, in this sort of thing. That is why I thought you should come in and spread it on the record for the benefit of the Senators.

But here we are, we are building a kitchen and other utilities there for an installation that will house 600. If you never get that extra money for the other 300 you have wasted in building a kitchen that is too large, at the present time.

Mr. CLEMMER. Mr. Chairman, we are confident we are getting it.

Senator PASTORE. It isn't a matter of confidence. You don't determine the need. The Congress determines the need.

Mr. CLEMMER. I report the need.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, could we do this for this situation? The last time that I was participating in a review of this matter, what we have done up to then is in strict conformance with the justification record. You see our appropriation acts do not delineate that precisely. But may we insert in the record at this point appropriate extracts from old records to bring out the picture as to what was presented to the Congress?

PRESENT INMATE POPULATION

Senator PASTORE. Let me ask you this: All of this has been presented to the House?

Mr. CLEMMER. Everything.

Senator PASTORE. They are satisfied with it?

Mr. CLEMMER. They are satisfied.

Senator PASTORE. Because I question the point of 300. How many inmates do we have at the present time at this institution?

Mr. CLEMMER. We have, Mr. Chairman, no institution of this type now. We have what we call reformatory loosely, it's a penitentiary

with 1,860. We have a workhouse for male misdemeanants, of which half are alcoholics, that runs 1,100, 1,200, 1,400.

In our city jail in town we are running around a thousand population, and then we have a women's reformatory with around 200. Our population runs 4,300 and sometimes goes to 4,400 and 4,500.

TRANSFER OF YOUTH OFFENDERS

Senator PASTORE. You are going to transfer this 300 for the time being?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir; the young adults who appear before the courts and some that we have now would go under this facility. You see this will be a progressive and also scientific sort of an approach to try to correct the attitudes and the character of these young men so that crime will be less likely in the future.

We do that now in all our institutions.

Senator PASTORE. Is there a crying need for the 600-youth institution now?

Mr. CLEMMER. There is a crying need, Mr. Chairman, and it could be a crying need for a thousand.

FUTURE COSTS OF YOUTH CENTER

Senator PASTORE. Well I think myself later on it is going to cost you more money to build the other half for the 300.

Mr. CLEMMER. We do, and that, of course, has been predicted not to the penny but we anticipate there is going to be another $2 million expenditure.

Senator PASTORE. In addition?

Mr. CLEMMER. In addition.

Senator PASTORE. You mean over and above what it would cost you now?

Mr. CLEMMER. Yes, sir. Over and above what we have now and what we anticipate will be given this year. The total cost of this institution $7,459,000. This sounds big. It is big. But prisons over the country are tremendously expensive.

Senator PASTORE. But when you get around to doing it later on it is going to cost you more, isn't it?

Mr. CLEMMER. We hope it will be less.

Senator PASTORE. You hope it will be less?

Mr. CLEMMER. Because I think that the Department of Buildings and Grounds has been a little high in their estimates. I think the bids may come in a little less than what they have said, and I hope they will. In fact, Mr. Blaser said a little bit ago that prices were pretty competitive.

Senator PASTORE. We have an engineer here. Do you think it is going to be cheaper to build 10 years from today than it is today?

Mr. BLASER. I don't say 10 years.

Senator PASTORE. All right, 2 years or next year.

Mr. BLASER. This price of the $2 million that Mr. Clemmer has referred to is based upon our best figures today. The structures that we are anticipating for the future to take care of 300 people is prob-

ably going to remain constant in price, depending upon the material and the labor market, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PASTORE. Of course, the tendency over the past decade is that prices have gone up and not come down.

Mr. KARRICK. I don't believe that engineers or penologists are the proper experts on price trends.

Senator PASTORE. I don't think an engineer is.

Mr. KARRICK. He may know what construction is going to do.

Senator PASTORE. That is what I meant. That is what I am talkingk about. I am merely saying this: That if you build your institution today to house 600 people at that Youth Center, as of today, it would cost you less than when you build that same institution in 2 parts in a year or 2 from now.

Mr. KARRICK. Definitely.

Senator PASTORE. If there is a need for this and you are going to do it next year all I am questioning is why don't you do the whole thing now?

Mr. CLEMMER. I would like to know myself.

Mr. KARRICK. We would agree but definitely.

Mr. HERMAN. May I make a statement, Mr. Chairman?

Senator PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. HERMAN. At the time when we reviewed this project we determined that $5 million was the minimum amount available for a usable facility. Of course when we delay a project we always estimate we will save so much in operating costs. So any increase in costs that occurs with the delay will be more than offset by the savings in operating costs. So in the long run in a delay of several years, we will save money.

Senator PASTORE. If you never build it at all look at all the money you would save. That is where you are logically led. I mean if you take it by natural progression and if you are taking the logic you are giving to me you take the point, "why build it?" Look at the money you save.

Mr. CLEMMER. In the meantime crime marches on.

Senator PASTORE. I am not trying to be funny.

LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR INSTITUTION

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Chairman, the point that you raised about building for 600 unless it appears in the language itself is a very good point.

Would it be sufficient to say that the record shows that everyone understood it to be eventually a 600 capacity institution.

Senator PASTORE. I think Mr. Fowler you are out to get your legal department to get into that a little. Because you might find yourself in a position of some day saying this is all right it might have been desirable for 600 but there is never been an authorization but your building a big kitchen that may never come to be.

You don't know that. I would personally, if I were you I would want some kind of assurance that you were proceeding correctly. I quite understand with you its a wise way to do it if you are going to get to ultimately get to 600, you might as well build a boiler and kitchen to account for it.

If you are authorized to do so by legal authority. You had better be pretty sure on that. I don't think we ought to belabor it here. I just raised it. For the moment its not my immediate concern. I think it is the responsibility of Commissioners.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, we will review the matter carefully.

Senator PASTORE. I think you would be on safe ground to explore that.

Do you have anything further?

PERSONAL SERVICES

Mr. LOWE. We have one other item. Several times during the course of these hearings you have commented and been puzzled about this problem of vacant positions and in that connection I would like to call your attention to page 2 of the House report under an item headed "Personal services."

The House also has been concerned with this matter of vacant positions and after discussing the matter as to the apparent contradiction of having auhorized positions that are vacant in these different departments and then coming up and asking for more positions, they concluded in this brief discussion that starts on page 2 with this: "Future financial requirements for personal services will include the cost of within-grade promotions and any other costs that are essential in order to give the Congress a true picture of the District's personnel requirements."

We are going to go to work on this immediately, and starting with some of the budgets for fiscal year 1960 we will have eliminated the various positions that do lead to this confusion and the budget will reflect a realistic number of positions with the money to amply pay for that number of positions.

We doubt that we can do the entire job in the few months remaining before we have to compile the 1960 budget, but we will at least have a good start for 1960.

MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING FUND

Senator PASTORE. Commissioner Karrick, yesterday we discussed rather fully the estimated surpluses in the five funds. I am particularly interested now in what you contemplate doing with this recurring annual increase in the surplus of the motor vehicle parking fund which you estimate will reach $1,747,648 by June 30, 1959.

Commissioner KARRICK. The Commissioners feel that it would be advisable to wait for the completion of the mass transportation study and to see whether Congress desires to implement any or all of the recommendations contained therein, before considering any disposition of the surplus money in the Motor Vehicle Parking Agency fund. The financial responsibility of the Commissioners, in the parking field, would vary greatly depending on what type of mass transportation system was finally approved. An automobile-dominant city would require vast numbers of parking spaces for all day worker-parkers.

The present fringe parking program, together with some pay lots under the inner belt loop as such spaces become available, is not of sufficient magnitude to eat into the surplus money. The annual income from parking meters and from District-owned lots leased to pri-

vate industry is more than enough to take care of this program at the present time. We must realize, however, that the steadily increasing traffic load on our city streets will, in the next few years, force a drastic cut in on-street parking in downtown Washington. This will automatically force a stepped-up fringe-parking program.

Before Congress at the present time is bill S. 3827 which, if approved, would permit the expenditure of motor vehicle parking funds to correct traffic-congested conditions at various street locations, where the congestion is caused basically by parking.

COMMENTS ON HEARING

Senator PASTORE. I want to say, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Herman, and you too, sir, Mr. Karrick, of course, it's always a pleasure to work with you.

Mr. KARRICK. We would like to thank you for hearing us.

Senator PASTORE. I have always looked forward to it. It is always a pleasure to have you. I have seen real dedication and devotion of duty on the part of the gentlemen who have come here on behalf of the District and presented the budget to me and the members of the subcommittee. While I may have disagreed with you from time to time on some of our items I think our objective has been the same.

I think our concern has been the same. I think we have worked together in a friendly atmosphere. Indeed it has been a pleasure.

(Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the committee recessed to reconvene at 7:30 p. m., the same day.)

AFTER RECESS—7:30 P. M. (WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST, CHAIRMAN, MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. It is now exactly 7:30. The meeting will please come to order. We are ready for our first witness.

It is Dr. William Herbst, who represents the District of Columbia Medical Society on health needs of the area.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Doctor.

Let me say at the outset we are honored to have you here this evening, and we wait with anticipation to hear your words of wisdom.

Dr. HERBST. Senator, first of all I want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of the medical society for the privilege of being here this evening. And not only that, but personally I remember very pleasantly the cordiality, courtesy, and the interest that you showed at our appearance last year.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Dr. HERBST. I am deeply grateful for it.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you, Doctor.

Dr. HERBST. I might say that our testimony last year, at which time we predicted that the appropriation for medical charities was

inadequate, has been borne out by the fact that the appropriation ran out for the voluntary hospitals about 3 months ago.

I am presenting this prepared statement, which I presented before the House, which I am not going to read because it contains all of the pertinent data with the exception of 1 or 2 additional bits of information which I should like to have the privilege of presenting to you.

Senator PASTORE. You may proceed, Doctor.

FUNDS FOR MEDICAL CHARITIES

Dr. HERBST. The first item is in relation to the request of the medical charities this year by the Director of Health. The figure which he requested was $1,692,800. The figure as presented to you from the House is $1,652,800, which is $400,000 less than requested.

We feel that this full amount is very sorely needed to carry out a minimum service for this particular item.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

The request by the District of Columbia General Hospital, which was for 108 additional badly needed personnel and for the replacement of obsolete equipment, was $775,000, which was cut from that specific request.

If I may, I should like to present a rather personal observation in view of the fact that I go over there once a week and have for the last 25 years.

Last Thursday when I was over in our own activity, which is the genitourinary section, the nurses available had been decreased 50 percent in the last 2 months. This was not due solely to the unavailability of funds, but partially due to the terrific fatigue involved in their work over there. This leaves that specific item and that specific activity in pretty bad shape.

COOPERATION OF MEDICAL GROUPS

I should like to say to you, and I am sure you would be interested in knowing that currently the medical society, the hospital council, and the Health Department are working hand in hand, glove in glove on a cooperative basis so that we may jointly and cooperatively do the best we can for the medical services available in the city.

Another personal observation relating to equipment is I have been trying to get some modern equipment in the way of cystoscopic tables in our department now for 3 years, and that comes under the item of replacement of obsolete equipment.

This is all that I have to present in the way of a statement. If there are any specific questions that you are interested in I shall do my best to answer them in an informative and constructive way.

Senator PASTORE. No, Doctor. It might please you to know that we went into these items quite thoroughly this afternoon and that we more or less ventured with a different approach. We discussed with the hospital authorities some of the antiquated X-ray machinery that they have there in the way of replacement. We went into it quite thoroughly, and I do hope that chances are we will be able to do a little better than has been done.

But it is very refreshing to have you here, and, knowing of your devotion and dedication, it is always an honor to have you.

Dr. HERBST. It is a great privilege to be here.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Dr. HERBST. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY DR. WILLIAM P. HERBST, CHAIRMAN OF THE MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

First of all, I wish to express the appreciation of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia for being allowed time to appear to present data on the subject before your subcommittee. In order to provide evidence of the extent of the society's interest in all medical and public health services in the District, I should like to present the list of the membership of our various public health committees which are continuously active.

The inadequacies of the available health resources in the District of Columbia year after year have been of most serious concern to the medical society. We know that the Members of Congress have also been very concerned as evidenced by their authorization of a survey which was carried out and reported under the title of "Mileposts to Health" in 1953. Another fact is that due to the lack of available financial resources medical service available to the people in Washington hospitals has been and is being adversely affected.

Without further detailed comment on the various factors involved, we should like to be very specific in regard to certain figures. For the fiscal year 1958, the amount requested for the medical charities program of the Health Department was $1,721,248. The figure as submitted to your subcommittee was $1,045,000. Congress contributed, in addition to the above, $439,800, so that the final figure was $1,484,800. This fund has already been used up.

Because of the reduction of the amount originally requested, local voluntary hospitals showed a deficit of $1,545 in 1956 and $29,510.68 in 1957 for the care of patients who were eligible for treatment at public expense.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES, THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMITTEE ON BLOOD

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For the 1959 budget which we are discussing now, the Director of Public Health, supported by the Medical Society and Hospital Council requested $1,099,983 more than the budget as presented to you in the categories of medical charities, District of Columbia General Hospital, and Public Health. Fifty percent, or $104,000, was cut from the additional $208,000 medical charities request. Over 25 percent, or $765,484, was cut from the $2,929,484 additional District of Columbia General Hospital request. Over 30 percent, or $230,499, was cut from the additional $675,560 requested for Public Health.

It is the opinion of the medical society:

1. That the deficits for 1956 and 1957 should be made up.

2. That the amount appropriated for District of Columbia General Hospital and Public Health is inadequate and that it is unfair to expect the District Director of Health to satisfactorily discharge his responsibilities with inadequate financial support.

3. That the deficiency in the per diem remuneration and total funds allotted for the care of the indigent in the voluntary hospitals of the District of Columbia should be restored.

4. That the continuous objective of these appropriations should be to improve the caliber of medical service made available by official Government and voluntary institutional facilities.

Increases over 1958 budget of Department of Public Health requested by Department of Public Health

Public Health	$675,560
D. C. General Hospital	2,929,484
Medical charities	208,000
Total	3,813,044

REQUESTS AS PRESENTED TO YOU

Public Health	445,061
D. C. General Hospital	2,164,000
Medical charities	104,000
Total	2,713,061

Total reduction, $1,099,983—less than requested by the Director of Health.

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, INC.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. LEMON, REPRESENTATIVE, ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM M. BUCHER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. MIZEN. Next is Mr. James Lemon from the District Hospital Council for medical charities.

Mr. LEMON. Senator Pastore, nice to see you again.

Senator PASTORE. It is nice to have you.

Mr. LEMON. This is Mr. William Bucher, executive director of the National Hospital Council.

Mr. Chairman, this is our formal statement and I won't go into that.

Senator PASTORE. We will put it into the record in its entirety.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF POSITION, HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, INC.

1. The rates of reimbursement for hospital care rendered certified indigent patients under the District of Columbia medical charities program should be identical with those present costs at District of Columbia General Hospital.

2. Sufficient funds should be made available in the budget to approximate the cost of discharging the responsibility of the District Government for the medical care of the tax eligible indigent by the voluntary contract hospitals.

In recognition and support of the above position, the District of Columbia Health Department recommended that the 1959 budget provide the following increased rates:

	1959	1958
Days ward care	$19.33	$18
Clinic visits and emergency room visits	3.50	3

The Health Department requested an increased budget for 1959 of $1,692,800, an increase of $208,000 over the present fiscal 1958 appropriation of $1,484,800.

The House Appropriations District of Columbia Subcommittee under Chairman Louis C. Rabaut in consideration of the above position included the following in the House report:

(1) Inpatient reimbursement rate increase from $18 to $20 per day.

(2) An increase of $168,000 to meet the increased reimbursement rate.

The voluntary contract hospitals appreciate the District of Columbia Commissioner's support of an appropriation increase, but we sincerely believe that reimbursement should be at least the same amount as it costs the District government to perform the same service at the District General Hospital.

The stated cost of District of Columbia General Hospital as of June 30, 1957, was $19.99 per inpatient day and $3.50 per clinic visit.

Audited average costs of contract hospitals for 1956 amounted to over $28 per inpatient day and over $6 per clinic visit.

Participating nonprofit community hospital costs have increased similar to those of District of Columbia General Hospital. The losses presently being absorbed by these institutions are substantial and in the case of Children's alone amount to $246,000 for the fiscal 1957 program.

The contract hospitals wish to continue to do their part in this indigent program. This is a community service, but it also means a substantial saving of the taxpayer's dollar because it reduces the necessity of extensive capital expenditures on the part of the District government, which would duplicate the present facilities of the voluntary hospitals.

In summary, the contract hospitals are in a precarious financial position because of their participation in the tax-eligible indigent program. We, therefore, ask your help in obtaining more adequate reimbursement rates and suffi-

cient funds for the fiscal 1959 program in order to continue to provide this vital community service.

WARWICK T. BROWN, M. D.,
Vice Admiral, Retired, Administrator, Washington Hospital Center.
WILLIAM M. BUCHER,
Executive Director, Hospital Council.
DANIEL W. O'DONOGHUE,
Legal Counsel, Providence Hospital.
JAMES H. LEMON,
Chairman, Vice President, Children's Hospital.

The following District of Columbia institutions are now participating in the medical charities program:

Children's Convalescent Hospital
Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia
Christ Child Home for Convalescent Children
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital
Georgetown University Hospital
George Washington University Hospital
Providence Hospital
Washington Home for Incurables
Washington Hospital Center

EXCERPT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. LEMON. Before we put that in the record, I want to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation of what you did for the participating hospitals last year. It was a tremendous help here. Another thing that I would like to put in the record, if I may, is a copy of the remarks of the Honorable John W. McCormack which he entered in the June 9, issue of the Congressional Record.

Senator PASTORE. Without objection, that will be done.

(The material referred to follows:)

[Congressional Record, Appendix, June 9, 1958, p. A5250]

UNFAIR TO HOSPITALS

Extension of remarks of Hon. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, Monday, June 9, 1958

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include an editorial entitled "Unfair to Hospitals," appearing in the Washington Star of June 4, 1958, and a column relating to the same subject matter written by Charles G. Brooks, and appearing in the same issue of the Washington Star.

Congressman Rabaut, of Michigan, and the members of his subcommittee have been cooperative in the past to the justifiable petition of the hospitals of the District in the rendering of the hospital and medical services connected therewith to those receiving indigent care, and in a manner highly commendable. The hospitals are entitled to at least the amount they request. I hope the subcommittee, as in the past, will continue to recognize in this field the problem of the District hospitals, and in making the appropriations relating thereto, grant the request the hospitals, through their spokesmen, have submitted to the subcommittee.

The editorial and article follow:

[From the Washington Evening Star of June 4, 1958]

UNFAIR TO HOSPITALS

Hospitalization cost figures cited to a House Appropriations Subcommittee by the Washington Hospital Council show clearly the inadequacy of the rate for indigent care recommended by the Commissioners. The council disclosed that the average cost to private hospitals of granting free care to patients unable to pay have now reached $28 a day. Yet the hospitals participating in the indigent program are being paid only $18 a day by the District. And the Commissioners have suggested a daily rate of only $18.65 for the next fiscal year.

"The private hospitals are not asking for full reimbursement of their costs in treating indigent patients, however. They have agreed to accept $19.99 a day—which is the cost of care at the District General Hospital. Rev. Thomas

J. O'Donnell, regent of Georgetown University Medical School, told the subcommittee it is unrealistic to pay private hospitals less than the cost of hospitalizing indigents at the municipal institution. We agree."

"CONGRESS GETS HOSPITAL PLEA ON INDIGENTS

"(By Charles G. Brooks)

"Washington's private hospitals and the District Medical Society yesterday appealed to Congress over the heads of the Commissioners for a sharp increase in payments for the care of indigents

"Dr. William P. Herbst, chairman of the medical society's advisory committee to the Health Department, called on Congress to raise the payments because 'the lack of available financial resources is adversely affecting the people in Washington hospitals.'

"He testified at a public hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District budget.

"James Lemon, representing the Washington Hospital Council, told the subcommittee, headed by Representative Rabaut, Democrat, of Michigan, that:

" 'We of the contract hospitals are in a precarious financial position because of our support of the tax-eligible indigent program and we need your help.'

"GEORGETOWN REPRESENTED

"The Reverend Edward B. Bunn, president of the Georgetown University Medical School, declared that 'appropriations and reimbursement rates must be more in line with existing and recognized needs and the present-day costs.'

"The Reverend Thomas J. O'Donnell, regent of the Georgetown school, added that it is unrealistic for the District to place indigents in private hospitals for less money than it costs in District General Hospital, the city's municipal institution.

"Dr. Herbst pointed out that the Health Department for fiscal 1958 requested $1,721,248 for the medical-charities program, much of which is used to reimburse the private hospitals for participation. The Commissioners cut this figure to $1,045,000. Congress raised it to $1,484,800.

"But, he said, because of the reduction from the amount requested, the money has been nearly used up, forcing many of the private hospitals to either slash their indigent-care programs or suffer further losses.

"CITES SLASH

"Dr. Herbst recalled that for fiscal 1959 the Department, supported by the medical society and the hospital council, asked for a medical-charities budget of $1,797,800 but that the Commissioners cut the request to $1,692,800.

"Mr. Lemon pointed out that the Commissioners would raise the rate per inpatient day from $18 to $18.65 as compared to the Health Department request of $19.99, the cost per day at the District General Hospital. The average cost per inpatient day to private hospitals was cited at $28.

"He said Children's Hospital alone lost $246,000 for the fiscal 1957 program, according to auditors.

"Father Bunn declared the 'annual and historical shortage of funds is the only thing we can be embarrassed about in the indigent-care program.' He termed it a shortage which 'subjects us all to much criticism.'

" 'This shortage of funds,' he added, 'becomes more acute each year and might well force one or several of the voluntary hospitals to withdraw from the program for financial reasons, thereby necessitating extensive capital expenditures on the part of the District government.

" 'PROBLEMS RAISED

" 'In spite of the humanitarian attitude of the voluntary hospitals, the fact remains that we are sustaining large financial losses in caring for the indigent sick at the present inadequate rates of reimbursement, and these losses pose problems in several directions.'

"These include, he said, the fact that hospitals must increase charges to private patients in order to remain solvent and absorb these losses. But, he added,

the charges have been increased to the 'near maximum of the average nonindigent's ability to pay.' A serious burden is being placed, in addition, on prepayment plans such as Group Hospitalization, Inc., as charges go up.

"Furthermore, he added, the present fiscal policy has an 'unfortunate effect on medical education,' interrupting the program of continuous care as funds are depleted."

HOSPITAL COSTS

Mr. LEMON. Mr. Chairman, this is our basic position: We believe that the contract hospitals should receive rates of reimbursement identical to the stated costs at District of Columbia General Hospital for performing the same medical service. We believe there should be sufficient funds made available so that the District government can discharge its responsibility for the medical care of the tax-eligible indigent.

Here is a little breakdown on this: Audited average costs of the contract hospitals for fiscal 1957 amounted to over $6 per clinic visit and $28 per inpatient day. The stated cost for a clinic visit at District of Columbia General on July 1, 1957, was $3.50, and for an inpatient day was $19.99.

These participating nonprofit community hospitals have suffered substantial losses under this program. For example, Children's Hospital, where I have been a director for 17 years and have been the president for 5 years, audited loss of $246,000, and we have a policy there which we stick to, that no child has ever been turned away because of race, creed, or color or ability to pay.

HOUSE ATTITUDE

Congressman Louis C. Rabaut, chairman of the House Appropriations District of Columbia Subcommittee, in recognition of our position, recommended an increase from $18 to $20 per inpatient day, and an additional $168,000 to meet this rate. With the exception of the outpatient reimbursement rate of $3.50 per visit, as requested by the Health Department, the House met in full our position as outlined above.

CLINIC SITUATION

Speaking to the clinic situation, we believe it is very important to recognize that the need for additional outpatient service is increasing, and if this is adequately provided for it would mean a substantial saving of the taxpayer's dollar by reducing the need for inpatient days at a much higher cost. We are hopeful, Mr. Chairman, that your committee will see fit to increase the rate from $3 to $3.50. We would hope that there might be additional funds to cover it. If there isn't, we would also hope that we could work it out with the Health Department to cover the program, even with the increased rate.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much. We will take it under advisement.

Mr. LEMON. Yes, sir; all right.

I want to thank you again for your real interest in this, Senator Pastore.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MIZEN. Next is Mrs. Richard T. McDonnell, for Washington Home for Incurables.

THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES

STATEMENT OF MRS. RICHARD T. McDONNELL, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF MANAGERS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. It is an honor to have you here, Mrs. McDonnell.

Mrs. MCDONNELL. Thank you, Senator, and I appreciate that, and I will only take 2 minutes; I promise.

PRESENT RATE OF REIMBURSEMENT

Senator Pastore and members of the committee, I am Maud McDonnell, President of the Board of Managers of the Washington Home for Incurables. I would like to thank your committee on their behalf and the House of Representatives for our increased appropriation which began July 1 in 1957. We now receive payments for the 33 medically indigent District patients at the daily rate of $7.65 per patient, an increase of $1.25 over the daily rate of our appropriations of the 5 preceding years.

PRESENT DEFICIT

While I fear we cannot hope for an increase this year, fiscal 1959, I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the present grant of $88,500—payments at $7.65 per patient-day—falls short by $13,000 of the actual $8.43 cost to the home of these 33 patients. For the last 9 months our average cost was $8.43 per patient-day, an increase of 13 cents over our average as of March 1957; the $8.30 figure I submitted to you last year at that time.

INCREASE NEEDED

We do feel that an increase of only 13 cents, 1.5 percent, in the past year shows a concrete endeavor by the home management to keep the costs as low as possible. An example is in our May food cost of only 64.7 cents per person per day.

Since any deficits have to be made up by hard work of the Board of Managers or from legacies from our friends, we sincerely hope that some time you will make it possible for us to receive real cost of care for these District patients.

Again I wish to thank you for the consideration you have always given to the Washington Home for Incurables, a Washington charitable institution over 70 years old, caring for 182 aged and chronically ill members of this community, all of whom need constant nursing care.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Mrs. McDonnell.

COMMUNICATION

Senator PASTORE. We will place in the record at this point a letter from the Visiting Nurse Association.

(The letter referred to follows:)

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1958.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: May we ask that you will act favorably on the budget item of $35,000 for the Visiting Nurse Association of Washington, D. C. This amount was received last year and is in the present District of Columbia Health Department budget for fiscal 1959.

The work of this voluntary agency is vital to the city of Washington. Our nurses in 1957 made 106,495 visits to 13,394 patients, 643 more patients than in 1956. Fifty-two registered public health nurses under 6 branch office supervisors, 2 physical therapists, 1 rehabilitation consultant, 1 mental health consultant, and 3 practical nurses carry on this work. Actually, we are short of nurses. For the population of this city, the service should be expanded. When patients can be cared for at home, there is a great saving over hospitalization costs; also, the family units are kept together and thus suffer far less from the effects of illness.

The money allotted to us by the Government pays most of the cost for the care of public-assistance patients only. Our total estimated budget for the calendar year 1958 is $341,440. Of this amount, $35,000 came (last year) from the Health Department contract and $50,000 is expected from paid visits. Therefore, 76 percent of our work is done free of charge. We receive the largest share of our money from the United Givers Fund. The American Cancer Society, Multiple Sclerosis Association, and Infantile Paralysis Foundation pay part of the cost of nursing service to patients with these respective illnesses. A small amount comes as interest from endowments.

If and when you have hearings in regard to the District of Columbia institutions, we should be honored and pleased to testify before you. But, if your time schedule is already very crowded, we ask that this statement be included in the record.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. NEVILLE MILLER, *President.*

MENTAL HEALTH

Senator PASTORE. We shall insert in the record at this point the statement of Mr. Milton Denbo of the District of Columbia Association for Mental Health, who was unable to be here this evening.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MILTON C. DENBO, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Gentlemen, I am Milton C. Denbo, chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Association for Mental Health. This association, like its fellow mental health associations in many of the States and other cities of the country, is devoted to (*a*) the prevention of mental illness—the Nation's No. 1 health problem; (*b*) the improvement of the care and treatment of those mentally ill; and (*c*) the promotion and maintenance of good mental health. Our membership numbers some 3,000.

We are here to support all budget requests for mental health services and needs in the District, believing that the expenditure of these amounts will contribute materially toward preventing crime, juvenile delinquency, broken homes and the like—all of which are difficult to measure in terms of dollars. We are sorely distressed that many of these requests were eliminated or cut before the budget reached you.

In particular we believe that the following budget requests should be allowed in full (for purposes of simplicity we have rounded off all figures).

1. The request of the Public Health Department of some $175,000 for the legal psychiatric services division, child guidance, the adult clinic of the mental health division, and to establish a central mental health unit in the Public Health Department. The House committee has allowed only $85,000 for these purposes. The existing facilities both for child guidance and adult diagnosis and treatment are pitifully inadequate to care for demands. The wait for care

sometimes extends 12 months or longer, and the waiting lists are constantly increasing. We urge the inclusion in the budget of the full amounts requested to help alleviate this critical situation.

Included in the $175,000 request is $10,000 to provide medical consultation in the home in emergency situations involving mentally ill persons whose families cannot afford the usual fees for this type of consultation. None of this $10,000 is now in the budget. Our association is vitally interested in the program and stands ready to cooperate in some measure financially with the Public Health Department if the project is authorized.

2. The Public Health Department's request of $44,000 to help restore the alcoholic rehabilitation program to the same level of operation as before 1955.

3. The Board of Education's request for $98,500 for the employment of additional personnel, chiefly psychologists, to participate in the schools' testing program and related psychiatric and psychological services and thus determine pupil needs. It is only by an adequate testing program that the special problems of students can be detected and appropriate and least expensive remedial programs worked out. The Commissioners cut the request for this item to $66,000 and the House committee has reduced the figure still further. While we believe the full $98,500 should be allowed, we request that at least the House committee cut be restored.

The funds requested would also permit the establishment of a psychiatric team to cope with severe cases of the emotionally disturbed who must be excluded from the normal classroom. The House committee has allowed funds for such team and we urge this committee to do the same.

4. The Public Welfare Department's requests for the following: (*a*) $350,000 for more professional workers for the prevention of dependency and delinquency. Only $100,000 has thus far been allowed; and (*b*) $480,000 for specialized staff-treatment personnel of all types, including clinical psychologists and psychiatric social workers. The budget before you has reduced this item substantially.

Our association urges the inclusion in the budget of all the foregoing and the other requests for mental health services and needs, which we have not specifically mentioned, as a start in the direction of seeking to cope adequately with mental illness.

General Budget Matters

League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia

STATEMENT OF MRS. RICHARD C. SIMONSON, REPRESENTATIVE

General Statement

Mrs. MIZEN. Next we will hear Mrs. Richard Simonson, on general budget matters.

Senator PASTORE. You may sit right there.

Mrs. SIMONSON. I am Mrs. Richard Simonson. I am replacing Mrs. Dunn who was unable to be present.

I am filing this statement, if I may, Senator. And, since I have sat through 2 full days of these hearings, I would like to cover the same points. But, in the light of what you have been hearing for these 2 days, if I may for just a moment, I want to say on behalf of the citizens here who have not been privileged to sit through these hearings, I think that we are extremely fortunate in our voteless condition to have a legislature which gives the time and thoughtful effort to our concerns that I have seen you give. I am tremendously impressed by your concern for our people and our Government programs, and I say, lacking the vote, I think we are fortunate to have you in this capacity.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you, and I do hope that I will have your continued confidence.

Mrs. SIMONSON. I would like to touch on a few selected items out of this large budget, those to which the members of the League of Women Voters have given thought and study and have reached agreement.

CENTRAL MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

The first items are in the area of public health. The Department, unfortunately, I feel, did not request restoration of the $26,000 that was cut by the House from their mental health request. The House granted $85,000, but cut out $26,000 which would be used for staffing a central unit that would coordinate the work of the various mental health programs now in existence. This central unit would also give leadership and coordination to public and private mental health programs in the city, and it seems to us in the league that when we are spending over $11 million a year for treatment of mental illnesses at St. Elizabeths we should invest more in preventive work, and a cut from $111,000 to $85,000 may not sound like much, but it is a step in the wrong direction. We feel the request was too small to start with.

SOCIAL SERVICE AT HOSPITAL

The next point is also a small one, but we consider it important in terms of human need. This is $19,000 which was originally requested for the Social Service Department of the District of Columbia General Hospital. In all the large sums that you heard today I didn't hear a word about this small department which helps the low-income people who come to the hospital not only sick but with home problems. This small Social Service Department is terribly overburdened and they ask for $19,000, which was cut by the House, and we feel this modest request would more than pay for itself in terms of helping suffering human beings.

RINGWORM CONTROL PROGRAM

The third item is the ringwork control program which was mentioned to you today. This program has made some headway, but we, as mothers of schoolchildren, have first-hand acquaintance with the problem and can see that the funds are sorely needed, and we hope you will reinstate this small program.

Senator PASTORE. I do not think that the program will be abandoned no matter what we do on it. You need have no fear of that. Didn't you get that impression today?

Mrs. SIMONSON. We feel it will be another case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. If they have to pay Paul over here, we don't know where they will rob Peter.

Senator PASTORE. That is just what they said, but I would hope that you would look at that a little bit askance.

Mrs. SIMONSON. We know that it is a worthwhile program and is still required.

HOME CARE PROGRAM

The final health item I would like to mention is another one that was not brought to you or to the House in the budget, but we feel this is a place to give it public notice, and this is the home care program. This is a small program which returns long-term indigent patients to their homes and provides medical care at city expense. This is a

worthwhile program because it frees hospital beds, which, as you know, are in great demand. It saves money because it is cheaper to send a doctor occasionally to a home than to pay for a bed patient. And it also reunites families. I have personally been privileged to see a few of these families, and I can see how this modest program is really helping them, and it should be expanded. It would save money as well as help people.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS

In the field of education, the League of Women Voters has a long history of study and interest. I will just mention briefly this matter of the 48 teachers which was discussed at length today.

You mentioned several times the 30 vacancies in relation to the 48. Our feeling is that with a teaching staff of 3,900, 30 vacancies looks extremely small, and if the additional 48 positions are not authorized they will not be in a position to go out and try to fill them. Also, this is a vital matter of principle to us. This is a small step in the direction of our greatly needed goal, which you know about, of the pupil-teacher ratio, and we feel that recognition of this goal by a few more teachers each year is most essential.

Senator PASTORE. The thing that amazed me today, if you recall when Dr. Hansen testified, was the presentation made before the House that if they were given this appropriation—I think in the neighborhood of $287,000; I do not know exactly how much it was, but it was slightly less than $300,000—that would provide for the 48 teachers they would run up to part time of 361 classes, and then they revised those figures.

NEED FOR FURTHER STUDY

It strikes me that there ought to be more study made with relation to what can be done with respect to this part-time procedure, because I think myself that if they would devote a little more time and study to it we could do a lot more with possibly fewer teachers.

When I say fewer I am talking now within the sphere of the 30 vacancies against the 48 that they are asking for.

One of the amazing things to me is this, that they have an average vacancy of about 30 schoolteachers at any time in the school year and they do not seem to be able to fill those, and yet they come in and ask for 48 more.

Mrs. SIMONSON. You need a small amount of leeway for turnover and for administrative discretion.

Senator PASTORE. However, there is nothing that prohibits them from going out and hiring teachers. They can still hire these teachers. They have the money for it. If you have 30 vacancies you have the money available.

Mrs. SIMONSON. It is not my understanding that the same 30 vacancies remain vacant throughout the year.

Senator PASTORE. No, but there is nothing in our budget that says for what they must spend their money. It is their discretion. We make a lump-sum appropriation. We do not say that this goes for a mathematics teacher, and this goes for a physics teacher, and this goes for that teacher. We give them all the money and they have the money. If you have 30 vacancies that means there are 30 teachers

you can go out and hire. Why ask for 48 more? Ask for 18 more. That is logical.

Mrs. SIMONSON. It does seem logical, and we hope you will give at least the 18.

Senator PASTORE. I think we provoked the thinking here today that at least will produce some results.

RECONSIDERATION OF SPACE AVAILABLE

Mrs. SIMONSON. I believe the House action has been beneficial in one respect, that the schools reconsidered their space requirements and can reduce the number of part-time classes. We certainly don't like part-time classes for our children, but we recognize that the educators have found that, of the two, the part time is the lesser evil.

Senator PASTORE. I am inclined to go along with that thought and I think myself that fundamentally we have to work out both problems almost simultaneously, more facilities and possibly more teachers. I recognize that, but I must say, and I think in fairness to the Members of the House, that it looks as if they looked over that school budget with a great deal of care and they were, if I must say, rather generous this year.

Mrs. SIMONSON. Certainly in the capital outlay we feel quite gratified, and we do appreciate that very much.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AND CLERKS

I would like to mention another item which was discussed today, and that is the psychologists and the supporting clerks for the Department of Pupil Appraisal. We have followed the development of this program with a great deal of interest. Last year a number of the psychologists were granted and this enabled the Department to bring its backlog down from about 3,000 to a current figure of approximately 1,000.

I believe you asked today about the need for the additional five psychologists, and our information is that there still was at the end of the school year a backlog of about 1,000 individual testing. This is not the mass group program but the individual testing, and, of course, when a teacher decides a child needs a psychological test it is frustrating for her and obviously bad for the child to have to wait several months while a backlog of 1,000 is worked down.

PROGRAM AT WORK

Senator PASTORE. Could I ask you a question on that point?

I would assume that you have exhibited a great deal of interest in this program. Have you seen the program at work? I am not too familiar with it, and I am quite anxious to find out from a disinterested party what they think of it. Have you seen the program at work?

Mrs. SIMONSON. Generally I have seen the group testing at schools. My own particular children have not gone through the individual testing, but some of the children whom I know have, and they have had beneficial results; for example, being placed in a different section of a class if it were merely that they should be in a faster section or a slower section; and then sometimes, of course, more drastic read-

justments are required. But these kinds of tests should be kept on a current basis if they are to be of maximum value to the child and to the teacher.

Senator PASTORE. In other words, this program has not to do with misbehavior? You mean it is a program that envelops, too, the seeking out of the talent of the student? Did I understand you correctly on that?

Mrs. SIMONSON. It can result in that. It does quite often result in that. That isn't one of the original aims of it.

Senator PASTORE. I understand from the presentation here that usually the cases referred would be the cases referred by the teacher herself or himself, who felt that the child had not acted as might be expected. That is the impression I get.

Mrs. SIMONSON. That happens very often; yes. This is one of the first resources to which a teacher turns although, as I say, if she has to wait a long time it is not a very useful resource. But she does turn there for an analysis by the psychologists, as far as they can go. Also, in the group test they often do uncover the gifted child through these testings and through the intelligence test programs which are given at certain levels in the school system.

We haven't gotten a program to serve these children adequately, but at least we have the mechanism for discovering them, and this is a first step. If these additional five psychologists are granted this Department, this will bring their program up to the level that is required.

This is not something that will come every year, 5 and 5 and 5. This is the staff they felt they needed to cope with the numbers expected in the next few years. So we would like very much to see this program staffed up so it may be current.

CLERKS FOR SPECIAL TEACHERS

You yourself noted the need for the clerks to support these professionals who do a lot of clerical work unnecessarily. Along with that I would like to submit for your consideration a report which you may have read about in the Washington Post the last 3 days, entitled "A Study of Teachers' Classroom Problems and Needs." It highlights the emotional problems of children and how they are or are not being met in our schools today, and mentions particularly the need for personnel psychologists in the Department of Pupil Appraisal.

This is a brandnew report and extremely well done, and we commend it to your attention.

Senator PASTORE. We will not put it in the record, but we will refer to it by reference, and you can leave it here for the file so it will be identified in the record. It is rather voluminous and we won't want to make the record too voluminous.

Mrs. SIMONSON. One of the points mentioned in this report, and one which the League of Women Voters has already studied and highly endorsed, is not in the budget; unfortunately, it fell by the wayside in pruning earlier. It is elementary school counselors. And these elementary school counselors don't tell Johnny at age 10 that he should be a plumber or college professor. They work on these problems of early stages of maladjustment, and this report feels that

this is one of the great needs of the Washington school system, and this program works very well in other cities, we know.

PLANNING COORDINATOR

Finally I would like to mention a few specific items in the areas of the physical well-being of our community. One of these is the planning coordinator who was requested by Colonel Mathe yesterday. The League of Women Voters investigates the public-works program every time it is revised, and we certainly see the need of a professional man to give his full time and attention to this public-works program to keep it coordinated and up to date, and we feel this position certainly merits your approval.

ENFORCEMENT OF ZONING

We also endorse the restoration of $14,000 for personnel to enforce the zoning code. The League of Women Voters studied the zoning code at the time it was revised, and we are firmly convinced that without adequate enforcement personnel, all this work, all the money and the effort will have been wasted.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The final item I would like to mention is the $73,000 requested for the Board of Elections. Mr. Levy testified yesterday, and the League of Women Voters, as much as any group in the city, knows the work that this Board went through in the last primary. Our women volunteered thousands of hours. They worked all through the night and they are prepared to do that again when the need for volunteers arises. But in between these peak loads we feel the need of one professional fulltime employee at the District Building.

You asked Mr. Levy about keeping the records up, and we have been told that not even the cards on the last voting have been processed. And, as I say, we are prepared to work at the next election, but in between times we think one employee isn't asking too much.

Senator PASTORE. Do you recall that I asked them to submit data on just what the backlog is and what is not being processed so that we can point it up a little better in conference?

Mrs. SIMONSON. Yes. I am delighted and I hope you will be able to restore this item.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. SIMONSON. Thank you.

Mrs. MIZEN. Next is Mr. Morris Kanfer of the Federation of Citizens Associations.

FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS

STATEMENT OF MORRIS KANFER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. KANFER. Senator Pastore, I represent the Federation of Citizens Associations, which consists of 55 member associations throughout the voteless District of Columbia.

We are grateful for the opportunity of supporting the Commissioners' proposed budget.

Senator PASTORE. This has nothing to do with this hearing, but you all kept saying "voteless." Do you really want the right to vote here?

Mr. KANFER. I would say "Yes."

Senator PASTORE. Why do you hesitate?

Mr. KANFER. Senator Pastore, we hope that when the time comes for you to retire voluntarily from your State of Rhode Island that you might become a citizen and the mayor of Washington. I think it would have unanimous approval.

Senator PASTORE. I don't know. When the time comes for me to retire voluntarily, I want to go home.

Mr. KANFER. The word "voteless" does not appear in the statement, which is the same statement I read before the House subcommittee, but I injected it at this time for a very specific reason.

Senator PASTORE. Just to needle Pastore.

Mr. KANFER. No; it's not that. I think that the citizens of the District of Columbia would have some reason to regret the Commissioners backing down on the request for a $25 million Federal payment. While the Federation of Citizens Associations nearly always seeks to support the Commissioners, in this instance it is my personal view that the Commissioners' backdown on the request for a Federal payment does not represent the views of the citizens of Washington, that it is the residents of Washington. In a sense the Commissioners do not represent the Federation of Citizens or any of the residents of Washington since the Commissioners really represent the executive department of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

And, so, I want to go on record and state that insofar as I am personally concerned, and I believe I speak for the federation, we still hope that your committee will restore the Federal payment, the $25 million, in line with the President's request, and hope that in the future we can have $32 million which the Federal Budget Bureau has finally authorized for the first time.

Senator PASTORE. I do not want to rise at this moment to defend the Commissioners, but let me say this, and I have no bone to pick one way or the other or no reason to be paying any tribute to anyone. Of course, if you sat in my position and had to assume my responsibility and had to deal with these Commissioners, I think you would quite understand their enthusiasm and their spirit and their vigor on behalf of the District. Colonel Welling happens to be here at the moment, but I can say that for all three Commissioners. They are very enthusiastic and very, very aggressive in promoting the interests of the District.

Coming back to contribution of the $25 million as against the $20 million——

Mr. KANFER. Payment; not contribution.

Senator PASTORE. Well, the payment.

Would you like to have $20 million as a payment or $25 million as a contribution? Which one would you like?

Mr. KANFER. I believe that the Commissioners are frequently reduced to the role of begging Congress for $20 million, and on the basis of a part of the loaf is better than none, they probably are content to take $21½ million. But that is not what we are entitled to.

Senator PASTORE. That is not what they said. They present us with a tremendous dilemma. They said, "We are asking for $21½ million now, but come January we are going to ask for the whole $32 million." They have said that. I think they are playing a little bit of the congressional game here. They are being a little clever and exercising a little diplomatic intrigue here.

Mr. KANFER. I think they have become better in the years than they have been in the past.

Senator PASTORE. They reduced the $25 million to $21½ million. They have given us notice. They have placed the Congress on notice that come January they are going to ask for the whole loaf.

Mr. KANFER. Why not be sporting about it and give us the whole loaf now and save us coming down again?

TRIBUTE TO CITY

Senator PASTORE. If you had Pastore to deal with, I suppose the situation would be slightly different, and I do not think or say this in disrespect to the viewpoint of anyone else. I feel that the Capital of the United States should be the showplace of the world. We spend millions and millions of dollars, which we do not begrudge, to help people throughout the entire world, which we must do because of the tension and what have you, and I do not have to go into detail on that. You do have a very, very lovely city. You have a marvelously beautiful city and it is hard to find anything else that compares with it. You have many, many cities that have landmarks and historic places that are legend and beautiful to see, but they are not so clean and refreshing as the natural beauty of Washington, D. C. It is a beautiful city, and anyone who is privileged to live here and to make this their home ought to consider themselves blessed.

I think that we in the Congress sometimes maybe are thought in terms of not showing the interest, but I think right down deep we do love the city. If we didn't I don't think we would run for the offices that we do. I do not think that the full compensation of being a United States Senator or Congressman lies in the fact that you come here and just participate in the Capitol. There are many other things that we enjoy and that we like here in the city of Washington.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE FORMULA

I do hope, and I said this today, that the day will come when we will get a formula that makes sense and make our payment or contribution, whatever you want to call it, as any other taxpayer makes

it, and allow the people who pay the bulk of the taxes to run their own fiscal affairs. I have said that a hundred times before. And I think then things will begin to change here. People will think more in terms of what their responsibility is in paying taxes rather than how much the Federal payment is going to be. And I think, all around, everybody else is going to be much better off for it.

But I will say this to you: I will say that sometimes I think maybe we could be a little more generous on the payment. There is a lot of talk here about what does the real-estate taxpayer pay. Here you have all the forms of taxes. You have real-estate tax, you have an income tax, you have a sales tax. I do not know what other tax you could have. You have about all of them. I think that the people of this country meet their responsibility, but there is one thing that I must say for the city of Washington, and it is as exhilarating an experience as I have had over the past several years: I have never seen such a fine group of devoted citizens who will come in and show the interest in their city like I have seen here in the city of Washington, and I say that as sincerely as I can say anything.

Mr. KANFER. Thank you, Senator.

If I may, I will continue with my statement.

Senator PASTORE. I hope I have rendered you almost breathless.

Mr. KANFER. I will say that you have given me reason to hope that our cause has not been lost in the next 24 hours. There may be a change in the attitudes.

NEW FACILITIES AT D. C. VILLAGE

I have been instructed by the federation to say a word specifically in favor of the requested appropriation of $50,000 by the District of Columbia Welfare Department for planning new facilities for the aged at D. C. Village.

In this age of speed and space we are apt to overlook the needs of the indigent fathers and mothers of America. This problem of taking care of the aged has become acute in recent years with the advancement in medical science which has lengthened the normal span of life. However, we lag in providing suitable facilities for those who are fortunate to live to a ripe old age. I understand that there are only two licensed nursing homes in the District of Columbia where those who can afford to pay can spend the few declining years of their lives in reasonable comfort.

The Welfare Department proposes to construct under the public works program 10 new 1-story brick buildings as replacement of the existing dormitories at Blue Plains, and the $50,000 appropriation is required to defray the cost of planning for these new facilities, which, upon completion, will increase the capacity from 650 to 800.

In view of the recent congressional authorization to increase future Federal payments to $32 million, it is not necessary, I hope, to belabor the current request of only $25 million as contained in the President's message of January 8. The $25 million figure is composed of the $23 million authorized last year plus $2 million as a portion of the authorized but not appropriated previous request.

I will not burden this committee with statistics going back to the time when Congress more equitably met the burden of running the

District government by appropriating annually 50 percent of the cost, and then how, in successive years, the percentage has dwindled down to 8 percent.

I shall take this opportunity, however, to recite the changes in the District which necessitated the ever-increasing cost of government entirely apart from the inflationary impact upon costs generally.

The city in a sense is like a living organism. While there is growth on one end there is deterioration on the other, not only in its physical properties but also in its population.

INCREASED NEEDS

There has been a substantial increase in the population of people in the age brackets over 65 and also in the youth population under 18. The problem of additional welfare obviously increases the cost in the bracket of the elderly and the mysterious behavior of juveniles increased the cost of policing and rehabilitation programs.

The urban renewal program necessarily involved additional expense of enforcement of the housing code resulting in the retardation of the rate of deterioration of buildings and areas. Consultants have been employed who, with the aid of real estate appraisers, are now engaged in the reassessment of realty values about the city. Public health demands have increased. The welfare requirements have expanded which requires the addition of 700 people on the District of Columbia payrolls.

Increased costs of welfare institutions and even collecting and disposing of garbage in expanded incinerators all require additional expense.

The city has built within the last 3 years 3 new libraries, which I am sure no one in Congress would deny has a salutary influence on both the young and old for an informed citizenry is essential to the preservation of our democratic way of life.

The District has improved its recreational areas and improved its system of collection of traffic fines, and now we are on the verge of participating in the metropolitan regional conference to help solve the pressing problems of polution of our rivers, transportation, and to provide water in Washington and environs for the next 50 years. 3,411 personnel were added to our District of Columbia force, of which 881 were increases to our school system.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

If the city of Washington had self-government and was not limited in its plans to the need of the Federal Government, it could balance its own budget and provide its own funds for public works just as other cities do in metropolitan areas. But in such cases our buildings would not be limited to 8 or 10 stories in height; our parks and zoo, which are points of interest to the millions of people who visit Washington throughout the years, would be restricted in size, our tax base could be increased through more generous zoning to permit 16-story buildings for both apartments and business; but then Washington would not be a showplace of the Nation. As the Nation's Capital, it is desirable to retain a comparatively low skyline in our buildings and to maintain beautiful parks, monuments, museums, and historic places for the vacationists and visitors.

I respectfully submit that the Federal Government can afford the luxury of maintaining Washington as a showplace of the Nation, which requires, however, an annual appropriation between $30 million and $40 million toward defraying the cost of operating District government.

If we are to consider the cost to the District of the services it renders to the Federal buildings, in the nature of water and sewer supplies, street lighting, and police and fire protection, and municipal services generally, and the astounding fact that approximately 50 percent of the land in the District of Columbia is occupied by Federal and foreign governments, tax free, we come to the conclusion that the Commissioners' request for a $32 million annual appropriation is very fair and reasonable.

BUDGET BUREAU APPROVED

It is significant that the Federal Bureau of the Budget has approved the Commissioners' request for permission to obtain $32 million, Apparently the Budget Bureau is now satisfied that the annual payment currently received is inadequate.

It was my privilege to appear before the Federal Bureau of the Budget in behalf of the Federation of Citizens Associations more than a year ago in support of the almost unanimous wishes of the citizens of the District that the Federal payment should be substantially increased. I recall that the former Budget Director, Mr. Brundage, asked whether the citizens of the District of Columbia were carrying a taxload comparable to that of our neighboring States. I had at the time some statistics which were assembled by the Washington Board of Trade which demonstrated conclusively that the taxload of the citizens of the District of Columbia was on a comparable basis, and I believe that this showing was an important factor in the subsequent change of attitude on the part of the Federal Bureau of the Budget toward the Commissioners' request for a higher annual Federal payment.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF ZOO

The federation further recommends that the Federal Government should assume the entire cost of operating the National Zoological Park. The park serves millions of people from all parts of the United States and other countries. There appears to be no justification for imposing upon the District of Columbia the financial burden of operating a facility which belongs to and serves the Nation as a whole. The estimated cost for operating the National Zoological Park for 1959 is about $900,000, and the budget allotment for capital outlay is $115,500.

In conclusion permit me to thank you for the privilege of expressing our views in the hope that we are helpful in your efforts to maintain for Washington, its environs worldwide reputation as one of the cleanest, finest, most stimulating, and cultural cities to visit and in which to live. We are also proud of our Commissioners' achievements in maintaining a high standard of integrity and efficiency among the District personnel, who likewise are dedicated to the cause of good government.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Mr. KANFER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator PASTORE. I do not see how I can quarrel with you very much.

Mr. KANFER. Thank you.

CRIME SITUATION IN DISTRICT

Senator PASTORE. At this point, let us place in the record some resolutions of the Federation of Citizens Associations dealing with the crime situation in the District and with the public-works program. In addition, we shall include resolutions from the Manor Park Citizens Association which advocate the merging of funds into a general fund. These resolutions were sent the committee by Mrs. Mabel E. Morris for the citizens associations.

(The resolutions referred to follow:)

RESOLUTIONS OF FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Whereas the FBI uniform crime report of April 1957 showed that there were 1,600 major crimes committed in the District of Columbia last year;

Whereas due to this increase in crime there has been an increase in the District prison population, bringing it up to an alltime high average during the first quarter of 1957; and

Whereas during July, August, and September 1957, the inmates of the District's 4 prisons exceeded 4,700 and these institutions were built only for a total of 3,400 inmates: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia in regular meeting on February 13, 1958, earnestly petitions the Congress of the United States to reduce this congestion in our penal institutions by appropriating the sum of $6,086,000 requested by the Public Works Program Review Committee of which Mr. Richard P. Dunn was chairman, and also by the Director of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Mr. Donald Clemmer.

Approved by the federation February 13, 1958.

MABEL E. MORRIS
Mrs. Edward B. Morris,
Secretary.

(The sum of $6,086,000 requested by the Public Works Program Review Committee is a long-range capital outlay intended to extend over 6 years, to cope with the ever-increasing prison population which even now is 1,300 beyond present capacity. This sum will also provide for more sleeping space, training, and recreational facilities for the prisoners, a new dormitory at the Women's Reformatory, and a new Youth Center at the Lorton Reformatory.)

RESOLUTION OF FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have, on February 24, 1958, presented a report to the Congress on the State of the Nation's Capital, which has been favorably received; and

Whereas the report contained a summary of the general fund public works projects for years 1959–64 which require an increased Federal payment of $9 million instead of $7,500,000 as recommended by the Public Works Program Review Committee and an increase in Treasury loans from $97 million to $100 million; and

Whereas the Federation of Citizens Associations, on October 10, 1957, concurred in the recommendations of the Public Works Review Committee for an increase in the Federal payment and a Federal loan: It is therefore

Resolved at a meeting of the Federation of Citizens Associations on February 27, 1958, That the federation support the District Commissioners' request for an increase in the Federal payment to the District of Columbia to $32 million and

authorization to borrow from the United States Treasury $100 million to meet the financial needs of the District of Columbia; and it is further

Resolved, That the federation supports the Commissioners' suggestion that the amount of the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia should equal such amount as the District of Columbia requires to meet the operating expenses of government over and above the amount of tax revenue it receives, providing the taxes imposed upon the citizens of the District of Columbia are as large as the prevailing tax burden in the adjacent counties of the District of Columbia.

Approved by the federation February 27, 1958.

MORRIS KANFER,
Chairman, Fiscal Relations and Taxation Committee.
Mrs. EDWARD B. MORRIS,
Secretary.

MANOR PARK CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1958.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: At a regular meeting of the Manor Park Citizens' Association on March 3, 1958, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the Manor Park Citizens' Association, That as present restricted revenues in the water fund, motor vehicle parking fund, highway fund, sanitary sewage works fund, and other such funds bear too great a proportion—20 percent—to the general fund of the District, and may be used for other purposes and contribute to meet the general expenses of the District.

That Congress be requested to merge all such revenue funds into one general fund from which shall be disbursed all appropriately authorized expenses for the District of Columbia.

Your favorable consideration of the foregoing recommendation is respectfully requested.

In support of this recommendation it was noted that the press recently reported that the Commissioners are considering the diversion of motor vehicle parking funds for street improvements.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST H. PULLMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESS

Mrs. MIZEN. Next will be Mr. Charles Duncan, of the Washington Urban League, and following Mr. Duncan will be Miss Riebl, of the Americans for Democratic Action.

This is Mr. Duncan, of the Washington Urban League.

WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

STATEMENT OF CHARLES T. DUNCAN, THE WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. DUNCAN. Senator Pastore, it is a pleasure to appear before you, sir. The Urban League appreciates this opportunity to make a statement in connection with this. I am president of the league, and in that capacity represent them.

The Washington Urban League has a continuing concern for community problems of health, welfare, and education. It is to these areas of the budget that we would like to direct our comments.

HEALTH

The league was gravely concerned when the District Commissioners reduced the proposed mental health budget of the Health Department from $220,000 to $110,979. Our reaction shifted from concern to genuine alarm when the House District Committee further reduced this amount to $85,000, or approximately a two-thirds cut in the initial request. This, in our opinion, does not represent proper regard of one of the most serious problems facing the Nation and our community today.

The failure to recognize, classify, and place under therapy patients exhibiting early mental maladjustments increases the likelihood of severe mental illness developing. And when one realizes that, according to the best information available, there are more patients hospitalized for mental illness than for all other causes, the ramifications of delayed treatment are apparent. The advantages to be accrued from early detection and treatment of mental disorders are clear, and to delay will only compound the future costs and suffering for the seriously disturbed.

The league strongly urges that the original request of $220,000 for mental health care made by the Health Department be restored.

We also believe that the funds cut by the House for public health services should be restored. The programs affected by this cut concern the prevention and control of illnesses within our schools and with providing adequate medical attention for persons who would otherwise be unable to afford treatment. To ignore these health needs is to invite the occurrence of acute medical problems both in our schools and in the total community.

WELFARE

It is well established that the responsibility for meeting problems of financial adjustment rests with the individual himself. But our Government, through public assistance, comes to his aid when ill fortune and untoward circumstance combine to thwart his efforts.

We were gratified to see that the House District Committee approved the full amounts of $610,000 and $722,000 to provide for anticipated increase in the public assistance load and to bring the payments up to the low, low-cost family plan of the United States Department of Agriculture. We would hope that in the future these payments will be based on the Agriculture Department's low-cost plan and not the lowest one which even they consider to be subsistent.

The House cut in the Child Welfare Division is an area we particularly wish to call to your attention.

The work of the protective services division, which is greately affected by this budget cut, is a most needed service. The program of these workers is that of correction and prevention. They provide the city with an opportunity to try to improve detrimental actions and habits of parents, and, where that fails, to see that the children will be placed in an environment better suited to their cound development. At present this division has almost twice the caseload per worker recommended by the Children's Bureau, and when this is compounded by inadequate clerical and stenographic services, the

hardships and reduced effectiveness of the workers is that much greater.

When we testified before the House District Committee we were urging the restoration of the $184,000 that had been cut by the Commissioners from the Department of Welfare's original request of $396,000 for the Child Welfare Division. Now, with the additional trimming by the House committee, we feel it is imperative for the Senate District Committee to correct this woefully inadequate appropriation as it presently stands.

Education: Outside of the family the schools are the chief custodian of our children. It is axiomatic that the schools of today foretell the citizenry of tomorrow. That our schools are in an awkward, agonizing period of growth is recognized by all. Senator Pastore, the need for an increase in the school budget is twofold actually. One, the school population itself is increasing, and that naturally creates and produces problems. Secondly and more important, and I say this with some humility, but, nevertheless, with a great deal of sincerity, we are still making deferred payments on the mortgage which was segregated education here in the District.

As a result of integration, the country for the first time is facing the school problem as a whole, and substantial parts of that problem cannot longer be swept under the rug as division 2. It is for that reason that we support with all our vigor the increases in this area.

We cannot permit the present situation to continue in its existing state. The schools are faced with real challenges, raising achievement levels, strengthening counseling, reducing pupil-teacher ratio. These are but a few of them—challenges which require intelligent and imaginative planning, planning which requires funds so that these program needs can be effected.

BASIS OF GRANTS OF FUNDS

The House justifiably approved funds for the projected increases in school attendance. However, this increase ignores the need for reducing the pupil-teacher ratio in our classrooms. This point, of course, has already been touched on. If we are to realistically and earnestly take on the task of improving our educational standards, this is one aspect of the budget which must be given priority. The pupil-teacher ratio affects the ability of the District to attract teachers, to provide them with the time to devote special attention to certain children and affects the pace at which our children may be taught.

We were surprised to note that the House approved the request for a psychiatric team for the Pupil Appraisal Division without providing the funds for 4 clerks and 5 psychologists. Since it is the responsibility of the psychologists to help in the detection of disturbed children and recommend their referral to proper sources for help, it appears that the House has accepted the need for psychiatric help of such children but has not provided sufficient means by which they can be detected in the school population. We urge that this cut in the Pupil Appraisal Division be restored.

COUNSELORS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The principal disaster met in the paring of the budget of the Board of Education by the District Commissioners was the elimination of the $501,435 for 100 counselors in the elementary schools' program. Even though the House did not restore this amount, we feel it is of such crucial importance to our schools that we would like to further discuss this need.

Our 20 years of experience in adjustment activities lead to the positive conviction that counseling is neither a frill nor an auxiliary service, but it is truly basic to a sound home- and community-related educational program.

We know also that if full benefits are to be derived from such services they must not be deferred to the junior high-school level. Immediate benefits to be expected from a sound realistic program of counseling will be lower drop-out rates, reduction in problems of truancy and undesirable behavior, and sound achievement goals.

A sincere appeal is made here for the restoration of the $501,435 for the modern counsel program.

In conclusion, we recognize that, although it is impossible to solve all of the problems of the District now, continually deferring solutions is ill-advised economy. We urge that we all strive to solve what we can today so that our community may actually progress instead of finding itself overburdened tomorrow by the spawn of things we might have faced in our time.

Thank you very much.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you.

Mrs. WIZEN. Next is Miss Riedl, for the American for Democratic Action. Following Miss Riedl, Mrs. Cox, of the PTA, will have her representatives ready to carry forward their presentation.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

STATEMENT OF BEATRICE COGAN RIEDL, DISTRICT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Miss RIEDL. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, the Washington chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action draws our membership from the Washington metropolitan area, with the bulk of our members residents of the District. On behalf of our chapter, I respectfully request that the subcommittee take the following into consideration:

HEALTH

At the same time that much publicity has been generated on the subject of mental health, and it is apparent that expenditures made in time serve a vital social need and are of good practical effect, the House has cut the proposed mental-health budget proposed by the District of Columbia.

We urge that the full amount of $111,000 be appropriated. We further urge that the $19,000 included in the proposed budget for the Social Services Department at District of Columbia General be restored.

We strongly feel that expenditures made now will end ceaseless suffering by individuals needing assistance, and that it will save money for the District of Columbia in the years to come.

SCHOOLS

We are pleased to learn that the House left in the proposed budget provision for 74 new elementary school teachers. This number of new teachers is needed merely to keep the present teacher-pupil ratio since it is anticipated that enrollment will greatly increase next year.

We ask that the provision for 48 teachers additional, deleted by the House, be restored. We also ask that funds for additional supervisors, supervising directors, and assistant principals be restored.

The request by the District for a psychiatric team was approved and this is a much needed innovation. However, with 5 psychologists and 3 clerks deleted from the Department of Pupil Appraisal, we are afraid that the psychiatric team will be forced to perform unnecessary services, services which should properly be done by the understaffed Department of Pupil Appraisal.

We feel that pupils need all of the diagnostic and treatment service which can be made available and urge that these deletions be restored.

We also urge that the $41,000 deleted which was to be used for textbooks and supplies be restored. With the increased enrollment expected, many of our needy students may be required to purchase their own textbooks and supplies and this is contrary to the entire concept of a free, public education.

We thank you for this opportunity to testify and for your attention.

May I take advantage of you one moment, sir?

Senator PASTORE. All right.

Miss RIEDL. This is not the most beautiful city. This is a city which I have to be ashamed of very often.

Senator PASTORE. Why?

Miss RIEDL. I have a family down here and you take them to the nicest sections of Washington. It is beautiful. I came up here and this is a picture book. This is magnificent.

And my family, however, went shopping and they went through 15th Street and 14th Street down from where I live and they came back and they said: "This is worse than anything we have ever seen anywhere."

Senator PASTORE. We have some bad spots of course. There is nothing that gives you goose bumps when you see it like Washington.

Miss RIEDL. No. And yet why slums?

Senator PASTORE. I grant you there is an evolution taking place here, both in our school structure, and possibly in our habitations here that will be corrected in time. But I am speaking about the city as a whole. I mean it is an inspiration really to be in Washington and to see the beautiful things here that have a meaning, have a meaning even beyond the granite that goes to make some of our monuments.

Miss RIEDL. We have clay feet. And I wish we did not.

Senator PASTORE. That is the reason why we have such beautiful people like you, devoted people, that will come here and show this interest.

I am not trying to indulge in clichés because unless the people of this community have the interest—and I am glad to see that they do—a lot of these things will fall by the wayside. It is a continuing effort.

We haven't achieved Utopia here. But where have you?

But I mean by comparison, if you see some of the places that I have seen—now I am not wholly satisfied with everything here. As a matter of fact, the contrast here sometimes is horrible, in some respects. But on the whole——

Miss RIEDL. It is beautiful.

Senator PASTORE. Of course it is beautiful.

ZONING AND REGULATION OF COLLECTIONS FOR CHARITIES

Senator PASTORE. We have here a letter from Mr. Joseph Donohue, a former Commissioner of the District, in which he discusses some of the zoning problems, and also the work of checking on collections for charitable organizations. We shall insert it in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

DONOHUE & KAUFMANN,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am taking the liberty of writing to you with respect to two items in the pending District of Columbia appropriation.

As a former president of the Board of Commissioners and also as a practicing attorney with some considerable experience in zoning matters, I am interested in the appropriation for enforcement of the new zoning regulations. These new regulations were adopted after a long and expensive study, most of which I fear will be lost unless an adequate enforcement program is made possible. Of the $61,000 actually requested new money, the House allowed $47,000. The restoration of the $14,000 deleted by the House is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the program.

After many years of study, an act of Congress regulates the solicitation for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia. An appropriation of $25,000 was sought to administer this act. The House cut the request to $10,000. I think the $15,000 should be restored. The regulations under which this act would be enforced are expected to be promulgated on July 1. They will cover a very broad field of charitable solicitation. A partial or haphazard enforcement can create more problems, in my opinion, than no reegulation or no enforcement at all. I think it would be in the public interest to restore the amount deleted by the House in order to assure full protection to the public from the unscruplous charity racketeer.

I am sorry to bother you with these problems and I do so only because of the importance I attach to these matters.

With kind personal regards to you, I am,

Sincerely,

F. JOSEPH DONOHUE.

LICENSING, ZONING, AND NEED FOR A PLANNING COORDINATOR

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Charles Horsky notified us that he would not be able to be here to give his statement, so we shall put it in the record at this point. It has to do with licensing and inspections, zoning, and the need for a planning coordinator.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. HORSKY, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON HOUSING ASSOCIATION, ON THE BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Washington Housing Association is a citizens' organization, almost a quarter century old, created to improve housing conditions by all practicable means. Our statement deals with those budget items which we believe essential to the District's efforts to clear slums, prevent blight, and save sound neighborhoods. We also testified at the public hearings held June 3 by the Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

I. My first comments relate to the budget requests of the Housing Division of the Department of Licenses and Inspections.

(*a*) We strongly support the request of this Division for restoration of funds for the position of community relations adviser. Housing code enforcement cannot be effective without full-fledged citizen cooperation. Such cooperation is based on citizen understanding of the objectives of housing code enforcement, the provisions of the code, awareness of the official enforcement machinery and how it functions, and knowledge of what citizens, as individuals and working together, can and should do to keep their neighborhoods decent and pleasant places in which to live. The community relations adviser, working on the grassroots, neighborhood level, directly with groups, is a vital instrument in eliciting citizen interest and cooperation—in other words, voluntary compliance with the housing code. He does this by speaking to groups; advising them how to set up their own block system to get the code enforced; preparing necessary information pieces in nontechnical language, taking photos, etc. Coming from a citizens' housing association, we are particularly aware of the necessity for this work, which will also help to insure that the good results of departmental code enforcement are not lost or jeopardized as soon as the inspectors leave an area. Since we must accept the fact that we can never have enough inspectors to cover thoroughly all areas and dwellings needing attention, this program is all the more important.

(*b*) To say that we can never have an adequate staff of inspectors, however, is not to concede that we must make do with the inadequate staff we now have. We find it incomprehensible, frankly, that the budget submitted by the District officials does not reflect the need for additional personnel in this area. We think it should. Five more inspectors are a rockbottom minimum.

I assure you that this is not mere wishful thinking. Let me state, summarily, because time is short, the bases for my statement.

(1) Last spring, in hearings before this committee and the House committee, the Washington Housing Association strongly supported the request of the Department of Licenses and Inspections for additional inspectors. Five inspectors were cut from the number requested at that time because the justification advanced—the additional inspectional duties involved in extending the housing code to apartment houses in the proposed apartment-house regulations—were still prospective. Those regulations have since been approved by the Commissioners, and these additional duties are not now prospective, but current. If five inspectors were thought necessary last year, they certainly are still necessary to do this extra work. We point out that annual licensing inspection is now required of 10,000 buildings containing countless thousands of individual apartment units.

(2) Enforcement, with the small present staff of 61, thus far has been modest indeed. The pioneer enforcement area, in the northeast, covers 130 city blocks. After over 2½ years, only 84 blocks have been worked in.[1] Thirty-eight blocks in Marshall Heights SE., have been surveyed. Three inspectors have worked in 11 squares of 85 to be covered in the northwest area near Cardozo High School. There are plans, but no inspectors, for 3 other areas, in Deanwood, Barry Farms, and a nearby southeast area. While the Housing Division has been working conscientiously, we believe this record could be considerably improved upon, with adequate staff.

[1] When I testified before Congressman Rabaut's committee, he asked me how many dwelling units there are in these 84 blocks. The Housing Division advised that they have inspected 2,806 houses in these 84 blocks since September 1956. (There are other houses in this section which don't come under the jurisdiction of the Housing Division, such as licensed premises.) In these 2,806 houses there are approximately 5,500 dwelling units. A "dwelling unit" is defined in District of Columbia regulations as "any habitable room or group of habitable rooms located within a residential building and forming a single unit which is intended to be used for living, sleeping, and preparation of meals."

II. We support the request of the Department of Licenses and Inspections for restoration of funds for three plumbing inspectors. All 10 requested are needed in the proposed program for inspection of thousands of commercial buildings, as well as dwelling units, to eliminate defects which can be serious health hazards.

III. We are glad to support the request of the Zoning Administration of the Department of Licenses and Inspections for restoration of $14,000 so that the supplemental appropriation will enable the hiring of 10 additional employees, needed to administer the new zoning regulations which went into effect on May 12 last. Our association was among those which strongly supported the much-needed zoning revision. But we realize that unless properly enforced and administered, even the best regulations are doomed to failure.

IV. Finally, the Washington Housing Association warmly endorses the request of the Executive Office for restoration of funds for a planning coordinator. We are very much aware of the enormous difficulties inherent in properly coordinating the many activities of our public-works program, vital to the renewal of our city. The planning coordinator would be responsible for pulling together the already established elements of our public-works program; for setting up priorities for each year's budget, for refining costs, estimates, and other essentials. We emphasize that proper coordination of the many facets of urban renewal remains one of the most challenging problems our city faces. In addition to these activities, the planning coordinator will serve the Commissioners' Planning Advisory Council, whose worth and effectiveness require staff help to develop necessary data and to serve as a liaison with the many agencies involved.

We appreciate this opportunity to make our views known to you.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mrs. MIZEN. Mrs. C. Rhodes Cox, president of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, will here have her representatives speak in an ordered presentation, area by area. They have very kindly consented to cut it down to an 8-person presentation to represent the 200 schools of the District.

Mrs. Cox. I will read the names of the persons who will follow me.

Major Brooks, president of area 5 council; Mrs. Edwin Snell, legislation chairman, area 6 council, second; next, Dr. Robert Martin, legislation chairman, McKinley High School; after him Mrs. Gordon VanSanford, legislation chairman.

You can either sit or rise in the place where you happen to be and make your presentation.

I will present a general statement for the District of Columbia Congress. And these people who follow me will go into more details on specific phases.

Senator PASTORE. All right, Mrs. Cox.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

STATEMENT OF MRS. C. RHODES COX, PRESIDENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. Cox. The District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers is an organization of nearly 45,000 members representing the parents and teachers of 136 public schools in the District of Columbia.

We are deeply concerned with the 1959 school budget which so greatly affects the welfare of our children.

We are pleased that the House has recognized the importance of a building program to relieve overcrowded classes, and we urge that the school-construction program geared to a 30-to-1 ratio in the elementary schools be made a top priority item.

We are gratified that the 27 special teachers, 7 kindergarten teachers, and the 74 additional teachers needed to maintain the present ratio have been approved by the House.

CUT IN TEACHERS

However, we deplore the cut by the House of the 48 additional teachers required to reduce the ratio to 32 to 1.

We feel that this step toward our goal of 30 to 1 is of vital importance to the education of our children, and we urge that it be restored to the budget.

The reason advanced by the House Appropriations Committee for the deletion of this necessary item, the belief that it would cause an increase in the number of part-time classes, is no longer valid in view of the testimony of the Superintendent of Schools that there will be fewer part-time classes than expected next year—that in fact the figure may be below that of this year.

PSYCHOLOGISTS AND CLERKS

We are glad that the psychiatric team was granted, but think it is shortsighted to cut the psychologists and clerks whose work preceeds that of the team.

Although the clerks granted last year have reduced the backlog, I understand that there are still 1,367 referrals unable to be tested at the close of the school year.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

We hope that the amounts granted by the House for transportation of handicapped children, maintenance and repairs, furniture and equipment replacement, and the District of Columbia Teachers College will be retained.

This latter amount for the Teachers College is hardly a drop in the bucket compared with the need. The District of Columbia Congress supports the expansion of the Teachers College into a city general college to include a Department of Education and a graduate program.

TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES

We ask that the amount cut by the House for textbooks and supplies be restored and that the administration positions also be restored.

These needs will be discussed further by other PTA speakers.

Some time ago we stated that we were willing to pay increased taxes for greater educational opportunities for our children provided the Federal payments were brought more in line with the services rendered the Federal Government by the District of Columbia.

As a result the District teachers are shouldering a greatly increased tax load and the Federal payment authorized was not appropriated.

Again this year the $32 million approved by the Joint Fiscal Subcommittee has been drastically reduced by the House. A $32 million

Federal payment is certainly not excessive for services rendered. Our national congress legislation committee has found that the Federal Government would pay $54 million if it were taxed at the same rate as private business in the District.

The battle for the free world is being fought in the classroom. In Russia, teaching is an honorable and well-paid profession. And I would like to interject we might have those 30 teachers if they were paid a salary on which they could live adequately and support families.

RUSSIAN EDUCATION

No expense is spared for education of the children and young people in Russia.

They are already turning out 4 doctors to our 1, and more scientists and technicians. Lawrence G. Derthick, United States Commissioner of Education, had this to say on his return from his recent trip to Russia, and I quote:

They are convinced that time is on their side, and they can win world supremacy through education and hard work.

This conviction is basic to all their efforts and all of their plans for the future * * * it is a kind of grand passion—this conviction that children, schools, and hard work will win them their place in the sun and on the moon.

We come back convinced that we cannot as a nation afford to disregard the challenge imposed upon us by the Russian race for knowledge.

With Russia bending every effort to win this race for knowledge and survival with small classes, highly trained and well-paid teachers who enjoy a position of prestige, we cannot afford to do less.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. WILLIAM D. BROOKS, JR., PRESIDENT, AREA V, PTA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Major BROOKS. It is my privilege to be here again, Senator Pastore.

I am Major Brooks, president of area V council. I was here last year. I was going to say just a word: That we have appreciated very much the way you have made us all feel at home. And I think that we have quite a friend in you.

For this I think we are all grateful. We are taking this opportunity to publicly express that fact to you, for your splendid cooperation and your work on the committee.

My subject this afternoon is capital outlay. I have a rather formidable report which I would ask, sir, that you place in the record.

Senator PASTORE. How long is your report?

Major BROOKS. Four pages. It deals, of course, with the specifics of quite a sum of money.

Senator PASTORE. That is a reasonable request. It will be placed in the record.

(The report referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, my name is Maj. William D. Brooks, Jr., I am president of the Area V Council of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

In past appearances before this committee I presented material relating specifically to area V, but in the interest of a more unified hearing the PTA has

assigned specific subjects. I will discuss the subject of capital outlay in the pending budget on a citywide basis.

The original request for capital outlay from the board of education was $11,010,000. The item of the joint warehouse (the school share is $1,262,000 of the total) was removed from the school section of the budget. I will discuss this in detail later. This lowered the total figure to $9,748,000. The House Appropriations Subcommittee voted the sum of $8,920,300. This represents a cut of $827,700 from the original figure less the warehouse funds.

In arriving at this figure they made certain deletions, reductions, and in one instance added funds. The District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers endorses this figure and strongly urges that you retain this provision for capital outlay when you establish your version of the budget. A study of the items represented by the figure reveals that this sum is the absolute minimum necessary to complete the first step in the new public works program as it relates to the public-school system.

We do stress this. Additional funds would provide additional facilities to rectify the deplorable conditions now existing in so many areas of our city and we ask that you not limit yourselves to this basic amount during your deliberations if at all possible.

The voluntary deferring of the purchase of sites at:

1. Alabama and Wheeler SE. (for an elementary school of 16 rooms); and
2. 53d and C Streets SE. (for an elementary school of 31 rooms):

We recognize though, we feel that they could well be added into this budget in view of the area needs.

With respect to other reductions:

1. We feel that the reduction of funds for the Lenox site so that the four lots will not be purchased in view of the anticipated highway program is warranted.
2. We feel that the 58th and Dix Streets compromise involving the 11 houses on the northwest corner is sound.

These obviously reflect sound reevaluations on the part of the school authorities.

The House committee recognized the need for the purchase of the following sites:

1. 15th and Rosedale NE., elementary school, 24 rooms;
2. 49th and Foote NE., elementary school, 31 rooms;
3. 6th and K Streets NE., elementary school, 29 rooms;
4. 49th and Lee NE., elementary school, 31 rooms;
5. Maury (addition) NE., elementary school, 8 rooms;
6. Lenox (addition) SE., elementary school, 8 rooms;
7. 58th and Dix NE., junior high school, 35 rooms;

and voted funds for their acquisition. Any cuts or delays in this step could cost the taxpayers a loss since the values of land are spiraling upward and further construction on the land needed would probably force condemnation proceedings.

The House committee also provided planning funds for these sites:

1. 15th and Rosedale NE. (see No. 1 above);
2. Maury NE. (see No. 5 above);
3. Lenox SE. (see No. 6 above);

and we agree this is another significant step forward.

Further, they provided the full scope of funds necessary for site purchase, planning, construction, and equipping of the building at:

1. 49th and Foote NE. (see No. 2 in par. 2 above).

This, obviously, will do much to alleviate school overcrowding in this particular northeast area.

Other budget provisions for new buildings which we endorse and strongly recommend that you continue to list are:

1. Amidon-Greenleaf SW. (elementary school replacement) 23 rooms;
2. Goding (10th and F) NE. (new elementary school) 30 rooms.

Eight additions are asked for. This includes one conversion. It is necessary to convert the present health school back to the needs for regular pupils since it will no longer be used in this special way. These additions and changes are:

1. H. D. Cooke NW. (elementary school), 9 rooms;
2. Powell NW. (elementary school), 12 rooms;
3. Richardson NE. (elementary school), 8 rooms;
4. Burroughs NE. (elementary school), 12 rooms;

5. Langdon NE. (elementary school), 8 rooms;
6. Drew NE. (elementary school), 11 rooms;
7. Plummer (Texas and C) SE. (elementary school), 8 rooms;
8. Health School (conversion) (elementary school), 8 rooms;

All of these sites and structures, with the exception of the site at 58th and Dix Streets NE., are for elementary school construction. This is in direct accord with the plan to bring the elementary level construction up first. Actually there are 37 elementary projects on the first priority list, together with the warehouse and a junior high school as indicated. It is planned to bring these requests in stepped frequency to you so it is imperative that you not delete or compromise a single item thereof

I must speak of the need for the warehouse also at this time. This replacement for the old Virginia Avenue facilities would have a new situs and would provide necessary quarters for the food services, to include refrigeration which is so important. I need not remind you that this issue has been before the House and will probably become a greatly expanded activity before very long. In addition, necessary storage space will be provided here for central citywide operations. No longer will it be necessary to continue inefficient operations from widely scattered points if this becomes a reality. Of course you know that a redevelopment plan will cause the loss of the present building in less than 4 years anyway and you will have to meet this item again if you do not make this prudent provision now.

We of the District of Columbia Congress feel that the planners have done a sound job. True, it is difficult to estimate needs in terms of trends of population migration and to know where to place a new building or an addition * * * but constant checks and necessary revisions are reflected in these very budget figures since the first draft. Our trained leadership must have our unqualified support. Let us give it through agreement with this fiscal planning.

Capital outlay must of necessity be large and certainly words come high when 5 minutes' worth must be divided into 9.7 million. The items of this segment of the budget are tangible—they represent the real property investment of a school system. In turn, the degree of soundness of that system depends to a very large extent upon how well those who plan and are charged with the implementation of the planning, do the job and provide for this facet. Capital outlay is indeed the very foundation upon which the structure is erected.

We are the parents of the children who become the products of this system. Our stake in this is of the highest order * * * and we believe that nothing indeed is too good for our children.

Give us this just amount for capital outlay.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Major BROOKS. In turn I would like to direct my remarks to several things in the report that I believe might be highlighted for your benefit.

Senator PASTORE. All right, sir.

Major BROOKS. The sum of money that has been indicated for the capital outlay as it now stands from the House side, we certainly endorse to you, because we feel that capital outlay this year in the budget is the result of excellent planning, a lot of sound thinking, and a great deal of cooperation on the part of many people in order to arrive at this figure.

I believe, as you said just a bit earlier, the House had taken quite a keen look at this figure represented by capital outlay.

For this reason we feel that this sum couldn't really be cut another penny. It represents, as you know, sir, the first step in the building of the public works program insofar as it relates to school construction. There were 37 items principally directed in the elementary level in the total priority—in the first priority list. These items, the acquisition of certain sites, which are documented in the report, and also the 2 new building additions, and also 8 additions to buildings now existing,

will represent for us a considerable increase in the number of classrooms which are absolutely essential if we are going to put this system on a very sound basis.

Now, we feel, really, that this figure, as I have indicated, has been screened. And we are reasonably certain that you could do no wrong if you would go along with this in the recommendation of the committee.

WAREHOUSE

The particular item I want to stress which has been moved out of the school aspect of the budget which is this warehouse. I was talking with several officials. We have been keenly interested in this item particularly in view of the fact that it is going to be of greater importance as the days or perhaps the next 2 or 3 years go on.

In the first place the present warehouse is down on Virginia Avenue, a building in rather dilapidated condition. It does not provide the full usage of warehouse space that it should now because they can't store heavy items above the first floor. It doesn't provide for the most efficient operation. And perhaps the most important point is that within the next several years, that building is slated to be moved out because of the relocation situation down there.

Well, this warehouse item that has been placed over into another section of the budget is an important one because if we get this new building now with costs where they are, perhaps stabilized momentarily, we feel that you will get the best of the taxpayer's dollar for it.

SCHOOL'S SHARE IN WAREHOUSE

Now, the school's share is quite a large sum. I think it is $1,262,000, which was assessed as the school share. But we must point out to you one important factor in that: Not only will this be warehouse space, but it will also be the headquarters for food service. You know the House action on that.

We feel that this is going to be indeed an important affair or activity in the school life within the next couple of years.

Senator PASTORE. I want to say this to you, Mr. Brooks. I think that that will be given serious thought. It was pointed out today, if my memory serves me correctly, that originally the cost was stipulated at $2,214,000, I think. It has now been reestimated that $1,886,000 will be the price. All this has been brought about, I understand, by the character of the topography that has to do with the foundation. These figures were only established yesterday. And I think that possibly that accounts for the attitude of the House with relation to this.

And I am hoping that we can talk about this again in the hope that possibly something can be done about it.

But everything you have said is true and carries tremendous weight. But I don't think you can be critical of anyone on this item for the simple reason that these figures were only developed and given to us today, predicated upon the results of yesterday's calculation.

So, you see, as I understand just by moving this a little bit in another location they are saving $330,000 alone in the foundation.

Now, that is a big item, and that was only developed yesterday.

Major BROOKS. Thank you for your comments, sir.

I was talking with Mr. Riecks at approximately lunch-hour time today, and I was noticing a change in some of these figures; and certainly I feel—and when I say this I am sure that the record will indicate that I am speaking for the District of Columbia Congress—that the things that are necessary to the efficient operation of a good school system we must have.

We continuously—or perhaps I am being quite strong in my language when I say "continuously"—but we quite often have sidestepped these things. We say we will put them on the shelf until next year or the year after; perhaps things will look up a little better.

We are prone to do that with our own mode of living. We want something and can't afford it; and say 6 months from now we will look at it again and see if we can afford it.

I have found that rarely are you in a position six months or a year from now in a better position, to buy it.

That is not necessarily a plug for the presidential program. But I am saying there are some things you just have to strike out and do. You have to take positive action on them. So I wanted to highlight the point about the warehouse, because the figure runs high, but again I must point out the fact that a great deal of refrigeration equipment is going to be necessary for central service there.

So those things particularly are the reason why we are asking for this item of the warehouse in its entirety and asking that it not be cut.

I am very mindful of the fact that when we were before Representative Smith's committee that there was some discussion about this warehouse.

But regardless of that perhaps we could give or take a few dollars. But we feel that it is an essential item.

Now, Senator, these things that I have made personal reference to, and as I have indicated the things that we are asking to be a part of the record in this report, we feel represent a substantial bit of planning in capital outlay.

Now, we felt, as I have said we have been treated rather kindly in regards to the figure of capital outlay this year; and we are sure that your committee and the Senate in turn will give us the benefit of an even kindlier, more fatherly, attitude on this matter.

I would like personally to say thank you again, sir, for the privilege of appearing before you.

And as has been the custom, and I trust as will be the custom, I hope to see you next year.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWIN SNELL, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, AREA VI COUNCIL, PTA

General Statement

Mrs. Snell. I am Mrs. Edwin Snell, legislative chairman of area VI, Council of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. I represent 17 schools in Northwest Washington.

You probably are familiar with the old argument about which must come first, the chicken or the egg. Our Washington school system

seems to be forever waiting, because one year it is the egg that we have to have, and the next year it is the chicken we must have.

This year we are denied teachers to reduce class size because the House Appropriations Subcommmittee for the District says we must have space first.

Years and years before this we have pleaded, begged, argued for space, and it was denied us. When will we get this space? We have pulled like workhorses—and this is literally the truth—for a year and a half to get a borrowing program for a big school construction order.

If all goes well, it will take 4 years to get just the elementary space we need, provided we leave off almost everything else on the secondary levels. Each one of those 4 years—and actually it is more than that, because it takes 2 years to complete a building once the money is appropriated—we will have entering our schools each year a new group of first-graders larger by a thousand or so than the group the year before.

What do we do with them in this interim before we have space? Do we put them in large classes and in 3 years hear complaints that accumulated achievement is not what it ought to be?

PART-TIME CLASSES

Or do we try a lesser evil of half-day instruction for primary children? Half-day school does deny to children certain experiences and opportunities for growth. Unfortunately, it denies them to children who need them most, because overcrowding is most often found in low-income, high-population-density areas.

However, because the half-day teacher is on duty a full day, those children who need help most can get it. Actually, half day means half day only to part of such a class. The most needy come to school for some hours in addition, and their teacher works with them individually to try to remove their stumbling blocks to learning.

Oftentimes the teacher and her small group, selected from her regular class, use a corner of a hall, or part of an auditorium, or a corner of the principal's office, or any other space they can find. In fact, the teacher of a half-day class is partly a regular classroom teacher and partly a special teacher.

Perhaps the graph which I have here will help to show the relative merits of the three categories. And as you can see, we have a difficult learning situation—a large class with one teacher, and then a better learning situation is half day with part of these children coming back for the rest of the day.

And then the best situation, the class with 30 with a teacher all day long.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

Now, I would like to talk briefly about the pupil-teacher ratios. Many people get the idea that reducing the ratio from almost 34, as it is at present, to 32 means just 2 kids less for each teacher. And that does not seem to be very significant.

This is not at all what it means. They are forgetting that the ratio is a citywide average. Taking the total number of elementary children and dividing them by the number of regular classroom teachers does

not reflect reality any more than a description of the average man describes any one of us here.

All it does is to tell what a classroom would look like if all the children were divided into groups of equal size. Of course, they are not, and they cannot be divided in that way.

I hope that chart will help to show the real meaning of 34 to 1, 32 to 1, and 30 to 1.

We have some errors on here. I hope you will excuse them.

Across the top is 34 to 1. We have 72,500 elementary children. And at present with about a 34-to-1 average, you see that we have 3 blocs of classes. One of 24 percent with 30 or less; another of 40 percent of the children with 31 to 34; and a third, 40 percent in classes over 35.

When you reduce it, you put the teachers where they are needed most. And, in effect, you cut the size of the bloc in which the children have large classes. And they move over to the next category. When you reduce it to 31, you eliminate the large class size. I hope that is clear.

Senator PASTORE. How long did it take you to prepare your statement?

Mrs. SNELL. Why?

Senator PASTORE. Because it is a very, very well organized statement.

Mrs. SNELL. I am terribly flattered. Thank you, sir.

I hope it will be easy to see from that, that the 30-to-1 overall ratio is necessary in order to eliminate a presently large bloc of elementary classes that have between 35 and 45 children in them.

Thank you very much, sir.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you.

Mrs. Cox. Dr. Martin.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. MARTIN, VICE PRESIDENT, McKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL PTA

TESTING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Robert E. Martin, vice president of the McKinley High School Parent-Teacher Association representing area III here and speaking in behalf of the request in the budget for testing and psychological services.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Testing and psychological services constitute one of the most important aspects of any good school system. These services are indispensable in building educational programs for all types of children.

The gifted students, the average students, the slow learners, the disturbed and maladjusted problem children—indeed the entire school population need these services. Perhaps that might throw a little light on a question raised earlier here this afternoon concerning the functions of these psychological services and psychologists.

Senator PASTORE. The only reason I raised that question, Doctor, is because of the reading of the explanation here; and you have raised a good point. I am going to go into it a little more deeply.

This is what they said:

The 5 school psychologists requested are primarily technicians. Their chief responsibility is the analysis and interpretation of individual and group psychometric tests, including educational tests and measurements as well as psychological tests and measurements. These school psychologists will receive reports on children needing help, make individual pupil studies, report the outcome of these studies, and make recommendations to the psychiatric team. These school psychologists, therefore, are urgently needed in order to provide one phase of the work involved in handling of these disturbed pupils.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. You go beyond that.

Mr. MARTIN. That is one of the main groups with which these people work. However, they are also involved in testing programs, discovering different types of students for purposes of enabling programs to be built for different kinds of students.

Senator PASTORE. I am going to try to ask more of a detailed explanation on that. I think we need to know that.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes.

Senator PASTORE. I raised the question today after you do find the student who is disturbed, what do you do with that pupil? Does he still remain in the same environment? It is a good thing for the teacher to know, but on the other hand she cannot do a great deal to deal with that pupil, especially if we run into this problem that has been raised about this ratio of 35 pupils to 1 teacher.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes.

One sentence more, and then I will return to the copy.

Of course, the primary purpose of discovering these difficulties is to provide a basis of treatment by the psychologist, detecting it in the early stages. Yet as vitally important as testing and psychological services admittedly are, this has been one of the areas of greatest weakness in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

LACK OF MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

In its report published a few weeks ago, the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency found "that right here in the Nation's Capital child guidance and mental health facilities available to the school system are almost totally lacking.

Recognizing the significance of this critical problem in the Washington schools, Congress in 1957 provided for about one-half of the additional personnel needed and requested by the Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance. This has resulted in some considerable improvement. But much more invaluable group testing and individual psychological study are now being done.

However, existing facilities are still patently inadequate. The additional personnel needed and requested last year is required even more this next year. This department is still working at a considerable extent against the overpowering odds revealed by the study of the Senate committee. As the subcommittee clearly pointed out: The staffing of this special services department has not been kept in line with the pupil expansion. The obvious weaknesses in the program are (1) the majority of the children cannot be handled, and (2) many recommendations made to the parents by this department are not acted upon. There are no followup facilities to determine if their recommendations have been carried out.

It is imperative, therefore, that the funds, $72,312 again requested for expanding and improving the testing and psychological services, be provided.

IBM MACHINE

An IBM machine is badly needed in order to handle quickly and efficiently the many citywide group test surveys which must be conducted to secure the necessary educational data. Defensible school programs can be developed and based only upon sound data, regularly and systematically made available.

ADDITIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

Five additional school psychologists are necessary in order to provide more adequately for child guidance and mental health. There is still a backing of 1,000 students who have problems of maladjustment not to mention new cases which will surely develop.

Delay leads to intensification of the problem. Speedy assistance to this group may not only do much to help these pupils, but undoubtedly will help to prevent them from becoming a burden or a threat to society later.

School officials are anxious to provide 1 psychologist to each 5,000 pupils—as is the general practice in most of the larger cities. This would require five additional psychologists. It is virtually certain that, at current pay scales, these five additional general psychologists could be secured. With them added to the existing staff, it would be possible to provide psychological services on a preventive basis rather than the largely remedial and emergency basis as is now the case.

Danger signals could be detected more effectively and disruptive results prevented or at least reduced.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS

Three additional clerks are needed to perform the various clerical duties of the Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance. At present the entire staff—administrative, supervisory, and psychological—is required to do routine clerical chores. This is uneconomical, an obvious waste of specialized skills which are sorely needed in their professional capacities.

With respect to the additional clerks requested, it should be noted that 1 clerk is needed for every 3 or 4 psychologists. The existing ratio is 1 clerk to 10 psychologists. This prevents getting reports out on time and making services available at the time they are needed, and it results in trained psychologists having to divert their time to clerical duties—a poor use of professional skills.

PSYCHIATRIC TEAM

Finally, a psychiatric team (1 psychiatrist, 2 psychiatric social workers, 1 clinical psychologist) is necessary to work with the growing number of pupils needing psychiatric services. In our increasingly complex urban society, impressionable young people are subjected to more and greater stresses and strains. It is the responsi-

bility of society to provide for this socially conditioned problem. In doing so, the entire community stands to benefit.

It is a rather sobering thought to realize that every 3 minutes another person is admitted to a mental institution and that the best evidence indicates that at least 10 percent of our schoolchildren are victims of certain types of personality maladjustments.

Requests made here are modest, indeed; they represent only what is required to bring the facilities in this area up to merely a minimum level of adequacy. I close by earnestly reiterating the statement of the subcommittee of your distinguished colleagues which said:

> The members of the subcommittee entreat the Congress of the United States to appropriate the necessary money to make the school system of the Nation's Capital one that can be emulated rather than one that is inadequate in terms of personnel and available facilities.

I thank you, sir, for the opportunity of presenting this statement.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, sir.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GORDON VAN SANFORD, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, AREA COUNCIL 2A, PTA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. VAN SANFORD. Mr. Chairman, since we had very good treatment by the House and since there are three subjects that I covered there, the furniture and equipment, maintenance and requirements, and accreditations, I will not cover those this evening. Because they are items that are necessary.

I will address myself to three subjects: Summer school supplies, textbooks and supplies generally, and curriculum printing.

SUMMER SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Last summer and again this year, parents must pay $2 per child for summer school supplies. An act of Congress stated in the District of Columbia Code, section 31–401: "All books and supplies to be provided free of charge."

In requiring or condoning a request that students pay for part of their own school materials, there is a violation of the law. The Board of Education cannot supply these items if there is no appropriation to cover them. Therefore, we charge you, the Appropriations Committee, with the responsibility of providing these funds.

TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES

Before I go into that, I would like to say here that we are operating on such a tight appropriation for textbooks and supplies that the children in the elementary schools are not allowed to take their textbooks home because it is such a big chore, and we have to go through so much procedure in order to get the necessary appropriations for textbooks, that if one is lost or destroyed or damaged beyond use, we do not have any way of replacing these books.

So, therefore, until a child is in at least junior high school, unless it is a very special case and parents are asked to be sure and take care

of the books and bring them back in, they are not allowed to take them home.

Funds presently available for the purchase of textbooks and educational supplies contain no reserve of flexibility to absorb any part of the increased expenditures necessary to provide for the needs of the increase in school population which will occur the following year. Funds are now based on the previous year's average daily membership for October, not total enrollment of pupils and with no regard for inevitable increase in enrollment.

The allotment should be based on a projected total pupil enrollment basis. Until this is done, we will never have the minimum requirements.

I would like to say here that I know for a fact that there was 1 school here that has an enrollment of around 700 this year, but they had at least half of those children go out and another 350 come in. So, actually, they are handling over 1,000 children, closer to 1,200 children.

And yet the textbooks and supplies that are given to them are based on the previous year's allotment, the previous October figure for the daily membership. That is Bancroft School. That is not the only one that is doing that. I mean that is in a number of them. But I can vouch for that as a fact.

Senator PASTORE. They are asking for what registration?

Mrs. VAN SANFORD. The amount that was allowed was only about 9,000, which would keep us at the standard, meaning the books that we have at this point are way behind what they should be. We have some books that are being used that are 1926 versions.

Now, I saw those with my own eyes. So I know that that is so.

Now, that does not mean that all of our books are that old, but many, many of our books are 10, 15 years old, and older.

Senator PASTORE. We would be interested, Mr. Lowe, in knowing a little something about that; I mean this idea that the allocation is predicated upon a certain school population and then a change is made where they increase it, and the textbook allowance remains the same. I mean is that the point you make?

Mrs. VAN SANFORD. I believe I will bring that out later in my statement.

Mr. LOWE. We will supply information on that, Senator.

RESERVE FUND FOR SUPPLIES

Mrs. VAN SANFORD. In addition there should be a general reserve fund for supplying schools which have unanticipated large increases in September enrollment and for use also to supplement the supplies for schools which have a heavy turnover during each year.

The number of items on the approved educational supply list has increased by approximately one-third since the end of World War II. In spite of this from the 1930's until last year the book and supply allotment remained $4.25 per child per year. The 1958 appropriation provided an increase to $4.60 per child per year. Surely no one can believe that the same school supplies that cost $4.25 in the 1930's can be purchased for $4.60 per child per year today.

Since this allotment cannot cover the current needs, we cannot possibly make up the backlog needs.

In other words, we keep falling farther and farther behind every year. So, it is not the fault of the school administration that we do not have the textbooks that we need. It is because we do not have the allotment necessary.

We keep getting this large influx of children, and we have no books to give them.

The ever-expanding curriculum requires increased amounts of teaching materials and increased numbers as well as frequent changes of textbooks. Thus the revision of courses of study, expanding curriculum, and continual price and pupil enrollment increases necessitate additional funds for textbooks, educational supplies, and printed courses of study. Therefore, we ask for the restoration of the textbook and supply item to the original amount requested by the Board of Education.

CURRICULUM PRINTING

Printed courses of study which should be given to each teacher. These represent blueprints of instruction. These outlines set forth the major components of each course or subject and contain guides for use in making effective presentations. They inform each teacher as to how much material she is expected to cover within a given period of time on a particular grade level, and within various instructional groups.

These guides are one of the methods by which the school administration attempts to assure a relatively uniform coverage of each subject in each of the schools where it is taught. These teaching aids are necessary for both new and experienced teachers in order that all may be guided by the same standards in each field.

The need for curriculum guides increases in direct proportion to the expanding size of the enrollment because additional teachers are hired as enrollment increases. Courses of study must have frequent revisions and reprints if they are to be kept up to date. As more and more is discovered that needs to be taught, and as more and more is discovered about teaching methods and procedures, the school system will be able to do an increasingly better job if it is adequately financed.

As in industry, the field of education has made rapid strides during the past two decades in the development of new and improved techniques in teaching, testing and counseling. However, in the District of Columbia public schools a review of our courses of study shows that some have not been revised for as long as 15 years because there have not been sufficient funds to allocate to this purpose. Therefore, we are asking that you restore the curriculum printing item to the 1959 budget as originally requested by the Board of Education.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the educational program aims at training each individual student to the highest level of which he is capable. The trend is definitely in the direction of concentration upon the specific needs of the individual and away from mass education.

The major operating needs of the District of Columbia public schools stem from the ever-increasing enrollment and from the attempts to gear the educational program to present-day requirements.

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Many school items are currently being paid for from personal funds of principals, teachers, custodians, and students and from limited PTA funds or the schools are doing without these items because appropriations for operating expenses simply are not sufficient to cover them.

I have attached the sheet showing some of these items. Of course, there are many, many more that I could put on there.

Senator PASTORE. We will make the sheet a part of the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

SOME OF THE ITEMS FOR SCHOOLS BOUGHT BY EMPLOYEES OF THE SCHOOLS, PTA OR STUDENTS

1. Accreditation fees for high schools and Teachers College (these fees have been paid by student funds).
2. Reference books (such as World Book, dictionaries, etc.).
3. Bookshelves (for storing books during summer or for short time before another class uses the same series).
4. Stamps (for mail from one school to another, from school to parents or from school to administration or attendance department. All regular mail is sent by carrier truck which sometimes takes 2 to 3 weeks to send mail and receive a reply even though the answer is sent the same day the mail is delivered).
5. Radios, TV's, phonographs, and records (these are used for classroom teaching of various subjects. Almost every school bought TV's at the time that there were a number of subjects being presented by our local channels. The school authorities urged PTA's and other people to help buy them for the schools. No appropriation money was used for them).
6. Toilet tissue, soap, mops, cleansers of all types (these items were items in very short supply or of such inferior quality that they could not be used).
7. Couch covers (there is no appropriation to cover the purchase or cleaning of covers or pillow cases; these are used by children who get sick or hurt at school).
8. Linoleum rugs (kindergarten, first- and second-grade children do much work in groups on the rugs).
9. Emergency taxifare for hurt or sick children (when unable to walk home).
10. Money for emergency lunches (if for some reason child is stranded at school).
11. Miscellaneous items needed for immediate use (e. g., mousetraps, screens, hinges, braces, wire, padlocks, light bulbs).
12. Flower seeds, grass seed.
13. Ropes, balls, etc. Almost all playground equipment.
14. Raincoats for safety patrol children (their ordinary raincoats are not heavy enough for such long periods of standing in the rain or snow while on duty).

This is, of course, not a complete list of such items.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED

Mrs. VAN SANFORD. All of the citizens of the District of Columbia are asking that the Congress appropriate public funds to pay these public expenses so that the schools of the District of Columbia will no longer have to beg funds from its employees, the students, or their parents.

Thank you very much.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MRS. FLORENCE V. CRAVER, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, AREA 2, COUNCIL B, PTA

General Statement

Mrs. CRAVER. Senator Pastore, and members, I am legislative chairman of area 2B. We wish first to thank the Members of Congress who have appropriated salaries for 74 additional teachers, and for leaving intact the $26,791 for a psychiatric team in the pupil-appraisal department. We are very sorry that the $40,000 for further help in this department was deleted.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast" so we are again calling to your attention the great need for a 30 to 1 pupil-teacher average in the near future.

NEED FOR MORE TEACHERS

The 74 added teachers may hold the average of 33.4 where it is or possibly reduce it to 32, providing no more pupils join the waiting list of 1,210 as per the May 1958 count.

We need the other 48 teachers now. If we wait another year or two the bottleneck will be terrific. True, there are not enough classrooms, but why not relieve the high employment payroll and start building some now.

More teachers, elementary supervisors, counselors, assistant principals, all enter into the realization of that goal of small classes. These are greatly needed to relieve the already overburdened principals of the many conferences, letters, record searching, et cetera, necessary for proper placement of emotionally unstable children of elementary age.

If we do not start to help with the young child, there will be no relief for anyone concerned with the delinquency problem in the foreseeable future.

A few weeks ago Congress appropriated $6 million plus for additional dormitory space and recreational center at Occoquan. I know it was needed. I was one of a group who voted to support the bill. But are we using plain commonsense to stifle educational needs and build more prisons and reformatories?

It is discouraging for educators and parents who see the need for smaller classes.

Five hours a day, 40 or more pupils in a class—how much individual help can be given?

RESTORATION OF SPECIAL TEACHERS REQUESTED

Yes, we need counselors, assistant principals, psychologists, school nurses, social workers, all the help we can get for these emotionally disturbed youngsters. Also the normal child is entitled to his share of the 5 hours.

We, therefore, earnestly request, gentlemen, that you restore the eliminations for counselors, assistant principals, the 48 teachers, several more psychologists, and social workers.

We hope that you will agree with the House committee that in order to achieve a better educational program for the District of Columbia the construction plans should be pushed ahead rapidly.

Thank you for your kind attention.

MACFARLAND GUIDANCE CLINIC

May I read one more letter from the chairman of the board of trustees, Macfarland Guidance Clinic, Mrs. Fern H. Jacobi. It may throw a little light on the question you asked some of the people about—emotionally disturbed children.

DEAR MR. PASTORE AND MEMBERS: The board of trustees of Macfarland Guidance Clinic urge that school budget requests which directly affect the mental health of children be granted.

It is our understanding that the House Appropriations Committee has recommended the psychiatric team, including a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, and two psychiatric social workers for the Department of Pupil Appraisal. Since psychiatric services for children are such an important need in the District of Columbia, with long waiting lists for all public services, we are pleased that the psychiatric team will be working the schools. We feel, however, that the 4 additional psychologists and 2 clerks for the Department of Pupil Appraisal, which were omitted from the budget by the House committee, are urgently needed in order to honor the thousands of requests for individual study and testing which cannot now be accomplished with the present staff.

We also request respectfully that the Senate committee reinstate the provision for elementary school counselors. These counselors are urgently needed to help with study and guidance of children of elementary school age. Counseling service beyond what the teachers of our overcrowded classes can do must now be done by harrassed principals in elementary schools without assistant principals or nurses. This one item should materially help to reduce delinquency.

We alo respectfully request that the Senate committee restore the 48 teacher salaries needed to bring elementary school enrollment to 32 to 1. Increased enrollment next fall will cause an even more undesirable ratio than the present 33.4 to 1. Reduction of elementary class size to a 30 to 1 ratio by additional teacher salaries still remains the prime mental health need in our schools.

Sincerely yours,

FERN H. JACOBI,
Chairman, Board of Trustees, Macfarland Guidance Clinic.

I would like to add that this Macfarland Guidance Clinic has been in operation 3 years, and it has not had one cent from the school appropriations—it is not budgeted by the schools. Funds for its operation are contributed by the citizens organizations in the area and other charitably inclined organizations that give as much as they can afford each year. And the workers have all been volunteer workers; haven't had one cent of pay for what they have done. I think they should be given a great deal of thanks for what they have done.

The psychiatrists and the psychologists and the nurses have all given their time, 1 day, 1 night a week, for 3 years.

That concludes my statement. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I would like to have put in the record the Petworth Citizens Association statement.

Senator PASTORE. It may be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PETWORTH CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee,
District of Columbia Appropriations.

DEAR MR. PASTORE AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: The Petworth Citizens Association has a present membership of between five and six hundred members.

We are presently interested in the educational budget for the District of Columbia for 1959, and are pleased to note that the House committee has seen fit to speed up school construction a bit.

We feel strongly that the 48 new teachers should be added to the budget. These were eliminated by the House committee—reasoning, as per newspaper—that every time the pupil-teacher ratio has been reduced, the number of part-time classes has increased. We feel that this statement does not tell the story in its correct form. Perhaps some figures may help. In the 1958 budget—Congress provided for 143 new teachers. The increase in school population for that same year was (in grades 1 to 6 only) 2,095 pupils. The estimated increase for the 1959–60 (grades 1 to 6) is 2,049—with an allotment of only 74 new teachers. This will not reduce the ratio to any considerable extent. So there we have part-time classes again. (Somehow babies do not stop being born but it takes several years of training for them to become teachers.)

We are urgently requesting the inclusion of 48 new teachers, 6 elementary supervisors and directors, 5 school psychologists, 4 clerks for the personnel department, 6 junior high assistant principals, and we are also requesting the services of at least a part of the 100 counselors for elementary schools which were eliminated by the Commissioners.

As to the District of Columbia Teachers' College, we feel that steps should be taken and soon to get a new site and new buildings and make it into a 4-year city college with added courses and enough personnel for the granting of a master of arts degree.

We spend millions to rehabilitate our A.A.'s—more millions for prisons and reformatories, more millions for unemployment compensations and indigents.

Why do we not give more thought to the educational foundations of our youngsters. We might help at least to keep a larger percentage of human beings from becoming inmates of our institutions.

As taxpayers we would like to have a voice in our educational processes.

Thank you for listening.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE V. CRAVER, *Secretary.*
Mrs. Harvey O. Craver.
MARION WEAVER, *President,*
Mrs. Andrew G. Weaver, Sr.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DONALD E. BAILEY, PRESIDENT, AREA IV COUNCIL, PTA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am Mrs. Donald Bailey and I represent area IV, council of the PTA.

We have exactly 27 schools in the Southeast and Northeast sections of the city.

We of the Parent-Teacher Association are once again glad to meet with this committee to talk over some of the many problems, money-wise, that confront us as citizens of the District of Columbia and to point out what we think are some of the very urgent needs of our schools. We might wish, however, that the problems were not so great and that the needs were not so urgent.

We appreciate the sympathy and understanding with which this committee has approached in the past the financial questions pertaining to the District. You were chosen by your people back home to

represent them in the legislative branch of our Government, no doubt, because they felt you would discharge this responsibility with sincerity and integrity. It must give you a great deal of pleasure thus to serve the people of your respective States.

We hope that in serving the people of the District of Columbia, although we cannot vote you either into or out of office, you will derive as great a sense of satisfaction.

Senator PASTORE. Why do you emphasize the word "out"?

Mrs. BAILEY. We are not interested in voting you out, I assure you. But we do hope you get a great deal of satisfaction out of serving the people of the District of Columbia. You know we have no other shoulders to cry on except yours.

RESTORATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED

Tonight we are very much in the same position in which my 10-year old son oftentimes finds himself. Having been refused by one parent funds with which to buy just one more model, he promptly approaches the other and presents his case with renewed energy and interest. In most cases he is highly successful. We hope that our pleas to you tonight for restoration of the funds so mercilessly slashed from our budget requests will meet with as much success.

Mr. McLaughlin and the other representatives of the Board of Commissioners have already well presented the case of the city's financial plight. Dr. Hansen and representatives of the Board of Education have painted an authentic picture of the status of the schools to which we send our children.

The PTA speakers who have preceded me have set forth our position on many of the school budget issues. I should like at this time further to urge that you allow the Federal payment of $25 million originally requested by the Board of Commissioners. It is difficult to see how the District can meet its financial obligations and provide for the authorized salary increases without at least this amount, including the teacher salary increases.

TEACHERS TO EFFECT 30 TO 1 RATIO

We are greatly concerned that we have not been allowed the necessary teachers to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio in elementary schools to 32 to 1. To be sure, it had been our fervent hope that by now our elementary school principals would be setting up their classrooms on a 30 to 1 basis, whereas, unless you do something about it, they are likely to be working with a ratio of possibly 33 or 34 to 1.

We seem to be treading water. It does not seem too much to ask that in this day when every effort should be made, and indeed in some areas is being made, to improve our educational standards throughout the Nation to begin right here in the Nation's Capital by supplying enough teachers, good teachers for our children. For how can they be taught without a teacher?

For many years there have been part-time classes in the District of Columbia. The past school year closed with 35 schools having part-time classes in grades 1 and 2. This represents a total of 161 part-time classes.

PART-TIME CLASSES

By use of nonclassroom space, by use of facilities in other buildings, and by acquisition of the new classroom through completion of authorized construction, the predicted number of part-time classrooms can be substantially reduced during the next school year, 1958–59.

It has been estimated by Dr. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, that in September 1958, there will be only 133 part-time classes, and that by the close of the term there will be only 72.

We of the Area IV Council of the Parent-Teacher Association are especially interested in these figures, since by far the greatest concentration of part-time classes is our area of the city, particularly in the far Northeast corner.

As you know, this section of the city has grown up tremendously within the last few years. Some of the schools of this area are very large elementary schools serving, in some cases, large low-cost residential areas. These children as much as any other, and I venture to say more than many other children, need the benefit of a well-run, well-supplied, and uncrowded classroom.

NEED FOR SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

They need the expert help of well-trained and well-supervised teachers.

For that reason we have consistently asked, and even now continue to ask, that assistant principals be appointed in large or complex elementary schools. We do now urgently ask that the 48 new elementary teachers be allowed in order that our school authorities have the chance to give our children, all our children, the education that they so very much need.

We quite agree that the purpose of the schools is to educate the children. We doubt very much that a few part-time classes scattered over the city in the first grade, or possibly in the second grade, would detract markedly from our children's education.

Certainly it would not be as serious as to take them from their mothers' arms, so to speak, and set them down in the middle of a classroom crowded with 35 or more children with all the frustration that accompany first school days.

I recall that in my good little home town first graders in the public schools always went only a half day. I think they still do.

I am told, too, that for many years here in the District of Columbia children went only one-half day in the first grade.

We do not for a minute think that this is ideal or desirable. We are not advocating going back to this practice permanently, but we submit that on a temporary basis it would be better than overcrowded classrooms.

FUNDS FOR TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES

Next, we should very much like to see additional funds allowed for textbooks and supplies. Perhaps a good teacher might be able to teach without very many books and good teaching supplies. Yes, it would be possible to travel from Washington to the Hermitage in a horse-drawn carriage as did Andrew Jackson in his day and

take 30 days to do it. But when I leave for Tennessee next Monday morning, you may be very sure, indeed, that I shall not be going by horse-drawn carriage. I do not have the time. We do not have the time, we cannot afford to try to teach our children without the very best textbooks and supplies that our civilization offers today.

Surely a child might learn by writing on the back of a shovel with a piece of charcoal from the blazing fire that gives him light as well as warmth and perhaps grow up to be another great leader of people or President of his country. But would you want to risk it with your child? I would not.

Whether or not books and supplies should be bought by the parents is not the question at this time. The law is that school books and supplies will be furnished by the school system. We feel that $5 per child is not an exorbitant amount to supply necessary textbooks and supplies.

I would like to say here that I grew up in a family of 6 children, and I well remember the sum of money, which to me at that time was a very great sum of money, that my father had to put out for us 6 children when it was time to buy textbooks.

In many cases throughout the city, parents are buying pencils, paste, crayons, and even workbooks for their children. In some cases, in most cases, teachers are reaching down into their own pockets to provide the necessary supplies. Parent-teacher associations make a practice of buying library books for the school, as well as records, and sometimes even testing materials in order that their children may have what they need to help them gain a good education.

In my own school, Stanton, our annual budget provides a sum of $500 for use of the school library. Another item in our yearly budget is "School fund (teachers)," $300. Out of this allotment the teachers supplement their meager portion of teaching supplies. The principal, too, is given a contingent fund out of which she buys miscellaneous supplies needed around the school. Ours is not an isolated situation. The story could be repeated by almost every PTA local within the District. We urge the restoration of the full amount requested for textbooks and supplies.

We strongly feel about the needs of our schools that we could talk on ad infinitum. I believe it was Mr. Tobriner, President of the Board of Education, who said that "we build our city when we build our schools." We truly believe that. We cannot build good schools without good teachers, good supplies, and good buildings.

We cannot have good teachers, good supplies, and good buildings without money. It is in your hands. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOHN GILLILAND, PAST PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PTA

General Statement

Mr. Gilliland. Senator Pastore, I shall have to say, like Major Brooks said, we appreciate the way you make us feel at home, and we feel that we have a friend in you.

Three years ago, when I started my office as the president of the PTA, and now have relinquished it to Mrs. Cox, things were really

in a bad way with the schools, the shortage of teachers particularly.

We had available today some 40 speakers who were willing to talk on the subject, but we now have concentrated, at your request and with your cooperation, to these 8 speakers. We do appreciate what you have done.

Senator PASTORE. Don't you see the point? You are, in fact, repeating a lot of these items. While I do not mind that at all, I just thought that because of the lateness, if anyone has to repeat they could put that part of it in the record, and you could get into something new. That is satisfactory.

But, if it is going to make anyone feel here that they have been deprived of the opportunity to speak the way they would like to, I would like to say that they will have the full opportunity to express themselves here.

SMALL CUTS HURT SCHOOLS

Mr. GILLILAND. As a matter of fact, the cuts that the House has made in this particular budget, percentagewise, are very small, not much more than 1 percent, but where it has been cut, the 48 teachers, is very important to our case. We do believe that that is the most important thing.

I will stop now, if you will give serious thought to getting those 48 teachers back.

Senator PASTORE. I am thinking about it. I think, frankly, the educational part of the budget was the one that we devoted the most time to. It is not an easy matter.

I said here today when I was the Governor of my State, the State of Rhode Island, for the first time in its history they made a direct grant to the various municipalities to give $600 in addition to teachers' salaries, the responsibility that we had to meet because of the low pay that teachers were getting.

We had to institute a sales tax program that was quite a new thing, and a hard thing to assimilate in the fiscal state at that time.

There are many facets that have to be considered. I realize that the House did grant some additional teachers, not all that the Superintendent asked for. You have about 4,000 teachers. You have vacancies of about 30.

They are revising this whole plan of part-time classes, and we are hoping that here and there the thing can be reconciled in some satisfactory fashion. But it is not an easy problem.

It is not that we do not want to allow this, but, after all, we have to be quite panoramic in our thinking. We have to take all these various phases; I realize what it means to the families that have children in school. I think we all do. We all want to do the best we can.

I think there is a sincere desire on the part of Congress to cooperate in every possible way we can. It does not mean that you will always get everything you ask for, but we try to do everything we can.

Mrs. SNELL. I just wanted to ask a question.

Thirty teachers; thirty vacancies—is that all levels or is it the elementary level?

VACANCIES

Senator PASTORE. I do not know at what level but, on the average, I suppose that you would expect that where you have a teaching force of 4,000 active teachers, that for various reasons you have a certain amount of vacancies that perhaps can be filled in one form or another, that requires serious thought. All these things require a lot of consideration and a lot of cooperation.

I am not saying that you should have or should not have the 48. We have it under advisement. We have heard all the testimony here. But, like everything else, the House has eliminated it, and we have to consider it. Then we have to go to conference.

Mrs. SNELL. The reason I asked that was because only a few months ago Mrs. Lyons, who is the elementary director, an assistant superintendent, said that there was only one vacancy in the elementary-school teaching staff.

These 48 teachers work for the elementary schools alone. The 30, I thought at first, might be the elementary level, but apparently they are not.

Senator PASTORE. I do not know what level. I cannot answer that question.

I asked for the overall picture. I asked Dr. Hansen how many teaching teachers he had, and how many vacancies, on the average, he might have. He said in the last few weeks he had about 30 vacancies. I asked him if that might be about average.

I do not want to be held to quoting him, but the impression I got was that that was about average.

Mrs. MIZEN. The next witness will be Mrs. Margaret McCane, from the American Association of University Women, who will be followed by Mrs. Robert Lowenstein.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGARET McCANE, REPRESENTATIVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. MCCANE. Senator, our statement is going to be very brief. I am Mrs. Margaret P. McCane, representing the Washington Branch of the American Association of University Women. I am the vice chairman. I represent the president, who is unable to be present this evening.

We would like to express our appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you on the items of the 1959 appropriation which pertain to the public schools.

Our association is composed of more than 450 people whose primary interest in the community is education. We would like to offer some comment upon House action, and also to point out briefly some items in which we are specifically interested.

SPECIAL TEACHERS

Before the House, we supported the school budget in its entirety. We are very happy to see that the funds for special teachers were granted by the House, for we feel that this will enable children who

need help in special classes to obtain this help in the early years of their educational training, when it is most effective.

We are greatly pleased that funds for a psychiatric team in the Pupil Appraisal Department were granted, for this will mean better and speedier service between referral, appraisal, and counseling of those concerned with the child, and treatment possibilities, where necessary.

We are sorry that the funds for additional psychologists and clerks in the Pupil Appraisal Department were deleted in the House, and hope that the Senate subcommittee will reinstate funds for this item.

LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS

We should like to express our pleasure at the inclusion of $2,500, the item for library improvements at the District of Columbia Teachers College. We recognize that the $2,500 was the total amount requested by the Board of Education.

However, in light of the fact that the college does not meet accreditation standards, we had hoped that the House would increase that amount. We hope that the Senate will see fit to take other action and increase this amount, so that the college library can meet accreditation standards.

We realize that the people of the District are very much concerned about the picture of higher education, and that the Board of Education is concerned about the college, and probably will be planning for it.

However, during that period, it is necessary that there be an adequate library, wherever the college is. Therefore, we would like to ask for an increase in the funds.

May we thank you.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MIZEN. Mrs. Lowenstein.

Mrs. SHIFFER. Mrs. Lowenstein could not come. I am Mrs. Benjamin Shiffer.

LAFAYETTE ELEMENTARY HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. BENJAMIN SHIFFER, REPRESENTATIVE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. SHIFFER. Since Mrs. Lowenstein's statement covers primarily points that have already been made, I will file it.

(The statement referred to follows:)

I am Mrs. Rollee Lowenstein, representing the Home and School Association of the Lafayette School, one of the largest elementary schools in the northwest area.

Real progress has been made during the last few years to improve the District's school system. We attribute this improvement in large part to an increasing awareness by Congress, and particularly by this committee, that Congress is uniquely responsible for the quality of education the citizens of the Nation's Capital receive. A relatively small increase in school appropriations for the coming year's operations will make possible considerable further progress.

You listened sympathetically last year when group after group of parents and civic organizations told you that efforts to raise achievement levels in our schools were severely handicapped by classrooms of 36 or more children to 1 teacher, and you approved appropriations which enabled the District to lower the pupil-

teacher ratio to 33 to 1. Informed educators have long pointed out that a sound working ratio is 30 to 1. A few months ago we had the satisfaction of hearing that goal specifically endorsed by the Joint Congressional Committee on District Fiscal Affairs. We realize that this goal will have to be approached in easy stages. A longstanding classroom shortage can't be entirely alleviated in 1 year. This year we want to bring the ratio down to 32 to 1. We need 122 new elementary-school teachers this year as requested by the District Commissioners for the purpose. The House bill allows for only 74 additional elementary teachers, only enough to meet the increased enrollment at a ratio of 33 to 1. We ask the Senate to restore the funds requested by the Commissioners for 48 additional elementary teachers.

We recognize that 122 new teachers will mean almost 150 additional small part-time classes for first and second graders in some parts of the city. We accept the judgment of Dr. Hansen and his staff that part-time classes, while not desirable as a long-term solution, are nevertheless better than attempting to teach the three R's in severely overcrowded classrooms.

Our reluctant acceptance of part-time classes attests to the dire shortage of classroom space. We need not belabor this point further. School officials are prepared to start immediately acquiring new building sites to begin the school construction program approved last April by the Joint Congressional Committee. We ask now that you appropriate the entire amount requested by the Commissioners for school construction as did the House committee last week.

We were gratified that the House committee granted funds for all 27 of our badly needed special teachers for remedial reading and other special classes. We are earnestly hoping that you will do the same.

We urge you to restore funds, deleted by the House, for 4 additonal psychologists and 3 clerks in the Pupil-Appraisal Department. This is the Department which helps the classroom teacher discover the potentialities of each schoolchild and cope effectively with his problems of learning. Our own parent-financed mental-health program at Lafayette has convinced us how essential it is to speedily recognize and deal with emotional problems if academic progress is to be fostered. Basic to the functioning of this Department is a swiftly administered testing program. Because of the shortage of personnel, however, there were 1,000 children referred by their teachers because they needed help, still waiting to be seen at the end of the school year, according to Dr. Hypps, the Department head.

We feel that the school heads and in turn, the Commissioners, have worked hard to trim all the fat off the budget submitted to Congress this year. You have before you the bare minimum needed to produce a healthy educational program in the District for the next fiscal year. We respectfully urge that you approve the Commissioners total budget request.

Thank you for your courtesy in listening to our views.

PSYCHOLOGICAL GUIDANCE SERVICE

Mrs. SHIFFER. I would like to add something about a psychological guidance service which we have at Lafayette and which we feel is a contribution to the thinking on this subject. We have had this service for about 5 years. It is financed through money raised by the parents and through money which we have obtained from a private foundation.

We have a psychologist who comes to the school and who handles children who are referred to her either through the parents or through teachers.

It has been extremely successful, so successful that others schools in the area—we are in Chevy Chase—have been inspired to institute similar programs. There are psychological guidance services at the Alice Deal Junior High School, at Hardy School, and at other schools in the area.

The point I would like to make is that these services are available to children only in the northwest area because the parents are able to raise the money and to obtain it from other sources.

We feel strongly that such a service should not be dependent upon the ability of parents to raise the money. It should be available to all children.

We would like to support the psychiatric team and the psychiatric clerks.

Thank you very much.

Mrs. MIZEN. The next witness is Mr. William Rich from the District of Columbia Health School.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM RICH, REPRESENTATIVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. RICH. Senator Pastore, my name is William A. Rich, and I represent the Health School of the District of Columbia which is the school for crippled children for the District of Columbia.

I want to say that you and your colleagues provided an appropriation for the construction of this new school for the handicapped children, which school is now in the process of being built.

I will say, too, that Colonel Welling who sits right across from me had a great help in digging the foundation last September. So we have saved some funds along that way in the construction of the school.

We are very grateful for having him there.

FURNISHINGS FOR HEALTH SCHOOL

In any event, we are asking for the necessary items to furnish the school now that we have it under construction. We expect it to be occupied in November of this year.

PERSONNEL AND TRANSPORTATION

Generally, we are asking for the personnel to staff it. We are asking for the staff for the transportation of children to and from the school. We are asking for the occupational therapists that will be necessary to assist the children in regaining the necessary functions that they should have in order to become valuable citizens in the District of Columbia.

FIELDHOUSE AT DAY CAMP

I am also vice president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Washington, D. C. In that capacity, as well as vice president of the Health School-Visiting Instruction PTA, would like to emphasize the need for $25,000 for grading, surfacing, and constructing a small fieldhouse for the site of the summer day camp for crippled children, now being planned in connection with the new Health School.

I understand that this is a small item of $1,261 for the transportation of crippled children to the summer camp which has been eliminated by the House; $1,261 has been eliminated for the transportation of these crippled children.

I cannot express myself more strongly about that small figure which apparently has been lifted. I feel strongly about that. I think

they are entitled to the same things that normal children are entitled to during the summer months for their recreation.

Senator PASTORE. Do you know what reason they gave for that deletion?

Mr. RICH. I could not say that, sir. That comes under the Recreation Department, I believe. The Recreation Department has assumed the responsibility.

Senator PASTORE. Did they identify the deletion of that or did they make a general cut that has been allocated to this?

Mr. RICH. I cannot say. All I know is that the item has been deleted. This is the gist of my testimony, Senator.

I would like to say in closing that we wish to thank the committee for its great help and cooperation in obtaining the appropriation for the construction of the new Health School now nearing completion as I have already stated.

Its program for education and rehabilitation will provide opportunities for crippled children never before realized in the Nation's Capital.

I would like to say this: I have heard the testimony of people concerning the school situation here in the District of Columbia. I feel it is a perfect tribute to those who have stayed here in the District rather than going to the bordering States where they might feel it would be easier for them to educate their children. They are staying here, Senator; they are being heard here, and I think they are fighting for the things that they want.

They feel as you do. They want to remain in this city and keep it as beautiful as you have said it is.

One more thing, Senator. I feel that the future of this city lies in your hands. Along that line, I would like to say that I certainly appreciate the fact that you have foregone your dinner to listen to us.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Rich, before you get off that subject, I would like to read what the House report has to say.

The committee has made a very minor reduction of $8,000 in the estimate and suggests that it be applied to the request for two additional clerk-typists for the administration activity. The committee recommends an appropriation of $2,250,000 for this department, an increase of $89,000 above the 1958 appropriation.

Are you sure about that?

Mr. RICH. So I have been informed. If I have been misinformed, I apologize to the committee. But it is my understanding and I am the vice president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association for Washington, D. C., who started this program. I know we are going to make an outlay for these children because we are going to see that they get there if we have to make this expenditure ourselves.

Senator PASTORE. I realize the enthusiasm on this but I do not feel for a moment that the Members of Congress do not feel as you do.

Mr. RICH. I am sure that they do.

Senator PASTORE. I do not think they would deliberately have cut that item out. I think we ought to find out about this. Perhaps there is an allocation here, or some other alternative for transportation that is provided for.

Mr. RICH. There is not.

Senator PASTORE. I cannot imagine that the people of the caliber on the House committee would do that intentionally.

Mr. RICH. Thanks again.

NOTE.—The transportation item of $1,261 was not included in the 1959 budget of the Recreation Department as the coordinated plans of the day camp and new health school had not been finalized; item to be included in 1960 estimates.)

(The statement referred to follows:)

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia,
United States Senate.

From: Health School-Visiting Instruction Parent-Teacher Association

1959 BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The Parent Teacher Association of the Health School for Crippled Children and the Visiting Instruction for Homebound and Hospitalized Children supports the District school budget as a whole, and in particular the following items in the school, health, and recreation budgets, which are essential for the welfare of the District's crippled children.

1. Personnel for the new Health School, to be completed this fall, included in the school-budget.

This personnel, including an assistant principal, a counselor, 11 teachers, a clerk-stenographer, engineer-custodian, assistant engineer-custodian, attendants, laborers and helper, is essential for the opening of the new school with its increased enrollment and enlarged program.

This appropriation, which was included in the 1958 budget, was postponed for a year by the committee on account of the delay in the school-construction program. At the present time there is no doubt that the new school building will be ready as scheduled this fall.

2. $76,796 for transportation of children of all types of handicaps to various District schools.

This item has been requested in the school budget for the increased enrollment of 85 crippled children at the new Health School anticipated with the enlargement of the school to include a kindergarten and senior high school classes.

The appropriation will also provide for an increased number of children in the sight and hearing conservation classes and for Military Road School pupils who are severely retarded mentally.

3. Two GS–7 occupational therapists for the new Health School, included in the Health Department budget in a sum of $35,701 for school health, the balance being for detection of sight and hearing defects.

Provision of these therapists is essential for the rehabilitation of the Health School's crippled children. Severe limitations of space has prevented their request up to this time.

4. $25,000 for grading, surfacing, and construction of a small fieldhouse for the site of the summer day camp for crippled children, being planned in connection with the new Health School.

$1,261 for the transportation of crippled children to the summer day camp:

Both these items have been included in the budget of the Recreation Department, which believes that recreatoin for crippled children is a legitimate and much-needed function of public recreation and that plans for the crippled children's day camp should be coordinated with the planning of the new Health School.

This day camp for crippled children was originated by the United Cerebral Palsy Association who financed it until it was taken over by the District of Columbia Recreation Department who operate it along with their 10-day camps for normal children.

In closing our testimony we wish to again thank the committee for their great help and cooperation in obtaining the appropriation for the construction of the new Health School, now nearing completion. Its program for education

and rehabilitation will provide opportunities for crippled children never before realized in the Nation's Capital.

WILLIAM A. RICH,
Vice President, Health School-Visiting Instruction Parent Teachers Association.

WOODROW WILSON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL HOME & SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. WISE, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. MIZEN. Our next witness will be Mr. William Wise, representing the Woodrow Wilson Home & School Association, who will be followed by Mrs. Robert Banks of the Ben Murch Home & School Association, and Mr. Don Goodloe from the A. F. of L. Teachers Union.

Mr. WISE. I represent the Woodrow Wilson Senior High School Home & School Association. I would like to put my statement in the record, if I may.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, you may. Without objection, that is so ordered.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I appear before you today pursuant to the following resolutions which were adopted at the April meeting of the members of Woodrow Wilson Senior High School Home & School Association. The association has more than 1,400 members.

"*Resolved*, That Woodrow Wilson Home & School Association hereby approves the public-works program with borrowing for construction and an increased Federal payment as recommended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to Congress; and

"*Resolved*, That Woodrow Wilson Home & School Association approves the budget for fiscal 1959 submitted by the District Board of Education; and

"*Resolved*, That Woodrow Wilson Home & School Association authorizes its executive committee to take all necessary action to support the teachers' pay raise bill, the Commissioners' public-works program and the Board of Education's budget for fiscal 1959, including having a representative testify in support thereof before the committee of Congress holding hearings thereon."

We respectfully request your committee to reinstate the budget cuts made by the House Appropriations Subcommittee. The amount requested of the House by the District Commissioners represented the bare minimum appropriation necessary for the operation of our school system on a level of educational standards which is somewhat less than satisfactory. To attain the desirable level a considerably larger appropriation would be required. The cut made by the House committee in the supervision and instruction item will definitely result in a serious and unforgivable deterioration in the standards of instruction made available to our children.

It should be emphasized that a large part of this budget reflects the impact of inflation. This fact is too often overlooked. A much greater budget today that the one of a few years back would actually provide for less services than made available then.

While each of the items in the budget is essential to the proper functioning of our school system, I shall comment with respect to only a few of them which more directly affect our own high school. This does not mean that we do not wholeheartedly support the requests relating to the elementary schools. In that connection, we wish particularly to go on record in favor of obtaining the additional teachers which will make an approach to the highly desirable "30 pupil per teacher" standard.

In the newspapers and public discussion, both in and out of Congress, much is said about the necessity for attaining improvement in the achievement levels of District students. If this is to be accomplished, it is self-evident that the testing and related services must be increased. The special teachers requested are also essential, if we are to reach the desired achievement levels. The phychi-

atric team should pay handsome dividends in the handling of severely disturbed and incorrigible children.

In connection with the requested increase for textbooks and additional supplies, we must emphasize again the results of inflation reduce greatly the number of books that can be purchased with the amount of money available. As a result, at the present time there is a lack of textbooks to go around in certain courses.

While we are more fortunate at Woodrow Wilson than are most of the schools in the District from the standpoint of the physical condition of our buildings and grounds and furniture and equipment, within our own plant is ample evidence of the necessity for the additional funds requested for the replacement fund for furniture and equipment and the fund for repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds. If your busy schedule permitted you to visit our school, I am certain that in a very few minutes you would be convinced it is very poor business from a long-term standpoint of dollars and cents not to restore those requests. There are so many little things about the building which, were they to be taken care of now, would result in considerable savings in maintenance expenditures later on.

An example of this is our fire doors, which, if to be effective, must close automatically. Due to lack of repairs, virtually none of the doors close automatically now and a number of them will not stay closed even when closed by the pupils. The locks on the buildings are all in bad shape. The custodial staff is reduced from time to time in order to make employees available to the new buildings as they are placed in operation. This naturally results in our building not being maintained properly. We are definitely fighting a losing battle insofar as the grounds are concerned.

The inadequacy of past appropriations was dramatically illustrated at our school this year. The acoustics were so bad that our armory served very poorly as a drilling place for our cadets. In addition, the installation of a suitable acoustical ceiling would make the space available for a number of other highly desirable student activities. Having failed repeatedly to have this essential improvement included in the budget, the students and the Home and School Association were forced to take the matter in their own hands. I am happy to report that as a result of a fund-raising activity by the association and a most successful fair conducted by the students, the amount of $2,600 was raised and the necessary installation is now being made. It would be difficult for an outsider to believe that such a necessary physical improvement to the school building was not financed by the public authorities.

If I had the time, I could cite many other instances which would establish how penny wise and pound foolish is the practice of not making adequate funds available for repairs and maintenance.

The most pleasing item in the budget submitted by the Commissioners is the provision of an amount to provide for the first year of school construction in the revised public-works program. Our only disappointment is that the amount is not nearly enough. We vigorously support the long-term borrowing program to finance the construction of the sorely needed schools, for the reason that it is obviously the only approach which will result in the schools being built when needed. Moreover, it is the only businesslike method of doing the job and will result in lower costs to the taxpayer in the long run.

It is a shameful fact that many hundreds of students must attend part-time classes. That this is true in the Nation's Capital serves as real grist for the propaganda mills of the oppressive system which does battle with our Nation for the good will and support of men throughout the world. In this connection, it is hoped that the concern over our educational system which spontaneously developed following the release of the first sputnik will not subside at appropriation time. It is hoped that reveleation of the accomplishments of Russia's educational program will awaken us from our complacency and make us realize that we simply must spend more money on our educational facilities if we are not to come out second best.

Equally serious with the part-time student problem is the one of overcrowded classes. At Wilson alone we have 178 classes with more than 30 pupils. These are broken down as follows:

Classes:

	Pupils
65	30–24
90	35–39
22	40–44
1	over 45

We have 1 French teacher with slightly more than 200 students, divided into 5 classes. The impossibility of one person correcting papers and adequately checking homework assignments for that number of students is obvious.

The size of the classes can only be reduced if additional buildings are made available.

We respectfully request your assistance.

WM. C. WISE.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WISE. I want to, at the outset, state that I have had a child or children in the public schools of the District of Columbia for 22 years now, during most of which time I have been active in the PTA, or Home and School Association work.

I have been before committees several times. Obviously, with the sympathetic interest you have manifested here tonight, and with the perceptive questions you are showing, you have a grasp of this.

This is the failure of us parents, if I may say very respectfully of the authorities, in submitting this problem that we are in the deplorable situation that we are in. I submit to you that we are in a deplorable situation. I think we talk in generalities instead of specifics.

REDUCING SMALL ITEMS

You raised a question about reducing small items. Most of the items reduced by the House are very small, but the fact is that we have not asked nearly enough, in the first place, and that knocks us out of kilter.

We are in the most fortunate situation in the city, in Woodrow Wilson High School. I know you cannot spend the time, but if one of your staff members could come out and see this most favorably treated school, allegedly, and see the condition we are in, you would realize how knocking off $4,000 or $13,000 from repairs and maintenance, or $28,000 from buildings and grounds or services, is terribly important.

If you will read my report, we show our teacher figures there. And where, perhaps, we have the best situation, we still have 178 schools with classes over 30, a number of them over 35; 22 over 40, and 1 over 45. We have 1 French teacher for 200 students, who had to correct all those papers.

FOUR-TRACK SYSTEM

One of the most forward movements that the school authorities took in recent years was setting up the four-track system, in our opinion. The honor system is especially applicable at our school. We have a large number of students participating. It is a complete failure in large classes. Any educator will tell you that. Something must be done about that.

We submit, sir, that you have to do it by restoring these small items, and you cannot cut anything. The good Commissioners simply do not ask for enough.

The directors, the Board of Education budget, would have gotten us by, not at the standard which was desirable, but at a minimum standard, to obtain desirable results.

We repeat the obvious: That inflation has such a great impact on this budget, it is 'way, 'way up. We get so much more for what you

give us now than what we would have gotten for the same amount a few years ago.

Senator PASTORE. You mean, so much less?

Mr. WISE. It takes so much more.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

May I respectfully call your attention to the report of the Federal Commissioner of Education, which was highlighted in the papers in the last couple of days.

I know it is crying, "Wolf, Wolf," by going back to the Russian system. But it was such an aroused public opinion, in the Halls of Congress, in the newspapers, after sputnik, and now that has subsided.

I honestly believe that while this is only a very small part of it, if we really want to stand up to the Russians scientifically and educationally, we have the problem that the Commissioner of Education brought out, that the little items cut here are absolutely necessary to be restored by Congress, here in the District. The same thing is true over the country.

But to talk about what we can do and what someone else can do, we submit to you that we would respectfully ask that something be done by the Senate to restore all the House cuts, and to next year somehow needle the Commissioners to set up the Board of Education figures, and then to have the House cuts restored.

Senator PASTORE. What is the difference between what the Board of Education asked for and the Commissioners asked for?

Mr. WISE. I am sorry; I do not have the figures. It is a very considerable amount, I am sure.

Mr. LOWE. The considerable difference was in the special items.

Senator Pastore, the Commissioners asked for the same amount of elementary teachers.

Senator PASTORE. They did not ask for more than the 48 that have been deleted by the House?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

The Board of Education requested a regular elementary classroom pupil-teacher setup, or 32 to 1, for this year. That was explained, however, on the premise that they were so short of classrooms that they did not feel they should go to more part-time classes that would be created if you had a lower ratio. However, in justice to what Mr. Wise has said, there have been years that we cut.

Mr. WISE. What was the cut in the capital outlay requested of the Board of Education?

Mr. LOWE. Almost nothing.

Mr. WISE. How about the hundred counselors who were requested by the Board of Education?

Mr. LOWE. I was talking about the regular classrooms. In many of the extra items, such as counselors and groups like that, there were reductions from the Board of Education.

Mr. WISE. In our own favorably situated school, we have 2 counselors for 1,400 students, whereas the educators suggest 1 to 300 or 400. That is 1 to 700.

In our own school, the fire doors fall down. The fire-alarm system does not work. They have fire drills, and the alarm system does not go off. We spent $2,600 of our own money, the students raised some of it, and the parents raised the rest of it, to replace the ceiling in the armory, which could not be used for cadet drill because of the acoustics.

You will find in our school, which we admit is most favorably situated, these items where, if we do not do something about it this year, will cost $100 more next year. It is a matter of business. There can be so much saved to the taxpayers by doing it now instead of doing it later. It is strictly a business proposition.

BEN W. MURCH HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT L. BANKS, REPRESENTATIVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. BANKS. Senator, I am not going to read my statement, because everything that I would have to say I have heard here, and I would just be repeating.

I am going to say something that has not been said tonight, and I think that everybody else has implied.

For many years in the District we have been talking about more teachers and more classrooms. I would like to see the day come when we sit in this room and begin to talk about things like education, curriculum, and increasing our teachers' backgrounds.

We want to get off of the point we were talking about, housekeeping details, and get to the point where we are going to talk about giving these children a good education. That can only come when your committee and other committees begin to give us the backlog of all the things we have been waiting for so long.

The second point, which has been said by everybody, and again which is obvious, if we stop spending money in prisons, at St. Elizabeths, and all the other preventative places, and put it in this positive instance, this whole thing can right itself and we can begin to get the nucleus of what is important.

That is all.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Our association strongly urges that your committee restore to the District of Columbia school budget the following items which were deleted by the House Appropriations Committee.

We ask that you grant us the additional 48 elementary-school teachers to reduce the citywide ratio from 32.8 to 32.1. School Superintendent Hansen points out that twice this figure, $580,000, could be saved annually, if the elementary-school failure rate could be reduced from the present 12 percent to the normal 7 percent. It is obvious that not only the failures, but all children, would profit from more teaching time per pupil. The increase in part-time classes we view as only temporary and a lesser evil than overcrowded, underinstructed classes.

The 5 psychologists and 3 clerks deleted from pupil appraisal are a necessity. The understaffing in this Department seriously delayed the return of our fifth- and sixth-grade tests this year until after the Easter vacation. This scarcely allows sufficient time for the school to evaluate its program or to aid the individual child. With reference to the deleted 6 elementary supervisors and 3 supervising directors, our teachers are in urgent need of this assistance. The staff now doing these jobs must dilute their time among too many schools and

teachers to be effective. The $41,000 requested for textbooks in many instances will barely pay for replacement of those torn and worn, and there is insufficient money to purchase new interesting material.

We are gratified that the House recognized our immediate needs for school construction. We are also pleased that the psychiatric team and the 27 specialized teachers were allowed, and it is our hope that your committee will allow us these same important items.

Respectfully submitted.

ESLYN BANKS
Mrs. Robert L. Banks,
Legislative Chairman.

A. F. OF L. TEACHERS' UNION

STATEMENT OF DONALD GOODLOE, REPRESENTATIVE

CLERKS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Mr. GOODLOE. I am Donald B. Goodloe, representing the Teachers' Local No. 6, affiliated with the union. My statement will be brief.

We have long asked for enough money to provide at least one full-time clerk in every elementary school. That is supported and elaborated in our testimony.

NURSES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

We wish, further, to emphasize that there should be a nurse in every elementary school. The strange thing is that, although there is a nurse in every secondary school, that is not true in every elementary school.

It seems logical to us that, where the children are less mature and are less able to look after themselves, there would be a greater need for nursing. But that is not the way the thing has been run.

CLASS NUMBER RATHER THAN RATIO

Third, as for the pupil-teacher ratio, much has been said about the smaller classes and we shall not repeat it. But this, I believe, has not been emphasized: What we favor is that there should not be a class in the public school system of Washington, D. C., with more than 30 pupils.

As some witnesses have already emphasized, an overall ratio or proportion may be deceptive. You could have an average of less than 30 pupils to a class and yet you could have some classes of over 40. Driving classes, for instance, cannot have more than 10. Language and mathematics classes should be small. That is why we advocate not an overall ratio of 30 pupils per teacher, but no class in the school system with more than 30 pupils, which would be a different thing.

That is all we have to say about it.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

The main point I wish to emphasize, though, is the need for a greater Federal contribution. Even if $25 million were contributed, that would be approximately 12½ percent of the total amount of money to run the District.

Even if the $32 million, the entire authorization, were appropriated, that would be approximately 15 percent of the money needed to run the District.

It is really unrealistic the way the Federal Government is handling this problem. Here we are in the District compressed within 70 square miles of territory. Our municipality, if you want to call it that, cannot expand like some other cities have by taking in suburban areas and taxing them.

Well-to-do citizens are going to the suburbs. Poorer people are moving in all the time.

As you know, the Federal Government is withdrawing more and more real estate from the taxable base.

This city of less than a million people simply cannot keep up the capital of the world. It is out of date. That is why we would go further than the Commissioners and ask for the appropriation of the entire $32 million contained in the authorization.

That completes our testimony. Thank you very much, Senator, for the privilege of having been heard.

Senator PASTORE. It is always nice to have you too.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DON B. GOODLOE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF TEACHERS UNION LOCAL 6 OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, AFL–CIO

Gentlemen of the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, Washington Teachers Union Local 6 of the American Federation of Teachers has the honor of submitting the following testimony in regard to the needs of the public schools of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1958–59.

First, we continue to emphasize the need for more clerical help in the public schools of Washington, D. C. The public has been slow to realize the extent to which our teachers are having to devote their time to routine clerical work. More and more reports are required. A vast amount of compilation of data goes on. Tests are continually being given. Our teachers are thus losing time from teaching and study, for which they have been hired. Worse still, they have not been trained for clerical work and are, of course, doing it less efficiently than trained clerks could perform it. On both hands, this represents a terrific waste of the public's time and money. Particularly, is this true in our elementary schools. In these buildings, the principal either does it at a tremendous loss of time and energy or delegates it to teachers. We, accordingly, recommend that enough money be appropriated to provide for at least one full-time clerk in every elementary school in the District of Columbia.

We likewise repeat our request that money be made available to hire a nurse in every school building of our system. We wish to emphasize the fact that we favor a nurse under the control and direction of the Board of Education in every school. We unqualifiedly oppose any transfer of jurisdiction over such employees. Strange as it may seem, the elementary schools are the ones that lack nurses. There is a nurse in every secondary school. That is all to the good. Still, it would seem that the need is all the greater in buildings where the children are younger and thus less capable of looking after themselves.

We support the Board of Education in its efforts to reduce the size of classes in our public schools. Much has already been done in this direction to provide for the individual needs of our pupils. For instance, smaller classes under Dr. Hansens' four track plan have greatly facilitated the instruction of our slow learners. Still, more individual attention is required for other children, especially for our gifted students. We wish to make the point, however, that support the appropriation of enough money to make sure that no class contains more than 30 pupils. That is a different thing from an overall ratio of 30 pupils per teacher. It is possible to have an average of less than 30 pupils to a class and yet have some classes with more than 40 pupils. Some groups like safe-driving classes, for instance will have as few as 10 pupils. A number of classes like this will disguise the fact that some classes are very large. The average figure, therefore, is very deceptive. We repeat our request for enough money to insure that no class in our public school system contains more than 30 pupils.

Finally, our union supports the appropriation of the entire $32 million recently authorized for the Federal contribution to the expenses of the District

government. It is unrealistic to do anything else. The people of the District simply cannot maintain the capital of the world. We are confined within 70 square miles and cannot expand our taxable basis as some municipalities have been able to do. The Federal Government continually withdraws real estate from the taxable basis but is very slow to increase its own contribution to our expenses. Another difficulty is that poorer people are constantly moving into Washington, while those with higher incomes are moving out. This means that increasing income and sales taxes will not extricate us from our financial difficulties. Our citizens simply cannot support a city that will be a model for the world. The taxpayers of the Nation must give us more help. The city belongs to them, as well as to us.

ALICE DEAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF GLORIA ROBERTS

Mrs. MIZEN. I would like to put in the record at this time the statement of Gloria Roberts of the Alice Deal Junior High School Association.

Senator PASTORE. All right.

(The statement referred to follows:)

SIRS: The Alice Deal Junior High School Home and School Association would like to go on record in support of the following items:

1. Restoration to the school budget the item for additional salaries for psychologists and clerks in the Pupil Appraisal Department. We feel with the backlog of cases needing immediate attention that something must be done now to remedy this. It is vital to the welfare of all of our youngsters to help those in need of psychological testing—without a waiting period of many months.

2. Retention in the budget of the item for salaries of a psychiatric team. At Alice Deal, the parents have been paying for the services of a clinical psychologist, and we cannot say often enough the tremendous benefits that have resulted from this service. We feel that every school in Washington should have this vital service available. This phychiatric team is a step forward.

3. Restoration to the budget of the amount slashed from the textbook and supplies item. Although a member of the House subcommittee feels that supplies can easily be furnished by the parents, anyone who is familiar with the District of Columbia knows well that many of our parents cannot even afford to feed their children adequately, let alone furnish them with school supplies.

We know that you will do all in your power to provide our children with what they so desperately need.

Thank you,

GLORIA K. ROBERTS.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. ROBERT L. POLLARD, UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED, REPRESENTATIVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. POLLARD. My name is Robert L. Pollard, Lt. Col., United States Army, retired. I am a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and officially represent the American Council on Human Rights.

I am authorized to speak for the national office, located in this city, and for the Washington, D. C., local council of ACHR. The local council of the American Council on Human Rights represents in this city several thousand men and women in membership.

As citizens of the District of Columbia, our local membership is directly interested in the welfare of the city and the budget for the city's projects. Our membership on the national level is equally interested because of the assumption that the Nation's Capital belongs

to all the citizens of the country. Our members reside in every State in the Union.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

The American Council on Human Rights is distressed that the authorized $32 million Federal payment is not being met, in fact, that steadily the Congress of the United States fails to meet its obligation to the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The American Council on Human Rights vigorously presses on the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee to recommend the full $32 million Federal payment.

Certainly at the least the committee should recommend an increase over the $20 million allowed by the House committee.

We are equally concerned by the fact that the House committee reduced the Commissioners' request by several million dollars. We believe that there is every justification for the Senate subcommitee to restore this cut of the more than $5 million.

It seems to this council that the larger Federal payment must be allowed in view of what can be expected in pay raises for District employees.

The Federal payment should not and cannot be made solely on present needs of the District.

Daily papers report the imminence of a raise in salary for the classified employees.

SALARY RAISES

I recently testified before another Senate subcommittee in support of raises for teachers salaries.

Further, an increase in salaries for firemen and policemen is in the wind. And wage employees have already been raised.

All of these increases spell an increased expenditure for the District, must of it likely to be retroactive to January 1958. The larger Federal payment is wholly justified, and again we urge this subcommittee to recommend.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the most disheartening reductions by the House committee occur in the budget area for the public schools. The American Council on Human Rights strongly recommends that you put back into the budget such items as the following:

1. The full request for elementary school teachers, including the 48 eliminated in the House position.

Although this council believes the standard of pupil teacher measurement in the classroom should be no regular classroom to exceed 30 pupils, we accept at present the goal of a 30 to 1 pupil-teacher ratio.

We urge the restoration of a budget item therefore for the 48 teachers.

2. Special teachers are needed throughout the school system—for retarded and disturbed children, for remedial reading, special arithmetic, and speech classes.

At present, in spite of the standard of 80 children for a special speech teacher, the load is nearer to 180 to 1.

3. Psychologists are also badly needed in this large city school system and the Board of Education and Commissioners' request should be heeded.

4. Again we join others in the community in support of the 40 assistant principals and 100 counselors in the elementary schools.

5. A single plant for the District of Columbia Teachers College is highly desirable.

The American Council on Human Rights appreciates this opportunity to present its views to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much, Mr. Pollard, for coming here.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF DR. ELLIS HAWORTH, REPRESENTATIVE

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. HAWORTH. Senator, my name is Ellis Haworth and I am legislative chairman of the American University Park Citizens' Association.

I regret having been out of the city from last Friday afternoon until today and I did not know until 4:15 this afternoon about the hearing. Therefore I am not able to present a written statement but I can present it to your staff tomorrow afternoon.

Senator PASTORE. That is fine.

Dr. HAWORTH. I would like to say a few brief words about three points that we are interested in especially.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

In the first place, our association has been uring for some years the appropriation by the Federal Government of the full amount agreed upon by legislation for the Federal payment toward the District expenses.

We think that the bill this year should include the full $32 million recently approved by an act of Congress.

My understanding is that the present bill, as approved by the House committee, contains a surplus of only about $3 million as against that to be charged to increases in pay for the general clerical staff of the police, firemen, and school system, or a good part of it.

Senator PASTORE. That is not included in this budget. In making their presentation before us the committee made it abundantly clear that while they were agreeing to reducing the amount to $21,500,000, that that did not foreclose their coming back here after the beginning of the next session to ask for the full amount in order to offset the added expenses on the pay increases.

Dr. HAWORTH. Yes, sir. The difficulty, though, is that when we go before the legislative committees to discuss the salary proposals it is always brought out by somebody that there is practically no surplus or no amount of money left in the funds with which to pay these increases in salaries.

Therefore, it seems to me that if the full amount were appropriated this time to build up the surplus, we could then talk about the proposed salary increases and we would have a better prospect of getting some desirable pay increases.

We think Congress ought to do a better job of protecting our District Commissioners for unforeseen difficulties of this sort.

We need some operating cushion. So we urge the full $32 million.

TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLIES

Then, with respect to the deletion or the reduction that the House committee suggested for the funds for the schools, for the purchase of textbooks and supplies of that sort, I should like to call attention to the fact that with the increases in pupils and the increase in cost of such items it becomes increasingly difficult to keep the children supplied with up-to-date books of a suitable sort.

To illustrate it, about a year ago a teacher at McFarland Junior High School told me that the pupils were using history books written before World War II. I think that is a peculiar situation for junior high school pupils.

A student in a senior high school class at the District Teachers College told me that in doing his teaching at the Elliott Junior High School this year his science class was using science textbooks written in 1932. It is needless to remark upon the number of changes in the world that have been brought about by discoveries in the field of science in the last 26 years.

I think situations of that sort in the Nation's Capital's schools ought not to exist and we need enough money to keep our pupils supplied with adequate books in quantity and quality and up to date.

COUNSELING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Finally, the item we are quite concerned about in our association is the need for adequate counseling and guidance in elementary schools because we think there the problems can be prevented from becoming serious in later years. So we would like to see the item for 100 counselors, which the School Board originally requested, put into the bill.

To illustrate the need for that sort of thing, I was talking to the principal of the Thompson Elementary School in the downtown district. The figure submitted to your committee by the school authorities showing the pupil capacity and showing the actual enrollments do not tell the whole story.

In this 1 particular case, the building has a capacity of about 525 pupils. Its actual enrollment as of the close of June of this year was 590. During the course of the year, because of the large turnover in that school the principal and his 1 clerk had to process something over 1,150 different pupils.

CLERICAL WORK

It is an impossible burden for the principal of a school to handle the clerical work involved with such rapid turnover and entries and discharges of pupils and to give adequate supervision for a transient school population of that sort.

Therefore, counselors and assistant principals we feel are most essential in the elementary schools. I give you those figures to illustrate the fact that enrollment figures taken by themselves do not give you anywhere near the complete picture of the problems that we face.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator PASTORE. We will keep the record open so that you may furnish your statement tomorrow.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. ELLIS HAWORTH, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

GENTLEMEN: The American University Park Citizens Association, representing over 1,400 members in good standing, has authorized me to make the following statement concerning our views on certain items in the 1959 District of Columbia appropriation bill.

1. We are concerned about the reduction by the House Committee of about $41,000 in the amount for purchase of textbooks and instructional supplies. With the number of pupils increasing each year and the cost of such items also increasing, this fund should be increased, not decreased. The present sum for such items is greatly insufficient. A teacher at the Macfarland Junior High School told me last year that they were using history texts printed before World War II. A senior at the District of Columbia Teachers College told me this year that in his student teaching assignment in general science at the Eliot Junior High School, his class used a science text printed in 1932. Such conditions should not exist in our schools.

2. We are much concerned with the need for adequate counseling and guidance in our schools. Evidence shows that the earlier such assistance is provided, the more effiective it is. We therefore strongly urge that you place in the bill an item of $501,435 for 100 counsellers in the elementary schools, as proposed by the Board of Education. To illustrate the need for such assistance, the principal of the Thomson School, at 12th and L Streets NW., has given me the following facts: This school is located in a downtown area, serving a low economic level neighborhood, with many transient families. The rated capacity of this school is 581 pupils. The average daily membership during 1957–58 was 590 pupils. In September 1957 there were 345 pupils carried over from the previous June. In addition, 98 other pupils in school in June 1957 failed to report and had to be traced. During 1957–58, 733 pupils were entered and discharged, so that the total number of pupils who had to be cared for by the principal and clerk alone was 1,176 (345+98+733). Obviously, the average enrollment of 590 does not give a correct picture of the load on the principal's office.

3. We urge the full appropriation of $32 million recently authorized by the Congress as the Federal payment toward District expenses. Figures show that our residents already bear a tax burden comparable with that of our neighbors in Maryland and Virginia. With fixed boundaries to the District, it is not possible to seek additional taxpayers. This is an obligation which the Congress has imposed upon itself and which the Congress ought to honor.

4. We note that the House Committee has approved an item of $3,000 for the expenses of accreditation of our high schools and the District of Columbia Teachers College. We have urged this action the past 2 years and hope that you will also approve it.

5. We note also that the House committee has approved an item of $517,000 for a new branch public library at Wisconsin Avenue and Albemarle Street, NW. (Tenley). In addition to a large residential area, the following schools are within a four-block radius: Immaculata High School and Junior College, Sidwell Friends School, St. Anne's Parochial School, Woodrow Wilson High School, Deal Junior High School, Hearst, Janney, and Murch Elementary Schools. At a slightly greater distance is the American University. The existing facility is completely unable to meet the demands of such a neighborhood. We hope you will also approve this item.

6. We also urge full approval of funds for the District of Columbia Recreation Department. We consider the work of this department of the greatest importance.

It is only through you that we in the District can buy the things we want with our money. Please heed our cries.

We thank you for this opportunity to make our views known to you.

LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

Senator PASTORE. We shall insert in the record at this point the statement of Mr. T. W. Mermel on the Tenley-Friendship library construction.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY THE FRIENDSHIP CITIZENS ASSOCIATION IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1959 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TENLEY-FRIENDSHIP BRANCH LIBRARY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is T. W. Mermel. I am chairman of the committee on education of the Friendship Citizens Association and I have been requested by our membership to appear before you on behalf of the item which provides for construction funds for the Tenley-Friendship Branch Library now before your committee as part of the District of Columbia appropriation request for fiscal year 1959.

We appreciate your granting permission for my appearance here today. Your committee is fully informed of this item as it has already recognized the need for this branch library and has indicated its intention that it be built by appropriating $50,000 for a site and $22,050 for plans and specifications. We are pleased to report that through the efforts of the District Commissioners and the splendid cooperation of the Board of Education and Board of Library Trustees the $50,000 appropriated for the site has been saved and returned to the Treasury because an ideal site was located which was already owned by the District and under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. After public hearings, consideration, and approval, the site was transferred by the Commissioners to the District Public Library for the site of the Tenley-Friendship Branch Library. The community whole-heartedly concurs in the wisdom of that action. The way is now paved for the next step, the obtaining of construction funds.

The site selected for the branch library is centrally located midst several grade and high schools: Wilson, Alice Deal, Janney, St. Ann's Immaculata, Friends, and others. It will serve a community of more than 21,000 people, adults and children, located within a 1-mile radius.

The present abandoned police station now serving as a makeshift branch library can no longer serve the needs of the area. The sale of that property will bring approximately $50,000 and will permit it to return to the tax rolls of the District. The present temporary arrangement is having a detrimental effect on our children. They cannot be inspired to seek higher educational benefits that adequate library facilities could provide. The training and habits to seek knowledge must be encouraged if we are to stimulate our youngsters to advance intellectually and grow into Nation-benefiting citizens. The present era clearly indicates the importance of education, be it science or the arts. An adequate branch library is one of the basic tools necessary to stimulate education in all fields.

The branch library is a community improvement long awaited. A new branch library building will open the door for community gatherings of boy scouts, girl scouts, and other similar worthy community projects. It will provide a worthwhile place where our children may go to advance their educational interests and spend leisure hours to good advantage, thereby decreasing the tendency for young people to spend their idle hours hanging around with no place to go. We urge your continued support in recommending and obtaining the necessary construction funds so that the construction of the Tenley-Friendship Branch Library can be commenced early in fiscal year 1959.

THE NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT HOUSE

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROSALINE FISHER, REPRESENTATIVE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mrs. FISHER. Senator, I am Rosaline Fisher, vice president of the Northwest Settlement House and chairman of the school-lunch program in that area.

Because I have worked so intimately with the children who are hungry and know the devastating effects of hunger, I am not going to read this whole statement.

Senator PASTORE. We will put it in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT HOUSE,
Washington, D. C.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman of Subcommittee on the District Budget of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: The District of Columbia now has a school-lunch program in its senior and junior high schools. This testimony asks that the lunch program be extended to all elementary schools. This report shows the need and value of such a program and tells of a way of providing school lunches easily and economically while planning for new school building construction goes on.

The Northwest Settlement House, a Red Feather agency, is located in the heart of the second precinct, the so-called wickedest precinct of Washington. There have always been hungry underprivileged children in this densely populated slum area. Because of our limited budget compared to the vast need instead of trying to feed a few children lunches, we have aimed to get an areawide lunch program set up in the elementary schools, and have so testified before the District Committee of Congress.

But this year there was an increase in unemployment and in the number of children who were hungry. When the principals of our two neighboring schools asked us to do what we could for their most undernourished children, we began to act.

We had to get permission from the District School Board, the Health Department, and the Bureau of Maternal and Child Welfare. The latter two set up the project for us. We were allowed to prepare lunches for 70 children, 35 in each school. The lunch was to conssit of 2 full sandwiches, 2 cookies, a piece of fresh fruit (apple, orange, or bananas) and a carton of milk. We prepared a sacked lunch for each child in the Settlement House and took the 70 lunches to 1 school where all the 70 children ate. For these children it was a picnic literally. Their faces told of the physical satisfaction the food gave them; their increased regularity in school attendance and their improved social attitudes and greater teachability bespoke the value of an elementary school program. Copies of letters written to us by the two school principals are attached. (Representative Carl C. Rabaut of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations has the originals.)

Teachers came over to tell us of their experiences. One told us of a boy who was never in school except when brought by a truant officer. After our lunch program was started the boy came to school regularly. Another teacher told us of a little girl, a listless, thumbsucker who never could be reached in school nor would join any group in games on the playground. After 2 weeks of the lunch program, the personality of the child changed. She played with children and began to learn to read. If lunches can be so powerful a tool for learning, we must extend the lunch program.

And aside from the physical and social values of food, there is the very practical, financial one. Our school Superintendent, Dr. Carl F. Hansen stated on June 11, 1958, before the House Appropriations Subcommittee for the District Budget, that if the District failure rate in the elementary school could be reduced from the present 12 percent the annual saving to the District would be $580,000. An elementary lunch program would help reduce that 12 percent of failures for a hungry child cannot learn.

The expense of this lunch program would not be so great. The lunches could be prepared centrally and delivered to the schools. It cost us about $0.90 per child for his 5 lunches, each week. The Federal Government could be brought into this program. We secured butter and some cheese for the sandwiches and flour and milk powder for the cookies from the Department of Agriculture. The District on a larger scale could get more help for there must be 10,000 children who really need this lunch, children of our large, public-welfare families, for instance.

The only equipment each school needs is tables, chairs, and a trash container. The children can wash their hands in the school's toilet rooms.

Our new building would have cafeteria facilities but our old buildings would not warrant the installation of cafeterias.

Most cities have school-lunch programs, we should try to set one up for this coming school year. It really hurt us to tell other school principals who asked for help with their underprivileged children that we were not able to do more. We of Northwest Settlement House ask you to feed the hungry, to make these children able to do a year's school work in a year.

Respectfully submitted.

ROSALINE FISHER
Mrs. Clarence Fisher,
Vice President of the Board, Chairman of the School Lunch Program.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1958.

Mrs. ROSALINE FISHER,
Director, Northwest Settlement House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. FISHER: The school-lunch program has benefited all of the children who were fortunate enough to have participated in it.

The classroom teachers have noticed marked changes in attitudes, class work, and behavior. Many children have developed a sense of belonging and being cared for that makes it easier for them to be cheerful and more friendly. They are generally more alert and responsive in class. The two most belligerent children have been reported to be less antagonistic and the problem of the child who had been stealing and begging food was eliminated.

We want to express our appreciation to the personnel of the Northwest House for providing the lunches for our children.

Sincerely yours,

LEROY C. DILLARD,
Principal, Scott Montgomery-Morse Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1958.

Miss ANTOINETTE GARDNER,
Director, Northwest Settlement House,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MISS GARDNER: I am submitting the following with reference to the changes that we have noted in the Bundy School pupils who participated in the lunch program sponsored by the Northwest Settlement House.

As you know, this program has been in operation for a period of approximately 2½ months. This period is too short, we believe, for any major changes to be noticed. Nevertheless our teachers have made the following observations:

1. "Although his size and weight seem to be the same as before, my observation is that Willie is more alert, is beginning to take a more active part in classroom and playground activities, and attends school more regularly."
2. "Appears more alert and active."
3. "Pupil has improved, more alert."
4. "Children appear anxious and happy to participate in the program. They enjoyed the lunch and showed a keener desire to participate wholeheartedly in classroom activities."
5. "Jacqueline's attendance improved greatly. She has gained weight and looks much better."
6. "Dispositions have improved."

7. "These children feel better and do not seem tired and sleepy in the evening."
8. "The pupils attended school more regularly. They were also more alert."
9. "The children receiving free lunch attended more regularly than before."
10. "George has appeared more alert since the lunch program has been in operation."

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. HENLEY,
Principal, Bundy School.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. FISHER. I simply want to emphasize one point that Dr. Hansen made when he testified before the House committee. He said that—

if the failure rate in the elementary schools could be reduced from the present 12 percent to the normal 7 percent the annual savings to the District would be about $580,000.

With the report that I handed in are the reports to us of the principals of two elementary schools whose children we supply the lunches for this year.

The principals' statements will emphasize again that a hungry child is not teachable and a child who remains away from school because he is hungry is not even exposed to the learning process.

So we can really consider that the feeding of our hungry children, a school lunch in the elementary schools, can really help to effect a saving to the District.

Senator PASTORE. Is that not a sad documentary? Here we are the leading Nation in the world where we spend billions of dollars abroad to help people and we have to talk about hungry children in our schools.

Mrs. FISHER. Our settlement house because it is a small settlement house resisted doing this year after year but this year when unemployment was at its worst the principals of these two elementary schools came to us and asked us if we could not do something for the children who were not coming to school unless the truant officer brought them or else when they came in they sat there listlessly.

We feed only 70, which is a tiny number of that vast group in that second precinct. Yet among the 70 the results show that it should be extended.

Thank you.

Mrs. MIZEN. Our next witness will be Mr. Alden Potter, who will talk about highways and Mrs. Max Kappleman, a friend of the National Zoo.

That closes the list of people who have asked to be here.

HIGHWAYS

STATEMENT OF ALDEN A. POTTER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to read the report of the Maryland hearings on Route 240 or to present the contents of this general case. I simply want to show that I have the information on hand and appearing on the matter of highways.

I would like to explain by using this map printed in the Washington Post why I as a nonresident in the District am interested in this appropriation.

ENGINEERING STUDY

This appropriation bill, I believe, provides for an engineering study for this segment of the route which is to connect with 240. I would point out that if this segment is provided, then the entire loop will be involved, because there is no point in bringing the traffic down to the District here unless you do go to an inner loop.

My residence is out here where the George Washington Memorial Parkway interchanges with the circumferential route which is also called 240. It is for that reason that I am appearing here to make comments on this segment of the route.

I understand that the committee is going to take this up at some length at other than public hearings.

Senator PASTORE. I do not know about that. They talked about this inner loop yesterday and I told them it was quite an involved thing to bring up at this juncture of the District budget hearings and at some time we might be interested in having quite a briefing on it. That is the way we left it yesterday. After all, this is an engineering project. I mean the way you are desiring to discuss it tonight is more than a budgetary item.

Mr. POTTER. In a sense that is true. I was just using this to explain why I was appearing at all from outside the District.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you are still an American. You have a right to be here. You do not have to apologize for that. You are addressing the Congress of the United States.

Mr. POTTER. But I have lived there for nearly 40 years and I think I know the circumstances. So while I cannot take much time to cover all the intricacies of the thing, I would like to make a few comments.

Senator PASTORE. Well, you see you have gotten yourself into the engineering aspect of it and I am afraid you will be above us and beyond us.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. POTTER. All I wish to do is to file this statement for the record.

Senator PASTORE. That is fine.

Mr. POTTER. This is a generalized criticism of the loop for your consideration.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ALDEN A. POTTER

The Congressional Record, just after the 1956 Highway Act was signed into law, printed the opinion of the eminent London economist, Geoffrey Crowther, that the construction planned is needlessly extravagant.

This opinion is supported by the facts; for the so-called planning was done just before the end of World War II as a postwar public-works boondoggle (to prevent unemployment), not by engineers familiar with such a defense highway system as the German autobahns, but as an interstate hodgepodge to connect our cities.

Since then these urban centers have so rapidly melted away into suburban real estate as to make the projected connections an outmoded absurdity, especially along the northeast coast. A notably inept development has been the "spiderweb" system for detouring interurban traffic on a series of beltlines with highly confused and confusing, multilane interchanges. Big business has moved out of the old urban centers onto these "circumferentials," in Boston, for example. Here the State has had to abandon the detour scheme and avoid the city altogether in interstate routing.

A rational geometry for a national defense highway system should copy the well-conceived system of avenues in Washington as a hexagonal network with plenty of access for all future developments so that bottlenecks cannot develop at interchanges (Washington's circles are a prototype) that are not and should not be sufficiently frequent for all necessary access.

Plans to preserve the urban developments of railway-horse-and-buggy days in business centers served by subway and elevated transit systems for commuters are plainly dated. They are leading to scandalously expensive constructions which will not resolve the snarls of future traffic, the mechanics of which may resemble present techniques even less than today's transport resembles the horse-and-buggy system.

Commonsense dictates a realization of diminishing possibilities for future growth of population and traffic. We cannot plunder our planet endlessly in the vain hope of moving on to other planets. To construct a billion dollar system around an inner loop in Washington as the central element in a spider web violates the excellent plan of the city's avenues. It cannot serve either, certainly not both, of its alleged objectives; to get traffic through the city at high speed and at the same time distribute commuter traffic in morning and evening rush hours. There are no successful precedents for such a city loop. The De-Leuw-Cather report to the District of Columbia Highway Department reveals the ineptitude rather than justifies the construction, especially in its western and northern leg as now projected in the budget.

We cannot plan adequately for 1980; the attempt to do so produces extravagant engineering calculated to create a contractors' paradise instead of meeting actual, present needs. We would do better to build an American sphinx surrounded by pyramids if we must needs fight off depression by keeping big business busy boondoggling.

RIVERSIDE LOCATION

Mr. POTTER. What I wish to say to the criticism of Mr. Robertson's testimony as I saw it in the transcript. I would like to read that into the record.

First, on page 54 of the transcript Mr. Robertson said that a riverside location is the proper route for coming into the District on an arterial highway which is to carry the traffic from Route 240. This requires a detour of several miles around this circumferential system to the George Washington Parkway.

As Mr. Robertson pointed out, this route provides no entry at all for trucks into the District. This takes it off of the system of financing. Also for another reason not at once apparent. That reason is that the requirement of public hearings under the Public Highway Act need not be held to justify use of the parkway as a traffic artery.

There is ample reason to believe that this traffic of the park system will be avoided in the end. The upriver compromise, so-called, using the George Washington Memorial Parkway, seems rather a ruse to mislead the public, including Congressmen. It is sort of a divided counterscheme to first acquire the Maryland Belt Line right-of-way, the provision for a large interchange in a very bad location for such engineering operations, which is where I live. With these extravagant contracts sewed up, diversion to the truck route connection already designed by the Clarkson Co., which is this route. This comprises another 4 or 6 lane highway along the river and up Cabin John Creek to take traffic to and from Route 240.

No engineer seeking an economical site for an arterial route would choose the Palisades, not just because of aversion to marring the beauty along the river, but because of the rough, rocky contours with expensive bridging. An arterial highway cannot follow these contours and stay in line with the safe highway standards of the Interstate System.

Nor does it make sense to build a truck highway that can be approached from only one side.

COST OF INNER LOOP

My second point relative to the inner loop was that Mr. Robertson was asked how many miles are to be built with the $272 million estimated for the inner loop. To the 17½ miles of loop itself he added certain connections, bringing the mileage to nearly 28½, but without stating that these connections were not covered by the costs quoted.

Instead of $10 million the cost is admittedly well over $15 million per mile. One expert in the National Capital Planning Commission has remarked that when all the accessories to this inner loop have been brought in the cost will run up to a billion dollars or more. This one connection for 240 upriver at Key Bridge may run to $25 million for not much over a single mile. That would buy a good many——

Senator PASTORE. Schoolteachers.

Thank you very much.

I asked the Commissioners whether they were going to give a hearing to all interested parties along this inner-loop project and they told me that they would.

Mr. POTTER. This is a very complex thing.

Senator PASTORE. I think you will get your opportunity.

Mr. POTTER. I do not expect you to go into it, Senator.

WIDENING OF PORTER STREET

Senator PASTORE. Here is a letter for the record, by Mrs. Beverly Robinson, concerning the widening of Porter Street NW., which appeared in the Evening Star and Washington Post of June 12. Several letters on the same subject are also included.

(The letters referred to follow:)

TREE SLAUGHTER

I know I shall never see a truck as lovely as a tree. But from all reports I am going to have to try.

The District Highway Department in the name of progress proposes to destroy some 147 trees between 25 and 50 years old, all healthy and in good condition, thanks to care. These trees line Porter Street between Connecticut and Wisconsin Avenues and are to be removed in order to widen the present 28-foot street by 6 feet on each side.

A once attractive residential street, along which many small children walk to school, will become a freeway for speeding vehicles. Walks in a semitropical climate to the nearest shopping center and transportation to offices will become an ordeal without the shade; houses will be hotter; noise and dirt will increase; the streets will be ugly.

When the American Institute of Architects held their 100th anniversary celebration in 1957 in Washington, some of the 4,200 architect visitors were taken to view Washington from the air. Many released statements to the local press condemning the developers of adjacent suburban areas for their wholesale destruction of trees. And the District itself was complimented on its beautiful parklike appearance.

Involved in this proposed raid on Porter Street are a number of families who own their own homes and who had intended to remain in this location the rest of their lives. Now, "For Sale" and "Rent" signs are appearing. If the plans are carried out, the District will have changed the character of the street, destroyed property values, and have on its hands another area on the downgrade.

There must be a possible compromise (say, "No Parking" signs, for one thing) between comfort, safety, beauty, and speed, which are the issues involved. Surely, there must be someone who can stop the modern-day highwayman with an appropriation on his hip.

Mrs. BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

3028 PORTER STREET NW., INC.,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1958.

The CHAIRMAN,
District Subcommittee of the Senate on Appropriations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The subject of this letter is the proposed widening of Porter Street NW., from Connecticut Avenue west. The views expressed herein are those of the stockholders of the undersigned corporation, which owns one of the several 12-unit cooperative apartment buildings in the 3000 block.

It is understood this project to widen the street to 40 feet was among the deletions of the House committee for cutting back the spending program of the District. It is sincerely hoped your committee will concur in and support the action of the House unit, because an increase in width of some 12 feet will require the removal of most of the trees which presently make this section of Porter Street one of the most pleasant residential neighborhoods in the District.

That traffic on this section of the street has increased in recent years is recognized. However, it is only during short morning and evening periods on weekdays that the capacity of the stret is taxed. It is believed this condition on working days is caused by the many privately operated vehicles of persons living east of this area; also, to a large extent, on the light controls at Connecticut Avenue and at 34th Street which, obviously, must be set to serve the heavier north-south traffic at these intersections during peak periods.

Undoubtedly, the Highway Department has given consideration to widening the street to 30 feet, thus permitting three 10-foot lanes. By eliminating parking during rush hours, as is done on many streets, and regulating the direction of traffic in the middle lane appropriate to the crosstown flow, it would seem Porter Street, without a major alteration, could easily handle all the traffic that could pass the lights at 34th Street and at Connecticut Avenue. In this connection, it appears, from a layman's observation, that Porter Street traffic is considerably less than that of 34th Street and Reno Road, yet that thoroughfare has but three lanes in a number of sections.

It is a privilege to address your committee. It is hoped that you are in full sympathy with our desire to preserve the beauty of Porter Street NW., between Connecticut and Wisconsin Avenues.

By copy of this letter, the Director, District Highway Department, is advised of the views of this corporation, which feels that any modification of Porter Street should be limited to the extent that the present bordering trees are undisturbed.

Respectfully,

FRANK W. LAMPERTZ, *President.*

3022 PORTER STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, taxpayers and owners of the apartments in 3022 Porter Street NW., having read the letter which, we are told, has already been mailed to you from the owners of 3024 Porter Street NW., wish to concur in all that is stated therein pertaining to the proposed widening of Porter Street west of Connecticut Avenue.

We, therefore, add our names to their petition.

AMELIA B. DEANE
(And 13 others).

3024 PORTER STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1958.

The CHAIRMAN,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The subject of this letter is the District appropriations bill, with particular reference to that portion which deals with the widening of Porter Street NW., and was prompted by reason of an article appearing in the Washington Post of Saturday, June 14, and an editorial appearing in the same paper today, Sunday, June 15, entitled "Saving a Street."

According to the newspaper article of Saturday, June 14, the House committee cut $54,400 from the District appropriations, and eliminated the project to widen Porter Street NW. The undersigned, who live at 3024 Porter Street, who are property owners and taxpayers, hasten to write their approval of your action.

When we became aware of the proposed widening of the street for the purpose of constructing a highway, we immediately filed our protest with the District Highway Commission, and we understand many other homeowners along the street have done likewise.

Such a construction project will mean the loss of a great many beautiful trees, many of which are 25 to 50 years old. It will completely change the atmosphere of the neighborhood. Porter Street is entirely residential. It is lined with trees on both sides, in good condition, and fronting upon the street are many homes surrounded by green lawns and lovely gardens. The street has charm, and typifies the best in American life. All this will go when the mellow culture is sliced through by a modern highway whose chief end will be to speed traffic over a stretch of durable cement.

This will result in the inevitable downward trend, in both the cultural tone of the neighborhood and the value of its property, a pattern too often repeated in the city of Washington. A fast-traveling highway will force many residents, who want to live in peace and quiet, to flee to the surrounding suburbs. It is just such inroads into the quiet residential neighborhoods which is fast turning the city, once so desirable and beautiful, into one which has lost its sense of direction—its reason for being. It is forgetting that our first President planted it beside the Potomac to become the most gracious capital in the world.

We urge you to use all of your influence to withhold the necessary appropriation, and save our street.

Sincerely,

PEARL L. PUTNEY, *President*
(And nine others).

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

THE FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ZOO

STATEMENT OF MAX M. KAMPELMAN, PRESIDENT

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. KAMPELMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is nice to see you, sir. It is good of you to recognize me, Mr. Chairman. I never believed that the Senate ought to be in session past 10 p. m.

In view of the lateness of the hour I would be content merely to have my testimony printed as if read.

Senator PASTORE. You can read it if you want to.

Mr. KAMPELMAN. I have waited so long.

My name is Max M. Kampelman. I am an attorney practicing law in the District of Columbia. I appear here today in my capacity as president of the Friends of the National Zoo, a newly formed nonprofit organization designed to help develop community and public support in behalf of the zoo.

NEEDS OF ZOO

Our objectives before your subcommittee this year are limited. Our studies to date persuade us that the needs of the zoo are great if the zoo is to be the beautiful and efficient national shrine which the Nation's Capital deserves and if we are to fulfill our Government's responsibility to the 4 million men, women, and children who annually visit the Washington Zoo from all over our country and the world.

These desirable long-range objectives must await a review of the zoo's present ambivalent and illogical administrative pattern under which authority is divided between the District government and the Smithsonian Institution. We trust that such a review will be called for by this subcommittee.

Our limited objectives this year are rather directed at needs we consider to be of a more emergency nature. I refer to the subject of the zoo's safety requirements.

The House Committee on Appropriations has approved an operating budget for the zoo submitted by the District government of $898,000 for the next fiscal year.

We commend the House committee for not cutting that request but we respectfully submit that this sum is grossly inadequate and ignores urgent requirements which cannot and should not be neglected for another year. These deficiencies are in two areas:

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

The present budget request would allow the zoo to hire 3 additional keepers and 4 policemen. We are informed that one of those guards was intended for the area of the lions' cage, the scene of the May 16 tragedy. The timely expenditure of $3,400 to $4,500 could possibly have averted or minimized the accident.

It is not prudent to economize in this crucial area. Yet a scientific personnel survey made in July 1957 recommended that there be a total of 65 keepers and 30 policemen for the zoo. Instead of 3 keepers as the budget calls for, therefore, we should have 17 new keepers; and instead of 4 policemen, the budget should provide for 9 additional policemen. These requirements would add $80,000 to the budget—an amount less, I am certain, than a lawsuit based on negligence would cost the Government.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The second great area of safety deficiency relates to the capital improvements for the zoo. I bring to the attention of this committee that in the 6-year budget of capital improvements recommended by the Joint Senate-House Committee on District Affairs and recently approved by the Congress, absolutely no funds were provided for capital improvements for the zoo.

This is wrong, this is shortsighted and this is not in the interest of the community. We also want to point out that this decision was made by the joint committee without even giving the officials of the zoo an opportunity to appear, testify, and defend their modest requests.

One item in the urgent capital improvement request was for $50,000 to replace and repair dangerous and unhabitable animal paddocks. Overcrowding of animals is a danger to the public, to the zoo person-

nel, and to the animals themselves. This request for essential paddock repair should be granted this year.

Senator PASTORE. The request was made today, so I understand.

SAFETY FEATURES

Mr. KAMPELMAN. The other items in the rejected capital improvement budget requests are also related to safety. The present Administration Building, built in 1805—153 years ago—is located three-quarters of a mile away from the operations of the zoo, much too far for proper administration and zoo safety. This termite-ridden building has been declared unsafe for occupancy. Must we wait for another unfortunate accident before community and congressional awareness will be aroused? The cost for preliminary studies and plant for this building come to $25,600.

We trust that this subcommittee will see fit to act upon these urgent requests now.

Furthermore, we respectfully urge this committee to call for an immediate safety study by the District government and the Smithsonian Institution, to begin and be completed this year in order that a report and a supplementary safety budget request be submitted to the Congress as soon as practicable.

The Congress now has enough facts to act on the three urgent and vital budgetary items for which action is now required. For a more comprehensive and intelligent approach to other safety requirements of the zoo; a supplementary budget request should be submitted by the administration to the Congress. The report we recommend should be the basis for that supplementary request.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, I desire to summarize our testimony. The Friends of the National Zoo now call for the following five-point congressional program:

1. The Congress should call for a review of the zoo's present ambivalent and illogical administrative pattern so that the officials of the zoo may be responsive and responsible to the Congress and to the community without confining and confusing administrative layers over and around them.

2. An additional $80,000 should be appropriated for fiscal 1959 so 17 additional keepers and 9 additional policemen may be hired immediately.

3. The zoo should be given $50,000 to replace and repair dangerous and unhabitable animal paddocks.

4. An appropriation should now be provided so that the plans and studies can take place this year toward replacing the present 1805 dangerous Administration Building.

5. The Congress should ask the District government and the Smithsonian Institution to undertake and complete as soon as practicable a thorough safety study and review of the zoo and its facilities, which should be the basis for a supplementary budget request to the Congress designed to make the zoo as safe a park as is required by prudence and responsibility.

We realize that in addressing ourselves to the members of this subcommittee and its chairman, we are addressing ourselves to the

parents and grandparents of children who enjoy the zoo, who can learn a great deal from the zoo, and whose development and training can be enriched from having satisfactory zoo facilities in their community.

We also know that we are addressing Members of Congress whose lives and careers are dedicated to the public interest and who share with us the vision of a Nation's Capital which can be beautiful, safe, and an object of national pride. We testify before you with that premise in mind. We offer our services as an organization to work with this committee and its staff not only for the immediate objectives which are essential, but also for the long-range development of the zoo and its rightful place in this Capital.

Senator PASTORE. Thank you very much.

FISHWAY AT LITTLE FALLS DAM

Senator PASTORE. Mr. Stewart Brandborg, assistant conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation, notified the committee that he was unable to be here this evening, so his statement will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF STEWART M. BRANDBORG

I am Stewart M. Brandborg, assistant conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation. This statement is an outgrowth of the collective thinking of my organization, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the Izaak Walton League of America, three national conservation groups who have worked closely together in their efforts to gain construction of an adequate fishway at the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River. These three organizations represent a major segment of sportsmen and other conservation-minded citizens in the States, Alaska, and Hawaii. All three endorse the recommendation that additional funds be provided to build the fish passageway at the Little Falls project.

The Maryland Board of Natural Resources, Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission, Northern Virginia Regional Planning Council, and individual sportsmen's and conservation groups in the Potomac Basin States also have asked that the fishway be constructed.

For the past several years conservationists have urged that fish-passage facilities be installed as an integral part of the Little Falls diversion dam which now is in the final stages of construction. Without this fishway, there would be only 4 miles of accessible spawning area for the important runs of striped bass, shad, and alewives that spawn in the Potomac River. With construction of this fish-passage facility, the stretch of the river from the dam up to Great Falls can be used for spawning purposes. This addition to the available spawning area would result in a sizable increase in the number of fish produced for both commercial use and the enjoyment of sport fishermen on the Potomac River and in bay waters.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the value to the commercial fishermen in the Potomac River from the enlarged populations of striped bass, shad, and alewives would reach $200,000 annually. The total annual value of the Potomac River commercial fishery has fluctuated between $200,000 to $400,000 during the past 10 years.

The Little Falls fishway would also provide additional fishing area for sports anglers. The Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that an additional 50,000 man-days of fishing would generate an additional $250,000 in business for the community.

On the basis of preliminary cost estimates for the fishway, the Congress appropriated $200,000 for its construction in fiscal year 1957 and directed that any additional funds should come from the water fund of the District of Columbia. It was believed that the District's share would amount to about $150,000.

The Appropriations Committee were told last year that the cost of a suitable fishway to assure the passage of fish would be $516,000. The committees in-

structed that the proposed plans and the required financing be resubmitted. Some members expressed concern that the cost of the fishway was inordinate inasmuch as the dam was originally estimated to cost about $700,000. According to more recent information, the cost of the dam is said to be nearer $1.1 million, and the complete water project, of which the dam is a part, will cost more than $8 million.

Those figures are relative, however, because the cost of the fishway has little bearing when considered alone to the cost of the dam or other physical development. The true yardstick to apply to the fishway is its cost in comparison with the value of the benefits that would be generated by its construction. In relation to the $400,000 to $450,000 annual increase in the yield of sport and commercial fisheries of the Potomac, this investment is small and completely justifiable.

Figuring the funds that Congress already has made available for the fishway, Mr. Chairman, it appears that an additional appropriation of about $175,000 would enable the construction to proceed. Some of the difference between the preliminary and final cost estimates for the fishway can be traced to increased labor and material costs—factors that have necessitated revision of the cost estimates for the dam itself. Some of the additional cost also can be attributed to the cofferdam that must be constructed to prevent the river water from interfering with the work and for the purchase of the construction access bridge presently in place.

Had the fishway construction proceeded at the time of the construction of the dam, it would appear that the present cost prices for the access bridge and the cofferdam would be proportionately lower.

The construction of the fishway, Mr. Chairman, we believe offers an opportunity unique in this day to fish conservation. Here at this fishway in the Potomac River we have an opportunity to enhance a fisheries resources, with benefit to both commercial and sports fishermen. Such an opportunity is rare and particularly so in a densely urbanized area like the District of Columbia.

We urge the committee, Mr. Chairman, to request the appropriation of $175,000 so that the construction of the fishway may proceed.

FISHWAY AT LITTLE FALLS DAM

Senator PASTORE. The National Fisheries Institute, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the Izaak Walton League have sent letters relative to the appropriation for the fishway at Little Falls. They may be placed in the record at this time.

(The letters referred to follow:)

NATIONAL FISHERIES INSTITUTE, INC.,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee for the District of Columbia, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: Last week the House of Representatives passed the District of Columbia appropriations bill and sent it to the Senate. Included in the appropriation was an item of $200,000 to permit the construction of a fishway at Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River.

It is highly important that Congress provide this additional appropriation in order to make possible the construction of the fishway. The Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the increased value of the Potomac River fisheries, involving shad, striped bass, herring, and other species of migratory fish, will produce an annual return of between $400,000 and $500,000 per annum to the commercial fishing industry and the sport fishermen. I recognize that the cost of the fishway has been increased, but even at the latest figure of $516,000 the investment would pay for itself over and over again in public benefits.

In addition to the monetary value, it is important that Congress provide a fishway at the front door of the Nation's Capital where millions of citizens can observe the benefits of conservation.

On behalf of the entire fishing industry—and, I am sure this also goes for the recreational groups—we sincerely hope your committee will provide sufficient funds to include the fishway in the Little Falls Dam.

Very truly yours,

MAL XAVIER,
Acting General Manager.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1958.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: The institute is hopeful that your committee will assent to the inclusion by the House Appropriations Committee in the District of Columbia appropriations bill of $200,000 to finance the increased cost of the proposed fishway in the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River near Washington.

The fishway offers Congress a unique opportunity to enhance fishery resources in the lower Potomac River. By making an additional 8 to 10 miles of the river available as a spawning and nursery ground the fishway will triple the now rather limited area of clean water in which the anadromous fishes can spawn in the Potomac.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has estimated that the fishway would increase the value of the local commercial fishery by $200,000 annually. Sport fishing would benefit by the provision of about 50,000 man-days of fishing opportunity worth $250,000 a year. The cost of the fishway is modest when compared with the benefits that would be created.

The project has the endorsement of the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission, Maryland Board of Natural Resources, Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries major national conservation and sportsmen's organizations, and similar local groups in Maryland and Virginia.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH,
Vice President.

THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.,
June 19, 1958.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: The Izaak Walton League of America is very much interested in assuring that fish passage facilities are constructed at the Little Falls Dam on the Potomac.

Studies by expert fisheries people have shown that such facilities will add some 10 river miles of spawning area for migratory fish and will add very substantially to the annual value of the commercial catch. Obviously the contribution to the outdoor recreation potential of the Potomac to the millions of people in the metropolitan area will be even more significant.

We understand the House committee has favorably reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill including the $200,000 to finance the increased cost of the Little Falls fishway. We sincerely urge that your committee take favorable action also on this important item.

Sincerely,

J. W. PENFOLD,
Conservation Director.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

Senator PASTORE. Here are several letters advocating increased contribution from the Federal Government to the District. We shall place them in the record at this point.

(The letters referred to follow:)

THE WASHINGTONIANS,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1958.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, District Appropriation Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the annual meeting of the Washingtonians, recently held a motion was passed unanimously by the group in connection with the apparent financial plight of the District of Columbia, and a solution was recommended as to receiving needed revenue to maintain the District, that is, for the Federal Government to pay to the District Government its obligation created under the 1922 statute, and which statute provided that 60 percent of the maintenance of the District

be paid by the District and 40 percent to be paid by the Federal Government. This obligation was created when the Federal Government ignored the terms of the agreement of 1922 by the lump-sum payments in 1925 while the statute was still in effect, and not repealed until 1938.

Today I read in the News that you thought the District officials had not produced "solid justification" or something "statistical" for restoring many items to the city's budget for next year, certain items having been slashed from the budget. The following indented statement I believe is solid justification as well as statistical data for restoring the said items to the budget.

In 1878 a statute was passed by Congress which created a permanent form of government, known as the commission form of government, for the District of Columbia, which statute provided that the upkeep of the District should be borne jointly by the United States and District upon a 50–50 ratio. In 1922 this ratio was changed by statute to a ratio of 60 percent to be paid by the District and 40 percent by the Federal Government. This ratio was disregarded by the Federal Government in 1925 and since that time there is now standing in its place an annual lump-sum appropriation. It is quite apparent that the Federal Government, from the time of its first lump-sum payment in 1925 should have paid toward the maintenance of the District government its share according to the agreement of 1922 up to the time the statute made between the parties was repealed in 1938.

You are respectfully requested to recommend that the items slashed from the budget be restored.

Sincerely yours,

ETTA L. TAGGART,
President, The Washingtonians.

FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL,
February 3, 1958.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Members of the Federal City Council have directed me to send you the enclosed resolution calling for an increased Federal payment to the District budget. This resolution was approved unanimously at the meeting of our full board of trustees today. With its passage our organization has mobilized in support of what we regard as an objective of top importance for the current session of Congress.

We are convinced that the very future of Washington as the Nation's Capital City depends heavily upon a more equitable sharing of our city's costs between local and Federal Government. As our resolution indicates, we feel this shoulld include not only a higher Federal payment in the immediate future, but development of a more workable formula for sharing costs as well. Without such action, Washington will continue to move from crisis to crisis, with no real improvement in sight.

A glance at our city's present plight will show why this is true. During the last three decades, the Federal payment to our budget has fallen from 50 to 12 percent. Our related problems of urban renewal, traffic congestion, crime, and so forth, are also on the upswing. And, as Washington's city council, Congress must legislate the ultimate solutions.

A higher Federal payment is an indispensable part of any basic solution to the problems of this Capital City. Therefore, I hope that, as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, you will give careful consideration to the attached resolution, and exert every effort to press for congressional action this session granting an increase in the Federal payment commensurate with this city's needs.

If you desire any specific information on this subject, we will be glad to supply it. I am also enclosing a newly published brochure explaining the purposes and operations of the Federal City Council.

Sincerely,

GEORGE A. GARRETT, *President.*

FEDERAL CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE FEDERAL PORTION OF THE DISTRICT BUDGET

(As approved by Federal Communication Commission's board of trustees, February 3, 1958)

Whereas the fiscal relationship between the District and Federal Governments has always been firmly established by virtue of the fact that Washington is the residence of the Federal Government; and

Whereas an adequate Federal proportion is imperative due to limitations on the District budget arising from fixed boundaries and tax-exempt activities, together with unusual costs incurred through Federal operations; and

Whereas since 1920 the Federal portion of the District budget has declined from 50 to 12 percent, during which time the city's problems of disrepair, decay, and lagging municipal services have greatly increased; and

Whereas the present level of Federal payment is totally inadequate to meet Washington's needs as a liveable city, not to mention its position as the Nation's Capital City: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That:

(1) The Federal City Council endorses an increased Federal portion of the District budget as basic to all other goals of community improvement in our city;

(2) Our organization lend its utmost support to efforts to develop a more equitable formula for sharing the increased costs of running the city; and

(3) This support be made known to Congress, local officials and the White House in such manner as the council president deems most effective.

ARLINGTON, VA., *January 25, 1958.*

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: At its regular meeting on January 20, the Inter-Federation Council voted unanimously its support of the request of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia that the Federal Government contribute a minimum of $30 million in lieu of taxes to the cost of operatng the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1958–59.

The Inter-Federation Council is composed of delegates from the five federations of citizens associations in the metropolitan area and thereby represents around 300 local citizens associations in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia.

The council feels that this is an altogether reasonable contribution to the District budget in view of the increased cost of police and fire protection, street maintenance, and other services rendered by the District government to the Federal installations in the city.

Very truly yours,

WALTER KINGSBURY,
Acting Secretary.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT

Senator PASTORE. We shall place in the record at this point resolutions of the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia which state their attitude on the crime situation in the District, and asking support for continued efforts to remedy it.

(The resolutions referred to follow:)


STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
LIBRARY
MANHATTAN KANSAS

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INC.,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1958.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Enclosed herewith for the consideration of your committee is a resolution concerning the present state of lawlessness in Washington, which was adopted at our April business meeting.

We have in our club 776 business and professional women, and we are deeply concerned about the unsafe condition of our city after dark. Many of our members will not attend our meetings simply because they fear for their own safety on the streets.

We earnestly request that you consider the proposals we have set forth in our resolution which might help solve this serious problem.

Sincerely yours,

RITA HEANY, *President.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas there presently exists in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a state of lawlessness which places in jeopardy the citizenry, both male and female, such lawlessness manifesting itself, among other ways, in the practice of thuggery and so-called yoking on the public streets at all hours of the day and night; and

Whereas this thuggery has increased in intensity over many months to the point where now it has become a matter of national disgrace, earning for the locality a reputation particularly deplorable with respect to the Capital City of our Nation which should be a center of culture and refinement; and

Whereas by virtue of continued perpetrations of such attacks upon the citizenry and the difficulties experienced by the presently constituted law enforcement bodies in their activities to abate such evil, the citizenry is deprived of a basic right of citizenship and there is a resultant undermining of one of the basic foundations upon which society rests, namely, the safety of life, limb, and property within the confines of the social group; and

Whereas the District of Columbia Business and Professional Women's Club is cognizant of the foregoing and is desirous of recording its stand with reference thereto: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, as follows:

1. That the efforts of the District of Columbia government and that of the Federal Government toward the correction of the situation herein described is commended.

2. That this club endorses fully the action which led to the establishment of the Subcommittee on Crime Investigation of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, which is currently studying the situation with a view to the formulation of necessary corrective legislation.

3. That this club earnestly requests such Subcommittee on Crime Investigation to take into consideration in its investigation and studies the following points:

(*a*) The desirability of increasing the present complement of foot policemen of the District of Columbia Police Department; and

(*b*) The adoption of safeguards, procedural or otherwise, against distasteful publicity which often may deter women from making complaints on which prosecution may be instituted.

4. That the District of Columbia Business and Professional Women's Club applauds the efforts of juvenile court officials in the metropolitan area to cooperate with each other and to coordinate their activities to the end that the work of the juvenile courts in such area may be made more effective and more beneficial in the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency; and be it further

Resolved:

1. That it is the wish of this club that the Appropriation Committees of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives be urged to receive favorably requests for increased appropriations for the District of Columbia and that the Federal Government increase its share of the necessary cost of additional law enforcement facilities.

2. That the president of this club be authorized and instructed to send copies of this resolution to the following:

(*a*) The Subcommittee on Crime Investigation of the House Committee on the District of Columbia;

(*b*) The Senate and the House Appropriations Committees;

(*c*) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia;

(*d*) The Chief of Police of the District of Columbia;

(*e*) The juvenile court of the District of Columbia;

(*f*) The president, District of Columbia State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs;

(*g*) The presidents of other member clubs of the District of Columbia State Federation aforesaid; and

(*h*) Such other bodies or individuals as the president, upon advice of the public affairs chairman, may think appropriate.

Adopted by the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia, Inc., at its regular meeting on April 14, 1958.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 35, line 13, strike out "$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$40,000" or an increase of $15,000 in the amount of limitation.

(2) Page 37, line 8, following "1945." insert the following: "*Provided*, That leases for such rentals shall be on such terms and for such periods not in excess of five years".

JUSTIFICATION

(1) In order to provide the amount of limitation needed to cover the cost of dues and attendance of meetings and conventions of organizations concerned with the work of the District of Columbia government, it is requested that the amendment as requested be adopted. There has not been an increase in the limitation amount since the 1955 appropriation act. Travel costs, accommodations, registration fees, etc., have all increased in cost since 1954, in addition to increased participation by the many departments and agencies of the District government. Experience has proved that the benefits obtained at these meetings and conventions are invaluable and that many times department heads have had to supplement the allotment with their own funds in order to be represented at these functions. The following is a tabulation of the estimated costs for the fiscal year 1959:

Statement of funds approved by House for attendance at conventions for fiscal year 1959

	Dues	Travel	Total dues and travel
Executive Office	$3,000	$763	$3,763
Department of General Administration	2,743	4,054	6,797
Office of Corporation Counsel	395	367	762
Regulatory agencies:			
Control of alcoholic beverages	100	288	388
Administration of parole laws			
Enforcement of wage, safety, and hour laws	30	150	180
Investigation and regulation of public utilities	40	557	597
Planning and zoning	50		50
Total, regulatory agencies	220	995	1,215
Department of Occupations and Professions	1,225	3,700	4,925
Public schools	85	2,120	2,205
Public library	10	665	675
Recreation Department		593	593
Metropolitan Police	25	850	875
Fire Department	30	270	300
Department of Veterans' Affairs	112	505	617
Office of Civil Defense		125	125
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		300	300
Courts:			
Juvenile court		1,556	1,556
Municipal court		960	960
District of Columbia tax court		462	462
Total, courts		2,978	2,978
Department of Public Health	2,000	722	2,722
Department of Corrections		158	158
Department of Public Welfare	275	908	1,183
Department of Buildings and Grounds			
Department of Licenses and Inspections	100	1,450	1,550
Department of Highways	975	3,246	4,221
Department of Vehicles and Traffic	225	817	1,042
Motor-Vehicle Parking Agency		457	457
Department of Sanitary Engineering		1,347	1,347
National Guard	375		375
Total, District of Columbia	11,795	27,390	39,185

(2) The Department of General Administration was granted an allotment of $58,500 in its appropriation for rental of office space. In order to effectively and economically expend this allotment, it is necessary that authority be provided to permit leasing of space for periods of longer than the 1 year to which the District is presently limited. This authority is presently granted to the General Services Administration and without similar authority the District would be placed at a distinct disadvantage in competing for space at similar prices.

PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

National Zoological Park

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Justification of Increase

Administration building (preliminary studies and definite plans), $25,600

The present administration building is 153 years old, originally constructed in 1805. Construction methods used during that period did not contemplate that this building would be subject to termites, rot, and mold. Termites have seriously damaged the structural members throughout the entire building. Floors are sagging, wooden supports crumbling, and the ceiling dangerously unsafe. These conditions so alarmed the administrative staff of the zoo that on April 5, 1957, the Department of Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia completed a thorough and exhausting survey of the building and declared it unsafe for

occupancy. As a result of this survey the Department of Buildings and Grounds advised three alternate proposals. Two proposals were considered, 1 covering temporary repairs over a period of 1 to 2 years, and 1 for complete rehabilitation of the existing building which would permit temporary occupancy for a longer period. The extent of the present damage is so great that regardless of which proposal is chosen, the cost of repairs would be extremely high. To quote from the District's letter of May 6, 1957, "Recommendations: * * * In view of the foregoing conditions, it seems that new office quarters will eventually have to be provided and the existing building abandoned. Complete rehabilitation of the existing building would probably cost much more than comparable new quarters and in addition, would only perpetuate the makeshift adaptation of a colonial residence to modern office requirements." This building, designed as a residence, is totally unsuitable for occupancy and for use as an administrative building. It is inadequate in size and its interior is not designed properly to house the present administrative staff. This condition does not permit efficient administration of the operations of the National Zoological Park.

The location of the building is 1.6 miles from the main entrance at Connecticut Avenue and 1.1 miles from the center of the exhibit area. This distance hampers the administrative staff in giving direct and immediate supervision of operations. This estimate is required to make preliminary studies, prepare detailed plans, and ascertain the cost of replacing the present makeshift administrative building with one designed expressly for administrative offices.

(2) *Antelope building (preliminary study and definite plans), $39,400*

The title "antelope building" is more properly defined as the hooved stock complex, a main exhibition building surrounded by paddocks and shelters. The area involved will extend from the Connecticut Avenue entrance 1,100 feet down the main road to the zoo, and in depth 200 feet to 600 feet.

The present building which is commonly designated as the antelope building was hastily constructed at a cost of $3,500 by our own crew in the mid-1890's. Over the years, cement floors have been added, new roofs, etc., until at the present time there is patch upon patch. This building is so designed as to be poorly lighted, inadequately ventilated, containing too small cages. It has proved unsatisfactory from the public standpoint of seeing the animals to their best advantage and from the animal standpoint of being satisfactory living quarters.

Over the years tuberculosis and toxoplasmosis (liver and blood disease) have become established in the building, resulting in grievous losses in animal life. These diseases cannot be eliminated because of this poorly constructed frame building. The building is entirely unsuited for exhibition of delicate hooved stock that require heat and shelter during inclement weather. The present building is in a constant state of repair, cannot be economically maintained, and is unsatisfactory for public exhibition of animals.

At the present so-called antelope building, if it were not for the unhealthly conditions, we could possibly exhibit 5 species of animals of about 15 individuals. The proposed new complex would be of a unique and original design which would enable the zoo to present up to 200 individuals of over 35 species of ruminants and their close relatives with the least possible cost in operation and maintenance, and with the maximum of safety, enjoyment, and education for the public.

The animals that we propose to exhibit in the hooved stock complex have been carefully selected to exhibit special traits or body forms to illustrate the wide variety found in the general group of animals. They have also been selected in size groups so that there would be an interchangeability between cages and species, depending upon their availability. At the present time the National Zoological Park is not equipped to exhibit this great class of animals.

This estimate is required to make preliminary studies, prepare detailed plans, and ascertain the cost of replacing the present ramshackle, disease-ridden building with one designed in accordance with modern zoological park standards.

(3) *Animal paddocks, $50,000*

The existing paddocks and paddock areas have been in continuous use for over 40 years. During this period funds for proper maintenance and essential repairs have been inadequate. Continuing deterioration and lack of money for rehabilitation have resulted in the abandonment of 6 paddocks, and 7 enclosures. The loss of these paddocks and enclosures has caused the overcrowding of animals, creating the possibility of collapse of some critical parts of enclosures and conse-

quent injury not only to the animals and employees, but also to the visiting public. The most urgent repairs have been made only by the curtailment of other vital items of supply. This practice has caused such serious deficiencies in the zoo's general maintenance and repair program that the satisfactory showing in the open areas of the National Zoological Park's splendid hooved animal collections is not possible. The present discouraging condition of these paddocks is becoming the subject of deep concern on the part of those charged with the safe custody of the zoo's collections, and is also the subject of increasing criticism on the part of the supporters of the National Zoological Park. It is our considered belief that the paddock conditions are a matter for urgent action by the Congress.

27225—58——23

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

Summary of memberships

Level	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Teachers college	608	1,023	1,081	[1] 1,082	1,085	[1] 1,023	[1] 1,144	1,344	1,169	1,073
Senior high school	13,428	16,127	17,503	14,724	12,359	12,196	12,377	13,218	13,112	13,599
Vocational high school	912	1,764	1,445	1,363	1,840	2,095	2,420	2,311	2,122	2,388
Junior high school:										
Graded	10,651	18,589	20,644	19,680	19,319	22,080	21,426	20,314	18,959	18,177
Ungraded		36	58	256	272	362	1,021	1,280	1,571	1,733
Elementary school:										
Graded	51,680	53,882	50,357	49,821	57,693	63,437	64,404	66,484	67,935	69,965
Ungraded	852	1,402	1,325	1,402	1,116	1,360	1,298	1,361	2,290	2,801
Americanization	327	257	397	482	589	572	565	603	683	728
Capitol Page School					40	40	33	30	30	37
Veterans Center				81	403	668	806	700	610	613
Grand total	78,458	93,080	92,810	88,891	94,716	103,833	105,494	107,645	108,481	111,114
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+14,622	−270	−3,919	+5,825	+9,117	+1,661	+2,151	+836	+2,633

[1] This total for the teachers college exceeds that originally reported for the same date, because it includes student nurses and in-service teachers not previously reported.

Membership reports of Nov. 1, 1930, Nov. 1, 1935, Nov. 1, 1940, Oct. 26, 1945, Oct. 20, 1950, Oct. 23, 1953, Oct. 22, 1954, Oct. 21, 1955, Oct. 19, 1956, and Oct. 18, 1957

MEMBERSHIPS IN TEACHERS COLLEGES

School	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Miner	414	556	601	467	570	572	676			
Wilson	194	467	480	615	515	451	468			
District of Columbia Teachers College								1,344	1,169	1,073
Total	608	1,023	1,081	1,082	1,085	1,023	1,144	1,344	1,169	1,073
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+415	+58	+1	+3	−62	+121	+200	−175	−96

MEMBERSHIPS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Anacostia			735	1,027	1,066	1,231	1,284	1,514	1,569	1,674
Armstrong	1,234	1,639	1,672	1,596	1,286	928	709	757	598	460
Business	1,214									
Cardozo	379	1,104	1,411	1,493	2,074	1,947	1,925	1,704	1,488	1,408
Central	2,673	2,665	1,891	1,031						
Coolidge			630	1,277	1,044	1,106	1,165	1,279	1,406	1,512
Dunbar	1,449	1,407	1,516	1,380	1,628	1,156	1,124	965	928	927
Eastern	2,158	2,976	2,458	1,843	1,269	894	923	1,198	1,326	1,500
McKinley	2,511	2,190	2,392	1,699	1,147	747	982	1,180	1,139	1,262
Roosevelt		1,822	1,599	951	1,012	747	883	1,152	1,026	899
Spingarn						1,683	1,659	1,593	1,615	1,698
Western	1,810	1,559	1,452	973	623	547	541	643	730	816
Wilson		765	1,747	1,454	1,192	1,182	1,155	1,207	1,263	1,416
Shut-ins					18	26	27	26	24	27
Total	13,428	16,127	17,503	14,724	12,359	12,196	12,377	13,218	13,112	13,599
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+2,699	+1,376	−2,779	−2,365	−163	+181	+841	−106	+487

MEMBERSHIPS IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Bell	177	400	242	170	268	294	308	274	262	331
Burdick	101	222	148	226	334	346	349	313	302	366
Chamberlain			327	238	352	333	352	391	388	480
French-Lenox		231								
Lenox	172									
Phelps	210	415	353	396	433	561	679	666	583	599
Washington	252	496	375	333	453	561	732	667	587	612
Total	912	1,764	1,445	1,363	1,840	2,095	2,420	2,311	2,122	2,388
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+852	−319	−82	+477	+255	+325	−109	−189	+266

MEMBERSHIPS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Anacostia		437	905							
Banneker			767	835	992	1,243	1,117	1,022	933	898
Browne		584	1,358	1,251	1,174	1,451	1,166	1,023	788	727
Cardozo Annex	296									
Columbia	335									
Deal		1,132	1,425	1,123	1,145	1,216	1,254	1,249	1,211	1,219
Douglass					352	965	1,048	967	876	776
Eastern						336	917	634		
Eliot		801	1,011	899	502	1,088	611	839	676	692
Francis	691	1,044	934	1,118	925	794	745	593	478	416
Garnet-Patterson	1,118	1,156	951	775	925	983	801	624	544	497
Gordon	664	1,361	1,229	948	691	726	756	766	799	829
Hart									927	933
Hine	966	1,147	1,009	830	519	463	513	698	723	634
Jefferson	624	625	687	502	452	305	446	492	454	350
Kramer				1,415	1,097	1,294	1,434	1,510	679	894
Langley	1,195	1,360	1,221	1,082	530	1,139	984	844	691	673
Macfarland	861	1,424	1,280	1,003	957	995	1,158	1,224	1,166	1,123
Merritt				418						
Miller					1,602	1,460	1,449	1,552	1,184	974
Paul	742	1,308	1,435	1,326	1,232	1,358	1,278	1,227	1,398	1,341
Brightwood Annex		(222)								
Powell	593	1,162	983	653						
Randall	648	880	1,189	1,708	1,801	1,674	1,255	764	549	499
Shaw	1,172	1,496	1,546	1,327	1,530	1,353	1,242	1,146	937	866
Sousa					691	836	848	862	757	569
Stuart	746	1,261	1,126	925	660	529	567	609	607	531
Taft		732	807	663	628	784	879	1,007	902	983
Terrell		679	781	879	914	1,088	958	662	792	762
Woodson									888	991
Total junior high:										
Graded	10,651	18,589	20,644	19,680	19,319	22,080	21,426	20,314	18,959	18,177
Ungraded		36	58	256	272	362	1,021	1,280	1,571	1,733
Total	10,651	18,625	20,702	19,936	19,591	22,442	22,447	21,594	20,530	19,910
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+7,974	+2,077	−766	−345	+2,851	+5	−853	−1,064	−620

Membership reports of Nov. 1, 1930, Nov. 1, 1935, Nov. 1, 1940, Oct. 26, 1945, Oct. 20, 1950, Oct. 23, 1953, Oct. 22, 1954, Oct. 21, 1955, Oct. 19, 1956, and Oct. 18, 1957—Continued

MEMBERSHIPS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

School	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Kindergarten to grade 8	51,680	53,882	22,361							
Kindergarten to grade 6			27,996	49,821	57,693	63,437	64,404	66,484	67,935	69,965
Total elementary:										
Graded	51,680	53,882	50,357	49,821	57,693	63,437	64,404	66,484	67,935	69,965
Ungraded	852	1,402	1,325	1,402	1,116	1,360	1,298	1,361	2,290	2,801
Total	52,532	55,284	51,682	51,223	58,809	64,797	65,702	67,845	70,225	72,766
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		+2,752	−3,602	−459	+7,586	+5,988	+905	+2,143	+2,380	+2,541

MEMBERSHIPS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Americanization	327	257	397	482	589	572	565	603	683	728
Capitol Page School					40	40	33	30	30	37
Veterans Center				81	403	668	806	700	610	613
Total	327	257	397	563	1,032	1,280	1,404	1,333	1,323	1,378
Increase over or decrease under preceding period		−70	+140	+166	+469	+248	+124	−71	−10	+55

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, D. C. GENERAL HOSPITAL,
June 20, 1958.

EXPLANATION OF REVISED REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Included in the Department's original request for District of Columbia General Hospital was an item of $1,013,090 for 270 positions. The House Subcommittee approved $560,000 and the Department originally applied this amount to 162 positions for Administration, Dietary, Nursing, Maintenance and Utilities, Medical Records Library, and Housekeeping services.

The nonapproved amount of $453,000 to pay for the remaining 108 positions in the categories of Nursing, Treatment and Diagnostic Services was requested of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations. After further consideration the Department revised their application of the $560,000 recommended by the House in order to provide for a more equitable distribution to all services of the Hospital. This redistribution finances 142 positions in all categories in lieu of the original 162. The remaining 20 positions added to the 108 submitted to the Senate Subcommittee, making 128 positions in all, are included in the amended request for $453,000.

FREDERICK C. HEATH, M. D., M. P. H.,
Acting Director of Public Health.

Priority listing of the 128 positions (in lieu of the 108 positions) requested restored in the amount of $453,000.

Type of service	Number of positions	Personal service	Retirement fund	Total
Most urgent, category A:				
Nursing service	10	$34,150	$2,220	$36,370
X-ray service	3	9,765	663	10,428
Medicine service	1	2,800	182	2,982
Surgery service	1	3,415	222	3,637
Obstetrics and gynecology services	2	6,275	407	6,682
Outpatient service	2	6,350	412	6,762
Housekeeping service	10	21,424	1,071	22,495
Dietary service	8	14,994	974	15,968
Total of most urgent items, category A	37	99,173	6,151	105,324
Administration: Total of less urgent items, category B	14	50,180	6,840	57,020
Maintenance and utilities: Total of less urgent items, category C	13	53,677	3,489	57,166
All others on list: Total of less urgent items, category D	64	222,100	14,771	236,871
Total for entire list	128	425,130	27,673	453,000

Distribution by services of amendments requested

	Additional positions requested in 1959	Additional positions allowed under House bill	Positions eliminated under House bill; requested of Senate	Funds requested
Nursing education:				
Secretary, GS-4	1	0	1	
Clerk, GS-3	1	0	1	
Subtotal	2		2	$7,018
Nursing service:				
Assistant Director of Nursing, GS-11	1	0	1	
Nursing assistant, GS-4	45	6	39	
Nursing assistant, GS-3	8	8		
Clerk, ward, GS-3	30	30		
Clerk-typist, GS-3	2	2		
Subtotal	86	46	40	148,662
X-ray service:				
Clerk-typist, GS-4	1	0	1	
File clerk, GS-3	2	0	2	
X-ray attendant, GS-3	6	6		
Subtotal	9	6	3	10,428
Treatment service:				
Interns, unclassified	5	5	0	0
Pulmonary disease:				
Cardio-pulmonary technician, GS-7	2	2		
Clerk-typist, GS-4	1	0	1	
2d-year resident	1	1		
Subtotal	4	3	1	3,637
Medicine service:				
Clerk-typist, GS-3	3	3		
2d-year resident	1	1		
1st-year resident	1		1	
Subtotal	5	4	1	2,982
Surgery service:				
Medical officer, GS-13	1	1		
Secretary, GS-4	1		1	
3d-year resident	1	1		
2d-year resident	1	1		
Anesthesiologist technician, GS-9	1	1		
Anesthesia aid, GS-3	1	1		
Subtotal	6	5	1	3,637
Obstetrics-gynecology:				
Medical officer, GS-13	1	1		
Clerk-typist, GS-3	1		1	
3d-year resident	1	1		6,682
2d-year resident	1		1	
Subtotal	4	2	2	
Pediatric service Clerk-typist, (administrative: GS-3	2	0	2	6,762
Psychiatry service:				
Medical officer, GS-13	2	1	1	
Psychologist, GS-11	1		1	25,770
Social worker, GS-7	2	1	1	
Clerk-stenographer, GS-4	1		1	
Subtotal	6	2	4	
Social service:				
Social worker, GS-9	3	3		3,637
Secretary, GS-4	1		1	
Subtotal	4	3	1	

Distribution by services of amendments requested—Continued

	Additional positions requested in 1959	Additional positions allowed under House bill	Positions eliminated under House bill; requested of Senate	Funds requested
Treatment service—Continued				
Laboratory service:				
Supervisor, pediatric chemistry technician, GS-7	1	1		
Cytology technician, GS-6	1		1	
Mycology technician, GS-6	1		1	
Hystopathology technician, GS-5	1		1	
Chemistry technician, GS-5	2	2		
Bacteriology technician, GS-5	1	1		
Clerk-typist, GS-3	2		2	
4th-year resident	1	1		
3d-year resident	1		1	
Janitor, WBR-1	1		1	25,241
Subtotal	12	5	7	
Physical medicine and rehabilitation:				
Medical officer, GS-13	1	1		
Manual arts instructor, GS-11	1	1		
Physical therapist, GS-7	1	1		
Speech therapist, GS-7	1	1		
Clerk-typist, GS-3	1		1	3,381
Subtotal	5	4	1	
Outpatient service:				
Medical officer, GS-13	1	1		
Podiatrist, GS-9	1	1		
Clerk-receptionist (administrative), GS-3	2		2	
Subtotal	4	2	2	6,762
Administration:				
Administrative service officer, GS-11	1	1		
Chief accountant, GS-11	1	1		
Classification analyst, GS-11	1	1		
Budget examiner, GS-9	1	0	1	
Classification analyst, GS-9	1	0	1	
Accountant, GS-7	1	1		
Property and supply clerk, GS-5	1	1		
Accounting clerk, GS-4	1	0	1	
Secretary-clerk-stenographer, GS-4	3	1	2	
Cash accounting clerk, GS-4	2	1	1	
Property and supply clerk, GS-4	1	0	1	
Clerk-typist, GS-3	3	0	3	
Storekeeper, GS-3	2	1	1	
Telephone operator, GS-3	3	0	3	
Subtotal	22	8	14	57,020
Dietary service: Food servers, WBS-2	15	7	8	15,968
Hospital services:				
Medical records library:				
Statistical clerk, GS-5	1	1		
Clerk, GS-3	3	0	3	
Clerk-typist, GS-3	6	3	3	
Clerk-messenger, GS-2	2	2		
Outpatient unit:				
Clerk-typist, GS-3	3	3		
Clerk-messenger, GS-2	3	3		
Office of Assistant Superintendent: Secretary, GS-5	1	1		
Subtotal	19	13	6	20,288
Housekeeping service:				
Group foreman, WBR-4	8	8		
Cleaners, WBR-2	5	0	5	
Cleaners, WBR-1	15	0	15	
Subtotal	28	8	20	47,959

Distribution by services of amendments requested—Continued

	Additional positions requested in 1959	Additional positions allowed under House bill	Positions eliminated under House bill; requested of Senate	Funds requested
Maintenance and utilities:				
Shop foreman, GS-11	1	1		
Clerk, GS-5	4	4		
Guard, GS-2	2	2		
Heating system leadman, WBR-15	1	1		
Carpenter leadman, WBR-14	1	1		
Steamfitter-plumber leadman, WBR-14	1	1		
Refrigeration-air conditioner leadman, WBR-14	1	1	1	
General mechanic, WBR-14	1	0	1	
Electrician, WBR-13	1	0	1	
Refrigeration-air conditioner mechanic, WBR-12	1	0	1	
Steamfitter-plumber, WBR-12	1	0	1	
General mason, WBR-12	1	0	1	
General mechanic, WBR-12	2	0	2	
Painters, WBR-11	2	0	2	
Refrigeration-air conditioner helper, WBR-5	1	0	1	
Electrician's helper, WBR-5	1	0	1	
Painter's helper, WBR-5	2	0	2	
Subtotal	24	11	13	57,166
Admitting and emergency: X-ray clerk, GS-3	3	3	0	0
Dental service:				
Dentist, GS-13	1	1		0
Dental intern (unclassified)	2	2		0
Subtotal	3	3		
Pharmacy:				
Pharmacist, GS-6	1	1		
Pharmacy helper, GS-3	1	1		0
Subtotal	2	2		
Grand total	270	142	128	453,000

(The following communications were received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

CLERK FOR WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1958.

Mr. HAROLD E. MERRICK,
Staff Assistant, Senate District Subcommittee on Appropriations,
United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MERRICK: This is further information concerning the need for the additional clerk at Western High School. It is essential that help be given to conduct the work of the senior school office which requires completing transcripts, answering the telephone, answering correspondence, and recordkeeping. The Western High School staff is responsible for handling the records of Central High School, now no longer in existence. This requires using the records when the information is asked for by the FBI, employees, and agencies of various kinds. In some cases colleges inquire for information.

This is additional information from which to predicate the request for the position of the second clerk of the Western High School.

Sincerely yours,

CARL F. HANSEN,
Superintendent of Schools.

WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1958.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, District of Columbia Subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: May I make an appeal for the inclusion in the current appropriation bill for the District of Columbia of the salary for a second clerk at Western High School.

Before stating the reasons why this is necessary, I would call your attention

to the fact that Western High School is the only senior high in the District of Columbia with a single clerk salary.

A second clerk salary at Western High School is essential to effective administration of the school for the following reasons:

1. Since the closing of the local Central High School, the business office of Western High School has carried the additional responsibility for the records of all graduates and former students of that school. This involves furnishing information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Civil Service, draft boards, etc., and the preparation of transcripts for colleges and other inquiries.

2. The volume of work in the business office of a senior high school is not wholly proportionate to the enrollment of the school, since all schools must meet the same basic demands for records, reports, etc., regardless of the number of students enrolled. However, the steadily increasing pupil population at Western High School is increasing that part of the clerical load of the business office which may vary with enrollment.

3. Without a second clerk it will continue to be necessary to use the time of counselors and administrators for clerical service at the expense of the taxpayer and to the detriment of the educational program for which they are responsible.

4. It will also be necessary to continue the undesirable practice of using student help when dealing with confidential office information.

Very sincerely yours,

IRENE RICE, *Principal.*

LANGUAGE RELATIVE TO EMPLOYMENT OF RITIREES AS TEMPORARY TEACHERS

(Submitted by Selma Borchard)

The current District of Columbia appropriation bill, as passed by the House, carries a provision which expressly permits District of Columbia public-school teachers to work in the Federal Government during the summer. Substantive law has already been enacted to permit retired teachers to serve as substitutes in the District of Columbia schools.

To give equal treatment to all active and retired public employees in the District of Columbia public schools and to qualified personnel of the Federal Government, and to secure more applicants for the work in the schools and in certain fields in the Federal Government it is suggested that the provision now written into the pending District of Columbia appropriation bill be amended to—

(1) Make it possible for a retired teacher to accept employment in the Federal Government. (NOTE.—There are several, at least a half dozen, science teachers who feel that they cannot physically go on teaching, but who would welcome work in the Federal Government. There are also a number of business practice teachers who would welcome stenographic work in a Federal department, but who would not be willing to continue to teach.)

(2) Make it possible for retired Federal or District of Columbia classified workers who are willing and in some cases eager to teach languages, business subjects, or special subjects such as shopwork, drafting, drawing, mechanics, etc., to be employed as temporary teachers, or as night-school or summer-school teachers without effect on their retirement pay.

Language to this effect could perhaps be used:

"Notwithstanding provisions in Public Law —, any person receiving retirement pay from the public schools of the District of Columbia or the classified service of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia shall be eligible for further appointment in the public schools of the District of Columbia or classified service of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the agencies affected, and such employment shall in no way impair or affect their pension: *And provided further*, that such employment shall not be used in the computation of years of service in the classified service or in the public schools of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, that such service shall be covered by the provisions of the social-security laws.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNMENT

Senator PASTORE. Is there anyone else here who desires to be heard?

(No response.)

Senator PASTORE. Since there is none, the meeting is adjourned. Thank you very very much.

(Whereupon, at 10:25 p. m. Wednesday, June 18, 1958, the committee adjourned.)

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