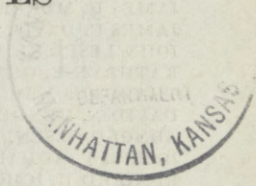


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Y4 REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR CERTAIN MAIL-  
P 84/10 INGS OF EDUCATIONAL AND NONPROFIT  
P 84/34 ORGANIZATIONS

GOVERNMENT  
Storage



HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
USE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION



H.R. 2587

A BILL TO EXTEND THE POSTAGE RATES FOR BOOKS AND  
OTHER EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS TO 8-MILLIMETER  
FILMS AND 8-MILLIMETER FILM CATALOGS FOR  
EDUCATIONAL USE

H.R. 4975

A BILL TO PERMIT THE ENTRY AND MAILING AS SECOND-  
CLASS MAIL OF PUBLICATIONS OF ELEMENTARY AND  
SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, AND FOR  
OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 28, 1961

Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service



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# REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR CERTAIN MAILINGS OF EDUCATIONAL AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1961

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE POST OFFICE  
AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 215, House Office Building, Hon. David N. Henderson (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. HENDERSON. The subcommittee will come to order.

This subcommittee is composed of Congressmen Olsen, Hagan of Georgia, Wallhauser, Derwinski, and myself as chairman.

The subcommittee was appointed to consider H.R. 2587, a bill introduced by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Wallhauser, to extend the postage rates for books and other educational materials to 8-millimeter films and 8-millimeter film catalogs for educational use, and H.R. 4975, introduced by our distinguished colleague, Mr. Barry, to permit entry and mailing as second-class mail of publications of elementary and secondary institutions of learning, and for other purposes.

Each member of the subcommittee has on his desk a copy of title 39 of the United States Code relating to the postal service and the appropriate sections have been identified which are proposed to be amended by these two bills. Also the reports of the Post Office Department with respect to this legislation have been placed on each member's desk together with the bills.

(H.R. 2587 and H.R. 4975 follow:)

[H.R. 2587, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To extend the postage rates for books and other educational materials to eight-millimeter films and eight-millimeter film catalogs for educational use.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) section 4554(a) of title 39 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "(2) 16-millimeter films and 16-millimeter film catalogs except when sent to commercial theaters;" and inserting in lieu thereof "(2) 8-millimeter and 16-millimeter films and 8-millimeter and 16-millimeter film catalogs except when sent to commercial theaters;"

(b) Section 4554(c) of such title is amended by striking out "16-millimeter films," and inserting in lieu thereof "8-millimeter and 16-millimeter films,"

[H.R. 4975, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To permit the entry and mailing as second-class mail of publications of elementary and secondary institutions of learning, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4355(a) of title 39 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) by striking out the word "or" immediately following the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (8);



(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (9) and inserting in lieu of such period a semicolon and the word "or"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph (10):

"(10) by any public or nonprofit private elementary or secondary institution of learning or its administrative or governing body."

Mr. HENDERSON. Congressman Wallhauser, author of H.R. 2587, is a member of this subcommittee and we shall be happy to hear from him at this time.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. I appreciate very much your courtesy in allowing me to appear. With your permission, I would defer to the members of the Post Office Department first so that I can hear their testimony. Then I will take the stand.

Mr. HENDERSON. Very well. We have with us this morning Mr. Riley and Mr. Wenchel from the Post Office Department. We will be glad to hear from you gentlemen at this time.

#### STATEMENT OF ADAM WENCHEL, ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL AND EDWIN A. RILEY, DIRECTOR, POSTAL SERVICES DIVISION, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WENCHEL. For the record, I am Adam G. Wenchel, Associate General Counsel, Post Office Department. With me is Mr. Edwin A. Riley, Director, Postal Services Division, Bureau of Operations, Post Office Department.

Mr. Chairman, we have no prepared statement. However, with your permission, we would like to read into the record at this time the Department's report on H.R. 2587.

Mr. HENDERSON. Very well; without objection.

Mr. WENCHEL. This letter is addressed to the Honorable Tom Murray, chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for a report on H.R. 2587, a bill proposing to extend to 8-millimeter films and 8-millimeter film catalogs the reduced rates of postage provided for certain educational and library materials.

Section (a) of the bill would extend the special postage rates for books and other educational materials of 9 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof to 8-millimeter films and 8-millimeter film catalogs except when sent to commercial theaters. These films and film catalogs are now mailed at the regular third- or fourth-class rates of postage, whichever is applicable.

Section (b) of the bill would extend the special postage rates for library and educational materials of 4 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof to 8-millimeter films and 8-millimeter film catalogs. This special rate is applicable to those library and educational materials specified in the law (39 U.S.C. 4554(c)) only when sent to or from (a) schools, colleges, or universities and (b) public libraries, religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans', or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

We understand that producers of audiovisual materials who have been using 16-millimeter film for documentary, training, and informational purposes are changing to 8-millimeter film due to technical improvements in the reproduction qualities of the smaller film.

We interpose no objection to section (b) of the bill. However, we suggest that this section be amended to include 16-millimeter or smaller size film. The suggested amendment would avoid the future need for other amendments as later improvements are made.

We do not recommend enactment of section (a) of the bill because it would extend the educational material postage rate to 8-millimeter films and film catalogs available to all types of material, regardless of by whom mailed, and there



is a serious question of the educational or cultural value of some of the material, including the 16-millimeter film and film catalogs and sound recordings already in the law.

We believe that if these materials are truly for educational use, they would be mailed to or from the institutions covered by the "library rate." We do not propose excluding films or film catalogs from the latter.

If 8-millimeter films and catalogs were to receive the special book rate because of a presumed educational and cultural value, then other educational materials would seem to have similar claims for such special rate. The manufacturers of educational toys have proposed such rates for their products and indeed it would be difficult to discriminate between the educational content of a toy and a picture of that toy on film.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the presentation of this report to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDWARD DAY, *Postmaster General.*

That concludes our presentation.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Wallhauser, do you have any questions of the witnesses at this point?

Mr. WALLHAUSER. I have no questions.

Mr. HENDERSON. Would you like to give us the report on the other bill?

Mr. WENCHEL. Yes, if you like.

Mr. HENDERSON. Before leaving that point, I might ask this one question in which I am personally interested. I am not sure of what the status would be with regard to the possibility of the athletic department of high schools particularly or even colleges, if they found the 8-millimeter film for filming of athletic contests, would that be permitted to go through under section (b) of the bill, in your opinion, at the proposed rates?

Mr. WENCHEL. That would be a department of a school or college or university, and I would see no reason why it should not be permitted.

Mr. HENDERSON. I might say that ordinarily they rush them by other modes of transportation such as bus, and so on, but if they could use or would choose to use the mails, I would assume that they would be entitled, since it is a production of their own film for their own use in connection with school activities, that it would be permitted. However, I wanted to hear your opinion on that.

Mr. RILEY. There is a limitation on who they could mail them to in the statute.

Mr. HENDERSON. My thinking was the mailing of them for processing and return to the institution where they had taken their own films.

Mr. RILEY. I do not believe they could mail them for processing under this statute.

Mr. HENDERSON. I am glad to hear your position on that because I was not sure at all.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Wallhauser.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. They could, however, mail to other institutions of learning.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. An exchange of them.

Mr. HENDERSON. That is not a real problem, but the processing is usually the problem they have. I might say they find a peculiar situation in processing in that they usually have it done where they



can get the fastest service in order to get them back over the weekend for use on skull sessions on Monday. You do not find them going into usual processing channels that you would find home photographers using.

Mr. RILEY. We have faced this question before. It is our understanding that this law does not provide for mailing to and from processors.

Mr. HENDERSON. It does not now apply to 16-millimeter film, I presume.

Mr. RILEY. No, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON. Thank you very much. You might proceed with regard to the report on H.R. 4975.

Mr. WENCHEL. Mr. Chairman, with permission, we would like to read into the record also our report on H.R. 4975. It is also addressed to the Honorable Tom Murray, chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for our views on H.R. 4975, which would permit second-class mailing of publications by public or non-profit private elementary or secondary schools.

We recommend favorable consideration of this legislation for the reason that publications of this kind are similar to some already especially provided for by law (39 U.S.C. 4355(a)). They are usually published and circulated to students and parents interested in the school.

As the law makes no special provisions for these publications, they must meet the general law requirements of title 39, United States Code, section 4354, governing second-class mail. These requirements specify that, among other things, a publication must have "a legitimate list of subscribers" and not be "designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation."

Present procedures for elementary or secondary schools to obtain second-class permits are of no particular benefit to the Post Office Department. They involve lengthy correspondence with respect to preparation of the specially required subscription forms, and actually work a hardship on schools.

The proposed legislation would end the cumbersome procedures now required and place elementary and secondary school publications in the same category with other schools, trade unions, literary societies, and other organizations having second-class permits. Present law with respect to outside advertising would not be changed.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the presentation of this report to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDWARD DAY, *Postmaster General*.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Wallhauser?

Mr. WALLHAUSER. I have no questions. I think it is a very clear statement in support of the legislation.

Mr. HENDERSON. Do I understand the report means that if a local high school has a publication, it would only have to go to the local post office to obtain the permit, as businesses would in that area under the bill?

Mr. RILEY. Under the present procedure, for a high school to obtain a second-class permit it would be necessary for the high school to establish that its publication is being mailed only to subscribers. This amendment would relieve them from having to establish a paid subscription list.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. And would include the mailing to prospective applicants for education?



Mr. RILEY. It would, provided the mailing piece is a newspaper or periodical. They could not mail simply promotional material or blank forms.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. It would exclude promotional material.

Mr. RILEY. This is the same privilege that higher institutions of learning have.

Mr. HENDERSON. I have no further questions. Do either of you gentlemen have any further remarks you would like to make with regard to this legislation?

Mr. WENCHEL. I have none, sir.

Mr. RILEY. In connection with this one, I would say it will relieve the Department of considerable paperwork.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. That is very desirable.

Mr. HENDERSON. Does this cover any other mailing of these institutions? I realize the present bill is with regard to publications, but is there any special rate with regard to other mailings of these institutions?

Mr. RILEY. Their third-class mail does have the special rate applicable to nonprofit educational organizations. That amounts to a 50-percent reduction in the rate that would be charged to commercial mailers.

Mr. HENDERSON. They might be interested in the mailing of report cards from these schools. I understand a number of them have gone to machine tabulation of grades and recordkeeping and are mailing those to the homes to have them returned by mail. I wondered if they get any special consideration on that type of mailing.

Mr. RILEY. If they are mailed at the third-class rate, they would be entitled to the 50-percent reduction when mailed from the school to the individual. The individual mailing them back would be required to pay the applicable regular rate.

If the report cards are in handwriting, they would be subject to the first-class rate, in which case they would not receive any reduction whatsoever. The punchcard system raises questions as to whether they are first- or third-class. It would depend on the nature of the information. We would have to examine the exhibit.

Mr. HENDERSON. Thank you very much.

At this time we will be delighted to hear from Mr. Wallhauser.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE M. WALLHAUSER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear in support of H.R. 2587 and recommend your approval of this legislation.

The purpose and effect of H.R. 2587 is merely to bring up to date a policy already approved by the Congress some years ago; namely, that educational films are of such value in the public interest that preferential postal rates should be applied to them when sent to, from, or between schools, universities, and libraries.

This committee in the 83d Congress wrote the legislation, in Public Law 141, by which the so-called library-book postage rates were extended to 16-millimeter films mailed under the conditions I have just outlined. At that time the 16-millimeter films were the only im-



portant medium of film educational material for which the schools and libraries required special legislative authority.

During the succeeding years, great advances have been made in audiovisual educational materials and 8-millimeter films are becoming a highly important additional medium for carrying out the educational and cultural responsibilities of schools, universities, and libraries. They are smaller, less costly to produce and to transport, and at least as effective in value of presentation.

It is anticipated that within the next 4 or 5 years these smaller 8-millimeter films will largely replace 16-millimeter films for use in educational institutions and libraries for reasons of convenience, efficiency, and economy.

I note that the official report of the Postmaster General on H.R. 2587 recommends that my bill be amended so as to confine the proposed new authority to mail 8-millimeter films and film catalogs to those mailings which meet the requirements of section 4554(c) of title 39, United States Code. This is the section which authorizes special postage rates for books, films, and various other educational media when sent to or from schools, colleges, or universities or to or from public libraries, religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans', or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. This is often referred to as the library-book rate.

I have no objection to the amendment recommended by the Postmaster General, and will accept the suggestion at the proper time in committee and move that we strike section (a) of my bill.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to read into the record, if I may, a letter dated July 27, 1961, from Charles A. Norford, director, Educational Communications Center, University of Virginia, and chairman, DAVI, legislative committee, addressed to me. The following is the message:

William H. King, former chairman of the legislative committee of the Department of Audiovisual Instruction of the National Education Association, has, I know, expressed to you the interest and support of this organization in H.R. 2587, your bill to extend postage rates for books and other educational materials to 8-millimeter films and film catalogs for educational use.

As the present chairman of the committee, I would like to reiterate the position of the department of audiovisual instruction. The 8-millimeter film field is a relatively new and rapidly growing area of audiovisual instruction in the schools. Louis Forsdal, director of the project in educational communication at Teachers College, Columbia University, recently stated at the 89th semiannual convention of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, "If the economic problems can be resolved favorably, as I think they can be, 8-millimeter sound film may help remake the uses of film in education so thoroughly that our present patterns will be mere memories in a generation."

In view of the growing importance of the 8-millimeter film in education, in the opinion of our organization, it seems advisable at this time to encourage this new educational tool. We, therefore, endorse H.R. 2587.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony other than to say that I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear, and I will be very glad to attempt to answer any questions that you may have.

Mr. HENDERSON. I do not have any specific questions, Mr. Wallhauser. I think the record might show what I am sure you and I both understand, that the real economy in 8-millimeter film, since they have developed sound and other technical improvements to it,



is the fact that it is much cheaper because of not only the size of the film but the equipment necessary for producing and showing the film and to smaller groups.

As you say, it is equally as effective or is becoming so. I can certainly see why educational institutions would be very interested in being able to buy the less expensive equipment, and once they are in the process, using the less expensive film. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Thank you.

Mr. HENDERSON. I notice that our colleague, Mr. Barry, of New York, is with us. We will be delighted to hear from him at this time on his bill.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT R. BARRY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, it is always a privilege to testify before any committee of the Congress, but it is an especial privilege to testify before a committee of which I am a member.

Mr. HENDERSON. We are delighted to have you this morning.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation for the opportunity to testify this morning on my bill H.R. 4975 which would grant second-class mailing privileges to publications of elementary and secondary schools.

There has developed a considerable concern about helping our educational institutions this session. There is always concern about eliminating inequities in the law. This proposal seems to accomplish both these objectives at once.

Under present law, religious organizations, fraternal orders, many colleges and universities enjoy second-class mailing privileges, but our public school systems do not. Surely this is peculiar in our society where we evidence such concern for public education. Especially does this seem so in a year where the President and many others are urging upon the Congress a vast expenditure for Federal aid to public education of an unprecedented kind which to many seems contrary to the traditional American way of local and State control of our school system. Here is a proposal, very modest to be sure, which would be of some small help to our schools without raising such objections. In fact, I am very pleased to note that thus far there seem to have been no objections raised to this bill. This is a non-controversial piece of legislation which has the support of all school authorities with whom I have talked, on the one hand, and of the Post Office Department and the administration on the other.

For the record I would like to insert at this point letters from several of the school officials with whom I have corresponded explaining very clearly the desirability of second-class mailing privileges for their institutions.

Mr. HENDERSON. Without objection, they may be included.

Mr. BARRY. This compilation, among others, includes several letters as well as a letter from the New York State School Boards Association, Inc.



8 REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(The letters referred to follow:)

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION, INC.,  
Albany, N.Y., April 24, 1961.

To: Executive secretaries of all State school boards associations.

From: Executive Director Everett R. Dyer.

Subject: Second-class mailing privileges.

Action has been instigated in New York State which, we believe, will be of interest to school boards in other States in the Union, and for this reason we call it to your attention.

At the request of a school board in the metropolitan area of this State, Congressman Robert R. Barry of New York's 27th Congressional District has introduced H.R. 4975 in the House of Representatives. This bill would permit sending as second-class mail publications by elementary and secondary schools.

The request for the introduction of this measure was brought about as a result of rulings of the U.S. Post Office Department that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges "because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation." This privilege continually has been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago. However, it should be noted that the same second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations.

Some school boards in this State are very much interested in this measure because it would permit them to mail school newsletters, annual budgets, and other informational material at a much lower cost than at present. In so doing, this would permit them to improve their public relations with their communities and keep their residents better informed of the school program.

We bring this matter to your attention and suggest that you transmit your views to your Representatives in Congress.

---

BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 6,  
SEAFORD HIGH SCHOOL, Seaford, N.Y., March 13, 1961.

HON. ROBERT BARRY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

The Board of Education, Union Free School District No. 6, town of Hempstead, at a regular meeting held on Thursday, March 9, 1961, moved and approved the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Board of Education, Union Free School District No. 6, Seaford, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."

Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL]

SALLY M. RILEY, District Clerk.

---

MARCH 15, 1961.

Representative ROBERT BARRY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: Please be advised that the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1 has unanimously adopted the following resolution in its official minutes at a meeting held March 14, 1961:

"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1, Babylon, Long Island, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges to public schools, as are now available to colleges and universities."

This board of education believes that rulings by the U.S. Post Office Department, which state that public schools are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation, are erroneous.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE J. SMITH,  
President, Board of Education.



HARBORFIELDS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 6,  
TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Greenlawn, N.Y., March 15, 1961.

Representative ROBERT BARRY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARRY: From time to time over the past years, the commissioner of education of the State of New York advised boards of education concerning their responsibility to advise the people of their respective communities on any matters that the boards think is of grave importance to them.

The mailing of such information to residents of the school district seems to be the only way that full coverage can be accomplished.

So that the public schools may enjoy the same privileges granted colleges, universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, etc., the following resolution is offered:

"Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation';

"And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

"And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations: Be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Central School District No. 6, town of Huntington, county of Suffolk, Pulaski Road, Greenlawn, N.Y., requests that the legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."

Your interest in introducing legislation concerning this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS J. LAHEY, *District Principal*.

#### RESOLUTION

##### SECOND-CLASS MAILING PERMITS

Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges "because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation;"

And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches and fraternal organizations; be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1, of Bay Shore, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities.

MARCH 24, 1961.

#### RESOLUTION

##### SECOND-CLASS MAILING PERMITS

Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges "because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation;"

And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations; be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 23, town of Hempstead, Wantagh, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities.

Adopted unanimously by the board of education at a meeting on March 6, 1961, and recorded in the minute book of this board of education.

C. A. Russo, *District Clerk*.



## 10 REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

WEST HEMPSTEAD PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
West Hempstead, N.Y., March 6, 1961.

Hon. ROBERT BARRY,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At the regular monthly business meeting of the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 27 the following resolution was adopted:

"Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation';

"And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

"And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations: Be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 27, of West Hempstead, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."

As clerk of the district I have been instructed to forward this information to you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. THELMA M. MACK, *District Clerk.*

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### RESOLUTION

#### SECOND-CLASS MAILING PERMITS

Whereas the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation; and

Whereas this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago; and

Whereas these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches and fraternal organizations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 10, of Mineola, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to make available to school districts the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Senator Jacob Javits and Representatives Robert Barry, Frank Becker, and Steven B. Derounian.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
SOUTH HUNTINGTON SCHOOLS,  
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 13,  
*Huntington Station, N.Y.*

### RESOLUTION

Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges "because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation"; and

Since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago; and

Since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations: Be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 13, town of Huntington, Suffolk County, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted on motion made by Mr. Baden, seconded by Mr. Neuman, at the board meeting held on March 8, 1961.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR PULTZ, *Clerk.*



UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 7,  
*Deer Park, Long Island, N.Y., March 16, 1961.*

Hon. ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BARRY: At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, Union Free School District No. 7, Deer Park, N.Y., held on Friday, March 10, 1961, the following resolution was unanimously approved by the quorum present:

"Resolved, since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation';

"And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations; be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 7, of Deer Park, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."

We urgently request the introduction and your support of this legislation as it would reflect substantial savings in our operating expenses.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE GRANELLE, *President.*

MIDDLE COUNTRY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 11,  
*Centereach, N.Y., March 15, 1961.*

Hon. ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BARRY: At a meeting of the Board of Education of Central School District No. 11, town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, N.Y., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation';

"And since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago;

"And since these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations; be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Central School District No. 11, town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide to public schools the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."

We appreciate your interest and wish to thank you for your efforts toward enactment of such legislation.

Sincerely yours,

WARD I. FIEDLER, *Supervising Principal.*

WESTBURY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
*Westbury, N.Y., March 13, 1961.*

Hon. ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BARRY: Our Westbury, Long Island, postmaster, Mr. Willard Schmitt, has informed us again that we are not eligible under the law for a second-class mailing permit for our school district brochures.

Please find enclosed three samples of the publications issued by the board of education. The brochures are in the nature of material which may be found in newspapers or magazines, in that they convey information to the residents about the public schools.

Inasmuch as a second-class mailing permit is allowed for a great many commercial, private, and quasi-public institutions in America, our board of education can find no justification to deny the same rights and privileges to the public schools in America. In line with this thinking, please be informed that at its meeting held February 21, 1961, the Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., Board of Education passed the following resolution and authorized me to transmit it to you.



## 12 REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 1, town of North Hempstead, Westbury, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."*

We trust that you will give this matter a great deal of thought, and that you will help to put the wheels in motion to secure favorable action on our behalf. Westbury sends to you its very best wishes for another highly successful year in the U.S. Congress.

Very truly yours,

CECIL L. RICE,  
*Superintendent of Schools.*

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WEST ISLIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
*West Islip, Long Island, N.Y., March 10, 1961.*

HON. ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: At a special meeting of the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 9, of the town of Islip, Suffolk County, N.Y., held March 7, 1961, it was recorded that the board of education would go on record as requesting that legislation be introduced in Congress to amend the postal rules and regulations to provide the same second-class mailing privileges to public schools that are now available to colleges and universities.

Since legislation favoring such a change to permit school mailings as second-class matter would greatly benefit school districts in reduced mailing costs, your cooperation in introducing such legislation would be greatly appreciated.

By order of the board of education:

Respectfully,

CAROLINE M. SCHNEIDER,  
*Clerk, Board of Education,  
Union Free School District No. 9.*

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EAST MEADOW PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
*East Meadow, Long Island, N.Y., March 9, 1961.*

Representative ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARRY: I have been requested by the Board of Education of the East Meadow School District, which is the eighth largest school district in New York State, to inform you that our board unanimously passed a resolution to the following effect: *"Be it resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 3, East Meadow, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."*

We are hopeful that you will support and possibly introduce such legislation.

Cordially,

EDWARD J. MCCLEARY,  
*Superintendent of Schools.*

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OCEANSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11,  
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD,  
*Oceanside, N.Y., January 31, 1961.*

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY,  
*Representative, 27th Congressional District,  
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the board of education the following resolution was adopted:

*"Whereas the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation'; and*

*"Whereas this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago; and*

*"Whereas these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations:*

*"Now, therefore, on motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously*



REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 13

*"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 11, Oceanside, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities."*

I have been instructed to inform you of this action so that you may give the matter your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

ELINOR C. FEIHEL, *District Clerk.*

PLAINEDGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
*Bethpage, Long Island, N.Y., February 10, 1961.*

Representative ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BARRY: The following was approved by the Board of Education of the Plainedge Public School Union Free School District No. 18, town of Oyster Bay, at its meeting of February 2, 1961:

*"Since the U.S. Post Office Department, because of a precedent set more than 50 years ago, has consistently been denying public school systems the use of second-class mailing privileges;*

*"And since newspapers, churches, magazines, colleges and universities, and fraternal organizations may avail themselves of this privilege; be it*

*"Resolved, That the Board of Education of the Plainedge Public Schools, Union Free School District No. 18, town of Oyster Bay, Bethpage, N.Y., requests the enactment of legislation by the Congress of the United States to rectify this inequity and provide the same second-class mailing privileges now at the disposal of colleges and universities."*

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY B. CAMPBELL,  
*District Clerk, U.F.S.D. No. 18.*

LYNBROOK BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 20,  
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, NASSAU COUNTY,  
*Lynbrook, N.Y., January 18, 1961.*

HON. ROBERT BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR MR. BARRY: The Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 20, Lynbrook, N.Y., is very much interested in urging you to support the establishment of second-class mailing privileges for public school districts.

We feel this is something which a public school district has a right to request because of its nonprofit nature and because of its fundamental problem which is the education of the boys and girls of this country.

The board, at its regular meeting on January 11, 1961, adopted unanimously the following resolution and asked that I send a copy to you:

*"Whereas since the U.S. Post Office Department has ruled as recently as May 1960 that public schools are not entitled to second-class mailing privileges 'because they are not institutions of learning supported in whole or in part by taxation'; and*

*"Whereas since this privilege has continually been denied for the same reason because of precedent set over 50 years ago; and*

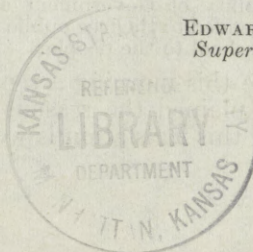
*"Whereas these second-class mailing privileges are granted to colleges and universities, newspapers, magazines, churches, and fraternal organizations: Now, therefore, be it*

*"Resolved, That the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 20 of Lynbrook, N.Y., requests that legislation be introduced and passed by the Congress of the United States to provide the same second-class mailing privileges now available to colleges and universities.*

We shall appreciate any assistance you may be able to give us in this matter.

Sincerely,

EDWARD J. MURPHY,  
*Superintendent of Schools.*





## 14 REDUCED POSTAL RATES FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NORTH SHORE SCHOOLS,  
*Glen Head, Long Island, N.Y., January 4, 1961.*

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

SIR: At a recent meeting of the school administrators of Nassau County, the matter of second-class mailing privileges for public schools was discussed. Central High School District No. 1, of Valley Stream, N.Y., had applied to the post office for second-class mailing privileges. This permit was to be used in mailing a brochure, entitled "Your High Schools." The application was denied, because it was contrary to existing postal regulations.

The only means available to the public schools for reaching every family in our school districts is by means of the U.S. mail. We do not utilize mailings to their fullest extent because of the costs involved.

May I ask that you support the introduction of legislation which would permit school districts second-class mailing privileges?

Very truly yours,

F. R. FURLONG, *Superintendent.*

Mr. BARRY. School boards are very much interested in this measure because it would permit them to keep in closer touch with the parents of schoolchildren. This closer communication would help develop a better quality of education by enhancing the understanding between these two groups. Across the Nation it is desirable that the average citizens have a continuing interest in and participate in the local school activities. This is the foundation of our American system of local control of education, since our schools belong to the people, and especially to the people whose children attend them.

I should like to read a short statement by Dr. Theodore Martland, business manager of Central High School District No. 1 in Valley Stream, N.Y., to fully illustrate the school's point of view.

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to make the following statement regarding the securing of second-class mailing privileges for public schools, your H.R. 4975.

Since the Second World War there have been many changes in public school education, among which is the change in the attitude of the professional educator for his immediate community and public. Fifty years ago school administrators ran their schools without the aid of lay advisory groups or much expression of public opinion regarding the quality of the school and program. The postwar years have seen a great change in this attitude for now we have a great amount of public interest and participation in our activities. In a free democratic society we feel this is important and wish to do everything we can to encourage it. Constructive criticism and positive interest require information. Distribution of newsletters and pamphlets is one way in which the modern school district is able to keep its public informed.

Our Government early recognized the importance of an informed public when it designated the various types of mailing privileges which we still offer today to groups charged with the responsibility of keeping the public informed. The majority of school districts in our area distribute a newsletter of one type or another to every resident within the geographic limits of that school district 8 to 10 times each year. A school district must pay a minimum charge of 1 cent per item for each item mailed. If public schools enjoyed second-class mailing privileges, this cost would be considerably reduced, thereby decreasing one cost principally borne by the local property tax. When viewing the entire school budget, these costs may seem small. However, they often amount to several thousand dollars each year for a moderate sized school district such as ours.

I would also like to take this opportunity to remind you and the committee that we are aware that these privileges are now enjoyed by universities, colleges, newspapers, church groups, and fraternal orders. We feel that the free public school is the responsibility of Government and, therefore, we feel that these privileges should be extended to the free public school so that it might disseminate information about the school to the people.

We have had here this morning a representative of the Post Office Department who explained the reasons why the administration and his Department feel this legislation is worthwhile.



Let me thank you again for the sympathetic and understanding consideration you are giving this bill. It is sound and, if passed, would prove of benefit to education by enabling our schools to keep Americans everywhere more informed and interested in their own local schools. My bill will strengthen this participation by the people in the education of their children which is the great difference between the American system and that of most other countries around the world.

Mr. HENDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Barry. Your statement is very helpful to the committee. Do you have anything further you would like to add? Do you have any questions, Mr. Wallhauser?

Mr. WALLHAUSER. I have no questions. I want to commend Mr. Barry for a very fine statement. It clearly explains exactly why we need this legislation. Certainly, it is not controversial, and when he says it is thus far not controversial, I might say it still is not controversial.

Mr. BARRY. Thank you, Mr. Wallhauser.

Mr. HENDERSON. We appreciate your coming down this morning, Mr. Barry.

Mr. BARRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a privilege to appear.

Mr. HENDERSON. The subcommittee will go into executive session at this time for consideration of the two bills, and we hope to be able to dispose of them at this session. Thank you, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 10:40 a.m., the subcommittee proceeded into executive session.)





Let me thank you again for the sympathetic and understanding contribution you are giving this bill. It is sound and it presents a way of better education by making our schools to keep American youth where they are and to assist in their educational progress. My bill will increase the participation by the people in the education of their children which is the great link between the American system and that of most other countries around the world.

Mr. HARRISON: Thank you, Mr. Barry. Your statement is very helpful to me and to the committee. Do you have anything further you would like to add? Do you have any questions, Mr. Holloman?

Mr. HARRISON: Yes, I have no questions. I want to commend Mr. Barry for a very fine statement. It clearly explains exactly why we need this legislation. I think it is not controversial and when it comes to this for our country, I think it still is not controversial.

Mr. HARRISON: Thank you, Mr. Holloman.

Mr. HARRISON: It appears you are going down this morning.

Mr. Barry: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a privilege to appear.

Mr. HARRISON: The committee will go into recess now at this time for consideration of the whole bill and we hope to be able to dispose of them at this session. I thank you very much.

The report of the subcommittee presented the following reasons: