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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 7431

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, 1964, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

VOL. I

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Public Schools
Vocational Rehabilitation
Corporation Counsel
Fire Department
Civil Defense
Outside Witnesses

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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MAMIE MIZEN, *Assistant*

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[1] Appointed Aug. 22, 1962.
[2] Served until Aug. 22, 1962.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1963

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room S–126, the U.S. Capitol Building, the Honorable Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd, Hayden, Bartlett, and McIntyre.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will please come to order.

Today the subcommittee begins the hearings on the 1964 fund requirements for the District of Columbia government. The revised request is $326,071,800. The original estimate was $289,581,800. Of the original estimate the House allowed $284,286,800, a reduction of $5,295,000.

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER TOBRINER

By letter of September 12, 1963, Commissioner Tobriner has requested that $41,785,000 be added to the House allowance. This request includes restoration of $799,906 of the House reduction from the original estimate, and a supplemental estimate submitted in Senate Document 32 in the amount of $40,985,094.

The record will show at this point the Commissioner's restoration letter together with a summary of the amendment requested.

(The documents referred to follow:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *September 12, 1963.*

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Subcommittee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The Commissioners wish to express to you their sincere thanks for extending to them the courtesy of an opportunity to appear before your committee in support of additional needs to the District of Columbia contained in Senate Document No. 32 as well as certain changes desired by them in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1964, as passed by the House.

The changes which affect Federal funds are as follows:

Appropriation	Amount reduced by House	Amount requested to be restored	Additional proposals, S. Doc. 32	Total amendment requested
Federal payment (general fund)	−$2,000,000	+$2,000,000	$18,000,000	+$20,000,000
Federal loan (general fund)			12,800,000	+12,800,000
Total, Federal funds	−2,000,000	+2,000,000	30,800,000	32,800,000

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

Appropriation	Amount reduced by House	Amount requested to be restored	Additional proposals, S. Doc. 32	Total amendment requested
Operation expenses:				
General operating expenses	$148,000	$28,901	[1] $1,530,199	$1,559,100
Public safety	340,000	61,000	1,391,400	1,452,400
Education	139,000		3,462,200	3,462,200
Parks and recreation	10,000		303,100	303,100
Health and welfare	1,648,000	470,855	[1] 6,636,245	7,106,900
Highways and traffic	115,000	6,300	323,400	329,700
Sanitary engineering	143,000	33,050	613,050	646,100
Total, operating expenses	2,543,000	599,906	14,259,594	14,859,500
Repayment of loans and interest			[2]	[2]
Capital outlay	2,752,000	200,000	26,725,500	26,925,500
By funds:				
General fund	2,755,500	531,655	40,402,415	40,934,070
Highway fund (regular)	1,204,900	35,201	280,300	315,501
Highway fund (parking)	300			
Water fund	204,000	200,000	241,800	441,800
Sanitary sewage works fund	1,085,100	7,290	124,200	131,490
Metropolitan area sewage works fund	45,200	25,760	−63,621	−37,861
Total	5,295,000	799,906	40,985,094	41,785,000

[1] Reflects a comparative transfer of $7,155 from the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Department of General Administration for space rental.

[2] Reflects an increase of $64,421 in the general fund and a decrease of $64,421 in the metropolitan area sewage works fund.

Again, I thank you for this opportunity.

Yours very truly,

WALTER N. TOBRINER,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Summary of 1964 estimates

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions		House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals			Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
				Voluntary	Other than voluntary		Restoration request	S. Doc. 32	Total	
General operating expenses:										
Executive Office	$698,080	$61,520	$759,600		$1,300	$758,300		$530,900	$530,900	$1,289,200
General fund	698,080	61,520	759,600		1,300	758,300		489,400	489,400	1,247,700
Highway fund								25,500	25,500	25,500
Water fund								8,000	8,000	8,000
Sanitary sewage works fund								8,000	8,000	8,000
General administration	6,714,012	553,688	7,267,700	$9,300	53,800	7,204,600	$28,901	[1] 653,155	[1] 682,056	[1] 7,886,656
General fund	6,552,712	507,288	7,060,000	9,300	10,600	7,040,100		[1] 653,155	[1] 653,155	[1] 7,693,255
Highway fund (regular)	83,000	44,100	127,100		43,100	84,000	28,901		28,901	112,901
Highway fund (parking)	48,000	2,300	50,300		100	50,200				50,200
Water fund	23,900		23,900			23,900				23,900
Sanitary sewage works fund	6,400		6,400			6,400				6,400
Regulatory agencies:										
Control of alcoholic beverages	223,000	19,200	242,200		500	241,700				241,700
Administration of parole laws	294,570	32,330	326,900		700	326,200		21,900	21,900	348,100
Death investigations	133,300	20,000	153,300		300	153,000				153,000
Administration of insurance laws	210,500	25,200	235,700		655	235,045				235,045
Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	177,200	18,700	195,900		400	195,500		5,200	5,200	200,700
Filing and recording property and corporate papers	416,800	23,200	440,000		700	439,300		16,100	16,100	455,400
Investigation and regulation of public utilities	245,530	24,570	270,100	11,700	645	257,755		100	100	257,855
Planning and zoning	95,100	9,100	104,200		300	103,900				103,900
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	62,700	1,200	63,900			63,900				63,900
School transit subsidy								12,544	12,544	12,544
Total, regulatory agencies	1,858,700	173,500	2,032,200	11,700	4,200	2,016,300		55,844	55,844	2,072,144

See footnotes at end of table, p. 8.

Summary of 1964 estimates—Continued

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions		House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals			Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
				Voluntary	Other than voluntary		Restoration request	S. Doc. 32	Total	
General operating expenses—Con.										
Occupations and professions	$437,372	$30,828	$468,200		$700	$467,500		$10,700	$10,700	$478,200
Public library	3,140,200	353,100	3,493,300	$39,800	4,400	3,449,100		59,800	59,800	3,508,900
Veterans' affairs	119,600	11,700	131,300	21,400	+100	110,000		1,800	1,800	111,800
Buildings and grounds	2,628,838	64,862	2,693,700		1,300	2,692,400		218,000	218,000	2,910,400
General fund	2,598,838	64,862	2,663,700		1,300	2,662,400		218,000	218,000	2,880,400
Highway fund (regular)	30,000		30,000			30,000				30,000
Office of Surveyor	204,000	8,000	212,000		200	211,800				211,800
Total, general operating expenses	15,800,802	1,257,198	17,058,000	82,200	65,800	16,910,000	$28,901	[1] 1,530,199	[1] 1,559,100	[1] 18,469,100
General fund	15,609,502	1,210,798	16,820,300	82,200	22,600	16,715,500		[1] 1,488,699	[1] 1,488,699	[1] 18,204,199
Highway fund (regular)	113,000	44,100	157,100		43,100	114,000	28,901	25,500	54,401	168,401
Highway fund (parking)	48,000	2,300	50,300		100	50,200				50,200
Water fund	23,900		23,900			23,900		8,000	8,000	31,900
Sanitary sewage works fund	6,400		6,400			6,400		8,000	8,000	14,400
Public safety:										
Corporation Counsel	958,305	99,695	1,058,000		2,000	1,056,000		64,000	64,000	1,120,000
General fund	914,305	99,695	1,014,000		2,000	1,012,000		30,100	30,100	1,042,100
Highway fund (regular)	44,000		44,000			44,000		18,900	18,900	62,900
Water fund								7,500	7,500	7,500
Sanitary sewage works fund								7,500	7,500	7,500
Metropolitan Police	26,865,900	3,612,100	30,478,000		75,780	30,402,220		684,900	684,900	31,087,120
General fund	23,554,900	3,612,100	27,167,000		75,780	27,091,220		684,900	684,900	27,776,120
Highway fund (regular)	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000				3,200,000
Highway fund (parking)	111,000		111,000			111,000				111,000
Fire Department	12,590,000	2,865,300	15,455,300		126,270	15,329,030	61,000	33,500	94,500	15,423,530
Civil Defense	95,000	6,700	101,700		150	101,550		54,300	54,300	155,850
General fund	95,000	6,700	101,700		150	101,550		45,300	45,300	146,850

Highway fund (regular)								9,000	9,000	9,000
Courts:										
Juvenile Court	844,929	103,571	948,500		1,700	946,800		151,100	151,100	1,097,900
District of Columbia Court of General Sessions	1,730,116	113,684	1,843,800		2,500	1,841,300		50,700	50,700	1,892,000
D.C. Court of Appeals	183,434	8,866	192,300			192,300				192,300
District of Columbia Tax Court	39,200	1,200	40,400			40,400				40,400
U.S. Courts	3,400,090	274,410	3,674,500		300	3,674,200		20,000	20,000	3,694,200
Total, courts	6,197,769	501,731	6,699,500		4,500	6,695,000		221,800	221,800	6,916,800
Corrections	7,847,250	519,250	8,366,500	13,600	111,900	8,241,000		310,600	310,600	8,551,600
Licenses and inspections	2,783,138	231,362	3,014,500		5,500	3,009,000		22,300	22,300	3,031,300
National guard	187,600	10,900	198,500		300	198,200				198,200
Total, public safety	57,524,962	7,847,038	65,372,000	13,600	326,400	65,032,000	61,000	1,391,400	1,452,400	66,484,400
General fund	54,169,962	7,847,038	62,017,000	13,600	326,400	61,677,000	61,000	1,348,500	1,409,500	63,086,500
Highway fund (regular)	3,244,000		3,244,000			3,244,000		27,900	27,900	3,271,900
Highway fund (parking)	111,000		111,000			111,000				111,000
Water fund								7,500	7,500	7,500
Sanitary Sewage Works fund								7,500	7,500	7,500
Education: Public schools	56,821,500	4,987,500	61,809,000		139,000	61,670,000		3,462,200	3,462,200	65,132,200
Parks and recreation:										
Recreation Department	3,348,400	261,500	3,609,900		4,900	3,605,000		93,600	93,600	3,698,600
National Park Service	3,541,200	176,600	3,717,800		4,300	3,713,500		107,100	107,100	3,820,600
General fund	3,516,200	176,600	3,692,800		4,300	3,688,500		107,100	107,100	3,795,600
Highway fund (regular)	25,000		25,000			25,000				25,000
National Zoological Park	1,460,700	74,600	1,535,300		800	1,534,500		102,400	102,400	1,636,900
Total, parks and recreation	8,350,300	512,700	8,863,000		10,000	8,853,000		303,100	303,100	9,156,100
General fund	8,325,300	512,700	8,838,000		10,000	8,828,000		303,100	303,100	9,131,100
Highway fund (regular)	25,000		25,000			25,000				25,000
Health and welfare:										
Vocational rehabilitation	401,800	41,900	443,700		700	443,000		[1] 151,945	[1] 151,945	[1] 594,945
Public health	42,840,324	1,954,976	44,795,300	718,500	66,800	44,010,000	241,450	3,667,700	3,909,150	47,919,150
Public welfare	20,462,063	2,262,937	22,725,000	545,200	316,800	21,863,000	229,205	2,816,600	3,045,805	24,908,805
Total, health and welfare	63,704,187	4,259,813	67,964,000	1,263,700	384,300	66,316,000	470,655	[1] 6,636,245	[1] 7,106,900	[1] 73,422,900

See footnotes at end of table, p. 8.

Summary 1964 estimates—Continued

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions		House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals			Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
				Voluntary	Other than voluntary		Restoration request	S. Doc. 32	Total	
Highways and traffic:										
Highways and traffic	$9,574,426	$667,074	$10,241,500	$44,000	$44,800	$10,152,700		$323,400	$323,400	$10,476,100
General fund	3,733,050	40,950	3,774,000		1,000	3,773,000		194,400	194,400	3,967,400
Highway fund (regular)	2,641,376	626,124	3,267,500	44,000	43,800	3,179,700		[2] 743,000	[2] 743,000	[2] 3,922,700
Highway fund (parking)	3,200,000		3,200,000			3,200,000		[2] −614,000	[2] −614,000	[2] 2,586,000
Motor Vehicle (Highway fund—regular)	1,577,540	215,460	1,793,000		26,000	1,767,000	$6,300		6,300	1,773,300
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency (Highway fund—parking)	205,100	13,400	218,500		200	218,300				218,300
Total, highway and traffic	11,357,066	895,934	12,253,000	44,000	71,000	12,138,000	6,300	323,400	329,700	12,467,700
General fund	3,733,050	40,950	3,774,000		1,000	3,773,000		194,400	194,400	3,967,400
Highway fund (regular)	4,218,916	841,584	5,060,500	44,000	69,800	4,946,700	6,300	[2] 743,000	[2] 749,300	[2] 5,696,000
Highway fund (parking)	3,405,100	13,400	3,418,500		200	3,418,300		[2] −614,000	[2] −614,000	[2] 2,804,300
Sanitary engineering:										
Sanitary engineering	17,897,400	506,800	18,404,200	29,950	111,250	18,263,000	33,050	542,550	575,600	18,838,600
General fund	9,757,131	143,369	9,900,500	4,650	4,050	9,891,800		336,250	336,250	10,228,050
Highway fund (parking)	204,000		204,000			204,000				204,000
Water fund	3,993,263	119,937	4,113,200		2,200	4,111,000		96,800	96,800	4,207,800
Sanitary Sewage Works fund	3,943,006	192,094	4,135,100	25,300	59,800	4,050,000	7,290	108,700	115,990	4,165,990
Metropolitan Area Sewage Works fund		51,400	51,400		45,200	6,200	25,760	800	26,560	32,760
Washington Aqueduct (water fund)	2,863,400	80,400	2,943,800		1,800	2,942,000		70,500	70,500	3,012,500
Total, sanitary engineering	20,760,800	587,200	21,348,000	29,950	113,050	21,205,000	33,050	613,050	646,100	21,851,100
General fund	9,757,131	143,369	9,900,500	4,650	4,050	9,891,800		336,250	336,250	10,228,050
Highway fund (parking)	204,000		204,000			204,000				204,000

Water fund	6,856,663	200,337	7,057,000		4,000	7,053,000		167,300	167,300	7,220,300
Sanitary sewage works fund	3,943,006	192,094	4,135,100	25,300	59,800	4,050,000	7,290	108,700	115,990	4,165,990
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		51,400	51,400		45,200	6,200	25,760	800	26,560	32,760
Total operating expenses	234,319,617	20,347,383	254,667,000	1,433,450	1,109,550	252,124,000	599,906	14,259,594	14,859,500	266,983,500
General fund	212,120,632	19,002,168	231,122,800	1,364,150	887,350	228,871,300	531,655	13,769,394	14,301,049	243,172,349
Highway fund (regular)	7,600,916	885,684	8,486,600	44,000	112,900	8,329,700	35,201	[2] 796,400	[2] 831,601	[2] 9,161,301
Highway fund (parking)	3,768,100	15,700	3,783,800		300	3,783,500		[2] −614,000	[2] −614,000	[2] 3,169,500
Water fund	6,880,563	200,337	7,080,900		4,000	7,076,900		182,800	182,800	7,259,700
Sanitary sewage works fund	3,949,406	192,094	4,141,500	25,300	59,800	4,056,400	7,290	124,200	131,490	4,187,890
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		51,400	51,400		45,200	6,200	25,760	800	26,560	32,760
Repayment of loans and interest:										
General fund		1,810,800	1,810,800			1,810,800		64,321	64,321	1,875,121
Highway fund (regular)		1,841,646	1,841,646			1,841,646				1,841,646
Water fund		1,123,991	1,123,991			1,123,991				1,123,991
Sanitary sewage works fund		148,942	148,942			148,942		100	100	149,042
Metro. area sanitary sewage Works fund		64,421	64,421			64,421		−64,421	−64,421	
Total, repayment of loans and interest		4,989,800	4,989,800			4,989,800				4,989,800
Capital outlay:										
Repayment of loans and interest		915,500	915,500			915,500				915,500
Public building construction:										
Public schools		2,309,000	2,309,000	187,000		2,122,000		15,339,000	15,339,000	17,461,000
General fund		2,309,000	2,309,000	187,000		2,122,000		15,259,000	15,259,000	17,381,000
Highway fund (regular)								80,000	80,000	80,000
Public Library		101,000	101,000			101,000		2,937,300	2,937,300	3,038,300
Recreation								378,000	378,000	378,000
Fire Department								280,000	280,000	280,000
Public Health								282,000	282,000	282,000
Corrections								310,700	310,700	310,700
Public Welfare		851,000	851,000	317,000		534,000		426,100	426,100	960,100
Buildings and grounds								414,800	414,800	414,800
Total, public building construction		3,261,000	3,261,000	504,000		2,757,000		20,367,900	20,367,900	23,124,900

See footnotes at end of table, p. 8.

Summary of 1964 estimates—Continued

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions		House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals			Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
				Voluntary	Other than voluntary		Restoration request	S. Doc. 32	Total	
Capital outlay—Continued										
Department of Highways and Traffic		$11,785,500	$11,785,500	$17,889	$1,030,111	$10,737,500		$542,900	$542,900	$11,280,400
General fund								525,000	525,000	525,000
Highway fund (regular)		11,785,500	11,785,500	17,889	1,030,111	10,737,500		17,900	17,900	10,755,400
Department of Sanitary Engineering		12,107,000	12,107,000	1,000,000		11,107,000		5,814,700	5,814,700	16,921,700
General fund								5,755,700	5,755,700	5,755,700
Water fund		1,055,000	1,055,000			1,055,000		59,000	59,000	1,114,000
Sanitary sewage works fund		11,052,000	11,052,000	1,000,000		10,052,000				10,052,000
Washington Aqueduct (water fund)		1,856,000	1,856,000		200,000	1,656,000	$200,000		200,000	1,856,000
Total capital outlay		29,925,000	29,925,000	1,521,889	1,230,111	27,173,000	200,000	26,725,500	26,925,500	54,098,500
General fund		4,176,500	4,176,500	504,000		3,672,500		26,568,600	26,568,600	30,241,100
Highway fund (regular)		11,785,500	11,785,500	17,889	1,030,111	10,737,500		97,900	97,900	10,835,400
Water fund		2,911,000	2,911,000		200,000	2,711,000	200,000	59,000	259,000	2,970,000
Sanitary sewage works fund		11,052,000	11,052,000	1,000,000		10,052,000				10,052,000
Grand total, District of Columbia	$234,319,617	55,262,183	289,581,800	2,955,339	2,339,661	284,286,800	799,906	40,985,094	41,785,000	326,071,800
General fund	212,120,632	24,989,468	237,110,100	1,868,150	887,350	234,354,600	531,655	40,402,315	40,933,970	275,288,570
Highway fund (regular)	7,600,916	14,512,830	22,113,746	61,889	1,143,011	20,908,846	35,201	[2] 894,300	[2] 929,501	[2] 21,838,347
Highway fund (parking)	3,768,100	15,700	3,783,800		300	3,783,500		[2] −614,000	[2] −614,000	[2] 3,169,500
Water fund	6,880,563	4,235,328	11,115,891		204,000	10,911,891	200,000	241,800	441,800	11,353,691
Sanitary sewage works fund	3,949,406	11,393,036	15,342,442	1,025,300	59,800	14,257,342	7,290	124,300	131,590	14,388,932
Metropolitan area sewage works fund		115,821	115,821		45,200	70,621	25,760	−63,621	−37,861	32,760

[1] Reflects comparative transfer of $7,155 from Vocational Rehabilitation to General Administration.
[2] Funding transfer of $614,000 between Highway fund (regular) and Highway fund (parking).

Source: Department of General Administration Budget Office, Sept. 18, 1963.

Analysis of House allowance, by funds, fiscal year 1964

	General fund	Highway fund			Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Total District of Columbia funds	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Grand total
		Regular account	Motor vehicle parking account	Total					
OPERATING EXPENSES									
General operating expenses:									
Executive office	$758,300						$758,300		$758,300
General administration	7,040,100	$84,000	$50,200	$134,200	$23,900	$6,400	$7,204,600		7,204,600
Regulatory agencies:									
Control of alcoholic beverages	241,700						241,700		241,700
Administration of parole laws	326,200						326,200		326,200
Death investigations	153,000						153,000		153,000
Administration of insurance laws	235,045						235,045		235,045
Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	195,500						195,500		195,500
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	439,300						439,300		439,300
Investigation and regulation of public utilities	257,755						257,755		257,755
Planning and zoning	103,900						103,900		103,900
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	63,900						63,900		63,900
Total, regulatory agencies	2,016,300						2,016,300		2,016,300
Occupations and professions	467,500						467,500		467,500
Public library	3,449,100						3,449,100		3,449,100
Veterans' affairs	110,000						110,000		110,000
Buildings and grounds	2,662,400	30,000		30,000			2,692,400		2,692,400
Office of Surveyor	211,800						211,800		211,800
Total, general operating expenses	16,715,500	114,000	50,200	164,200	23,900	6,400	16,910,000		16,910,000
Public safety:									
Corporation Counsel	1,012,000	44,000		44,000			1,056,000		1,056,000
Metropolitan Police	27,091,220	3,200,000	111,000	3,311,000			30,402,220		30,402,220
Fire Department	15,329,030						15,329,030		15,329,030
Civil Defense	101,550						101,550		101,550
Courts:									
Juvenile	946,800						946,800		946,800
General Sessions	1,841,300						1,841,300		1,841,300
Appeals	192,300						192,300		192,300

Analysis of House allowance, by funds, fiscal year 1964—Continued

	General fund	Highway fund			Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Total District of Columbia funds	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Grand total
		Regular account	Motor vehicle parking account	Total					
OPERATING EXPENSES—continued									
General operating expenses—Continued									
Regulatory agencies—Continued									
Courts—Continued									
Tax	$40,400						$40,400		$40,400
United States	3,674,200						3,674,200		3,674,200
Total, courts	6,695,000						6,695,000		6,695,000
Corrections	8,241,000						8,241,000		8,241,000
Licenses and inspections	3,009,000						3,009,000		3,009,000
National Guard	198,200						198,200		198,200
Total, public safety	61,677,000	$3,244,000	$111,000	$3,355,000			65,032,000		65,032,000
Education: Public schools	61,670,000						61,670,000		61,670,000
Parks and recreation:									
Recreation Department	3,605,000						3,605,000		3,605,000
National Capital Parks	3,688,500	25,000		25,000			3,713,500		3,713,500
National Zoological Park	1,534,500						1,534,500		1,534,500
Total, parks and recreation	8,828,000	25,000		25,000			8,853,000		8,853,000
Health and welfare:									
Vocational rehabilitation	443,000						443,000		443,000
Public health	44,010,000						44,010,000		44,010,000
Public welfare	21,863,000						21,863,000		21,863,000
Total, health and welfare	66,316,000						66,316,000		66,316,000
Highways and traffic:									
Department of Highways and Traffic	3,773,000	3,179,700	3,200,000	6,379,700			10,152,700		10,152,700
Motor vehicles		1,767,000		1,767,000			1,767,000		1,767,000
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency			218,300	218,300			218,300		218,300
Total, highways and traffic	3,773,000	4,946,700	3,418,300	8,365,000			12,138,000		12,138,000
Sanitary Engineering:									
Department of Sanitary Engineering	9,891,800		204,000	204,000	$4,111,000	$4,050,000	18,256,800	$6,200	18,263,000

Washington Aqueduct					2,942,000		2,942,000		2,942,000
Total, sanitary engineering	9,891,800		204,000	204,000	7,053,000	4,050,000	21,198,800	6,200	21,205,000
Total, operating expenses	228,871,300	8,329,700	3,783,500	12,113,200	7,076,900	4,056,400	252,117,800	6,200	252,124,000
Repayment of Loans and Interest	1,810,800	1,841,646		1,841,646	1,123,991	148,942	4,925,379	64,421	4,989,800
CAPITAL OUTLAY									
Repayment of Federal obligations	915,500						915,500		915,500
Public building construction	2,757,000						2,757,000		2,757,000
Department of Highways and Traffic		10,737,500		10,737,500			10,737,500		10,737,500
Department of Sanitary Engineering					1,055,000	10,052,000	11,107,000		11,107,000
Washington Aqueduct					1,656,000		1,656,000		1,656,000
Total, capital outlay	3,672,500	10,737,500		10,737,500	2,711,000	10,052,000	27,173,000		27,173,000
Grand total, all funds	234,354,600	20,908,846	3,783,500	24,692,346	10,911,891	14,257,342	284,216,179	70,621	284,286,800

Source: DGA, Budget Office, July 10, 1963.

88TH CONGRESS } SENATE { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 32

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964, IN THE AMOUNT OF $38,030,000, WHICH WILL REQUIRE THE APPROPRIATION OF $30,800,000 IN FEDERAL PAYMENT AND LOANS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1963.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 9, 1963.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1964 in the amount of $38,030,000, which will require the appropriation of $30,800,000 in Federal payment and loans.

The Federal funds requested together with anticipated collections from local revenue sources will be sufficient to finance the proposed program increases. In this connection, however, I am hopeful that the Congress will enact the legislative proposal encompassed in H.R. 4598 sought by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Enactment of this legislation would enable the District to provide for long-term community needs and would result in a reduction in the size of the Federal loan requested.

The details of these amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached

letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 6, 1963.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964 in the amounts of $38,030,000, which will require the appropriation of $30,800,000 in Federal payment and loans.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Budget appendix page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
913 (District of Columbia vol., 25)	Federal payment to District of Columbia: Federal payment Federal loans (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, [1963] *1964*, out of (1) the general fund of the District of Columbia (unless otherwise herein specifically provided), hereinafter known as the general fund, such fund being composed of the revenues of the District of Columbia other than those applied by law to special funds, and [$30,000,000] *$50,000,000*, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced July 1, [1962] *1963*), (2) the highway fund (when designated as payable therefrom,) established by law (District of Columbia Code, title 47, ch. 19), including the motor vehicle parking account (when designated as payable therefrom), established by law (Public Law 87-408), (3) the water fund (when designated as payable therefrom), established by law (District of Columbia Code, title 43, ch. 15), and [$1,938,000] *$1,924,000*, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced July 1, [1962] *1963*, (4) the sanitary sewage works fund (when designated as payable therefrom), established by law (Public Law 364, 83d Cong.), and [$961,000] *$944,000*, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced July 1, [1962] *1963, and (5) the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund (when designated as payable therefrom, established by law (Public Law 85-515);* and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, [$23,542,000] *$20,800,000*, which, together with balances of previous appropriations for this purpose, shall remain available until expended, for loans authorized by the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 101), [and] the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), *and the Act of August —, 1963* (77 *Stat.*), to be advanced upon request of the Commissioners to the following funds: general fund, [$18,700,000] *$12,800,000*, [highway fund, $1,600,000] and sanitary sewage works fund [, $3,242,000] *$8,000,000*.	$34,868,000 8,000,000	$52,868,000 20,800,000	$18,000,000 12,800,000

This amendment is to make available to the District of Columbia the additional amount of Federal payment authorized by legislation recently enacted by the Congress. It also provides an additional amount for loan to the general fund of the District of Columbia under authority contained in the same legislation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
29	General operating expenses..... (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) General operating expenses, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at a rate equal to each civilian member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Commissioners; [$15,974,250] *$18,506,000*, of which [$350,000] *$375,000* (to remain available until expended) shall be available solely for District of Columbia employees' disability compensation, *and $262,700 shall remain available until December 31, 1964, for the purpose of conducting the 1964 presidential election in the District of Columbia*, and [$161,000] *$232,900* shall be payable from the highway fund (including [$48,000] *$50,300* from the motor vehicle parking account), [$23,900] *$31,900* from the water fund, and [$6,400] *$14,400* from the sanitary sewage works fund: *Provided*, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of $2,500 of this appropriation for such purposes, exclusive of ceremony expenses, as they may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of assessing and reassessing real property in the District of Columbia, $5,000 of the appropriation shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates for individuals not in excess of $100 per diem: *Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for contingent expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners to participate with the surrounding areas in studying problems common to these several jurisdictions.*	$17,058,000	$18,506,000	$1,448,000

This additional sum is principally to finance a Commissioners' special investigative staff to eliminate complaints against employees and by employees; continued support of the Downtown Progress Committee and the Board of Trade; participation in the federally supported community renewal program; increased library workload; alteration and maintenance of the Old Courts Building; and postal rate and wage board increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
30	Public safety (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) Public safety, including employment of consulting physicians, diagnosticians, and therapists at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners; [the present acting captain of the Metropolitan Police in charge of the public vehicle unit with the rank and pay of captain while so assigned, the present lieutenant in charge of the Accident Investigation Unit of Traffic Division with the rank and pay of captain while so assigned, the present senior lieutenant assigned to the Robbery Squad with the rank and pay of captain while so assigned, the present lieutenant assigned as Pawn Inspector with the rank and pay of captain while so assigned, and the present lieutenant assigned as court liaison officer with the rank and pay of captain while so assigned;] purchase of [fifty-five] *seventy-one* passenger motor vehicles (including [forty-six] *sixty* for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year [(] but not in excess of $100 per vehicle above such limitation) of which [forty-four] *seventy* are [replacements and nine] for [other] replacement purposes; [$57,587,800] *$66,750,000*, of which [$100,000] *$130,000* shall be transferred to the judiciary and disbursed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for expenses of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia, and [$155,000] *$3,382,900* shall be payable from the highway fund (including $111,000 from the motor vehicle parking account), *$7,500 from the water fund, and $7,500 from the sanitary sewage works fund: Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 of any funds from appropriations available to the District of Columbia may be used to match financial contributions from the Department of Defense to the District of Columbia Office of Civil Defense for the purchase of civil defense equipment and supplies approved by the Department of Defense, when authorized by the Commissioners [*Provided further*, That the limitation of $10,000 included under the heading "Corporation Counsel" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, for settlement of claims not in excess of $250 each is hereby increased to $15,000]: *Provided further, That the Fire Department is authorized to replace not to exceed five passenger carrying vehicles annually whenever the cost of repair to any damaged vehicles exceeds three-fourths the cost of its replacement.*	$65,372,000	$66,750,000	$1,378,000

The amendment is to provide for 100 additional policemen to bring authorized strength to 3,000; 25 additional man-dog teams for the canine corps; increased workloads in the Office of the Corporation Counsel and the courts; the youth guidance project in the juvenile court; additional officers to provide greater security at correctional institutions; staffing and equipment to continue the civil defense shelter program; and postal rate and wage board increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
32	Education (Delete the first paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) Education, including *purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles, $3,000 for membership in the Research Council of the Great Cities Program*, the development of national defense education programs and for matching Federal grants under the National Defense Education Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1580), as amended, [$57,248,400] *$65,271,000*, of which [$574,200] *$651,730* shall be for development of vocational education in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1936, as amended [, and the limitation of $6,000 included under the heading "Public Schools" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, for services of experts and consultants is hereby increased to $7,600].	$61,809,000	$65,271,000	$3,462,000

This proposal is chiefly to finance 368 additional teaching positions, 41 counselor positions, and related services; increased textbook allotments to provide for future obsolescence; an experimental program for severely maladjusted pupils; and postal rate and wage board increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
34	Parks and recreation	$8,863,000	$9,166,000	$303,000

This proposed amendment will provide funds mainly for additional personnel to extend the hours of service at various recreational centers; a contribution to the Shakespeare Festival; temporary policemen for peak attendance seasons at the National Zoological Park; a program of pathological research at the zoo; and postal rate and wage board increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
35	Health and welfare (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) Health and welfare, including reimbursement to the United States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by Freedmen's Hospital; and for care and treatment of indigent patients in institutions, including those under sectarian control, under contracts to be made by the Director of Public Health; [$65,386,300] *$73,337,000*: *Provided*, That the inpatient rate and outpatient rate under such contracts and for services rendered by Freedmen's Hospital shall not exceed [$32] *$36* per diem and the outpatient rate shall not exceed [$5] *$6.50* per visit, *and the inpatient rate for services rendered by Saint Elizabeths Hospital for patient care shall be at a rate of $9.49*: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the furnishing of medical assistance to individuals sixty-five years of age or older who are residing in the District of Columbia without regard to the requirement of one-year residence contained in District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, under the heading "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," and this appropriation shall also be available to render assistance to such individuals who are temporarily absent from the District of Columbia: *Provided further, That the authorization included under the heading "Department of Public Health," in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, for compensation of convalescent patients as an aid to their rehabilitation is hereby extended to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.*	$67,964,000	$73,337,000	$5,373,000

This will enable the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide increased rehabilitative services for patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia General Hospital, and certain categories of persons on public welfare rolls; provide for a register of the blind and for mobility training for the blind. It will enable the Department of Public Health to reorganize its operation for greater efficiency; provide for increased stipends for interns, residents, and student nurses; rate increases for contract hospitals; reimbursement to St. Elizabeths Hospital for District prisoners; and improvement of services at District of Columbia General Hospital and extension of the birth control program. In the area of welfare, the additional funds will provide for a complete reorganization of the Department and will enable the District to qualify for 75 percent matching funds in certain areas of public assistance. It will also finance increases in foster home care and nursing care rates; establishment of a work-training program for families of dependent children; expansion of the day care program; and additional staffs for Junior Village and the Children's Center. Funds are also requested for postal rate and wage board increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
36	Highways and traffic	$12,253,000	$12,532,000	$279,000
	Payable from the highway fund	(5,060,500)	(8,564,000)	(3,503,500)
	Payable from the motor vehicle parking account	(3,418,500)	(2,804,500)	(−614,000)

Additional sums are needed to provide for replacement of passenger vehicles; improvement of electrical service and street lighting; and wage board pay increases.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
37	Sanitary engineering	$21,348,000	$21,931,000	$583,000
	Payable from the water fund	(7,057,000)	(7,218,300)	(161,300)
	Payable from the sanitary sewage works fund	(4,135,100)	(4,217,900)	(82,800)
	Payable from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	(51,400)	(52,200)	(800)

These additional funds are to provide safety gear for certain employees, and for postal rate and wage board increases.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
39	Repayment of loans and interest (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) *For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned in compliance with sections 108, 217, and 402 of the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 108, 109 and 110), as amended; section 7 of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 619), as amended; section 1 of the Act of June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183); and section 4 of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 211), including interest as required thereby, $4,990,000, of which $1,841,700 shall be payable from the highway fund, $1,124,000 shall be payable from the water fund and $149,000 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.*	$4,989,800	$4,990,000	$200

This change is requested to enable the District to meet payments due the Treasury on funds previously borrowed to pay interest on stadium bonds.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
40	Capital outlay (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, the Act of May 14, 1948 (62 Stat. 235) [, and section 108 of the Act of May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 103), including interest as required thereby]; construction projects as authorized by the Acts of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 91), May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105 [, 110]), June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), and August 20, 1958 (72 Stat. 686); including acquisition of sites; preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings and facilities: [New junior high school, North Dakota and Kansas Avenues, Northwest, Bunker Hill Elementary School addition, new junior high school in the vicinity of Forty-eighth and Meade Streets, Northeast, Hine Junior High School replacement, Southwest Branch Library, and Engine Company Number 18 replacement; for conducting a preliminary survey of the locking system at the District of Columbia Jail] *Raymond Elementary School addition, elementary school in the vicinity of 17th and E Streets, Northeast, new junior high school in the vicinity of 16th and Irving Streets, Northwest, new junior high school in the vicinity of Oxon Run Parkway, Southeast, new elementary school in the vicinity of Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue, Southeast, new elementary school in the vicinity of Seventh and Webster Streets, Northwest, West End Branch Library, School Building at the Junior Village, Washington Cottage addition at the Maple Glen School and Industrial Arts Building at the Youth Center; for conducting preliminary surveys for the construction of the West Administration Building, the Northwest Community and Mental Health Center and the installation of a sprinkler system at the District of Columbia Jail*; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: [Garrison Elementary School replacement, elementary school in the vicinity of Fifty-third and C Streets, Southeast, elementary school in the vicinity of Camp Simms, Hart Junior High School addition, Capitol View Branch Library, Palisades Branch Library, Kelly-Miller Swimming Pool, Third Police Precinct replacement, Thirteenth Police Precinct replacement, Harbor Police Precinct replacement, Engine Company Number 8 replacement, consolidation and expansion of structures at the District of Columbia General Hospital, improvement of communications at Lorton Reservation, chapel at the Maple Glen School, dining room addition and three children's cottages at the Junior Village and Security Cottage addition at the Cedar Knoll School; $162,000] *Rudolph Elementary School addition, Hendley Elementary School addition, Kimball Elementary School addition, heating plant addition at the District of Columbia Village, Rabaut Junior High School, North Dakota and Kansas Avenues, Northwest, Roper Junior High School, Forty-eighth and Meade Streets, Northeast, Hine Junior High School replacement, Bunker Hill Elementary School addition, Southwest Branch Library, Engine Company Number 18 replacement, dog pound replacement, street cleaning tool houses replacement; $388,000* for the purchase of equipment for new school buildings; to remain available until expended, [$49,451,000] *$55,129,000*, of which	$29,925,000	$55,129,000	$25,204,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY—Continued

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
	[$14,500,000,] *$7,200,000* shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, [1963] *1964*, [$9,871,142] *$11,865,500* shall be payable from the highway fund [(including $60,000 from the motor vehicle parking account)], *including $80,000 for replacement of a school site*, [$1,748,053] *$2,970,000* shall be payable from the water fund, [$7,083,636] *and $10,052,000* shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund, and [$1,193,700] *$1,469,100* shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, "Construction services, Department of Buildings and Grounds": [*Provided*, That not to exceed $300,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital Outlay" shall be available for purchase of furniture and equipment for new dormitories at the District of Columbia Village] *Provided, That $288,271 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital Outlay, Department of Highways and Traffic" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, is hereby rescinded; Provided further, That not to exceed $49,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under the heading "Capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct," in such Act shall be available for improvements at the Dalecarlia Plant.*			

This proposed amendment will provide additional public works in the form of new schools, a branch library, replacement of a fire engine company and a dog pound, improvements to various welfare institutions, improvement of street lighting and police and fire communications, stormwater sewers, and street improvements.

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
48	General provisions			
	(Delete sec. 4 under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:)			
	SEC. 4. Appropriations in this Act shall be available, when authorized or approved by the Commissioners, for allowances for privately owned automobiles used for the performance of official duties at 8 cents per mile but not to exceed $25 a month for each automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, except that [one hundred and twenty-five] *one hundred and forty-three* (fifty for investigators in the Department of Public Welfare *and eighteen for venereal disease investigators in the Department of Public Health*) such allowances at not more than $410 each per annum may be authorized or approved by the Commissioners.			

This change in language is to provide for exemptions to the mileage allowance for 18 additional venereal disease investigators in the Department of Public Health.

Most of these amendments were initially approved by the District of Columbia Commissioners when the 1964 budget was transmitted, but could not be included because sufficient funds to finance them were not available. Since that time, legislation has been enacted by the Congress authorizing the appropriation of additional Federal funds to the District. Appropriation of Federal funds under these new authorizations together with anticipated increases in the amounts which will become available from local sources will provide sufficient revenues with which these new programs and program increases can be financed.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1964 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON.

Public Law 88-104
88th Congress, H. R. 6177
August 27, 1963

An Act

77 STAT. 130.

To provide for increased Federal Government participation in meeting the costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City and to authorize Federal loans to the District of Columbia for capital improvement programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That 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 by striking out "and the sum of $21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1959 and for each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the sum of $21,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1959 through 1963, inclusive, and the sum of $39,000,000 for the fiscal year 1964 and for each fiscal year thereafter", and in the proviso in such subsection (a) by striking out "and subsequent fiscal years" and inserting in lieu thereof "and for each subsequent fiscal year through and including fiscal year 1963". D. C. Federal payment increase. 72 Stat. 183.

SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (b) of section 1 of the Act entitled "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", approved June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), is amended by striking "$75,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$175,000,000". Borrowing authority, increase. D. C. Code 9-22

(b) Subsection (f) of section 1 of such Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1968" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1973".

Approved August 27, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 438 (Comm. on District of Columbia), No. 664 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 371 (Comm. on District of Columbia).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
June 24: Considered and passed House.
July 22: Considered and passed Senate, amended.
Aug. 1: House disagreed to Senate amendments; requested conference with Senate.
Aug. 2: Senate agreed to conference.
Aug. 14: Senate agreed to conference report.
Aug. 19: House agreed to conference report.

Mr. Tobriner, the subcommittee welcomes you and Commissioner Duncan, and General Duke, this morning. We are very interested in having you present your statement to the subcommittee and you may proceed to read your statement in full or in part and, of course, comment additionally as you wish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER WALTER N. TOBRINER, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN B. DUNCAN, COMMISSIONER; BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER; SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; D. P. HERMAN, BUDGET OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; JOHN P. SYKES, DEPUTY BUDGET OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; KENNETH BACK, FINANCE OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; ALBERT A. GRANT, CHIEF, OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMING, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC; GEORGE M. BOYNTON, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC; DONALD D. BREWER, ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WELFARE; A. R. ROSIN, CONTROLLER; DR. MURRAY GRANT, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH; DR. FREDERICK C. HEATH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH; JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS; ROBERT C. ENGLE, CHIEF OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BRANCH; AND JOHN M. RIECKS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Opening Statement

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

The Commissioners appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you to testify on items included in the District of Columbia appropriations bill, 1964, and to request the inclusion of budget amendments and the restoration of certain amounts that were deleted in the House recommendations. Since our last appearance before this committee, we have a new member of the Board of Commissioners and I should like at this time formally to introduce to the subcommittee Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke.

Senator Byrd. General Duke, we are very pleased to have you as a witness in these hearings and hope that you will feel free throughout the hearings to contribute as you feel you can.

We want your advice and certainly your comments.

General Duke. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

ESTIMATES, 1964

Mr. Tobriner. The budget estimates for expenditures of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964, as submitted to Congress in January of this year, amounted to $289,581,800. This consisted of $254,667,000 for operating expenses, $4,989,800 for repayment of loans and interest, and $29,925,000 for capital outlay. This trans-

mittal was considered the first section of the budget with additional items to be included when revenues became available.

In addition to estimates from District funds, the estimates included Federal payments to the general fund, $32 million; water fund for the consumption of water, $1,924,000; and sanitary sewage works fund for sewer usage, $944,000; or a total of $34,868,000. The only loan requested in this portion of the budget was $8 million for the sanitary sewage works fund.

HOUSE REDUCTION

The House Appropriations Committee allowed $284,286,800 divided as follows: Operating expenses, $252,124,000; repayment of loans and interest, $4,989,800; and capital outlay, $27,173,000, the amount of the bill pending before you.

The reductions amounting to $5,295,000 were applied to almost every appropriation in the bill, and almost $3 million of the cuts were with the concurrence of the Commissioners.

In addition to reducing the estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, the House also eliminated $2 million from the requested Federal payment of $32 million for the general fund. The loan authorization for the sanitary sewage works fund was approved.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Of the House reduction of $5,295,000, the Commissioners are requesting restoration of only $800,000 as the chairman referred to it, $799,000.

The funding of these items will require $532,000 from the general fund and $268,000 from special funds, with $600,000 for operating expenses and $200,000 for capital outlay. These appeals represent most important items deleted from the budget estimates.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS, SENATE DOCUMENT 32

In addition to the restorations, Senate Document 32 contains additional items to be considered by this committee totaling $40,985,000 divided into operating expenses, $14,259,000 and capital outlay $26,726,000.

INCREASES IN OPERATING COSTS

The increases in operating expenses can be categorized, as follows:

Required operating costs (such as wage board increases, Federal obligations, reallocations, Board of Elections expenses, stipend increases, rate increases contract hospitals, and so forth) $5,529,000;

Staffing and maintenance of new construction, $117,000;

Workload, $5,164,000; improved services, $1,964,000; new services, $1,485,000; total $14,259,000.

These additions will enable the District to maintain its present services and provide for some of the new and improved services so important in making this a better city.

To complete the requirements of the District, it will be necessary to reserve $1,250,000 for such items as indefinite appropriations (audited claim and judgments) and wage board increases and transit subsidies.

GENERAL FUND REQUIREMENTS

After the consideration of these changes, the general fund requirements as submitted to this committee will be as follows:

	In thousands
Amount approved by the House	$234,355
Restorations requested	532
Proposed budget amendments	40,402
Total estimate of appropriation	275,289
Reserves for contingencies	1,250
Total appropriations	276,539
Adjusted deferred financing	+7,300
Total funds required	283,839

The recently enacted Public Law 88–104 provides for increases in the Federal payment authorization from $32 to $50 million. It also increased the borrowing limitation for the general fund from $75 to $175 million.

In order to complete the financing of the general fund requirements, the Commissioners are requesting the full Federal payment of $50 million. This consists of the restoration of the House reduction of $2 million and the increased authorization of $18 million. In addition the amount of $12.8 million of new loan authorization is requested.

UNOFFICIAL REVENUE ESTIMATE

Subsequent to the submission of the budget amendments, an unofficial revenue estimate was made. This increased the revenues in the general fund by $2,150,000. Based on the total general fund requirements being reviewed by this committee and the revised estimate of revenues, it is estimated that there will be a balance in the general fund at the end of 1964 amounting to $2,547,000. The maintaining of a sizeable balance is essential if we are to avoid additional taxes in 1965 and submit the budget for that year as one package.

HIGHWAY FUND

With respect to the highway fund, it was estimated at the time of the House presentation that there would be an unappropriated balance at the end of fiscal year 1964, amounting to $3,597,000. The House deleted items amounting to $1,205,200, which together with additional revenue availability and budget adjustments would result in a balance of $5,401,000.

The Commissioners are appealing an item of $35,000 and requesting amendments of $280,000, which would leave a balance of $5,086,000 at the end of 1964.

WATER FUND

The water fund was reduced by $204,000. The Commissioners are requesting restorations and amendments amounting to $442,000 and the availability in this fund at the end of 1964 will be $236,000.

It is indicated that the sanitary sewage works fund will incur a deficit of $868,000. However, when the capital outlay items for the Department of Sanitary Engineering are discussed, reductions to offset this deficit will be recommended.

REAL ESTATE TAX INCREASE PROPOSED

In further reference to the general fund, the Commissioners considered the proposal to increase the real estate tax for 1964 and since the slight improvement in revenues eliminated the need for 1964, it was decided to defer any action to subsequent fiscal years.

This decision was further based on the fact that the President's message on the budget proposed increases in cigarette taxes, sales and use taxes, and income taxes. Since Congress has taken no action on these requests, no action was taken in regard to the real estate tax.

PLANS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The final construction cost estimate for the consolidation of the District of Columbia General Hospital exceeds the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1963 by approximately $3.5 million. Solicitation of construction bids has been held in abeyance pending a determination of the best method to proceed.

With approval of the Appropriations Subcommittees, it is now proposed to delete portions of the work consisting primarily of obstetrics facilities, landscaping, laboratory remodeling, elevator remodeling, and new laundry equipment and to proceed with solicitation of bids on this reduced scope.

The major cause for the increased cost is due to the uncertainties which are characteristic of a rehabilitation-type project and application of current building codes and regulations to an old building. It became apparent during detailed design that insufficient consideration had been given to rehabilitation details during preparation of the budget estimate.

In addition, the necessity of keeping the hospital in full use during this complex construction operation will cause increased construction costs for special precautions which were not fully understood at the budget estimate stage. The House has agreed to this change of scope and, with the approval of this committee, we can proceed with this vital project.

BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

One of the important items in these requests relates to birth control. The House deleted the $1,000 requested for birth control information. The Commissioners are requesting restoration of this item as well as an additional $24,000 for a full program. This will make available in the maternity clinics of the Department of Public Health contraceptive supplies and permit the dissemination of birth control information only for women patients who are interested in obtaining these services. No attempt will be made to pressure women to avail themselves of this service.

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY

The Commissioners were very pleased with the conduct of the civil rights rally on August 28, 1963. However, there were some costs incurring to the District which involved such items as staff time, extra pay for policemen, firemen, and other District employees, portable sanitation facilities, signs, first aid supplies, and the cleanup subsequent to the rally.

The cost of the diversion of staff time was $89,304 and the out-of-pocket cost amounted to $68,372, or a total of $157,676. The District was able to absorb this cost within available appropriations. A complete tabulation of the cost of this activity will be furnished for the record.

UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER

The District has well-conceived measures to improve the utilization of manpower. As part of the overall plan, there is requested a special investigational staff in the Commissioners' Office, additional employment for the Internal Audit, Budget, and Management Offices. The intent of these increases will be to improve financial management and tighten supervision.

In more detail in the Commissioner's Office, two attorney investigators, for the Department of General Administration, one budget analyst, three auditors, three investigators, three management analysts, two statistical analysts, and $10,000 for special consultant services.

The total costs for the positions and services in addition to the necessary clerical support amounts to $35,400 for the Commissioner's Office and $106,557 for the Department of General Administration or a grand total of $204,957.

In view of the lateness of the final approval of the appropriation bill for 1964, it will be impossible for the District to recruit employees and to enter various contracts on the first of the fiscal year. We have assumed that the average date for these commitments will be November 1, 1963, and consequently the requests from this and other causes can be reduced by $3,375,807. There is attached a statement showing by department and program where these deductions can be applied.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

New positions requested before this committee fall into 3 groups: 361 which are included in the House bill on the 1964 appropriation, 107 positions which were eliminated by the House for which restoration is requested in the Senate, and 1,033 positions contained in Senate Document 32, or a total of 1,501 new positions.

REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE

During the past fiscal year the Department of Public Welfare has directed its efforts toward improvement of its operations in all areas and specifically in regard to the reorganization of the program on a more businesslike basis.

As a result of organizational studies, the Commissioners approved a reorganization plan which provides three coequal deputies; namely, a Controller and Deputy Director for Administration, a Deputy Director for Institutions, and a Deputy Director for Agency Services.

It also provides for a new planning and coordinating staff under the Controller to devote full time to program planning, including insuring that newly authorized programs are promptly activated, coordinating and evaluating performance and programs, installing administrative improvements and revising, on a current basis, departmental directives to insure implementation of policy decisions.

This reorganization is designed to free the Director from immediate supervision of routine operating activities, and to devote more of his time to policy and related matters. It recognizes the fact that in the past several years that the work in the Department has gradually increased, institutions have become more and more overcrowded, and requirements for rehabilitative and related social services have become increasingly critical. The Commissioners consider that this realignment of responsibilities within the Department is vital and basic to further improvement. Implementation of the reorganization is dependent upon provision of additional positions as reflected in this budget request.

DECLINE IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES

During the past fiscal year, the decline in public assistance cases has continued. On July 1, 1962, the total caseload was 11,971. At the end of June 1963, this had declined by 1,622 cases to 10,349.

The greatest decline was in the aid to dependent children category—4,849 to 4,062, and in general public assistance from 1,122 to 663.

Further gradual decline is projected, based on improved direction to obtain more intensive casework and rehabilitative services to enable families to regain their independence and continuation of the investigative program to insure that ineligibles are eliminated from the caseloads.

INVESTIGATIVE PROGRAM

All phases of the intensified investigative program are underway and progressing satisfactorily. A random sampling of the aid to the permanently disabled caseload was completed by December 31, 1962.

A continued audit review of this program is in operation for fiscal 1964.

In January 1963, an intake review of 50 percent of applications approved in Intake was initiated. The audit review of the General Public Assistance January 1, 1963, caseload was started at the same time and, by the end of the fiscal year, was 75 percent completed. An audit review of January 1, 1963, ADC caseload was started in May. By the end of the fiscal year, all of the normal operations of the investigative services, which had to be suspended during the special investigations, had been reinstituted including location of parents, investigation of all complaints or regular referrals from the social workers on cases in which they found conditions requiring special investigation.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION

Another important item in these requests is the reorganization proposed for the Department of Public Health. This plan regroups the present score of separate entities reporting to the Director of Public Health to six major areas.

All administrative staff functions are logically and systematically grouped under an Associate Director for Administration. The plan would establish an Office of Health Education and Information and

the four program areas would be administered by newly established positions of "Associate Directors" for:

1. Preventive Services;
2. Mental Health and Retardation;
3. Medical Care and Hospitals; and
4. Environmental Health.

Each of these associate directors will be able to coordinate the programs under their respective groupings.

This new alinement will enable the Director to focus his attention upon program planning, direction and control of the department, still leaving him sufficient time for the necessary community relationships. It will permit him to direct his efforts toward mental health and retardation; venereal disease control; medical assistance to the aged; environmental health; maternal and child health; occupational health; accident prevention; and health education. The plan knits into a cohesive arrangement the many bureaus, offices, and hospitals, which will permit the Director to coordinate the programs within the Department.

Moreover, it will permit him time to collaborate closely with the Superintendent of Schools and Directors of Public Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Licenses and Inspections and other officials on interdepartmental programs and problems.

To fully implement this plan, it will be necessary to reprogram some present personnel and positions to preclude any increases in total funds above those presently pending before this committee. These changes will be submitted for your consideration at the time of the appearance of the Director of Public Health.

MAJOR ITEMS IN SENATE DOCUMENT 32

There are many other important items in the bill and Senate Document No. 32. I would like to briefly discuss a few of them:

Board of Elections

Under the 23d constitutional amendment, and Public Law 87–389, dated October 4, 1961, District residents may vote for three presidential electors in November 1964, and quadrenially thereafter.

The November 1964 presidential election will be the first held in the District in 164 years. To conduct this election, this budget contains a request for $262,700, which will extend over an 18-month period, and provide for the May primaries, and the November elections, respectively.

These funds allow the facilities necessary to accommodate 100,000 voters in May, and 250,000 in the November election. There is no permanent staff included in this request, and these costs will be deducted from the 1965 budget estimates.

Public Schools

As to our public school operating program, we are requesting funds to meet the needs that result from the increase in the number of pupils at all levels. We hope to go further.

In the teaching area, we are asking for enough teachers to bring the pupil-teacher ratio in regular classes in the secondary schools

down to Board of Education standards of 25 to 1. We would hope to increase the number of our basic and social adjustment classes. A total of 344 new teachers are requested.

Additional counselors, librarians, and other appropriate staff are being requested to give needed support to the teacher in the classroom. Funds are also being requested to start a 5-year replacement program that will enable the schools to bring and keep their textbooks up to date.

Finally, in view of the serious disciplinary situation in some schools, in addition to other efforts by the schools, funds are requested to operate "twilight" or late afternoon classes on an experimental basis for pupils whose behavior patterns are unusually severe.

Police

We are requesting a strengthening of law enforcement. The police budget includes funds to provide 100 additional privates to achieve a 3,000 man force. In addition, Senate Document 32 includes an increase in the canine corps from 75 to 100 teams.

Public Health

The request for the Department of Public Health provides: Additional staff to improve services at District of Columbia General Hospital; funds amounting to $2.4 million for the care of District prisoners at Saint Elizabeths Hospital heretofore financed by the Federal Government; increases in reimbursement rates to contract hospitals and Freedmen's Hospital; and, additional positions to adequately perform the necessary services relating to maternal and child health, mental health, nursing, laboratories, and pharmacies. The budget also proposes the initiation of a radiological health program in order to achieve and maintain control of radiological sources in the District of Columbia.

Public Welfare

The increases requested for the Department of Public Welfare are designed to enable the District to participate in the Federal welfare programs authorized by Congress and also to achieve efficient program operations throughout the Department with the hope that many of the social problems now existing in the community can be eliminated.

The major items of increase include: Providing more intensive casework services to public assistance recipients to reduce or eliminate dependency as quickly as possible (this program is subject to 75 percent Federal reimbursement); extending aid to families with dependent children to include unemployed parents (also subject to 75 percent Federal reimbursement); increasing the board rate and clothing allotment to foster parents; adjusting the rate of payment for nursing and convalescent care; expanding the day care program; improving the surplus food program; providing better staff coverage to individuals cared for in the welfare institutions; and installing a data processing unit within the Department.

The budget also reflects a decrease of over $1.1 million due to anticipated reduction in public assistance caseload.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The general fund portion of the capital outlay program includes funds for the purchase of sites for four new school buildings and land for an addition to an existing school.

School construction funds requested will provide two new junior high schools (combined seating capacity 2,971), replacement of the old Hine Junior High School, and additions to four elementary schools to accommodate 1,200 more pupils.

Also included are funds for a site for a new downtown library to replace the present Central Library now considered inadequate, a new branch library in Southwest Washington, replacement of an old fire engine company building, a new dog pound, and an addition to the District of Columbia Village heating plant.

Major capital outlay items chargeable to the highway fund include the North Leg, Center Leg—Inner Loop, Northeast Freeway, and the 9th Street Expressway.

The sanitary sewage works fund portion of the capital outlay program (approximately $10 million) includes projects for upper Potomac relief sewer, Potomac River force main, and outfall sewer relief.

The largest capital outlay item requested for payment from the water fund is a fourth flocculation-sedimentation basin for Washington Aqueduct.

FEDERAL PAYMENT

Before concluding, I would again like to refer to the Federal payment. We are requesting the entire amount of $50 million as authorized under Public Law 88–104. The approval of this full payment will enable the District to maintain a balance that will greatly assist in financing the 1965 budget and avoid the segmented budget.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Commissioners appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and are prepared to justify the items.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, you have presented a very comprehensive and good statement. It certainly reflects a great deal of study and preparation and it will be just as carefully studied by the subcommittee.

WELCOME TO SENATOR BARTLETT

I compliment you on the statement. I should call attention to the fact that we have a new member on the subcommittee this year, Senator Bartlett, who has joined the Appropriations Committee and is now a member of this subcommittee, and will be a very helpful addition to the subcommittee. He is a conscientious Senator. He is faithful in attending the meetings of the full committee and I know that he will be faithful in attending the meetings of the subcommittee, certainly as faithful as circumstances will permit him to be.

I personally welcome his assistance and good judgment.

Senator Bartlett, I want you to know that I am very glad to have you with us.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. We have with us this morning the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator Hayden. I am always glad to have Senator Hayden with us in the hearings.

Senator Hayden, is there anything you wish to say at this time?

Senator HAYDEN. I would like to compliment the Commissioner on the very clear and forceful statement of the needs of the District.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

JUSTIFICATIONS

At this point in the record we will include the supporting statement, tables and other documentary information which attend your statement, Mr. Tobriner.

(The information referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Estimated financial status, fiscal year 1964

[In thousands of dollars]

	General fund	Highway		Total	Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Total
		Regular account	Motor vehicle parking account					
Estimated revenue availability:								
Surplus or deficit at beginning of year	[1] 7,733	3,480	2,940	6,420	2,224	−3,612	92	12,857
Unexpended balance released to surplus	3,300	251	50	301	35	951		4,587
Revenues (excluding Public Law 104):								
Estimated collections	[2] 212,325	22,991	711	23,702	7,643	7,285	13	250,968
Federal payment	32,000				1,924	944		34,868
Federal loans						8,000		8,000
Total revenues (excluding Public Law 104)	244,325	22,991	711	23,702	9,567	16,229	13	293,836
Revenues from Public Law 104:								
Federal payment	18,000							18,000
Federal loan	12,800							12,800
Total revenues from Public Law 104	30,800							30,800
Appropriation recission proposed in budget amendments	228							228
Total revenue availability	286,386	26,722	3,701	30,423	11,826	13,568	105	342,308
Estimated funds required:								
Estimate of appropriations:								
Approved by House:								
Operating expenses	228,871	8,330	3,783	12,113	7,077	4,056	6	252,123
Capital outlay	3,673	10,737		10,737	2,711	10,052		27,173
Repayment of loans and interest	1,811	1,842		1,842	1,124	149	64	4,990
Total approved by House	234,355	20,909	3,783	24,692	10,912	14,257	70	284,286
Senate restorations requested:								
Operating expenses	532	35		35		7	26	600
Capital outlay					200			200
Total Senate restorations requested	532	35		35	200	7	26	800

See footnotes at end of table, p. 34.

Estimated financial status, fiscal year 1964—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	General fund	Highway		Total	Water fund	Sanitary sewage works fund	Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	Total
		Regular account	Motor vehi-parking account					
Estimated funds required—Continued								
Estimate of appropriations—Continued								
Proposed amendments to budget (S. Doc. 32):								
Operating expenses	13,769	796	−614	182	183	124	1	14,259
Capital outlay	26,569	98		98	59			26,726
Repayment of loans and interest	64						−64	
Total proposed amendments	40,402	894	−614	280	242	124	−63	40,985
Total estimate of appropriation	275,289	21,838	3,169	25,007	11,354	14,388	33	326,071
Reserves:								
Indefinite appropriations	350	150		150	10	5		515
Wage board and transit subsidies	900	180		180	226	43		1,349
Total reserves	1,250	330		330	236	48		1,864
Total appropriations	276,539	22,168	3,169	25,337	11,590	14,436	33	327,935
1963 appropriations financed in 1964	14,500							14,500
1964 appropriations to be financed in 1965	−7,200							−7,200
Estimated funds required	283,839	22,168	3,169	25,337	11,590	14,436	33	335,235
Surplus or deficit at end of year	2,547	4,554	532	5,086	236	[3] −868	72	7,073

[1] Includes actual revenue collections in 1963, which exceeded estimates by $1,919,000.
[2] Includes unofficial revised revenue estimates of Sept. 6, 1963, which increased revenues in 1964 by $2,150,000.
[3] Sufficient reductions will be recommended during the Senate hearings to eliminate this deficit.

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Sept. 6, 1963.

Unofficial revenue estimates of May 6, 1963; actual, 1963; and Sept. 6, 1963; and comparison of actual, 1963, with May 6, 1963, and Sept. 6 1963 with May 6, 1963

	1963			1964		
	Estimate, May 6, 1963	Actual, 1963	Increase or decreases, actual over May 6, 1963	Estimate, May 6, 1963	Estimate, Sept. 6, 1963	Increase or decreases, Sept. 6, 1963 over May 6, 1963
General fund:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes:						
Realty	$61,500	$61,423	−$77	$64,100	$64,100	----------
Personal tangible	9,800	9,767	−33	10,000	10,100	+$100
Subtotal, property taxes	71,300	71,190	−110	74,100	74,200	+100
Sales and gross receipts:						
Alcohol beverages	9,100	9,298	+198	9,400	9,600	+200
Cigarette	3,700	3,630	−70	4,000	4,000	----------
Insurance	3,300	3,270	−30	3,500	3,500	----------
Motor vehicle excise	2,500	2,569	+69	2,400	2,500	+100
Public utilities, banks, etc	9,700	9,669	−31	10,000	10,100	+100
Sales and use	35,300	35,640	+340	36,450	37,000	+550
Subtotal, sales and gross receipts	63,600	64,076	+476	65,750	66,700	+950
Income taxes:						
Individual income	29,500	29,311	−189	30,750	31,250	+500
Corporation franchise	9,700	11,355	+1,655	9,000	9,000	----------
Unincorporated business franchise	2,000	1,912	−88	1,700	1,700	----------
Subtotal, income taxes	41,200	42,578	+1,378	41,450	41,950	+500
Other taxes:						
Inheritance and estate	4,300	4,488	+188	3,500	3,750	+250
Real estate recordation tax	1,600	1,679	+79	1,500	1,600	+100
Motor vehicle registration	4,200	4,240	+40	4,200	4,250	+50
Licenses and other	4,100	4,075	−25	4,200	4,100	−100
Subtotal, other taxes	14,200	14,482	+282	13,400	13,700	+300
Total, tax revenue	190,300	192,326	+2,026	194,700	196,550	+1,850

Unofficial revenue estimates of May 6, 1963; actual, 1963; and Sept. 6, 1963; and comparison of actual, 1963, with May 6, 1963, and Sept. 6, 1963, with May 6, 1963—Continued

	1963			1964		
	Estimate, May 6, 1963	Actual, 1963	Increase or decreases, actual over May 6, 1963	Estimate, May 6, 1963	Estimate, Sept. 6, 1963	Increase or decreases, Sept. 6, 1963 over May 6, 1963
General fund—Continued						
Charges and miscellaneous revenue:						
Charges for current services	$6,000	$5,639	−$361	$6,000	$6,000	
Fines, escheats, and forfeitures	3,800	3,856	+56	3,850	4,150	+$300
Policemen's and firemen's retirement	2,500	2,465	−35	2,825	2,825	
Interest on investments	500	500		350	350	
Other miscellaneous revenue	450	512	+62	2,450	2,450	
Total, charges and miscellaneous	13,250	12,972	−278	15,475	15,775	+300
Total, revenue	203,550	205,298	+1,748	210,175	212,325	+2,150
Unexpended balance released to surplus	2,200	2,371	+171	3,300	3,300	
Grand total, general fund	205,750	207,669	+1,919	213,475	215,625	+2,150
Highway fund:						
Highway fund regular account:						
Gasoline tax	12,108	12,151	+43	12,108	12,108	
Licenses and other tax revenue	3,127	3,231	+104	3,127	3,077	−50
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	1,781	433	−1,348	6,373	7,806	+1,433
Income from investments		29	+29			
Subtotal, highway fund regular account	17,016	15,844	−1,172	21,608	22,991	+1,383
Unexpended balance released to surplus	136	136		251	251	
Total, highway fund regular account	17,152	15,980	−1,172	21,859	23,242	+1,383
Motor vehicle parking account:						
Parking meters	681	695	+14	612	612	
Public parking	103	101	−2	99	99	
Income from investments	80	130	+50			
Subtotal, motor vehicle parking account	864	926	+62	711	711	
Unexpended balance release to surplus	33	33		50	50	
Total, motor vehicle parking account	897	959	+62	761	761	
Grand total, highway fund	18,049	16,939	−1,110	22,620	24,003	+1,383

Water fund:						
Water service charges	6,100	6,167	+67	6,156	6,300	+144
Other charges and revenue	315	348	+33	313	345	+32
Payment from Arlington County, Va	965	991	+26	972	998	+26
Income from investments		3	+3			
Subtotal, water fund	7,380	7,509	+129	7,441	7,643	+202
Unexpended balance released to surplus	1,285	1,285		35	35	
Grand total, water fund	8,665	8,794	+129	7,476	7,678	+202
Sanitary sewage works fund:						
Sewer service charges, District of Columbia	4,100	4,129	+29	4,262	4,360	+98
Payment from Maryland	1,209	1,210	+1	5,029	2,081	−2,948
Payment from Virginia	43	51	+8	106	72	−34
Water pollution grants	736	579	−157	463	600	+137
Other charges and revenue	166	173	+7	161	172	+11
Income from investments	3	2	−1	3		−3
Subtotal, sanitary sewage works fund	6,257	6,144	−113	10,024	7,285	−2,739
Unexpended balance released to surplus	30	30		50	951	+901
Grand total, sanitary sewage works fund	6,287	6,174	−113	10,074	8,236	−1,838
Grand total, all District of Columbia funds	238,751	239,576	+825	253,645	255,542	+1,897
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund:						
Sewer service charges				46	13	−33
Federal contribution	300	300				
Total, metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	300	300		46	13	−33

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Sept. 6, 1963.

Voluntary reductions in House allowance on original budget, based on 8-month availability, new positions only

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
General operating expenses:									
Public Library:									
GS-11. Branch librarians (6 months)	2	$9,189		$8,532		$657		$9,189	
GS-9. Assistant branch librarians (6 months)	2	7,697		7,133		564		7,697	
GS-8. Readers' advisers (6 months)	3	10,505		9,726		779		10,505	
GS-8. Children's librarians (6 months)	2	7,003		6,484		519		7,003	
GS-7. Assistant children's librarians (6 months)	2	6,357		5,879		478		6,357	
GS-5. Desk supervisors (6 months)	2	5,161		4,759		402		5,161	
GS-3. Desk assistants (6 months)	8	17,142		15,757		1,385		17,142	
GS-2. Pages (6 months)	4	8,011		7,352		659		8,011	
WBR-6. Engineer-custodian (6 months)	2	5,251		4,848		403		5,251	
WBR-5. Assistant engineer-custodian (6 months)	2	5,075		4,682		393		5,075	
Total, Public Library	29	81,391		75,152		6,239		81,391	
Public safety:									
Fire Department: Privates (12-month funding)	180	1,206,898	$1,188,481		$18,417			1,206,898	
Corrections: GS-6. Correctional officers (6 months)	5	15,260		13,112		1,023	$1,125	15,260	
Total, public safety	185	1,222,158	1,188,481	13,112	18,417	1,023	1,125	1,222,158	
Education:									
Class 15 Counselors (7 months)	2	9,412	9,332		80			9,412	
GS-7. Nurse (7 months)	1	3,612	3,232	128	244	8		3,612	
Class 6B Principal (7 months)	1	6,491	6,446		45			6,491	
Class 8B Assistant principals (7 months)	2	11,574	11,492		82			11,574	
GS-6. Administrative aid (7 months)	1	3,268	2,937	100	224	7		3,268	
WBR-11. Engineer (7 months)	1	4,164	3,869		295			4,164	
WBR-10. Custodian (7 months)	1	4,028	3,744		284			4,028	
WBR-9. Assistant engineer (7 months)	1	3,945	3,666		279			3,945	
WBR-5. Assistant custodian (7 months)	1	3,497	3,245		252			3,497	
WBR-5. Boiler firemen (7 months)	2	6,994	6,490		504			6,994	
WBR-2. Laborers (7 months)	7	18,648	17,255		1,393			18,648	
WBR-2. Laborers (9 months)	2	7,102	6,024		486			6,510	$592
Total, public schools	22	82,735	77,732	228	4,168	15		82,143	592

Parks and recreation:									
Recreation Department:									
GS-8. Supervisor recreation specialist (6 months)	1	3,455	3,045	150	250	10	----------	3,455	----------
GS-7. Recreation specialist (6 months)	1	3,136	2,770	128	230	8	----------	3,136	----------
Total, Recreation Department	2	6,591	5,815	278	480	18	----------	6,591	----------
Health and welfare:									
Vocational rehabilitation:									
GS-9. Vocational counselor	1	7,970	4,440	175	344	8	490	5,457	2,513
GS-4. Clerk-transcriber	1	5,304	2,740	50	238	4	680	3,712	1,592
Total, vocational rehabilitation	2	13,274	7,180	225	582	12	1,170	9,169	4,105
Public health:									
GS-9. Director of residences	1	7,363	4,450	171	345	----------	----------	4,966	2,397
GS-3. Desk clerks	5	20,860	12,733	145	1,076	----------	----------	13,954	6,906
WBR-5. Assistant housekeeper	1	4,683	2,884	----------	238	----------	----------	3,122	1,561
WBR-2. Cleaner	1	3,573	2,191	----------	190	----------	----------	2,381	1,192
WBR-1. Cleaner	1	2,997	1,832	----------	167	----------	----------	1,999	998
Total, public health	9	39,476	24,090	316	2,016	----------	----------	26,422	13,054
Public welfare:									
GS-12. Assistant Administrator (6 months)	1	5,411	4,743	243	359	16	50	5,411	----------
GS-9. Social worker (6 months)	2	7,577	6,677	342	536	22	----------	7,577	----------
GS-9. Social worker	1	7,395	4,452	171	358	11	----------	4,992	2,403
GS-7. Recreation leaders	2	11,108	7,406	246	598	16	----------	8,266	2,842
GS-7. Recreation leader (6 months)	1	3,132	2,777	123	224	8	----------	3,132	----------
GS-4. Clerk- typist	1	4,529	2,746	51	238	3	----------	3,038	1,491
GS-4. Clerk-typist (6 months)	1	2,292	2,059	51	179	3	----------	2,292	----------
GS-3. Guard	1	4,344	2,551	29	224	2	100	2,906	1,438
WBR-4. Custodial leaders	2	8,978	5,986	----------	482	----------	66	6,534	2,444
WBR-4. Custodial leader (6 months)	1	2,270	2,039	----------	181	----------	50	2,270	----------
WBR-2. Cleaner	12	44,923	26,288	----------	2,460	----------	1,200	29,948	14,975
WBR-2. Cleaners (6 months)	7	13,628	11,501	----------	1,077	----------	1,050	13,628	----------
WBF-10. Meatcutter (6 months)	1	2,179	1,955	----------	174	----------	50	2,179	----------
WBF-10. Baker (6 months)	1	2,179	1,955	----------	174	----------	50	2,179	----------
WBF-5. Food servers	5	17,004	10,194	----------	976	----------	166	11,336	5,668
WBF-2. Kitchen helpers	13	36,972	21,996	----------	2,218	----------	434	24,648	12,324
WBF-2. Kitchen helpers (6 months)	6	8,682	7,614	----------	768	----------	300	8,682	----------
GS-6. Senior counselors (6 months)	1	2,834	2,527	96	204	7	----------	2,834	----------
GS-4. Counselors (6 months)	5	11,600	10,295	255	1,035	15	----------	11,600	----------
WBR-2. Cleaners (6 months)	2	3,593	3,286	----------	307	----------	----------	3,593	----------
WBF-12. Diet cook (6 months)	1	2,331	2,143	----------	188	----------	----------	2,331	----------
WBF-10. Cook (6 months)	2	4,258	3,910	----------	348	----------	----------	4,258	----------
WBF-5. Cook helpers (6 months)	3	5,026	4,587	----------	439	----------	----------	5,026	----------
WBF-4. Food servers (6 months)	4	6,492	5,740	----------	552	----------	200	6,492	----------
GS-9. Social workers	1	7,395	4,452	171	358	11	----------	4,992	2,403
GS-7. Elementary teachers	3	18,396	11,108	369	894	24	----------	12,395	6,001
GS-7. Night supervisor (6 months)	1	3,133	2,777	123	225	8	----------	3,133	----------
GS-5. Assistant purchasing officer	1	5,848	3,050	60	254	4	827	4,195	1,653
GS-5. Storekeeper	1	5,848	3,050	60	254	4	827	4,195	1,653

Voluntary reductions in House allowance on original budget, based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
General operating expenses:—Continued									
Health and welfare:—Continued									
Public welfare:—Continued									
GS-5. Counselors	7	$35,165	$21,354	$420	$1,790	$28		$23,592	$11,573
GS-4. Leave clerk	1	5,178	2,746	51	236	3	$652	3,688	1,490
WBR-6. Drivers	2	9,764	5,990		518			6,508	3,256
WBF-4. Food servers	9	28,328	18,886		1,666			20,552	7,776
Total, public welfare	102	337,792	228,840	2,861	20,494	185	6,022	258,402	79,390
Total, health and welfare	113	390,542	260,110	3,402	23,092	197	7,192	293,993	96,549
Highways and traffic:									
Department of Highways and Traffic:									
WBR-14. Foreman (highway fund)	1	6,281	3,869		319			4,188	2,093
WBR-10. Street maintenance leaders (highway fund)	2	10,828	6,656		563			7,219	3,609
WBR-6. Leader (highway fund)	1	4,882	2,995		259			3,254	1,628
WBR-3. Laborers (highway fund)	5	19,247	11,698		1,133			12,831	6,416
Total, Department of Highways and Traffic	9	41,238	25,218		2,274			27,492	13,746
Department of Motor Vehicles: GS-4. Permit restoration clerk (highway fund)	1	5,194	2,745	65	178	51	635	3,674	1,520
Total, Highways and Traffic	10	46,432	27,963	65	2,452	51	635	31,166	15,266
Total, positions A budget	361	1,829,849	1,560,101	92,237	48,609	7,543	8,952	1,717,442	112,407
General fund	351	1,783,417	1,532,138	92,172	46,157	7,492	8,317	1,686,276	97,141
Highway fund	10	46,432	27,963	65	2,452	51	635	31,166	15,266

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Sept. 12, 1963.

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
General operating expenses:									
Executive office:									
GS–15. Attorney investigator	1	$16,460	$9,721	$530	$709	$35	$250	$11,245	$5,215
GS–13. Attorney investigator	1	12,550	7,447	270	561	18	250	8,546	4,004
GS–7. Secretary	1	6,390	3,703	120	305	8	250	4,386	2,004
GS–9. Youth council adviser	2	14,700	8,900	365	137		779	10,181	4,519
GS–11. Intergroup relations supervisor	1	8,795	5,740		123			5,863	2,932
GS–4. Clerk-typist	1	4,525	2,980		37			3,017	1,508
Total, executive office	7	63,420	38,491	1,285	1,872	61	1,529	43,238	20,182
Department of General Administration:									
Budget:									
GS–13. Supervisory budget analyst	1	12,708	7,587	281	561	19	397	8,845	3,863
GS–6. Secretary (stenographer)	1	5,975	3,369	94	283	6	397	4,149	1,826
Internal auditing:									
GS–14. Deputy internal audit officer	1	14,395	8,056	375	637	26	180	9,274	5,121
GS–12. Investigator	1	10,656	6,323	240	487	16	180	7,246	3,410
GS–11. Senior auditor	2	18,086	10,733	360	843	26	328	12,290	5,796
GS–11. Investigator	2	18,086	10,733	360	843	26	328	12,290	5,796
Management:									
GS–15. Management analyst	1	16,463	9,720	551	715	37	223	11,246	5,217
GS–14. Management analyst	1	14,443	8,056	385	637	26	223	9,327	5,116
GS–14. Statistical analyst	1	14,443	8,056	385	637	26	223	9,327	5,116
GS–13. Statistical analyst	1	12,533	7,441	289	559	20	224	8,533	4,000
GS–12. Management analyst	1	10,700	6,323	250	483	17	224	7,297	3,403
GS–5. Clerk-stenographer	2	11,069	6,101	125	521	8	1,000	7,755	3,314
Personnel: GS–11. Position classifier	1	8,933	5,367	187	419	12	37	6,022	2,911
Total, Department of General Administration	16	168,490	97,865	3,882	7,625	265	3,964	113,601	54,889
Regulatory agencies:									
Administration of parole laws: GS–10. Parole officer	1	8,247	4,840	206	379	45	168	5,638	2,609
Recorder of deeds: GS–5. Examiner	1	5,100	3,051	59	261	5	45	3,421	1,679
Total, regulatory agencies	2	13,347	7,891	265	640	50	213	9,059	4,288

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
General operating expenses—Continued									
Occupations and professions:									
GS-7. Fiscal Analyst	1	$6,387	$3,693	$123	$280	$8	$296	$4,400	$1,987
Public library:									
GS-5. Administrative clerk	1	5,025	3,051	65	256			3,372	1,653
GS-3. Acquisitions assistants	2	8,398	5,103	64	453			5,620	2,778
GS-3. Clerical assistant, historical-biblical divisions	1	4,196	2,551	32	225			2,808	1,388
GS-3. Stacks assistants	1	4,294	2,591	31	251			2,873	1,421
GS-7. Cataloger, music division	1	6,134	3,703	132	299			4,134	2,000
Total, public library	6	28,047	16,999	324	1,484			18,807	9,240
Buildings and grounds:									
GS-2. Building guards (6 months)	6	11,728	10,596	180	946	6		11,728	
WBR-13. Operating engineer (6 months)	1	3,162	2,923		239			3,162	
WBR-12. Operating engineer (6 months)	1	3,017	2,787		230			3,017	
WBR-11. Operating engineer (6 months)	1	2,906	2,683		223			2,906	
WBR-9. Operating engineer (6 months)	2	5,523	5,096		427			5,523	
WBR-5. Laborer (6 months)	1	2,461	2,267		194			2,461	
WBR-3. Laborer (6 months)	3	6,386	5,865		521			6,386	
WBR-2. Laborer (6 months)	4	7,315	6,697		618			7,315	
WBR-1. Elevator operator (6 months)	3	4,587	4,181		406			4,587	
Total, buildings and grounds	22	47,085	43,095	180	3,804	6		47,085	
Total, general operating expenses	54	326,776	208,034	6,059	15,705	390	6,002	236,190	90,586
Public safety:									
Corporation counsel:									
Corporation counsel:									
GS-7. Secretary	1	6,985	2,803	120	289	10	850	4,072	2,913
Contract appeals board:									
GS-11. Attorney	1	9,194	5,367	180	435	12	283	6,277	2,917
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,872	3,051	60	243	5	850	4,209	1,663
General fund		(66)	(66)					(66)	
Water fund		(7,500)	(4,176)	(120)	(339)	(8)	(567)	(5,210)	(2,290)
Sanitary sewage works fund		(7,500)	(4,176)	(120)	(339)	(9)	(566)	(5,210)	(2,290)

Appellate division:									
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,872	3,051	60	243	5	850	4,209	1,663
Civil proceedings division:									
GS-13. Attorney	1	12,613	7,447	270	584	36	244	8,581	4,032
GS-6. Clerk	1	6,218	3,369	90	264	17	644	4,384	1,834
Special assignments division:									
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,872	3,051	60	243	5	850	4,209	1,663
Taxation division:									
GS-11. Attorney	1	9,194	5,367	180	435	12	283	6,277	2,917
Total, corporation counsel	8	61,820	33,506	1,020	2,736	102	4,854	42,218	19,602
General fund	(8)	(46,820)	(25,154)	(780)	(2,058)	(85)	(3,721)	(31,798)	(15,022)
Water fund	(---)	(7,500)	(4,176)	(120)	(339)	(8)	(567)	(5,210)	(2,290)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(---)	(7,500)	(4,176)	(120)	(339)	(9)	(566)	(5,210)	(2,290)
Metropolitan police:									
GS-4. Clerk-typist	1	4,465	2,740	51	201	3	----------	2,995	1,470
Police privates (6 months)	100	345,400	286,000	----------	4,400	----------	55,000	345,400	----------
GS-4. Clerk-typist (traffic division) (7 months)	5	18,000	11,984	262	839	15	4,900	18,000	----------
GS-5. Clerk-stenographer	2	9,925	6,087	120	444	9	----------	6,660	3,265
Total, metropolitan police	108	377,790	306,811	433	5,884	27	59,900	373,055	4,735
Civil defense:									
GS-11. Emergency transportation officer (highway fund)	1	9,000	5,363	175	512	12	----------	6,062	2,938
GS-9. Chief inspector	1	7,570	4,451	170	364	12	110	5,107	2,463
GS-7. Inspector	2	12,430	10,735	246	505	18	200	11,704	726
Total, civil defense	4	29,000	20,549	591	1,381	42	310	22,873	6,127
Courts:									
Juvenile court:									
Social services:									
GS-10. Intake officer	1	8,605	4,867	185	387	14	433	5,886	2,719
GS-10. Juvenile probation officer	3	25,815	14,602	555	1,160	42	550	16,909	8,906
GS-9. Juvenile probation officer	3	23,751	13,354	495	1,074	39	550	15,512	8,239
GS-10. Child support probation officer	1	8,605	4,868	185	386	14	433	5,886	2,719
GS-9. Child support probation officer	1	7,917	4,452	165	358	13	433	5,421	2,496
GS-7. Investigator	1	7,113	3,702	115	306	9	979	5,111	2,002
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	3	16,028	8,236	137	640	12	2,410	11,435	4,593
GS-4. Clerk-receptionist	1	5,544	2,746	290	188	23	788	4,035	1,509
GS-3. Clerk-typist	2	9,866	5,102	60	398	4	1,500	7,064	2,802
Youth guidance project:									
GS-11. Project Officer	1	9,326	5,364	173	428	15	417	6,397	2,929
GS-9. Assistant project officer	1	7,851	4,450	168	362	14	417	5,411	2,440
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,879	3,046	57	398	5	817	4,323	1,556
Total, juvenile court	19	136,300	74,789	2,585	6,085	204	9,727	93,390	42,910

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Public Safety—Continued									
Courts—Continued									
Court of general sessions:									
GS-10. Court reporter	1	$7,750	$4,860	$192	$170	$13	----------	$5,235	$2,515
GS-5. Budget clerk	1	5,501	3,044	60	218	3	$563	3,888	1,613
GS-4. Time and attendance clerk	1	5,132	2,740	79	240	6	577	3,642	1,490
GS-4. Procurement clerk	1	5,109	2,740	79	240	6	589	3,654	1,455
GS-5. Electric accounting machine operator (7 months)	1	3,230	2,669	63	229	4	265	3,230	----------
Total, court of general sessions	5	26,722	16,053	473	1,097	32	1,994	19,649	7,073
Total, courts	24	163,022	90,842	3,058	7,182	236	11,721	113,039	49,983
Corrections:									
GS-14. Deputy assistant director	1	14,318	8,564	333	626	52	150	9,725	4,593
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,432	3,050	59	262	5	400	3,776	1,656
GS-6. Correctional officers	15	86,680	50,350	1,500	4,090	145	2,250	58,335	28,345
GS-5. Stock clerk	1	5,360	3,050	59	262	5	328	3,704	1,656
Total, corrections	18	111,790	65,014	1,951	5,240	207	3,128	75,540	36,250
Licenses and inspections:									
GS-4. Clerk-typist	2	9,156	5,476	108	388	40	214	6,226	2,930
Total, public safety	164	752,578	522,198	7,161	22,811	654	80,127	632,951	119,627
General fund	163	728,578	508,483	6,746	21,621	625	78,994	616,469	112,109
Highway fund	1	9,000	5,363	175	512	12	----------	6,062	2,938
Water fund	----------	7,500	4,176	120	339	8	567	5,210	2,290
Sanitary sewage works fund	----------	7,500	4,176	120	339	9	566	5,210	2,290
Education:									
General administration:									
Class 6B. Assistant to assistant superintendent	1	11,127	7,366	----------	52	----------	----------	7,418	3,709
Class 11B. Assistant to chief examiner	1	8,687	5,746	----------	44	----------	----------	5,790	2,897
GS-4. Clerk-typist	1	4,487	2,740	53	214	3	----------	3,010	1,477
Total, general administration	3	24,301	15,852	53	310	3	----------	16,218	8,083
Supervision and instruction:									
A. Teaching Service:									
Class 15. Teachers, 1-6	105	610,575	463,680	----------	13,605	----------	11,172	488,457	122,118

Class 15. Teachers, basic and social adjustment	16	93,040	70,656		2,074		1,702	74,432	18,608
Class 15. Teachers, severely mentally retarded	4	23,260	17,664		518		426	18,608	4,652
Class 15. Teachers, kindergarten	21	122,115	92,736		2,722		2,234	97,692	24,423
Class 15. Teachers, music	2	11,364	8,832		259			9,091	2,273
Class 15. Teachers, art	1	5,682	4,416		130			4,546	1,136
Class 15. Librarians, elementary	2	11,364	8,832		259			9,091	2,273
Class 15. Teachers, regular, junior high	52	302,380	229,632		6,739		5,533	241,904	60,476
Class 15. Teachers, shop and home economics, junior high	6	34,890	26,496		778		640	27,914	6,976
Class 15. Teachers, basic and social adjustment, junior high	64	372,160	282,624		8,294		6,810	297,728	74,432
Class 15. Teachers, regular and academic, senior high	62	375,720	285,696		8,283		6,597	300,576	75,144
Class 15. Teachers, shop and home economics, senior high	7	42,420	32,256		935		745	33,936	8,484
Class 15. Teachers, military science, senior high	1	6,060	4,608		134		106	4,848	1,212
Class 15. Librarians, vocational high	2	11,854	9,216		267			9,483	2,371
Class 15. Teachers, speech	2	11,364	8,832		259			9,091	2,273
B. Pupil personnel services:									
Class 15. Counselors (elementary)	28	188,190	149,296		1,256			150,552	37,638
Class 15. Counselors (junior high)	8	53,704	42,619		344			42,963	10,741
Class 15. Counselors (Evans) (4 months)[1]	(2)	4,032	2,665		22			2,687	1,345
GS-7. Nurse (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	1,992	926		70			996	996
Class 15. Counselors (senior high)	2	13,426	10,655		86			10,741	2,685
Class 15. Counselor (vocational high)	3	20,148	15,987		131			16,118	4,030
Class 15. School psychologists	3	17,781	13,824		401			14,225	3,556
GS-6. Nurse, Sharpe Health School	1	5,527	3,357	100	257	7		3,721	1,806
GS-2. Nursing assistant, Sharpe Health School	1	3,874	2,374	30	188	2		2,594	1,280
C. Supervisory services:									
Class 6B. Principal (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	3,709	1,842		13			1,855	1,854
Class 8B. Assistant principal (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(2)	6,614	3,283		24			3,307	3,307
Class 8B. Supervising director, library service (7 months)	1	5,787	5,746		41			5,787	
Class 8B. Supervising director, curriculum	1	9,921	6,567		47			6,614	3,307
D. Clerical service:									
GS-6. Administrative aid (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	1,816	839	45	45	3		932	884
GS-4. Clerk-typists, junior high	2	8,974	5,480	106	428	6		6,020	2,954
GS-4. Clerk, senior high	1	4,487	2,740	53	214	3		3,010	1,477
GS-4. Clerk-typists, departmental office	3	11,615	7,078	159	553	9		7,799	3,816
Total, supervision and instruction	401	2,395,845	1,821,454	493	49,376	30	35,965	1,907,318	488,527
District of Columbia Teachers College:									
GS-5. Clerk-stenographer	1	4,983	3,044	63	234	4		3,345	1,638
Vocational education, George Barden:									
Class 15. Teacher, practical nursing	1	5,682	4,416		130			4,546	1,136
Operation of buildings and grounds:									
A. Engineering and custodial services:									
WBR-11. Engineer (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	1,609	749		56			805	804
WBR-10. Custodian (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	1,142	530		41			571	571
WBR-9. Assistant engineer (4 months) [1]	(1)	1,083	502		39			541	542
WBR-5. Assistant custodian (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(1)	979	456		34			490	489
WBR-5. Boiler firemen (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(2)	1,958	911		68			979	979
WBR-2. Laborers (Evans) (4 months) [1]	(7)	4,702	2,181		170			2,351	2,351

[1] Permission granted by Subcommittees on Appropriations to fill positions Oct. 1, 1963.

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Education—Continued									
Operation of buildings and grounds—Continued									
D. Transportation services:									
WBR-9. Driver, transportation of handicapped	1	$5,485	$3,397		$259			$3,656	$1,829
WBR-6. Drivers, transportation of handicapped	6	30,366	20,244		1,440			21,684	8,682
WBR-5. Attendant, transportation of handicapped	1	4,215	2,607		203			2,810	1,405
Total, operation of buildings and grounds	8	51,539	31.577		2,310			33,887	17,652
Total, public schools	414	2,482,350	1,876,343	$609	52,360	$37	$35,965	1,965,314	517,036
Parks and recreation:									
Recreation Department:									
GS-8. Supervisor recreation specialist (Evans) (3 months)	(1)	1,728	1,523	75	125	5		1,728	
GS-7. Recreation specialist (Evans) (3 months)	(1)	1,568	1,385	63	115	5		1,568	
GS-6. Recreation specialist	3	9,103	5,436	292	425	20		6,173	2,930
Total, Recreation Department	3	12,399	8,344	430	665	30		9,469	2,930
National Zoological Park:									
GS-5. Budget and accounting clerk	1	6,282	3,043	60	232	4	1,103	4,442	1,840
W-9. Nightkeeper	1	7,009	4,243		337		89	4,669	2,340
GS-4. Educational aid	1	5,408	2,740	51	243	3	787	3,824	1,584
GS-13. Pathologist	1	17,045	7,433	277	541	18	4,093	12,362	4,683
GS-7. Technician	1	6,855	3,693	123	300	8	656	4,780	2,075
Total, National Zoological Park	5	42,599	21,152	511	1,653	33	6,728	30,077	12,522
Total, parks and recreation	8	54,998	29,496	941	2,318	63	6,728	39,546	15,452
Health and welfare:									
Vocational rehabilitation:									
3. Rehabilitation Services Division:									
A. Counseling service:									
St. Elizabeths:									
GS-11 Supervisory vocational counselor	1	9,306	5,363	175	419	8	350	6,315	2,991
GS-9. Vocational counselor	3	23,683	13,291	525	1,049	26	1,256	16,147	7,536
Public Assistance Division:									

GS-7. Vocational counseler	2	13,234	7,387	250	595	12	767	9,011	4,223
District of Columbia General Hospital:									
GS-9. Vocational counselor	1	7,770	4,437	175	346	8	308	5,274	2,496
B. Clerical assistance:									
Current staff:									
GS-4. Clerk-transcriber	2	10,608	5,481	100	475	8	1,361	7,425	3,183
St. Elizabeths:									
GS-5. Secretary	1	6,152	3,042	63	261	4	693	4,063	2,089
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	1	5,305	2,740	50	238	4	681	3,713	1,592
Public Assistance Division:									
GS-4. Clerk-transcriber	1	5,305	2,740	50	238	4	681	3,713	1,592
Total, Rehabilitation Services Division	12	81,363	44,481	1,388	3,621	74	6,097	55,661	25,702
5. Rehabilitation facilities:									
A. ADC Training project:									
GS-11. Counselor coordinator	1	9,118	5,363	175	391	12	200	6,141	2,977
GS-9. Vocational counselor	1	7,676	4,450	175	346	7	200	5,178	2,498
GS-9. Training coordinator	1	8,376	4,450	175	346	7	667	5,645	2,731
GS-4. Clerk-transcriber	1	4,917	2,740	50	238	4	264	3,296	1,621
B. Mobility training of blind:									
GS-11. Supervisor	1	9,368	5,363	175	391	12	450	6,391	2,977
GS-9. Mobility instructor	2	15,862	8,900	350	692	24	900	10,866	4,996
GS-9. Social worker	1	7,931	4,450	175	346	12	450	5,433	2,498
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,323	2,977	59	251	4	418	3,709	1,614
Total, Rehabilitation facilities	9	68,571	38,693	1,334	3,001	82	3,549	46,659	21,912
Less Federal funds		55,071	31,249		2,423		3,509	37,181	17,890
Total	9	13,500	7,444	1,334	578	82	40	9,478	4,022
Total, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	21	94,863	51,925	2,722	4,199	156	6,137	65,139	29,724
Public health:									
1. District of Columbia General Hospital:									
A. Administration: GS-5. Secretary	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	662	4,026	1,669
C. Nursing:									
GS-11. Recruiting officer	1	4,568	2,683	90	204	6	131	3,114	1,454
GS-3. Unit clerk	5	22,178	12,757	150	1,077	10	1,264	15,258	6,920
Total, nursing	6	26,746	15,440	240	1,281	16	1,395	18,372	8,374
E. Medical care:									
GS-15. Medical officer	2	26,133	15,059	795	1,090	54	1,041	18,039	8,094
GS-14. Medical officer	2	30,482	18,276	740	1,331	50	262	20,659	9,823
GS-9. Administrative assistant	1	7,518	3,341	170	335	12	130	3,988	3,530
GS-5. Secretary	2	11,391	6,102	120	499	8	1,325	8,054	3,337
GS-5. Medical technologist	2	10,311	6,102	120	499	8	262	6,991	3,320
GS-4. Clerk-typist	1	5,195	2,745	50	229	3	662	3,689	1,506
GS-3. Clerk messenger	1	4,323	2,551	30	215	2	130	2,928	1,395
Total, medical care	11	95,353	54,176	2,025	4,198	137	3,812	64,348	31,005
Total, District of Columbia General Hospital	18	127,794	72,667	2,325	5,728	157	5,869	86,746	41,048

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 82 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Health and welfare—Continued									
Public health—Continued									
2. Glenn Dale Hospital:									
A. Administration:									
GS-4. Admitting clerk	1	$5,188	$2,745	$51	$228	$4	$653	$3,681	$1,507
6. Public health activities:									
A. Administration and direction:									
1. Office of the Director:									
GS-15. Management analyst	1	16,735	9,721	530	705	36	520	11,512	5,223
GS-13. Management analyst	1	12,423	7,447	270	549	18	130	8,414	4,009
GS-12. Management analyst	1	10,590	6,323	240	473	14	130	7,180	3,410
GS-5. Clerk stenographer	2	11,390	6,101	120	499	8	1,325	8,053	3,337
GS-14. Program analyst	1	14,329	8,569	370	626	25	130	9,720	4,609
GS-4. Stenographer	1	5,195	2,745	50	187	3	724	3,709	1,486
GS-14. Regulations development officer	1	14,452	8,569	370	626	25	253	9,843	4,609
GS-4. Stenographer	1	5,195	2,745	50	187	3	724	3,709	1,486
Total, Office of the Director	9	90,309	52,220	2,000	3,852	132	3,936	62,140	28,169
2. Bureau of Administration:									
GS-15. Chief, Bureau of Administration	1	16,735	9,721	530	705	36	520	11,512	5,223
GS-6. Secretary	1	6,176	3,369	90	230	6	662	4,357	1,819
GS-11. Budget analyst	2	18,006	10,733	360	827	24	241	12,185	5,821
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	1	5,133	2,745	50	187	3	662	3,647	1,486
GS-14. Chief, Personnel Division	1	14,355	8,569	370	626	25	157	9,747	4,608
GS-12. Recruiting officer	1	10,590	6,323	240	473	14	121	7,171	3,419
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	663	4,027	1,668
GS-12. Chief, Office Services Division	1	10,590	6,323	240	473	14	130	7,180	3,410
Total, Bureau of Administration	9	87,280	50,834	1,940	3,770	126	3,156	59,826	27,454
4. Medical assistance:									
GS-7. Social worker	3	18,793	11,108	360	882	25	392	12,767	6,026
WBR-6. Ambulance driver	2	10,487	6,397	----------	520	----------	67	6,984	3,503
Total, medical assistance	5	29,280	17,505	360	1,402	25	459	19,751	9,529
5. Health education:									
GS-13. Chief, Visual Aids Section	1	12,423	7,447	270	549	18	130	8,414	4,009
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	662	4,026	1,669

GS-12. Training officer	1	10,590	6,323	240	473	14	130	7,180	3,410
Total, health education	3	28,708	16,821	570	1,271	36	922	19,620	9,088
6. Community health services:									
GS-14. Medical officer	1	14,452	8,569	370	626	25	253	9,843	4,609
GS-13. Chief, accident prevention service	1	12,548	7,447	270	549	18	255	8,539	4,009
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	670	4,034	1,661
Total, community health services	3	32,695	19,067	700	1,424	47	1,178	22,416	10,279
7. Building maintenance:									
WBR-12. General mechanic	1	6,362	3,766	----------	298	----------	255	4,319	2,043
WBR-5. Custodian	3	13,572	8,255	----------	689	----------	104	9,048	4,524
Total, building maintenance	4	19,934	12,021	----------	987	----------	359	13,367	6,567
B. Dental health:									
GS-4. Dental assistant	4	18,252	10,982	200	915	14	186	12,297	5,955
D. Environmental health:									
GS-5. Clerk-typist	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	670	4,034	1,661
GS-13. Radiological health specialist	1	12,423	7,447	270	549	18	130	8,414	4,009
GS-9. Scientific aid	1	7,511	4,451	170	335	12	133	5,101	2,410
GS-5. Clerk-stenographer	1	5,695	3,051	60	249	4	670	4,034	1,661
Total, environmental health	4	31,324	18,000	560	1,382	38	1,603	21,583	9,741
E. Laboratories and pharmacies:									
GS-16. Medical officer	1	18,235	11,010	----------	793	----------	570	12,373	5,862
GS-6. Secretary	1	6,238	3,370	90	271	6	662	4,399	1,839
GS-11. Chemist	1	9,010	5,367	180	407	12	138	6,104	2,906
GS-11. Pharmacist	1	9,010	5,367	180	407	12	138	6,104	2,906
Total, laboratories and pharmacies	4	42,493	25,114	450	1,878	30	1,508	28,980	13,513
F. Maternal and child health:									
GS-13. Medical officer	1	13,499	8,167	270	599	18	41	9,095	4,404
GS-3. Clerk	1	4,337	2,551	30	215	2	144	2,942	1,395
GS-2. Medical aid	2	7,964	5,071	60	408	4	129	5,672	2,292
GS-9. Nutritionist	1	7,438	4,451	170	345	12	40	5,018	2,420
Total, maternal and child health	5	33,238	20,240	530	1,567	36	354	22,727	10,511
G. Mental health:									
GS-17. Associate director for mental illness and mental retardation	1	19,835	11,999	----------	861	----------	520	13,380	6,455
GS-7. Secretary	1	6,804	3,703	120	294	8	665	4,790	2,014
GS-12. Psychiatric fellow	1	11,316	6,323	240	473	16	855	7,907	3,409
GS-10. Mental health consultant	1	8,205	4,867	190	373	13	130	5,573	2,632
GS-10. Clinical social worker	1	8,205	4,867	190	373	13	130	5,573	2,632
Total, mental health	5	54,365	31,759	740	2,374	50	2,300	37,223	17,142

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Health and Welfare—Continued									
Public health—Continued									
6. Public health activities—Continued									
H. Public health nursing:									
GS–7. Public health nurse	12	$80,496	$44,430	$1,440	$4,328	$98	$4,230	$54,526	$25,970
Total, public health activities	67	548,374	318,993	9,490	25,150	632	20,191	374,456	173,918
Total, Department of Public Health	86	681,356	394,405	11,866	31,106	793	26,713	464,883	216,473
Public welfare:									
1. Office of the Director:									
C. Administrative services:									
GS–11. Employee relations officer	1	9,487	5,367	171	422	11	605	6,576	2,911
GS–9. Classification specialist	1	7,671	4,451	170	359	11	262	5,253	2,418
GS–4. Appointment clerk	1	4,786	2,745	50	243	3	233	3,274	1,512
GS–4. Clerk,typist	1	5,356	2,745	50	243	3	753	3,794	1,562
Total	4	27,300	15,308	441	1,267	28	1,853	18,897	8,403
D. Data processing unit:									
GS–11. Supervisor project planner	1	8,747	5,367	60	422	4	----------	5,853	2,894
GS–9. Assistant supervisor, machine operator	1	7,397	4,451	170	359	12	----------	4,992	2,405
GS–7. Machine operator	1	6,144	3,703	120	308	8	----------	4,139	2,005
GS–4. Key punch verifiers	4	18,145	10,982	200	973	14	----------	12,169	5,976
Total	7	40,433	24,503	550	2,062	38	----------	27,153	13,280
E. Reorganization:									
GS–16. Deputy director	1	18,733	10,677	----------	785	----------	1,523	12,985	5,748
GS–15. Business and finance chief	1	18,614	9,721	529	719	36	2,373	13,378	5,236
GS–14. Management analyst	1	15,646	8,569	370	640	26	1,420	11,025	4,621
GS–14. Coordinator	1	15,196	8,569	370	640	26	870	10,475	4,721
GS–13. Program analyst	1	13,297	7,447	276	564	18	870	9,175	4,122
GS–7. Secretary	1	6,964	3,703	120	308	8	753	4,892	2,072
GS–6. Secretary	1	6,406	3,369	96	287	6	753	4,511	1,895
GS–5. Stenographer	1	5,854	3,051	60	263	4	753	4,131	1,723
Total	8	100,710	55,106	1,821	4,206	124	9,315	70,572	30,138
Total, Office of the Director	19	168,443	94,917	2,812	7,535	190	11,168	116,622	51,821

2. Agency services:									
A. Public assistance program:									
1. Providing public assistance services:									
GS-12. Staff development consultant (6 months)	1	2,585	1,992	101	154	7	331	2,585	
GS-12. Section chief (6 months)	1	2,585	1,992	101	154	7	331	2,585	
GS-12. Child welfare consultant (6 months)	1	2,585	1,992	101	154	7	331	2,585	
GS-11. Supervisor (6 months)	8	17,880	13,525	608	1,064	41	2,642	17,880	
GS-9. Social worker (6 months)	20	38,874	28,040	1,420	2,260	97	7,057	38,874	
GS-9. Supervisor of volunteers (6 months)	1	1,186	835	43	67	2	239	1,186	
GS-5. Secretary (6 months)	3	4,557	2,883	75	249	5	1,345	4,557	
GS-5. Supervisor (6 months)	1	2,692	1,693	44	146	3	806	2,692	
GS-4. Unit clerk (6 months)	8	11,301	6,920	168	616	11	3,586	11,301	
GS-4. Clerk, DMT (6 months)	4	9,553	5,664	148	508	10	3,223	9,553	
GS-3. Assistant unit clerk (6 months)	7	9,363	5,625	91	504	6	3,137	9,363	
Total	55	103,161	71,161	2,900	5,876	196	23,028	103,161	
2. Operating the welfare training center:									
GS-5. Counselor (6 months)	1	718	572	15	49	1	81	718	
GS-3. Nursing assistant (6 months)	2	1,062	958	16	86	2		1,062	
Total	3	1,780	1,530	31	135	3	81	1,780	
4. Community work and training center program:									
GS-14. Community work and training officer (6 months)	1	3,920	3,214	185	240	13	268	3,920	
GS-6. Secretary (6 months)	1	1,782	1,264	45	107	3	363	1,782	
Total	2	5,702	4,478	230	347	16	631	5,702	
5. AFDC—Unemployed parents:									
GS-12. Service chief (6 months)	1	2,949	2,371	120	183	8	267	2,949	
GS-11. Supervisor (6 months)	3	7,601	6,038	270	475	18	800	7,601	
GS-9. Social worker (6 months)	14	17,212	11,684	1,190	938	84	3,316	17,212	
GS-7. Liaison worker (6 months)	1	1,806	1,389	60	116	4	237	1,806	
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer (6 months)	1	1,483	1,005	25	91		362	1,483	
GS-4. Unit clerk (6 months)	3	3,045	1,733	75	182	5	1,050	3,045	
GS-4. Statistical clerk (6 months)	1	2,336	1,277	31	113	2	913	2,336	
GS-4. Accounting clerk (6 months)	1	2,788	1,524	37	135	2	1,090	2,788	
GS-4. Disbursing clerk (6 months)	1	1,886	1,524	37	135	2	188	1,886	
GS-4. Assistant unit clerk (6 months)	3	4,261	2,871	45	257	3	1,085	4,261	
GS-3. Clerk-DMT (6 months)	3	7,105	4,248	66	381	4	2,406	7,105	
GS-2. Clerk-typist (6 months)	1	1,707	1,324	22	121	1	239	1,707	
Total	33	54,179	36,988	1,978	3,127	133	11,953	54,179	

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Health and welfare—Continued									
Public welfare—Continued									
2. Agency services—Continued									
B. Child welfare program:									
1. Providing child welfare services:									
GS–11. Supervisory social worker (6 months)	2	$10,134	$8,050	$360	$633	$24	$1,067	$10,134	
GS–9. Social worker (6 months)	10	44,126	33,385	1,700	2,690	120	6,231	44,126	
GS–4. Unit clerk (6 months)	3	9,054	6,177	150	547	9	2,171	9,054	
GS–4. Court clerk (6 months)	1	3,018	2,059	50	183	3	723	3,018	
Total	16	66,332	49,671	2,260	4,053	156	10,192	66,332	
4. Elementary school lunch program: GS–4. Clerk-typist (6 months)	1	3,018	2,059	50	182	3	724	3,018	
5. Day care:									
GS–9. Social worker (6 months)	1	4,672	3,338	170	269	11	884	4,672	
GS–4. Clerk-typist (6 months)	1	3,409	2,059	50	183	3	1,114	3,409	
Total	2	8,081	5,397	220	452	14	1,998	8,081	
C. Investigations and collections program:									
GS–9. Evaluator (9 months)	2	8,136	5,520	210	445	14	1,156	7,345	$791
GS–5. Secretary-stenographer (9 months)	1	2,819	1,892	37	162	2	463	2,556	263
GS–4. Clerk-typist (9 months)	6	16,865	10,212	186	904	12	4,118	15,432	1,433
GS–4. Telephone operator clerk	2	6,069	3,304	100	302	7	373	4,086	1,983
GS–3. Messenger (9 months)	1	2,890	1,582	19	141	1	924	2,667	223
Total	12	36,779	22,510	552	1,954	36	7,034	32,086	4,693
D. Surplus food program:									
GS–7. Recertification officer (6 months)	3	11,119	8,331	363	687	22	1,716	11,119	
GS–7. Supervisory storekeeper (9 months)	2	9,269	7,405	240	613	8		8,266	1,003
GS–5. Accounting clerk (9 months)	2	7,583	6,101	120	525	8		6,754	829
GS–4. Storekeeper (9 months)	4	13,661	11,142	200	973	12		12,327	1,334
Total	11	41,632	32,979	923	2,798	50	1,716	38,466	3,166
Total, agency services	135	320,664	226,773	9,144	18,924	607	57,357	312,805	7,859

3. District of Columbia welfare institutions:									
A. Central administration:									
GS-15. Administrator	1	19,927	11,953	647	870	45		13,515	6,412
GS-5. Secretary	1	5,854	3,051	60	256	3	831	4,201	1,653
Total	2	25,781	15,004	707	1,126	48	831	17,716	8,065
C. Receiving home for children:									
GS-7. Counselor	1	6,133	3,703	123	299	8		4,133	2,000
D. Junior Village:									
GS-12. Medical officer	1	12,105	6,947	243	789	16	241	8,236	3,869
GS-11. Chaplain (9 months)	1	6,942	5,367	176	422	12	241	6,218	724
GS-11. Director of nurses	1	9,105	5,367	176	417	12	241	6,213	2,892
GS-9. Social worker (9 months)	2	11,007	8,103	171	718	13		9,005	2,002
GS-8. Supervisory counselor	1	7,058	4,063	144	329	10	316	4,862	2,196
GS-7. Recreation leader (9 months)	1	4,884	3,702	123	309	8	241	4,383	501
GS-7. Executive housekeeper (9 months)	1	4,643	3,702	123	309	8		4,142	501
GS-7. Elementary teachers (9 months)	4	18,571	14,811	492	1,231	32		16,566	2,005
GS-6. Recreation leader (9 months)	1	4,531	3,369	96	286	7	316	4,074	457
GS-6. Senior counselor	1	5,883	3,369	96	273	7	316	4,061	1,822
GS-5. Operations control counselor (9 months)	2	7,520	6,101	60	526	4		6,691	829
GS-5. Counselors (9 months)	15	56,884	45,760	900	3,950	60		50,670	6,214
GS-4. Bookkeeping clerk (9 months)	1	3,807	2,745	51	184	3	391	3,374	433
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	1	5,291	2,745	90	238	10	716	3,799	1,492
GS-3. Guards (9 months)	3	9,936	7,655	87	695	6	400	8,843	1,093
GS-4. Clerk-stenographer	1	5,291	2,745	90	238	10	716	3,799	1,492
WBR-6. Driver (9 months)	1	3,662	2,996		262			3,258	404
WBR-2. Cleaners	3	10,779	6,572		614			7,186	3,593
WBF-3. Food servers (9 months)	4	9,112	7,211		715		180	8,106	1,006
GS-7. Nurse	2	9,286	5,558	246	462	16		6,282	3,004
GS-5. Counselor	8	40,830	24,405	1,000	2,105	65		27,575	13,255
GS-6. Senior counselor (9 months)	1	4,216	3,370	96	286	7		3,759	457
GS-5. Counselor (9 months)	12	45,540	36,608	722	3,187	49		40,566	4,974
GS-4. Counselor (9 months)	4	13,666	10,981	202	975	14		12,172	1,494
Total	72	310,549	224,252	5,384	19,520	369	4,315	253,840	56,709
F. Administrative services:									
GS-5. Property officer	1	5,959	3,051	60	256	4	935	4,306	1,653
GS-4. Leave regulations clerk	1	5,014	2,745	51	238	3	485	3,522	1,492
WBR-13. Electrician	1	6,082	3,744		311			4,055	2,027
WBR-12. Painter	1	5,794	3,564		299			3,863	1,931
WBR-10. Plumber	1	5,413	3,328		281			3,609	1,804
WBR-6. Bus driver	1	4,882	2,995		259			3,254	1,628
WBR-6. Stockkeeper	1	4,882	2,995		259			3,254	1,628
WBR-5. Seamstress	1	5,099	2,884		252		395	3,531	1,568
Total	8	43,125	25,306	111	2,155	7	1,815	29,394	13,731
Total, District of Columbia welfare institutions	83	385,588	268,265	6,325	23,100	432	6,961	305,083	80,505

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability, new positions only—Continued

	Number	Funds requested	8-month funding				Other	Total	Amount of reduction
			Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits				
			Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase			
Health and welfare—Continued									
Public welfare—Continued									
4. Children's Center:									
A. Central administration:									
GS-9. Night superintendent	1	$6,859	$4,451	$182				$4,633	$2,226
GS-3. Guard	5	20,561	12,757	155	$447		$600	13,959	6,602
Total	6	27,420	17,208	337	447		600	18,592	8,828
B. District Training School:									
GS-9. Social worker	2	15,074	8,903	364	736		248	10,251	4,823
GS-7. Teacher (home economics)	1	5,676	3,703	122				3,825	1,851
GS-5. Nursing assistant	7	35,245	21,355	427	1,839	$28		23,649	11,596
GS-3. Nursing assistant	5	19,450	12,757	315				13,072	6,378
WBR-2. Cleaner	1	3,349	2,233					2,233	1,116
WBF-4. Food server	2	5,908	3,939					3,939	1,969
Total	18	84,702	52,890	1,228	2,575	28	248	56,969	27,733
C. Cedar Knoll School:									
GS-5. Counselor	15	75,481	45,760	915	3,919	48		50,642	24,839
GS-3. Clothing clerk	1	4,446	2,552	31	224		248	3,055	1,391
Total	16	79,927	48,312	946	4,143	48	248	53,697	26,230
D. Maple Glen School:									
GS-8. Teacher (remedial reading)	1	6,246	4,063	152				4,215	2,031
E. Administrative services:									
GS-11. Laundry manager	1	8,866	5,367	183	422			5,972	2,894
GS-3. Telephone operator	1	4,201	2,551	31	229			2,811	1,390
GS-3. Clerk-typist	1	4,701	2,551	31	229		483	3,294	1,407
WBR-12. Electrician	1	5,794	3,716		147			3,863	1,931
WBR-12. Plasterer	1	5,794	3,716		147			3,863	1,931
WBR-12. Auto mechanic	1	5,574	3,716					3,716	1,858
WBR-3. Laborer	1	3,910	2,607					2,607	1,303
WBL-3. Presser and laundry worker	1	2,413	1,609					1,609	804

Total	8	41,253	25,833	245	1,174	----------	483	27,735	13,518
Total, Children's Center	49	239,548	148,306	2,908	8,339	76	1,579	161,208	78,340
Total, public welfare	286	1,114,243	738,261	21,189	57,898	1,305	77,065	895,718	218,525
Total, health and welfare	393	1,890,462	1,184,591	35,777	93,203	2,254	109,915	1,425,740	464,722
Grand total	1,033	5,507,164	3,820,662	50,547	186,397	3,398	238,737	4,299,741	1,207,423
General fund	1,032	5,483,164	3,806,947	50,132	185,207	3,369	237,604	4,283,259	1,199,905
Highway fund (regular)	1	9,000	5,363	175	512	12	----------	6,062	2,938
Water fund	--------	7,500	4,176	120	339	8	567	5,210	2,290
Sanitary sewage works fund	--------	7,500	4,176	120	339	9	566	5,210	2,290

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Sept. 12, 1963.

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability for other than new positions

Program or item	Funds requested	8-month funding	Amount of reduction
General operating expenses:			
Department of General Administration:			
2. Administrative services: space rental	$125,683	$91,402	$34,281
4. Finance: Rental of EDP equipment	58,035	40,000	18,035
Total, Department of General Administration	183,718	131,402	52,316
Public Library:			
3. Public service: Machine rental	1,400	933	467
Total, general operating expenses	185,118	132,335	52,783
Public safety:			
Metropolitan Police:			
2. Prevention and detection of crime:			
Crane program	63,000	42,000	21,000
Canine Corps, 75 to 100 man-dog teams	19,000	12,667	6,333
Increase in lieutenants in lieu of sergeants	9,000	6,000	3,000
Total, Metropolitan Police	91,000	60,667	30,333
Civil defense:			
3. Shelter program: Contractual services and supplies	20,000	13,500	6,500
Courts:			
1. Juvenile court: Youth guidance project:			
Teachers contracts	5,400	3,600	1,800
Operational costs	1,400	933	467
Total, courts	6,800	4,533	2,267
Licenses and inspections:			
1. Office of Administration: ADP machine rental	6,000	4,000	2,000
Total, public safety	123,800	82,700	41,100
Education:			
2. Supervision and instruction: Experimental program for severely maladjusted pupils	78,095	62,976	15,119
9. National defense education: Improvement of statistical sevices	6,306	4,204	2,102
Total, education	84,401	67,180	17,221
Parks and recreation:			
3. Recreation services and facilities			
D. Neighborhood centers: Per diems for expansion of hours at certain facilities	11,364	7,576	3,788
Health and welfare:			
Vocational rehabilitation:			
2. Office of Administration: Rent of office machines	2,780	1,853	927
3. Rehabilitation services:			
C. Operations: Case services	30,000	20,000	10,000
4. Division of Services to the Visually Impaired:			
D. Register of the blind	2,390	1,593	797
5. Rehabilitation facilities:			
B. Mobility training for the blind: Other contractual services	11,364	7,576	3,788
Total, vocational rehabilitation	46,534	31,022	15,512
Public health:			
4. Freedmen's Hospital: Rate increase, 4 months at 1963 rates, 8 months at proposed rates	83,000	53,127	29,873
5. Contract hospitals: Rate increase, 4 months at 1963 rates, 8 months at proposed rates	410,000	280,787	129,213
Total, public health	493,000	333,914	159,086
Public welfare:			
1. Office of the Director:			
B. Program planning: Automobile allowance, printing, and equipment rental	1,220	814	406
C. Administrative services: Printing	400	267	133
D. Data Processing Unit:			
Rental of equipment	13,120	8,747	4,373
Office supplies	4,600	3,067	1,533
Total, Data Processing Unit	17,720	11,814	5,906
Total, Office of the Director	19,340	12,895	6,445

Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability for other than new positions

Program or item	Funds requested	8-month funding	Amount of reduction
Health and welfare—Continued			
Public welfare—Continued			
2. Agency services:			
A. Public assistance program:			
1. Providing public assistance:			
Communications	$3,500	$2,334	$1,166
Professional fees	6,133	4,089	2,044
Tuition for employee training	20,000	13,334	6,666
Total, public assistance program	29,633	19,757	9,876
2. Financial aid: Nursing care grants	45,000	30,000	15,000
3. Operating the Welfare Training Center: Adjustment fund financial aid	403	269	134
5. AFDC—Unemployed parents:			
Insurance premiums	43,000	28,700	14,300
Grants and gratuities (6 months)	670,900	447,300	223,600
Total, AFDC—Unemployed parents	713,900	476,000	237,900
Total, public assistance program	788,936	526,026	262,910
B. Child welfare program:			
1. Providing child welfare program:			
Printing and reproduction	5,000	3,334	1,666
Maintenance of persons, miscellaneous	5,000	3,334	1,666
Total, child welfare program	10,000	6,668	3,332
2. Payments for board and care:			
Regular foster homes	59,580	39,720	19,860
Regular institutions	13,920	9,280	4,640
Total, payments for board and care	73,500	49,000	24,500
Total, child welfare program	83,500	55,668	27,832
D. Surplus food program: Rental of office machines	7,360	4,907	2,453
Total, Agency services	879,796	586,601	293,195
3. District of Columbia Welfare institutions:			
B. D.C. Village: Provisions	18,216	12,144	6,072
C. Receiving Home for Children: Provisions	5,070	3,380	1,690
D. Junior Village: Provisions	69,267	46,178	23,089
E. Municipal Lodging House: Provisions	583	389	194
Total, District of Columbia welfare institutions	93,136	62,091	31,045
4. Children's Center:			
E. Administrative services: Contractual services and supplies	175,300	154,898	20,402
Total, Public Welfare	1,167,572	816,485	351,087
Total, Health and Welfare	1,707,106	1,181,421	525,685
Highways and traffic:			
Department of Highways and Traffic:			
4. Traffic engineering and operations:			
B. Electrical services: Electricity, fiscal year 1964 lights	50,000	15,000	35,000
Department of Motor Vehicles:			
5. Vehicle control:			
B. Registration:			
Rental of ADP equipment (highway fund)	11,210	8,810	2,400
Total, highways and traffic	61,210	23,810	37,400
Total voluntary reductions for other than new positions	2,172,999	1,495,022	677,977
General fund	(2,161,789)	(1,486,212)	(675,577)
Highway fund	(11,210)	(8,810)	(2,400)
Elimination of total project: Department of Sanitary Engineering (capital outlay): Project 517. Outfall relief sewer (sewage works fund)	1,378,000	----------	1,378,000

Valuntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability for other than new positions—Continued

Program or item	Funds requested	8-month funding	Amount of reduction
Recapitulation:			
Voluntary reductions in House allowance on original budget based on 8-month availability (new positions only)	$1,829,849	$1,717,442	$112,407
Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability (new positions only)	5,507,164	4,299,741	1,207,423
Voluntary reductions in S. Doc. 32 based on 8-month availability for other than new positions	2,172,999	1,495,022	677,977
Elimination of total project	1,378,000	----------	1,378,000
Total, voluntary reductions	10,888,012	7,512,205	3,375,807
General fund	(9,428,370)	(7,455,747)	(1,972,623)
Highway fund	(66,642)	(46,038)	(20,604)
Water fund	(7,500)	(5,210)	(2,290)
Sanitary sewage works fund	(1,385,500)	(5,210)	(1,380,290)

Source: Department of General Administration, Budget Office, Sept. 12, 1963.

SURPLUS ESTIMATED JUNE 30, 1964 UNDER AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. If the committee granted all of the amendments requested what would be the estimated surplus on June 30, 1964?

Mr. TOBRINER. In the general fund at the end of 1964 there would be $2,547,000.

Senator BYRD. And in each instance, Mr. Tobriner, would you indicate how this compares with last year's figures?

Mr. TOBRINER. The increase in revenues in the general fund for 1963, the unanticipated increase is $2,150,000, if I am incorrect about that, Mr. Lowe can correct me.

That was made up, sir, of unanticipated increases from revenues from the sales tax of $55,000, of unanticipated revenues from the income tax of $5,000, and the inheritance tax of $250,000, from fines of $300,000, from tax on alcoholic beverages of $200,000—I am sorry, if I misstated the revenues in respect to the income tax they were $500,000.

In respect to the highway fund we would have a balance of $5,086,000 at the end of 1964. Perhaps Mr. Lowe or Mr. Herman could supply the corresponding figure for the end of 1963, with your permission, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Yes, Mr. Herman.

REVISED REVENUE ESTIMATES

Mr. HERMAN. The revised actual revenue for 1963 increased our revenue by $1,919,000 which is quite similar to the figure Mr. Tobriner mentioned for 1964 from the general fund.

Mr. TOBRINER. With respect to the water fund the available would be $236,000. Would you supply, Mr. Herman, the corresponding figure for——

Mr. HERMAN. Water fund revenues increased by $202,000.

Mr. TOBRINER. So far as the sanitary sewage fund there would be a deficit of $268,000 but in discussing the fund at a later time the reductions to offset this deficit will be recommended.

I think, sir, that answered your question.

RÉSUMÉ OF ANTICIPATED REVENUES, 1964

Senator BYRD. Would you now give the committee an overall picture of the revenues you anticipate to be received from fiscal 1964?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think Mr. Herman, with your permission, can do that with greater conciseness than I can.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I believe the revenue figures we just gave you were for 1964. May I give you the 1963 now, sir. In 1963, the general fund increased over our estimate by $1,119,000. The highway fund there was a drop of $1,172,000 in the actual revenues for 1963.

In the water fund an increase of $129,000.

In the sewer fund there was a decrease of $113,000.

Senator BYRD. Now, what additional revenue has been derived from the sales tax and the income tax?

Mr. TOBRINER. I will give you that again, sir:

From the sales tax, $55,000; from the income tax, $500,000 from the inheritance tax, $255,000; from the fines, $300,000, and from alcoholic beverages, $200,000.

Senator BYRD. Will you tell us how these figures compare with the past 2 years?

SALES TAX REVENUES

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, the sales and gross receipts tax figures in grand total are $64,076,000 for fiscal year 1963.

Now the general sales tax is $35,640,000 for fiscal 1963.

For fiscal 1962, the overall total of sales type taxes was $49,864,000, with the general sales tax making up $25,695,000 of that total.

The estimate for 1964, of course, will be up somewhat.

Senator BYRD. Did you give it for the previous year?

Mr. LOWE. No, those were 1963 and 1962, I just gave you.

Senator BYRD. What additional revenue would be realized from real estate taxes?

REAL ESTATE TAX REVENUE

Mr. LOWE. The estimate in fiscal year 1964 is $64,100,000 against an actual collection of $61,423,000 in 1963.

That is an increase of $2,677,000.

Senator BYRD. On what do you base the anticipated increase?

Mr. LOWE. It is based upon two types of increase in the assessed valuations of the city.

One type of those increases results from new construction and additions to existing construction thereby adding value. The other portion results from the continuing reassessment program that is carried on in the city on a full cyclic basis whereby we cover all properties in the city at least once every 4 years, sometimes more if it is a volatile area, and increase the values or decrease them from time to time, to reflect changes in value.

In recent years the overall result has been a continuing net increase because of the continuing increase in values generally.

Senator BYRD. What is the overall reassessment picture?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Back has the actual figures. When the general reassessment was placed in effect it was approximately $4 million

but may I have him give you the last 2- or 3-year figures including the components of this.

Mr. BACK. Mr. Chairman, I think the figure you are looking for resulted from reassessments during the past year was, if I can see in the light here, $50,139,245 resulting in a tax increase of $1,253,481.

This resulted from making inspections of 42,000 properties in the city during the past year on which some 16,000 property assessment changes were made resulting in this much increase in assessed value from our year-by-year reassessment program.

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about your present rates.

Mr. TOBRINER. $2.50 a hundred assessed valuation.

Senator BYRD. $2.50 a hundred?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. How long has this been in effect, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. I would say a year and a half, 2 years.

Mr. LOWE. This will be the third year.

STATEMENT ON TAX EXEMPT PROPERTIES

Senator BYRD. What is the amount by which the revenues have been reduced by reason of the highway program, Federal construction projects, and so on?

Mr. LOWE. I don't know whether we have the specifics with us on that, Mr. Chairman. We can supply that for you.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. LOWE. That is Federal building and the highway program.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. LOWE. By area and by value.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. TOBRINER. This would include schools and other District construction apart from Federal construction?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. TOBRINER. Also exemptions for embassies and the like?

Senator BYRD. Yes; let's have a complete picture, Mr. Tobriner. I believe we had it last year and the year before. Let's have it again.

Mr. TOBRINER. Right.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE OFFICE

The taxation and assessment records of the District show the following changes in land area and assessed value by categories of exempt real estate during fiscal 1963.

Category of exempt property	Acres	Assessed value
United States	115.8104	$45,731,862
District of Columbia	[1] 19.8754	8,547,460
Other exempt:		
Religious	2.0026	6,346,423
Educational	3.2109	11,433,891
Foreign government	4.8325	4,849,894
Charitable	−2.9819	−230,855
Cemeteries		284,991
Hospitals	.3889	454,261
Libraries	.0197	84,789
Miscellaneous	18.3926	12,055,453

[1] Of this total, 8.6 acres were acquired for highway purposes.

OFFICIAL REVENUE ESTIMATES

Senator BYRD. Did the Bureau of the Budget approve the estimates requested by the Commissioners for 1964?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERMAN. They have approved the appropriation estimate but the revenue estimates have not been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, that is why we still consider them unofficial estimates.

Senator BYRD. When do you think you will have the official estimates?

Mr. HERMAN. Sometime in October. We usually wait for 3 months' experience in the current fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. What is the latest date through which your formal revenue estimates——

Mr. HERMAN. The last formal revenue estimate was May 6, 1963. The unofficial revenue estimates were dated September 6, 1963.

OFFICIAL 1963 REVENUES

Senator BYRD. Would you give the figures for both, please, for both dates?

Mr. HERMAN. The revenues for fiscal year 1963, as of May 6, 1963, were $238,751,000. The actual for that year was $239,576,000. The revenue estimates for 1964, as of May 6, 1963, were $253,645,000. As of September 6, they were increased to $255,542,000.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS FOR NEW OR EXPANDED PROJECTS

Senator BYRD. Now, with regard to the request for additional positions in fiscal year 1964, how many of the positions are to carry out the new projects as opposed to improved or expanded projects?

Mr. HERMAN. 160 positions for new services, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. And your overall figure was?

Mr. HERMAN. 1,501.

Senator BYRD. 1,501 new positions overall?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. This includes what the House allowed and those included in the restoration request and also the new positions in the so-called B budget.

Mr. TOBRINER. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Of the 1,501 new positions 160 are for new services?

Mr. HERMAN. New services.

FUNDS INVOLVED IN NEW POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. Can you give us the amount in dollars which would be related to the 160 new positions?

Mr. HERMAN. On the full year basis $560,903, and reduced to 8 months as we have submitted a statement for the record will be $459,510.

TOTAL DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you have overall at the present time which were funded in the 1963 appropriation bill?

Mr. HERMAN. 27,253 positions.

Senator BYRD. 27,253 positions?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How does this compare with the previous year?

Mr. HERMAN. In 1962 the authorized positions were 26,229.

Senator BYRD. Can you go back over 4 additional years? Making it a total of 5 previous years?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir. Do you want me to go backward, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. HERMAN. 1961 was 25,363; 1960 was 24,479; 1959 was 23,794; and 1958 was 23,126.

POSITIONS FOR 1964

Senator BYRD. For 1964 you would have how many positions if the 1,501 were allowed?

Mr. HERMAN. We would have 28,703 positions, sir.

Senator BYRD. 28,754, wouldn't that be?

Mr. HERMAN. My table shows 28,703—we abolished 51 positions which reflected approximately what your statement shows.

Senator BYRD. You had 27,253?

Mr. HERMAN. We abolished 51.

Senator BYRD. I see.

So, your 1,501 is to be added to 27,202?

Mr. HERMAN. 202.

Senator BYRD. Which would make a total of again how much?

Mr. HERMAN. 28,703.

PRESENT VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies can you say at this time do you have in the 27,253 positions?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, we will have to make a survey of Departments if you care for us to develop this.

Senator BYRD. We will get into this by Department.

Now, Mr. Herman, can you supply the overall appropriation figures for the positions over the past 5 years?

Mr. HERMAN. I am sorry, sir, I will have to develop those figures. May we develop them for the record?

Senator BYRD. Surely.

(The information referred to follows:)

	Salary cost of authorized positions (in thousands)
Total District of Columbia:	
1958	$103,919.4
1959	117,182.7
1960	122,953.3
1961	135,466.5
1962	142,828.8
1963	151,654.0

TOTAL COST OF NEW PERSONNEL REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Did you reflect in your statement, Mr. Tobriner, I don't recall, the amount of money involved in the request for 1,501 new positions?

Mr. TOBRINER. We have a table attached, Mr. Chairman, which shows the sums involved broken down on an 8-month basis.

Senator BYRD. Could you give us this figure at the moment?

Mr. TOBRINER. Will you do that, please?

Mr. HERMAN. The cost of the 1,501 positions on a full-year basis, or the basis we submitted in the original, was $7,867,804. On the revised 8-month basis, it will be $6,793,564.

DROP IN ESTIMATE OF INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

Senator BYRD. What caused a drop in the estimate for interest on investments from $500,000 actual in 1963 to $350,000 estimate for 1964?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Back?

Mr. BACK. Mr. Chairman, this interest comes from excess funds that happen to be available for investments at a particular time. We have had that less funds to invest during this period than before.

Senator BYRD. Be a little more specific, please.

Mr. BACK. Pardon, sir?

Senator BYRD. Give us some specifics.

Mr. BACK. Well, we invest all idle funds through the U.S. Treasury. I do not recall the exact amount of the principal that we have invested at the moment. It varies, really, from month to month. If we assume we are going to have some funds we are not going to be using for a month, we ask that they be invested. Certainly these figures are all available, and I can supply them for any period you would like—the amount we have invested and the prospective income from those investments.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you supply, for the record, then, figures which would enable us to have an understanding of precisely what caused the drop in the estimate?

Mr. BACK. I would be very happy to.

Mr. LOWE. I can give you one figure, two illustrative figures, Mr. Chairman, that would be indicative of how this is.

I happen to have the outstanding total of investments for all funds for August of 1962 and August of 1963.

In August of 1962 we had $33,895,000 invested in various types of Treasury items, 30-day bills, some of it bonds.

In August of 1963, though, that had dropped down to $19,968,000. This is because, as our capital program has advanced, we have gotten deeper and deeper into the working reserves which the characteristics of our tax system normally give us. You see, we normally have heavy collections early in our fiscal year. We are very fortunate in that regard. Not all communities are so situated, but this is indicative of the kind of figures that Mr. Back will supply to you on a more itemized basis.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information requested follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE OFFICE

The following table shows District purchases of U.S. securities for short-term investments during fiscal 1963, and the estimated purchases during fiscal 1964. The dates of purchase correspond with the peak months of collections and the maturing of the investments correspond to the months in which revenues are at a minimum. Since the level of District expenditures is gradually increasing, the amount of cash not immediately needed for expenses is decreasing, hence, in fiscal

1964, income from this source is estimated at $350,000, as compared with $500,000 in fiscal 1963.

General fund investments, actual fiscal 1963 and estimated fiscal 1964, by month of purchase and month of maturity

	Actual, 1963		Estimated, 1964	
	Purchased	Matured	Purchased	Matured
July	$20,838,000		$7,981,000	
August		$11,968,000		$7,981,000
September				
October	19,438,000	3,996,000	18,000,000	
November		3,992,000		10,000,000
December	3,990,000	14,414,000		8,000,000
January		9,896,000		
February				
March				
April	8,466,000		5,000,000	
May		2,991,000		5,000,000
June		5,475,000		
Total	52,732,000	52,732,000	30,981,000	30,981,000

REVISED MARYLAND PAYMENT ON SANITARY SEWER WORKS

Explain the revised estimate of $2,081,000 for "Payment from Maryland" under the sanitary sewage works fund from the original 1964 estimate of $5,029,000.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, this payment from Maryland and a similar one from Virginia, although the Virginia one is much smaller, is the outgrowth of a working arrangement which the government of the District of Columbia has with the surrounding suburban governments whereby on a cost reimbursable basis we provide sewage disposal services for certain of those communities. These payments are estimated from time to time based on the opinions of the sanitation engineers as to what the quantity of service will amount to to be provided by the District of Columbia government. Actual collections are based on actual experience.

Most of the time it is presumably for services.

From time to time the Washington-Maryland Suburban Sanitary Commission has actually participated in the capital cost of some of the sewage treatment plant facilities in view of the fact that that plant would not need to be as large as it is were it not for providing this service to Maryland.

Therefore, these estimates are to cover the District for its expenses, both capital outlay and day-to-day operations in providing this reciprocal service which is very beneficial to all jurisdictions.

It helps to keep a cleaner Potomac among other things.

JUSTIFICATION FOR DECREASE REQUESTED

Senator. BYRD. You haven't explained, though, the reason for the decrease from $5,029,000 to $2,081,000.

Mr. LOWE. No, sir. I could not explain to you in actual detail at the moment. May we supply that for the record, sir?

Senator BYRD. All right. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

A complete review was made in August 1963 of the construction program to which Maryland will contribute. Construction progress is slower than had been

anticipated in the May estimate and therefore will not be collectible until the 1965 and 1966 fiscal years.

AUTHORIZED LOANS AND REPAYMENTS

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about the loan picture, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. Well, at the present time, Mr. Chairman, we have an authorized loan in the general fund of $175 million. Prior to just a few days ago that was $75 million. The authorized loan—suppose I take each fund separately.

Of this $175 million, $75 million has been actually appropriated for expenditures toward capital projects. Through August we had actually borrowed from the Treasury $17 million of that.

These loans are all repayable on a level rate 30-year basis. At the end of August we had an unpaid balance on this general fund loan of $16,988,000.

In the case of the highway fund the authorized loan is $50,250,000 of which $44,938,000 has been appropriated, $37 million has been borrowed, and $36,724,000 of that is still outstanding.

In other words, repayments are just barely getting underway. The initial payments are predominantly interest and a nominal amount of principal. As the years pass that will reverse.

The water fund loan that is authorized is $35 million. There has been appropriated $31,080,000. There has actually been borrowed, $21,250,000. This is an older loan than the others so we have a little bit more progress made on repayment. The balance outstanding is $19,440,000.

Then in sanitary sewage $32 million is the authorized total. $16,842,000 has been appropriated. $4,950,000 of that has been actually withdrawn for payments. And we still owe $4,900,000 on it.

What we call, generally speaking, Federal obligations, these are our responsibilities for the hospital center, our residual responsibility for payment of the Federal Courthouse, Capper-Crampton, and similar measures, is outstanding at the moment of $45,432,000. All but a thousand dollars of that has actually been authorized in one way or another; $43,353,000 is actually firm, withdrawn, and we have a principal balance on that outstanding of $26,022,000. These are August 31 figures.

DECREASE IN GASOLINE TAX REVENUES

Senator BYRD. How do you explain the decrease in your estimate of revenues from gasoline tax? Last year the chart shows that the collection was in the amount of $12,151,000. This year your estimation shows $12,108,000.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Boynton, of the Department of Highways and Traffic, is here. They collaborated in making this estimate, and perhaps he might be able to give you some pertinent details on that.

Mr. Boynton.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Boynton?

Mr. BOYNTON. What item was your question on, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. Beg your pardon?

Mr. BOYNTON. What were you questioning on the revenue estimate?

Senator BYRD. Last year, your actual revenues from gasoline tax amounted to $12,151,000. Your September 6 estimate for 1964 was in the amount of $12,108,000.

How do you account for the reduction?

Mr. BOYNTON. I don't have the 1963 figures in front of me. I can't account for that, Mr. Chairman. I don't believe it is a very large difference. An estimate of $12.108 million.

Senator BYRD. So you can't account for the decrease?

Mr. BOYNTON. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. What do you base your $12.108 million estimate on?

Mr. BOYNTON. It is based on the previous year's estimate. If there are no increases in gasoline tax——

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, could I mention one of the principles that we pursue frequently on these estimates where the actual experience has been a very nominal deviation from the predicted?

If you will notice for fiscal year 1963 we also had an estimate of $12,108,000 in the gasoline tax. The actual was, as you say, $12,151,000, which is quite a small variation from such an estimate; and in view of the fact that there is no particular basis for expecting the 1963 actual figure to be a fixed item or a fixed amount, the $12,108,000 was retained as the basic working estimate to be on the conservative side.

You see, these estimates are supposed to be what you can seriously expect to receive. So, we do not push them up higher than we feel fully certain they will perform.

Senator BYRD. All right.

INCREASE IN CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

Mr. Lowe, how do you explain the increase of $1,433,000 in charges and miscellaneous revenue?

Mr. LOWE. Those are based on actual analyses of a considerable number of individual items.

Mr. BOYNTON. Mr. Chairman, in 1963, we had an estimate for reimbursements on certain types of Federal aid construction projects. We expected quite a sum to come in during 1963. However, the actual collections on some of those projects came in in July instead of June, which threw them into the following year.

Senator BYRD. Your actual collections were $433,000 last year?

Mr. BOYNTON. Approximately.

Senator BYRD. That is what you have down here. That is what is shown in this chart which accompanies the Commissioner's statement.

Mr. BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And your estimate as of September 6, 1963, was $7,806,000 which is $1,433,000 over the estimate as of May 6, and an increase of about $7.4 million over actual 1963.

Mr. BOYNTON. The increase is for a certain category of Federal aid projects that we have constructed where we had a hundred percent of the cost in our appropriations.

Therefore, now that we are getting repaid by the Bureau of Public Roads for their participating share, that fund will go back into our revenues again rather than appropriations. That accounts for the

increase in the miscellaneous category. That type of reimbursement will stand through 1966. After 1966, that type reimbursement will disappear from our revenue.

REVENUES FROM PARKING METERS

Senator BYRD. I note that there is a reduction in the revenues derived from parking meters, $695,000 actual 1963; estimate as of September 6, $612,000.

Would you comment on this item, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Back, I think.

Mr. BACK. Mr. Chairman, the difficulty here is we are losing meters to highway construction and various other types of construction throughout the city. I don't have the exact number. I have it, but not with me, but the number of meters in operation today versus a year ago and the numbers are down which means less collections.

Senator BYRD. Will you supply for the record the number of meters in operation today and as of a year ago?

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE OFFICE

In August 1962, there were a total of 4,582 parking meters in service, compared to 4,355 in August 1963, a decrease of 237 meters. During fiscal year 1962, the average number of meters in service was 4,870, as compared to 4,552 in fiscal year 1963.

Senator BYRD. How close were your overall 1963 estimations and your actual receipts?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, compared to the May 6 estimate the actual for all funds exceeded the estimate of that time by $825,000 plus.

INTEREST PAYMENT ON STADIUM BONDS

Senator BYRD. What amount is in the budget for payment of interest on stadium bonds, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. In the neighborhood of $825,000.

Mr. HERMAN. May I say $856,000?

Senator BYRD. Suppose you give us the whole picture on stadium bonds.

Mr. HERMAN. Well, stadium bonds, the District is obligated to pay the interest on the stadium bonds, and what we do is borrow money from the Treasury and ask for appropriations to repay the Treasury for interest on the bonds.

The bonds, I believe, run for 20 years, Mr. Tobriner, I think that is correct; 20 years, yes, sir, there has been no plan as yet to pay back the principle on the stadium.

Mr. TOBRINER. There is no sinking fund.

Senator BYRD. Give us the overall picture with reference to amounts and dates and whatever other facts might be adduced for the committee.

HISTORY OF STADIUM SITUATION

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, about 4 years ago when the construction work first started on the stadium, there was a bond issue of $19,800,000, of serial bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4.2 percent. These would be redeemable or can be redeemed between the years of 1970

and 1978. They would either have to be redeemed or refunded as the case may be.

There is provision in the stadium act that any net revenues, you know, after expenses of operating the stadium, are to go into a sinking fund and be applied to the payment of interest and hopefully principal on these bonds.

However, the operating situation at the stadium to date has fallen some hundreds of thousands of dollars a year below the amount needed to finance the entire amount of the interest of the amount of $856,000 which Mr. Herman gave you a minute ago.

Senator BYRD. Now, at this point, can you supply either at this time or for the record the amounts to which you have alluded?

Mr. LOWE. Last year we paid $400,000 on interest, that was the first year that we had to make this payment—the timing as to fiscal years has me puzzled here. I was thinking that we had actually paid in the past fiscal year one installment of roughly $400,000 against the full year's cost. The stadium did have some left-over funds from their construction.

Mr. TOBRINER. From the original loan?

Mr. LOWE. From the original loan which was applied to 1 year, one of the more recent years of the interest payments. But it would be preferable, I think, Mr. Chairman, if we could, if you would permit us to supply you an itemized listing of the way it now appears, but the gist of it all is simply that once the stadium ran out of the little bit of reserves that they had put into this $19,800,000 loan to cover interest payments prior to the time that the stadium was in operation, then their operating situation was such that they were not getting sufficient funds to do anything other than make at most a token payment on the annual interest.

We are going to have to pay the full amount in December 1963, for example, $415,800; we will have to pay the full amount again on June 1, 1964, $415,800.

And unless the outlook improves it appears we are going to be obligated until there is a permanent solution to the redemption of these bonds for an annual cost of between $600,000 and $856,000, being rather unpredictable as to where it might fall within those limits.

We have deferred any efforts to work on a solution of the final refunding in order to acquire more experience as to what the operational characteristics might be.

STATISTICS ON STADIUM RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

Senator BYRD. Will you give us some figures with reference to outgo and income?

Mr. LOWE. The income contained in the figures for calendar year 1962, of the stadium were as follows: Rentals from baseball and football were $221,900.

The income from food concessions, $138,800; parking operations, $86,000; advertising privileges $17,500, for a gross income of $464,200.

The operating costs during that period were $250,000, leaving an operating profit before interest of $214,200 for calendar year 1962.

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about the operating costs.

Will you break this down? Who is on the Board—what salaries are paid?

Mr. LOWE. Perhaps Mr. Tobriner could speak to some of those.

STADIUM BOARD AND MANAGER

Mr. TOBRINER. I could tell you that. The Chairman of the Board is Mr. Francis Kane, who, under the statute, is appointed by the chairman of the respective District Committees of the House and Senate.

Also the commanding general, by statute, of the National Guard and myself as President of the Board of Commissioners. There are no salaries paid these members of the Board.

The manager of the stadium and the armory, Mr. Dutch Bergman, receives a salary of approximately $20,000 a year.

Senator BYRD. What other salaries are involved, if any?

Mr. TOBRINER. There are salaries which involve an assistant to Mr. Bergman, a number of clerks, bookkeepers, and the like.

Senator BYRD. Supply for the record a breakdown of the salaries and other expenses.

Mr. TOBRINER. We will do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY BOARD

Statement of earned income and expenditure, District of Columbia Stadium operations, for the calendar year 1962

	Total for 1962	1st half of 1962	2d half of 1962
Operating income:			
Rental income:			
Pro Football, Inc.	$162,468.56		$162,468.56
The Senators, Inc.	81,225.80	$26,000.00	55,225.80
George Washington University [1]	10,000.00		10,000.00
Other	36,728.75	5,315.47	31,413.28
Total, rental income	290,423.11	31,315.47	259,107.64
Rental service	8,626.90	1,518.40	7,108.50
Food concession income	151,024.72	53,024.55	98,000.17
Parking income	180,384.28	78,694.50	101,689.78
Advertising income [2]	59,117.31	31,145.63	27,971.68
Telephone commission income	523.51	252.13	271.38
Total, operating income	690,099.83	195,950.68	494,149.15
Deduct operating expenses:			
Salaries and services:			
Office salaries	22,103.19	9,098.14	13,005.05
Operating and maintenance salaries	101,580.83	46,316.56	55,264.27
Annual leave	5,661.50	2,735.22	2,926.28
Payroll health contribution	893.02	425.20	467.82
Payroll retirement contribution	6,439.78	3,455.74	2,984.04
Payroll insurance contribution	312.48	153.63	158.85
Guard service	20,190.66	9,918.66	10,272.00
Janitor service	525.14	163.14	362.00
First aid services	20.00	0	20.00
Professional and secretarial services	6,104.85	3,956.47	2,148.38
Total, salaries and services	163,831.45	76,222.76	87,608.69
Administrative expenses:			
Advertising	5,349.65	1,942.98	3,406.67
Telephone and/telegraph	2,708.51	850.29	1,858.22
Insurance	10,540.40	5,474.20	5,066.20
Office supplies and expense	497.77	64.14	433.63
Printing and stationery	295.36	84.40	210.96
Freight	345.82	108.65	237.17
Miscellaneous expenses	10.00	0	10.00
Total, administrative expense	19,747.51	8,524.66	11,222.85

See footnotes at end of table, p. 70.

Statement of earned income and expenditure, District of Columbia Stadium operations, for the calendar year 1962—Continued

	Total for 1962	1st half of 1962	2d half of 1962
Deduct operating expenses—Continued			
Stadium operating expenses:			
Stadium repairs and maintenance	$14,802.45	$12,656.91	$2,145.54
Equipment repairs and maintenance	304.90	304.90	0
Stadium supplies	16,241.07	10,318.92	5,922.15
Stadium cleaning	19,187.00	3,583.58	15,603.42
Stadium ground rent	100.00	50.00	50.00
Electrical repairs and maintenance	2,832.97	113.46	2,719.51
Public address system expense	1,392.25	1,053.75	337.50
Scoreboard maintenance	2,044.92	1,723.96	320.96
Ground maintenance	77,384.45	49,130.02	28,254.43
Electricity and water	47,428.77	29,764.80	17,663.97
Fuel oil	4,750.37	3,606.46	1,143.91
Seating conversion expense	17,810.00	0	17,810.00
Miscellaneous stadium operating expense	2,070.65	0	2,070.65
Depreciation, furniture and equipment [3]	46,310.13	22,944.18	23,365.95
Total, stadium operating expenses	252,658.93	135,250.94	117,407.99
Parking expense	58,609.18	18,277.93	40,331.25
Total, operating expenses	494,847.07	238,276.29	256,570.78
Net operating income or (loss) before interest charges and depreciation on stadium	195,252.76	(42,325.61)	237,578.37
Deduct net interest charges:			
Interest on 4.2 percent stadium bonds	832,995.96	416,497.98	416,497.98
Interest on scoreboard and clock	20,595.00	10,650.00	9,945.00
Bond handling fee	1,070.61	707.47	63.14
Less: Interest income	(59,062.63)	(51,504.30)	(7,558.33)
Net interest charges	795,598.94	376,351.15	419,247.79
Net loss before depreciation on stadium	(600,346.18)	(418,676.76)	(181,669.42)
Deduct depreciation on stadium [3]	382,892.20	191,446.10	191,446.10
Excess of expenditures over income	(983,238.38)	(610,122.86)	(373,115.52)

[1] The rental agreement with the George Washington University called for a minimum rental of $2,500 per game plus any additional amount that might be due on the basis of actual attendance. At the time the statements were prepared, no information concerning actual attendance had been received from the university. It is possible that the final rental income from the George Washington University may be higher than the $10,000 shown on this statement.

[2] Advertising income on the scoreboard and clock was recorded in accordance with the information contained in the advertising contracts which require payment by advertisers to Spencer Advertising Co. on the first day of October each year. No communication has yet been received from the Spencer Advertising Co. confirming the collection of such advertising income in behalf of the District of Columbia Armory Board.

[3] Depreciation is a noncash expenditure.

STADIUM CONCESSIONS

Senator BYRD. Who operates the concession?

Mr. TOBRINER. The concessions were granted on a bid basis, a competitive bid basis, and the operator of those concessions is a concern known as District Sport Service, Inc., which is operated by a Mr. Jacobs of Rochester or Buffalo, N.Y., who operates a great many concessions in ballparks, race tracks and the like throughout the country.

As a matter of fact, all of the services supplied the stadium, including insurance, have been let on a competitive bid basis, including also the parking services.

AUDITING OF FINANCES

Senator BYRD. Who audits the financial transactions?

Mr. TOBRINER. The Stadium Board employs a certified public accountant by the name of Linnowes. The accounts are also audited by the District.

Mr. LOWE. The District's Internal Audit Office makes an annual audit and certifies the actual accuracy of the report which the stadium authorities are required by statute to submit annually to the Congress.

Mr. TOBRINER. Our situation, of course, Mr. Chairman, would be vastly improved if we had winning baseball and football teams.

Mr. LOWE. There is available, Mr. Chairman, quite a detailed breakdown of what these funds were expended for. I gave you the summary totals, as you have requested.

Senator BYRD. Yes, it might be well if we had that for the record.

Mr. LOWE. Yes.

FUNCTION OF GAO IN STADIUM SITUATION

Senator BYRD. Does the General Accounting Office get into the picture in any way?

Mr. LOWE. I think once at least in the past few years they have looked into this. They are, of course, by law fully authorized to do so, and they receive copies of all of the audit reports made by our own Internal Audit Office.

So, they are conversant in at least an informal way with the setup.

POLICING STADIUM EVENTS

Senator BYRD. Approximately how many policemen and detectives are required for the stadium during games?

Mr. TOBRINER. I am sorry, sir, we have nobody here from the operating end of the stadium but this also can be supplied for the record if you desire it.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

During the 1963 fiscal year 35,131 man-hours were furnished by the Police Department in connection with events at the D.C. Stadium.

QUESTION OF REIMBURSING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator BYRD. Is there any reimbursement to the D.C. Government for this diversion of staff?

Mr. TOBRINER. I believe as far as policemen stationed inside the stadium.

Mr. LOWE. Inside, yes.

Mr. TOBRINER. But not in respect to policemen stationed outside to control traffic.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record some information concerning the amount of reimbursement of this purpose?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. In the past year.

(The information requested follows:)

The District Government was reimbursed for 5,102 man-hours amounting to $15,937 for details inside the stadium.

COST OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON

You previously had indicated, Mr. Tobriner, that the estimate of the cost of the March on Washington was $167,000.

I noted the actual figure was $157,676.

Mr. TOBRINER. I think you have the breakdown there that was furnished, $157,676 of which $68,372 was so-called out of pocket costs. The rest of it relates to diversion of time that would have been spent on other duties.

Senator BYRD. How do you plan to absorb this cost or how was it absorbed?

Mr. TOBRINER. It was absorbed from the appropriations available to the respective departments involved.

Senator BYRD. Would you give us a little more detail?

Mr. TOBRINER. If you wish, sir, the itemized statement——

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. TOBRINER. Very good, sir.

As far as the Fire Department was concerned, the estimate cost of the diversion of staff time was $1,448.

The out-of-pocket cost was $14,453. This out-of-pocket cost represents reimbursement to firemen who were called into duty during their offdays.

In respect to the Department of Correction, the diversion of staff time was $84. The out-of-pocket costs were $3,061.

That, in part, I believe, was made up by the necessity of removing prisoners from the District of Columbia jail to the Department of Corrections at Lorton in order to make room in the District of Columbia jail for people who might be arrested during the march.

However, I might say, sir, that we have knowledge that only three arrests occurred that were directly attributable to the march.

The Department of Sanitary Engineering had a diversionary cost of $1,274, and an out-of-pocket cost of $17,155.

This cost was made up in part for the supply of water. Also for the supply of sanitary facilities for which reimbursement to the extent of $6,500 is expected.

The Department of Highways and Traffic had a diversionary cost of $245 and an out-of-pocket cost of $8,106. This, as the note indicates includes the additional costs incurred to open ahead of time the Southwest Freeway and an intersection on Seventh Street NW. in order to accommodate the expected traffic.

It also included the making and installation of various directional signs.

The Metropolitan Police Department had a diversionary cost of $73,787 and an out-of-pocket cost of $17,363 which was also the result of calling policemen back to duty who had offdays on August 28.

The Department of Public Health had an estimated diversionary cost of $12,129, and an out-of-pocket cost of $5,303. This included medical supplies, paper blankets, paper cups, and the like.

The District of Columbia National Guard had a diversionary cost of $133 and an out-of-pocket expense of $1,908 which included badges as well as a detail of the Guard that was employed in putting up first-aid tents prior to the march.

The Court of General Sessions had an estimated diversionary cost $44. The Department of Buildings and Grounds had a diversionary cost of $160, and an out-of-pocket cost of $1,020 the details of which I don't at this time recall.

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by out-of-pocket costs?

Mr. TOBRINER. These were actual cash expenditures as distinguished from the diversion of staff to duties that would not ordinarily be performed.

Senator BYRD. What would be the explanation of the $17,366 cash out-of-pocket costs in connection with the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. TOBRINER. Men who were called back to duty who were off.

Senator BYRD. The same would be true with reference to the Fire Department?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

BOX LUNCH MATTER

Senator BYRD. What was the outcome of the box lunch matter?

Mr. TOBRINER. That item is in controversy at the moment. The Department of Public Health advised after the first few cases of possible poisoning that all of the lunch boxes should not be used. So we have a controversy with the caterer who supplied them and we have not paid that bill.

Senator BYRD. You have not paid that bill?

Mr. TOBRINER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is the total?

Mr. TOBRINER. $5,000.

Senator BYRD. $5,000.

Well, I think, Mr. Tobriner, you are to be complimented and the departments of the District of Columbia government are to be complimented on the elaborate, excellent preparations that were made in anticipation of the march.

Mr. TOBRINER. I think the Chief of Police deserves a great share of those compliments, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. He does.

COSTS ABSORBED

You say these costs were absorbed. Are we to understand that they are not reflected whatsoever in the amounts requested for the various departments in the amendment to the House bill?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is my understanding.

Senator BYRD. For example, you are asking for $684,900 additionally for the Metropolitan Police Department.

Are you saying that this cost of $91,153 is not indirectly reflected in this request?

Mr. HERMAN. No, sir. The costs of the amount we have to pay out, that would be based on absorptions from our services carried forward from 1963 under the continuing resolution and are not involved in the increased request we are asking in this bill.

Senator BYRD. Are you saying if there had been no march on Washington and no grand total cost of $157,676 that this would not have been reflected in your appropriation picture for 1964?

Mr. HERMAN. The net result would be, Mr. Chairman, that the Department will have to retain vacancies to make up this money or cut down some other expenditure to make up the difference.

Senator BYRD. What about the out-of-pocket costs?

Mr. HERMAN. That is what I am talking about, sir, the out-of-pocket costs.

Senator BYRD. So you can absorb these costs——

Mr. HERMAN. Well, they will have to absorb the cost, Mr. Chairman, because we won't ask for any appropriation for them.

Senator BYRD. These are unbudgeted costs, and we are going to be relieved of any burden of appropriating additional money at this time in the 1964 budget to meet these unbudgeted costs.

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Even indirectly?

Mr. HERMAN. I would say, Mr. Chairman, yes, we will meet these costs, indirectly.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Senator BYRD. What strings really had to be tightened, Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. Well——

Senator BYRD. Something had to give. You don't ordinarily just go into the pocket and pull out $157,676 in cash without something suffering somewhere. Are you saying you have got a surplus of money that you can——

EFFECT OF COSTS ON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. HERMAN. In the case of policemen, for instance, Mr. Chairman, we will just have to delay recruitment of possibly two or three policemen in order to provide the money.

Senator BYRD. What is the number of positions you now have in the Police Department?

Mr. TOBRINER. 2,900 authorized.

Senator BYRD. What is your present strength?

Mr. TOBRINER. It is very close to that. I can't give you the figures.

Mr. LOWE. It is in the immediate neighborhood of 2,875. It has been running real close to the authorized.

Senator BYRD. It was, on the day of my visit in July, I believe, up to the authorized level of 2,900. I think the Chief said he had one or two additional positions over the level.

So, Mr. Herman, you say this—I don't quite relate what the true situation was at that time to what you have just said.

Mr. HERMAN. Well, during the year there are always retirements, there are a considerable number of retirements and instead of filling those positions immediately he would delay the filling of those positions until he made up the necessary funds.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, it could be stated in a somewhat different way.

For the entire fiscal year the department will have to maintain three less positions than they have the funds for in terms of the overall operation.

Senator BYRD. As a result of the Washington march?

Mr. LOWE. Of this expenditure, that is correct. You see, they took the salaries for roughly three policemen and applied them to pay a single day's wages to the off-duty policemen who were called back for that 1 day. That is approximately the makeup of all of this type of thing where there is a totally unexpected expenditure which yet has to be made because of the obligation on the community to preserve order in the circumstances.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT OF UNBUDGETED ITEMS

Senator BYRD. What authority do you have to pay unbudgeted items?

Mr. LOWE. It was the conclusion of the Commissioners that this was a community responsibility that they had to discharge and that it was essential that the full resources of the city—police, health, all others had to be brought into play—you might say almost regardless of the consequences.

Senator BYRD. I think no one would disagree with that, Mr. Lowe. I think the Commissioners had to take this action.

I don't know what our predicament would be if you were to have subsequent marches of similar nature. It's not outside the realm of possibility. Of course, this does not reflect whatever losses might have been incurred by the business establishments.

Mr. TOBRINER. It does not, sir.

LOSS OF REVENUES

Senator BYRD. Do you have any idea as to the amount of revenues that were lost to the city that day?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think an effort is being made or has been made by the Board of Trade to estimate those losses.

There was a considerable amount of shopping in the outlying areas which would normally go into the downtown District from those areas on that day.

Additionally, it is impossible to estimate the amount of money that was spent in the city by the marchers who came here.

Senator BYRD. Can't you have a comparison of that day's sales with the same day of last year? Certainly, you would be able to get some understanding of what the loss——

Mr. TOBRINER. I think the Board of Trade or the merchants associations are making this estimate.

Mr. LOWE. This economist they had engaged was trying to ascertain what the impact, financially, was on the downtown area. I haven't seen or heard anything of this report as yet. It should be available soon, I believe.

Senator BYRD. This would be reflected, to a certain extent, in connection with your tax collections.

Mr. TOBRINER. It would be inasmuch as we would lose the taxes based on the sales that were lost as a result of the march. So this is an indirect cost.

Senator BYRD. What loss was suffered as a result of the closing of the whisky stores?

Mr. TOBRINER. That was a total loss.

Senator BYRD. What would that normally amount to?

Mr. TOBRINER. I do not have the figures, Mr. Chairman. I am sure they are available, and, if you would like, I will attempt to get them from the Association of Restaurants and Retail Liquor Dealers.

(The information requested appears on page 132.)

Senator BYRD. Again, I think you were wise in closing them.

Mr. TOBRINER. Oh, yes; I think we had to.

Senator BYRD. These questions certainly are not meant to be critical of your actions, Mr. Commissioner. I think you did a very fine job——

Mr. TOBRINER. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. In preparing for the march, and the plans were well implemented by your various departments.

Suppose we recess until 2 o'clock.

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

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:10 p.m., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1963.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF WALTER N. TOBRINER, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN B. DUNCAN, BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, SCHUYLER LOWE, D. P. HERMAN, JOHN P. SYKES, KENNETH BACK, ALBERT A. GRANT, GEORGE M. BOYNTON, DONALD D. BREWER, DR. MURRAY GRANT, JAMES A. BLASER, ROBERT C. ENGLE, AND JOHN M. RIECKS—Resumed

FEDERAL PAYMENT IN LOAN AUTHORIAZTION

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

The first amendment relates to an increase in the Federal payment in the loan authorization. The amendments requested in connection therewith and the justifications filed in support will be placed in the record at this point.

(The documents referred to follow:)

FEDERAL FUNDS

Federal payment to District of Columbia

1963 appropriation:		
Federal payment	$32,899,000	
Federal loan	23,542,000	
		$56,441,000
1964 original estimate:		
Federal payment	34,868,000	
Federal loan	8,000,000	
		42,868,000
1964 revised estimate:		
Federal payment	52,868,000	
Federal loan	20,800,000	
		73,668,000
House allowance on original estimate:		
Federal payment	32,868,000	
Federal loan	8,000,000	
		40,868,000
House reduction on original estimate:		
Federal payment	2,000,000	
Federal loan	----------	
		2,000,000
Amendment requested (includes $18,000,000 in Federal payment, and $12,800,000 in Federal loan in S. Doc. 32)		32,800,000

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 2, line 6, strike out "$30,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$50,000,000", or an increase of $20,000,000 in the appropriation which represents $2,000,000 restoration request and $18,000,000 in supplemental estimate, Senate Document No. 32.

(2) Page 3, line 2, strike out "$8,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$20,800,000", or an increase of $12,800,000 in the appropriation.

(3) Page 3, line 5, strike out the word "and".

(4) Page 3, line 6, after "Stat. 183)," insert the following: "and the Act of August 27, 1963 (77 Stat. 130),". This language is necessary to reference the authority for increased Federal payment and increased loan authorization.

(5) Page 3, line 7, strike out "sanitary sewage works fund" and insert the following: "following funds: general fund, $12,800,000, and sanitary sewage works fund, $8,000,000." This change is necessary to authorize the general fund loan of $12,800,000.

HOUSE REPORT

"FEDERAL PAYMENT

"The bill provides for a Federal Payment to three of the five funds which finance the activities of the District of Columbia government.

"LOAN AUTHORIZATION

"The Committee has approved the request for $8,000,000 in loan authorization for capital outlay projects financed through the Sanitary Sewage Works Fund."

JUSTIFICATION

This request is for an additional Federal payment of $18 million contained in Senate Document 32, restoration of $2 million eliminated by the House of Representatives, which, when added to the presently recommended amount of $30 million, will make a total of $50 million for the fiscal year 1964, which is the authorized payment. In addition, Senate Document 32 contains a request for a $12,800,000 loan to the general fund, which is necessary to help finance the public works projects contained in this amendment.

At the time the budget estimates for 1964 were submitted to Congress, it was contemplated that a second portion of the budget would be submitted subsequent to the enactment of legislation to augment the revenues of the District.

With the passage of Public Law 88-104, August 27, 1963, authorizing an increase in the Federal payment of $18 million, and additional loan authority to the general fund of $100 million, the Commissioners are now able to present the second portion of the budget to the Congress.

The items proposed for the second submission are for both operating expenses and capital outlay predominately in the general fund. These requests will enable the District of Columbia to maintain its present levels of services and provide for some new and improved services, as well as take a significant step forward in reducing overcrowding in several school areas through the construction of new buildings and additions to existing buildings.

There are sufficient funds available in the highway, water, and sanitary sewage work funds (estimated deficit in this fund will be offset by voluntary reduction) to meet these obligations. However, the financial condition of the general fund (including the amendments requested) is as follows:

Revenue availability:		
Surplus at beginning of year		$11,033,000
Estimated revenue collections		212,325,000
Federal payment:		
Previously authorized	$32,000,000	
Public Law 88-104	18,000,000	
		50,000,000
Federal loan:		
Previously authorized		
Public Law 88-104	$12,800,000	
		12,800,000
Appropriation rescission recommended		228,000
Total		286,386,000

Funds required:	
H.R. 7431, as approved by the House	$234, 355, 000
Restoration requested in the Senate	532, 000
Amendments proposed in S. Doc. 32	40, 402, 000
Reserves for indefinite and supplemental appropriations	1, 250, 000
Financing of prior year appropriations	7, 300, 000
Total	283, 839, 000
Surplus	2, 547, 000

The table above indicates a surplus of $2,547,000. It is felt that this surplus is essential to assist the District of Columbia in financing the 1965 budget, and to avoid the necessity for submitting two budget documents.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you or your associates care to add any justifications of your request at this point?

Mr. TOBRINER. No, sir; I think not. We hope to have the entire authorized Federal payment of $50 million and in the event the appropriations are made as requested, we will require in addition a loan authorization of $12.8 million.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Senator BYRD. Will the District have an accrual system of accounting for each fund and related activity or program that will provide for determining the financial condition of the fund and the results of the activity or program operation and for adequate controls over all funds and other resources?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, we have had accrual systems now installed for probably 85 percent of our various funds and accounts that have to be maintained, and each year we are making considerable progress in further development of those funds.

The principle addition to our accounting, that is still nowhere near as far along as we would like to have it, is a great deal of additional cost accounting. That is a detailed application of accrual accounting.

We have a fairly extensive report which we just sent to the Bureau of the Budget, the Treasury Department, and General Accounting Office, describing our financial management improvement efforts for the past year with a little bit of a recap of the previous 7 or 8 years which they asked for, for this particular report, which if you like, we would be happy to insert in the record. It is about a 10 or 12 page report.

(The report referred to follows:)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT, ANNUAL REPORT, AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

Agency: District of Columbia government.
Date: August 26, 1963.

PART A—ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE PLANS

Organization

The Joint Advisory Committee on the Financial Management Improvement Program reviewed in January 1963, the progress made by the District government. The committee indicated that increased efforts should be directed toward improving program and performance analysis.

Staff is being requested in the 1964 budget of the Department of General Administration for the purpose of further strengthening the financial management improvement program to provide better control by the Commissioners over the agencies that comprise the complex governmental structure of the government

of the District of Columbia, which embraces the full range of responsibilities of State and local governments.

To permit better coordination of reporting and budgeting, responsibility for the District's quarterly program report has been shifted from the Management Office to the Budget Office within the District's Department of General Administration.

A joint central staff-operating agency-GAO team was designated to assist in a reorganization and management appraisal of the Department of Public Welfare in fiscal year 1963. An expanded application of this management appraisal approach to other departments is planned in fiscal year 1964.

Budgeting

Budget improvement continued. Analysis on a priority approach for all agencies in the 1964 budget justification was generally successful as a device to assist in the allocation of resources among programs. Work was continued on the development of a "zero-base" or total budget concept.

For the second year, the District's budget has been presented to the Congress in two phases, which again placed demands beyond plan on the staff of both the central and agencies' budget offices. This two-part budget approval results from the need for new revenue sources before an appropriation submission can be made. On the assumption that this may occur again, modifications are being made in the budget process to more easily accommodate a two-part budget.

The Commissioners approved the introduction of the budget preview into the District's budgetary process, thus formalizing the use for 1964 of the 3-year projections required of the agencies for the last 2 fiscal years. In anticipation of this development, material was prepared for a Bureau of the Budget review in July 1963 of the District's operating and capital outlay long-range requirements through fiscal year 1969.

Greater attention is being planned in making budgetary improvements on program and performance data. In the last part of fiscal year 1963, attention was directed to improvements in the quarterly program report and the reporting systems that produce the data used.

No immediate advances have been made on the use of cost-based budgeting either in the justifications to the Congress or during budget execution. Significantly more work will have to be done on overall reporting systems before much can be done in this area; also greater receptivity at all levels will have to be developed.

Accounting

Systems modifications.—Revision of the central system for the allotment ledger was completed on schedule. It makes available additional essential financial data, through the use of an electronic computer. More detailed accounting for the last four remaining agencies was mechanized on the central system. All remaining accounts, including capital outlay and other no-year accounts, were also further mechanized. New monthly reports to reflect appropriation reimbursements and discounts taken were established.

An EDP system is being developed for posting of financial data in the general ledger. It is tentatively scheduled for implementation in the latter part of fiscal year 1964.

Cost accounting systems.—Complete cost accounting systems have been developed for (1) the Department of Corrections, Industries Division, and submitted to the General Accounting Office for informal review and (2) the District of Columbia General Hospital, which is being reviewed in the District of Columbia government. Cost systems have also been developed in the first stages for the Department of Corrections operating expenses, and the Department of Sanitary Engineering water and sewer service revenue account.

A report was issued on a complete study of applications of the Department of Highways and Traffic for possible installation on ADP equipment. Additional detail accounting has been provided for the capital outlay accounts of that agency, and procedures were prepared to establish, maintain, and prepare reports for the major capital outlay account, on a project basis.

Monthly payrolls for public schools are programed for inclusion in the new payroll procedures, using EDP equipment as part of the central system. With this, all District employees will be included in this program, which provides more detailed payroll information.

Preparation of Manuals.—Issuance of a completely revised accounting manual is proceeding on schedule. It consists of 10 titles, 4 of which are being issued at the close of fiscal year 1963. The other titles will be issued in fiscal year 1964.

This manual will contain the policies, standards, accounts, forms, reports, and systems governing accounting for the District of Columbia government.

Reporting

Stress is being placed on developing the concept of "managerial, financial" reporting following the intent of the U.S. Civil Service Commission's use of that term in its new tentative standards for financial management positions. Improvements were continued in the District's annual report. A separate annual statistical and financial supplement was developed with a design to provide, in ready reference format, detailed statistics on all agency programs, including the current year's planned effort. Improvements in the budget digest (a progress report prepared for the public outlining the District budget at various stages) were continued.

Changes in the above reports in 1964 will be minor, with major efforts concentrated on developing reporting systems to back up budget formulation and execution. Significant participation by the operating systems approach is being encouraged to include both financial and nonfinancial data into one system. These efforts are expected to show first in the District's quarterly program report.

Internal audit

Overall staff time devoted to appropriation type functional audits and comprehensive audit investigations was increased during the year. Important management benefits have resulted from recommendations in such areas as the pharmacy operations at District hospitals and institutions, the medical charities and surplus food programs, warehouse procedures and inventory control in the Department of Buildings and Grounds and the internal control and procedures in the Department of Sanitary Engineering.

More staff time is being planned for the appropriation-type functional audits in fiscal year 1964 with such audits including a review of agency progress in implementing financial management systems and manpower utilization orders.

Training

Participation in financial management training courses continued at a high level. Experimentation with the distribution of professional literature and other materials in addition to attendance at courses was continued in a modest way. Training needs to be met in the near future include courses in reporting systems and management orientation to financial management concepts.

Automatic data processing

Systems objectives have been defined in connection with the study to improve fiscal accounting program operations. These are the expansion of the detailed centralized allotment accounting to include all major District agencies and revisions in the operations for allotment accounting to provide for improved reporting of financial data, effective July 1, 1963. In addition, preliminary systems planning has been undertaken in connection with automating general ledger accounting operations tentatively sometime in the latter part of fiscal year 1964.

Modifications to the EDP payroll system have been developed in order to include all public school payrolls in this system commencing early in fiscal year 1964.

Results of ADP oriented system studies were reflected in fiscal year 1964 plans to upgrade ADP equipment in six District agencies and to install initial mechanized systems in three others. Plans have been formulated to upgrade the electronic computer punchcard system in the main District installation, the Finance Office, to a magnetic tape system. The completion of the study in the highways and traffic area resulted in a decision to select and install a small-scale electronic engineering and scientific-type computer.

PART B, STATUS INFORMATION

The accounting system for the working capital fund of the Industries Division in the Department of Corrections was completed and submitted for approval in 1962. The system for the District of Columbia General Hospital is planned for completion in fiscal year 1964, and will be submitted for approval in that year.

In the early stages of the District's program to improve financial management, a concerted effort was devoted toward converting the accounting systems of other individual District agencies to the monthly accrual basis. A survey and analysis was subsequently made of the use by management of financial statements de-

veloped under this system and the benefits derived therefrom, related to the resulting cost. As a result thereof, a decision was made to convert to the annual accrual basis, and concentrate on other more pressing financial-management areas.

The philosophy behind this decision was explained to representatives of the General Accounting Office, who were aware of our proposed approach to District financial-management problems. With the stipulation that we give further serious consideration to the use of the monthly accrual system as soon as the work program permits, it was agreed that our critical financial-management areas should be taken care of first. It is understood that systems cannot be approved officially until the monthly accrual system is in effect.

Because of the above considerations, the status of conversion to the "accrual basis" is not shown for all District agencies, despite the fact that they have been shown in prior reports.

PART C, SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES SINCE 1948

Summary

The first major step toward the implementation of a program to improve financial management in the District of Columbia Government was taken in 1952, when a central staff was created under a Director of General Administration as part of a total reorganization of the District of Columbia government.

The reorganization plan authorized the Board of Commissioners to regroup the District's functions into a new organizational structure for the purpose of simplification, a consolidation of activities and a clarification of governmental responsibilities. A Department of General Administration was created with additional functions that previously had not been undertaken by any District agency. Budget, management, internal audit, finance, personnel, procurement and administrative services activities were established in or transferred to the new department as a central staff agency and given broadened and strengthened responsibilities. The 94 agencies of the District were reorganized into a more logical pattern and reduced to less than 30. Management procedures were improved. Procurement was centralized with further consolidations of requirements introduced wherever appropriate. An aggressive approach was made toward uniform practices in the management of space, printing and reproduction, and property management. Standard central personnel operations were introduced for the several complex salary systems of the District. Position classification surveys were started and pay scales for the various District services were reexamined. Accounting operations were mechanized.

These improvements were basic ones needed before a start could be made on detailed financial management improvement. Accordingly, it was not until the latter part of the 1950's that the District of Columbia was in a position to begin a concentrated effort under the federalwide financial management improvement program. First, activity was centered on the improvement of accounting just as in the governmentwide effort. A detailed District review in 1961 suggested the need for a broader concern than accounting. Program and further organizational adjustments were made resulting in such an approach to the task of improving financial management in the District.

Organization

The establishment of a central administrative office in 1952 within the District government was a step comparable to similar actions in the Federal agencies that have administrative assistant secretaries. Formal efforts in the financial management area were started in 1957 when the accounting officer, the budget officer, and the management officer were designated as responsible under the general direction of the Director of General Administration for improvement in financial management of the District government. In 1960, with the shift of the accounting systems staff from the direction of the accounting officer to the budget officer, the Budget Office was given the detailed responsibility for the program. This shift was designed to create an organizational arrangement that would be more capable of developing a working program and taking detailed actions within the entire financial management area, continually coordinated with program objectives. The most intense program activity has occurred since this organizational change, with very progressive results.

Budgeting

There was a development of long-range planning, first in the capital outlay area with the establishment of a District 6-year public works program, and then more recently with a formalization, after 3 years of experimental work, of the

first long-range District operating budget. The combination of the two into a total plan through 1969 showed in practice its potential as a decisionmaking tool; more specifically it permitted the District to introduce a spring review (an annual long-term look) into its budget process and to use the plan as the primary justification for the President's revised approach to District financial planning.

Procedural improvements, facilitating our movement to "zero base" budgeting, included (1) review of program against plan, (2) the development of a program concept of work classification, (3) amplification of the detail supporting the total revenue versus expenditure picture to aid decisionmaking, and (4) the standardization of instructions and techniques in circulars and informational memorandums.

Accounting

The District centralized the control and processing of accounting transactions, including payroll, and installed the system on a computer to provide additional, meaningful financial data on a timely basis. As a byproduct, U.S. savings bonds now are prepared and issued by the District, when previously we had to rely on the U.S. Treasury Department.

A centralized staff was established for the development and issuance of accounting policies, systems and procedures for the District of Columbia Government and for individual District agencies. Some accomplishments of this staff are:

(*a*) Issuance of cost accounting procedures for the Department of Corrections, Industries Division, and the Department of Public Health, District of Columbia General Hospital.

(*b*) Issuance of numerous systems for operating expense appropriations.

(*c*) Issuance of a revised Accounting Manual, starting in 1963 with the remainder to be released in fiscal year 1964.

All systems design is devoted to a closer coordination of accounting and budget activities with financial and nonfinancial reporting to the purpose of furnishing management with necessary tools for program decision and control throughout the District government.

Reporting

The system of financial reporting has been improved significantly with a design to furnish management with comparative type financial data to aid in decisionmaking.

Improvements have been continued to better citizen understanding of the budget process and to encourage participation in decisionmaking on the city's budget. This has been done through (1) the development of citizen reports, particularly the Budget Digest, (2) the establishment of "zero base" and program type budgeting (both of which encourage better understanding of the purposes of expenditures), and (3) increased efforts to work with the press and citizens' groups on budget matters.

Development of data and reporting systems supporting long-range planning has aided in the placement of budget decisions in a longer range perspective. The acceptance of the concept of managerial-financial reporting is expected to result in an emphasis on the development of integrated reporting systems.

Internal audit

An Internal Audit Office as an independent staff was established in 1952 in the Department of General Administration. There was a gradual strengthening of the internal audit staff between 1952 and 1963. The increased staff was primarily to do appropriation type functional audits, which represents a considerably more complete audit than previously.

Training

There has been an increase in the level of participation in the civil service and other governmental and nongovernmental training in the financial management, automatic data processing and related areas. The District made efforts of its own to develop training material in financial management.

Automatic data processing

There has been a gradual planned mechanization of the financial management operations of the District of Columbia; this culminated in the installation of a small-scale electronic computer in December 1961.

The mechanization has produced both significant direct and indirect benefits to District financial management. Thus, as a direct product, there is now a

regular monthly financial plan and status report designed to show use of funds against budget plan. A good example of the indirect use of automatic data processing is in the gradual development of the central violations bureau approach. Here mechanization has between 1955 and 1963 permitted a workload increase of 100 percent without an increase in personnel. In addition, certain byproduct reports of police activity have saved at least 28 policeman-years.

EVALUATION OF FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

Senator BYRD. Does your system of accounting therefore permit you or allow you, or enable you, to determine the financial condition and operating results of the various funds, activities, programs? Does it permit you to evaluate the operating results? Does it enable you to control all resources, cash funds, inventories, profit? Does it enable you to develop annual budgets on a cost basis?

Mr. LOWE. Those are many separate questions that you have included in that one sweeping one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Would you like for me to take each of them and let you comment on them singly?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, because it is very difficult to try and answer them in a single reasonably concise manner.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Senator BYRD. All right. Do you operate under a system of accounting and reporting that provides you with information which will enable you to determine the financial condition and the operating results of the various funds, activities and programs being carried out by the District of Columbia Government?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, I think we can answer that without any substantial equivocation.

FISCAL CONTROL UNDER SYSTEM

Senator BYRD. Does your system enable you to control all resources, cash funds, inventories and profit, and develop annual budgets on a cost basis?

Mr. LOWE. If we may leave off the last few words, I believe we can again answer with a substantial yes, with refinements and final details still being worked out. Like on reporting, for example, we have great progress in reporting, but we are now embarking on a methodical redesign of our quarterly program report geared into the improved accounting so that every quarter, there will be a form of reporting that relates accomplishment in that quarter to either programed accomplishment or to the minimum required accomplishments, whichever is most appropriate for a revealing form of report for the use of the Commissioners, the department heads and others who may be concerned.

COST-BASED BUDGETING

Now, with regard to the last portion of your question which I requested you to treat as a separate one, the cost-based budgeting, we are a long way from that one. In fact, the policy of the Appropriations Committees has been that you have not thus far desired that form of a budget to be submitted. But we are making steady headway on cost accounting in general, with much yet to be done.

We need cost accounting for certain operations.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel, Mr. Lowe, that sufficient attention is given toward determining, toward insuring that costs be charged against the activities to which they apply?

Mr. LOWE. I have to answer that one in this way. As much as our present systems permit and call for, yes. But as I have indicated earlier, we still have a great deal yet to do in the way of development and installation of detailed cost accounting systems, which I think are the primary vehicle through which we do what you were just talking about.

MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

Senator BYRD. Does your reporting system provide information essential for managing the District's finances and evaluating the operations of the various funds, activities, programs, and for sound forecasting and budgeting purposes?

Mr. LOWE. I think, essentially, yes. There again, there are refinements that we are still working on with some portions of the operation that still leave pretty good sized gaps. This has been a long-term, very involved operation to accomplish this. We started about 7 or 8 years ago with nothing but an obligational type of accounting system.

It is a real project to take a system that, as I say, is the simplest form of obligational accounting which is the backbone of it, and to move that over into the more sophisticated type of accounting and reporting operation that is really indispensable for controlling an organization as complicated as the District government.

But we have made real headway and we are making further headway all the time with no letting down or relaxing on the project. Some of the things that are in the Department of General Administration budget are further directed at accomplishment of these goals.

Senator BYRD. Is there centralized responsibility for the various service functions in one or more organizational units?

Mr. LOWE. In large measure, at the staff level, there is. Now the District government is organized on a basis of delegated responsibility for performance of the major governmental functions, and within each of those groups in turn, there is a delegation for them to carry out the service functions necessary for their basic functions.

But, as an illustration of the type of centralization that I was talking about at the staff level, we have a centralized accounting system where the control accounts for the entire Government are maintained.

The detailed accounts are generally kept out in the individual departments. We have, in the Administrative Services Office a small personal property group that looks after compliance with the Commissioners' regulations about the control and disposition of personal property.

Those are illustrative of the types of centralization we have and the manner in which we decentralize day-to-day operations among the major departments.

QUESTION OF SINGLE WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Senator BYRD. Should there be a single working capital fund to finance the centralized service functions?

Mr. LOWE. That has been the moot question for quite some time. We are not sure that we do need one. It has been proposed and we have no great objection to it. It would take legislation to establish it. We feel generally we can accomplish about the same objectives through other accounting means.

Senator BYRD. Are small working capital funds presently existent?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. We have several small funds, like our printing and duplicating operation, as a working capital fund. Prison industries is a big one.

Senator BYRD. If there were a single working capital fund, this would eliminate the necessity, wouldn't it, for several small funds?

Mr. LOWE. Yes. As I say, we have no quarrel with the bigger one. It is just that it would take legislation to establish it. That is the real question that is involved.

OVERLAPPING OF SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Senator BYRD. Is there an overlapping of service activities among the various departments and agencies?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think that there is, to any substantial degree, Mr. Chairman. When you have a number of big departments, such as we have in the District government, each necessarily servicing itself in many ways, you will have frequently something of the appearance of overlap, but I don't think that there is much.

The complication of really rigid centralization and the costs that go with it, frequently are considerably more than the simplifications that exist from, you know, a decentralized form of operation. We try to watch it and see to it that there is no real direct duplication.

Senator BYRD. You do not feel that these service activities could be more economically and efficiently performed if consolidated into one or more organizational units?

Mr. LOWE. Generally, I don't think that they do. There might be some exceptions. One big project that we have had pending, without the manpower to ever bring it to a conclusion, is the question of motor vehicle maintenance shops.

The District, as you know, operates many hundreds of motor vehicles of various types, not so terribly many sedans, but great quantities of trucks and other motorized equipment. We have a number of shops. It is a project that requires very special skills and abilities to make the kind of analysis of that that would indicate whether it really would be sound.

Theoretically, it is always good to consolidate. But I have watched some consolidations and I have seen the overhead pile up as you bring supervisor on top of supervisor to manage this bigger pyramid that you get, because you lose the intimate contact that goes with having your service operation thoroughly integrated with the program or operation that this thing is to help out.

So those are some of the questions that you get involved in, and we haven't had the kind of manpower available to conclude this. We got an assist from General Services Administration on the basic survey, but it has been substantially dormant now for some months in the absence of any ability to proceed further with it.

COORDINATION IN INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Senator BYRD. Does each department maintain its own inventory of operating materials without overall coordination for requirements of stocks of other departments?

Mr. LOWE. With regard to the first half of your question about maintaining those stocks, they do. In the procurement process, there is extensive coordination of requirements through the medium of consolidation of like requirements for developing stock cataloges, to assure greater uniformity, and we have helped to bring about extensive uniformity and simplification or, rather, reduction of a number of the same kinds of items that are in use.

One of the major thrusts of our whole procurement program of the last few years is to achieve this particular objective.

Senator BYRD. Who is responsible for the coordination?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Wessells, the Procurement Officer, is here—is the one who is responsible for this particular coordination I was just mentioning.

Then the overall inspection and supervision of property regulations is in our Administrative Services Office. That is the accountability phase, for example.

QUESTION OF PURCHASING SUPPLIES

Senator BYRD. Is it possible or is it probable that the Department of General Administration would purchase items for a department when another department has a surplus quantity of similar items on hand?

Mr. LOWE. That is possible, but the recorded instances of it have been very rare. I think there was a question of some tires a few years ago.

Mr. Wessells might want to comment further on that particular point.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Wessels?

Mr. WESSELLS. I don't believe this has been a tremendous problem. There have been some isolated instances of this happening, but the cure, of course, may be a great deal more expensive than the practice itself, at least, to the extent that we have found it.

Where we have found it, we generally have been able to utilize the items in question, in another service perhaps generally at a later date than would have been possible had we known of it earlier.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, not to belabor the point, but one other feature of control that largely reduces the need for a more complex form is to have ceilings on your stock. Where you have been making considerable progress in having stock levels established, and seeing that you are policing the stock level situation in each agency, you don't tend to build up any surplus of moment.

INVENTORIES WITHOUT CENTRAL CONTROL

Senator BYRD. Are numerous small inventories maintained without any centralized control?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, I think that is implicit in what I was talking about, that we have the individual agencies maintaining their own inventories.

Senator BYRD. Doesn't this result in an increased investment in inventories?

Mr. LOWE. Not a great increase, because these inventories that we are talking about are not on the order of magnitude of a big central stocking operation where you have great quantities. These are largely relatively small working inventories.

Senator BYRD. You do not consider this to be a costly and inefficient practice?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir; I do not.

MAINTENANCE STAFFS

Senator BYRD. Does each department operating buildings have its own maintenance staff?

Mr. LOWE. Our building maintenance setup is also along the line of partial centralization and partial decentralization, which I was describing for certain other activities. We have the Department of Buildings and Grounds which has overall District government responsibility for all major maintenance and all new construction.

And it also maintains and physically operates all multiple-use buildings, like the District Building, the Municipal Center, and those buildings.

Now, buildings which are wholly utilized for performance of a program or major operation, like a hospital or the Public Library, those buildings have their custodial staffs and maintenance engineers to perform the day to day servicing and operation of the building.

However, when it comes to a general repainting or a replacement of the roof, replacement of the boilers, our central staff comes in and takes over on that.

We believe that that is about as effective a way as we have been able to find.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator BYRD. How many multiple-use and special purpose buildings is the Department of Buildings and Grounds responsible for the operation and maintenance of?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Twenty-one or twenty-five, at the moment.

Senator BYRD. What is your name for the record?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. James L. McCallister, Administrative Service Office, Department of General Administration.

Senator BYRD. So you would not say that it is true that, generally speaking, each department operating buildings has its own maintenance staff and follows its own operating and maintenance policy.

Mr. LOWE. No, sir.

REIMBURSEMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator BYRD. Is the Department of Buildings and Grounds responsible for performing on a cost reimbursable basis, such maintenance and repair work in other buildings?

Mr. LOWE. Yes. The work that they do in the buildings which are not under their exclusive control is on a cost reimbursable basis. When they go in and do a major refurbishing job like overall painting or something of that sort, they are compensated for that. This is

another one of the working capital funds that we have in the District, colloquially referred to as a repair fund, I think.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, SPECIAL AND MULTIPURPOSE BUILDINGS

Senator BYRD. What were the expenses incurred last year by the Department of Buildings and Grounds in operating and maintaining, did you say, 23?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. That is my recollection of the latest number, sir.

Senator BYRD. Twenty-three multiple-use and special purpose buildings?

Mr. LOWE. We would have to supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman. We have no one here from Buildings and Grounds at the moment. We may be able to get it for you in a few minute's time, if you can bear with us.

Senator BYRD. You can supply it for the record. Doesn't it amount to about $2 million a year?

Mr. LOWE. I think probably yes.

(The information requested follows:)

Cost of operation and maintenance of multiple use buildings

Fiscal year 1963 obligation	$2, 325, 683. 41
Number of buildings	17
Area of buildings (square feet)	1, 890, 500
Fiscal year 1964 request	$2, 575, 193. 00
Number of buildings	18
Area of buildings (square feet)	1, 980, 500

EFFECT OF LACK OF CENTRALIZED POLICY GUIDANCE

Senator BYRD. Does the failure to provide centralized policy guidance result in a multiplicity of policies and an overlapping of service?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think there is any significant problem in that area, Mr. Chairman. It is always fraught with such a danger but this is again part of the thing that our continuing efforts on financial management improvement are aimed at keeping under control.

Senator BYRD. Is the expense of operating and maintaining the 23 multiple-use and special purpose buildings borne by the Department's operating expense appropriation?

Mr. LOWE. Yes. They have a general item in the budget before you that covers this. It is an item which is reviewed each year by the committee. In just a second, we can give you the figure in there.

Senator BYRD. The figure for 1963?

Mr. LOWE. The 1964 request. We also have the 1962.

FUNCTIONS OF OCCUPANTS OF SPECIAL- AND MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

Senator BYRD. While Mr. Herman is looking for that, let me ask this question. Do the departments and agencies occupying the 23 multiple-use and special-purpose buildings perform services for the general public and Federal Government on a cost-reimbursable basis?

Mr. LOWE. Some do in this sense: That where they charge fees which are supposed to cover the cost of the service rendered, like our Department of Licenses and Inspections, which administers the build-

ing codes: they charge fees for building permits which are a service to the general public. I don't know whether to go on.

Senator BYRD. Go ahead.

Mr. LOWE. I don't know for sure what you are trying to develop with your question.

Senator BYRD. Go ahead.

Mr. LOWE. I was just going to remark that in that sense, here is a credit back into the general appropriations for a rough equivalent of rent, you might say.

OPERATING EXPENSES ACCRUAL TO OCCUPANTS

Senator BYRD. Could not costs of operating and maintaining these buildings be considered as operating expenses of the department using them so as to prevent losses of revenue?

Mr. LOWE. I think eventually our accounting controls and systems will carry us to this. This is, again, one of the places where our systems have not reached that degree of completeness. But we take into account such items as that right now, in structuring fees, where the statutes require that the fee be based on cost. I might mention, however, the Commissioner's offices in reporting the annual expense of their office or the annual expense of most General Administration or a lot of other District agencies, the applicable figure does not enter into those statements. We merely tell you that there has been a certain amount for salaries and related expenses, whereas if the rent figure or equivalent was added, of course, it would be greater.

Eventually, as we get more cost accounting, we will include that type of information in our financial reports on the cost of maintaining different District services.

Senator BYRD. Will you speak a little louder, please, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

WRITTEN STANDARD FOR EQUIPMENT USE

Senator BYRD. Does the District have written policies or standards for evaluating the use made of motor vehicles and other types of equipment and for determining the amount that may be spent for repairs?

Mr. LOWE. The answer is "yes" to both. The Commissioners have a very specific policy as to the conditions of use of particular passenger-carrying vehicles, and then, there is a limitation as to the amount that may be expended for repairs that is related to the economic value of the piece of equipment involved. The usual reason for wanting a limitation or policy on repairs is to keep from spending great sums on a piece of equipment that has long since reached such a low value that it is not worth the expenditure.

Senator BYRD. And the District does have written policies and standards for evaluating the use made of motor vehicles? If so, how long has the District had such written policies?

Mr. LOWE. I guess I was answering you on a different question a minute ago.

Senator BYRD. With regard to the amount of extensive repairs?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, that we have, and I am not certain what you mean by a written policy with regard to use other than the question of whether you are talking about official purposes versus nonofficial purposes.

Now, part of my answer a minute ago was aimed at saying that we categorically do have a policy with regard to official purposes as contrasted with nonofficial purposes.

GAO REPORT ON MANAGEMENT CONTROLS ON VEHICLES

Senator BYRD. I read from the General Accounting Office report on review of management controls of the District of Columbia Government:

The District has no written policies or standards for evaluating the use made of motor vehicles and other types of equipment or for determining the amount that may be spent for repairs.

This is the 1959 report. I wanted to see how much progress you have made.

Each operating department generally acquires motor vehicles and other equipment with funds available in its operating expenses appropriation, controls their usage and determines the extent of necessary maintenance and repairs. Our review disclosed that, in some cases, the record of equipment uses and related operating costs were inadequate in that many of the motor vehicles were used infrequently. For instance, in one department in fiscal year 1957, 38 general purpose motor vehicles in operation throughout the year were used less than 4,000 miles and only 6 were used as much as 7,500 miles. Our review disclosed also that several departments acquired overage, 6 or more years, excess vehicles from Federal agencies. This practice circumvents any real control over the size of motor vehicle fleets because it facilitates the obtaining of an appropriation to purchase new vehicles on the basis that they are merely replacements. Our review disclosed further that the number of such overage and other vehicle repair costs were in substantial excess over their value.

Mr. LOWE. On this cost of repair, you are definitely correct. We have tightened up on the budgetary and procurement policies on the matter of the poor type utilization of vehicles. I think a tremendous amount of progress has been made since the conditions that led to the comment in that particular report, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Does not each operating department acquire a motor vehicle and other equipment with funds available in its operating expense appropriation?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; but it requires again a clearance through the budgetary procurement process.

Senator BYRD. Does each department control the use of these vehicles and determine the extent of necessary maintenance and repairs?

Mr. LOWE. The answer is "Yes," again with the repairs being subject to the overall Commissioners' policies on the economic aspects.

Senator BYRD. Are adequate records kept of equipment usage and related operating costs?

Mr. LOWE. I think they are pretty much adequate now. At the time this report was made there were many inadequacies.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you submit information to the committee, Mr. Lowe, showing the number of general-purpose motor vehicles in operation, and the mileage used on each last year. Also indicate the age of each vehicle and how it was acquired.

Mr. LOWE. That will be done.

(The information requested appears on page 140.)

ACQUISITION OF AVERAGE VEHICLES

Senator BYRD. Do any of the departments presently acquire overage, 6 or more years, excess vehicles from Federal agencies?

Mr. LOWE. I think I can categorically say "No" to that one.

Some of those were real lemons. They were free, you know, on the face of it, but by the time we got through putting them into condition we didn't have a bargain.

MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR

Senator BYRD. Does the Department of Highways operate repair shops and perform repair and maintenance work on its own and other departments' motor vehicles and electrical equipment?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, it does. The repair work for other departments is on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Senator BYRD. The Department is reimbursed by the other departments?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Do any departments operate repair shops for repair of their own vehicles and electrical equipment?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; several do. The Department of Sanitary Engineering has at least two major repair establishments. The Police Department has its own repair facilities. The Fire Department has a very highly specialized repair facility in a rather recently completed new building. I believe that is it.

Senator BYRD. Does not the Department of Highways have the capacity for much of this work?

PROBLEM OF LOCATION OF REPAIR WORK

Mr. LOWE. They could do some of it, but they could by no manner of means handle all of it in their existing building. This is one of the things that makes this question of repair facilities for motorized equipment a complicated one to pass on because whatever we do we have to continue using a number of widely dispersed repair facilities or build a new centralized one or combine under one management a number of buildings, and then begin to divorce the equipment from the day-to-day operation of the program with which it is concerned, and it gets very complicated.

Senator BYRD. Do you not feel that under present circumstances there could be a consolidation of repair facilities so as to better utilize equipment and personnel and facilitate adoption of uniform maintenance standards?

Mr. LOWE. I can't say either way, it is such a problem of complex economics and time and motion study, and it is a portion of this General Services Administration survey that they made on our motor equipment that is still hanging fire, which we have been unable to bring to a well-founded conclusion.

We are wide open on it. There is no disposition to fight the problem either way.

It is a question of which is the better course of action.

TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

Senator BYRD. Will you supply for the record the total of grants-in-aid from Federal funds over the last 5 years and identify these funds?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

(The information requested appears on p. 139.

Senator BYRD. Where is Mr. Blaser?

Mr. BLASER. Right here, sir.

DELAY IN JUNIOR VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser, will you explain to the subcommittee the reason or reasons why the additional buildings at Junior Village were not ready for occupancy, by, I believe, it was October of last year?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. We were told, as I recall, that those buildings would be ready for occupancy by October of last year.

Mr. BLASER. Right, sir.

Senator BYRD. It so happened that in September and October I was in West Virginia. When I arrived back in Washington shortly before Christmas, I read in the newspapers stories to the effect that these buildings had not been made ready for occupancy, and were not expected to be made ready for occupancy before about the middle of January, I believe.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you explain why they were not ready for occupancy on schedule?

Mr. BLASER. There were two principal reasons, Mr. Chairman, One, foul weather required some additional time. The contractor was justified in his request for a time extension on this basis.

Another feature that entered into the increased length of time to perform the contract was in July we added to the construction contract unanticipated work in that contract for sewers on the project site. This required an additional time extension to the contract.

Originally, we anticipated that this work would be performed by Sanitary Engineering. They could not so perform, so in order to complete the contract we did add this work to the construction contract.

The first building, I believe, of the three was turned over on December 12. The last building was turned over to the Welfare Department on December 21, I believe.

Senator BYRD. But according to press reports the buildings were not expected to be turned over for occupancy until the middle or latter part of January. But after some hasty action, the buildings were made ready. Now, I ask you two questions:

CONSIDERING OF PROBLEMS IN SCHEDULING CONSTRUCTION

First of all, don't you take into consideration—I don't mean you individually perhaps, perhaps I do to some extent, but as to the factor of the weather, which you indicated was one of the two factors which caused the delay, why is this factor not ordinarily taken into consideration when a very important event of this kind is scheduled?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, there is a provision in every construction contract that requires that for unforeseen and unusual weather that prevents a contractor from working, that he be allowed an adjustment in time for that particular portion of the delay. Any construction contract does, I certainly agree with you, include the normal amount of foul weather, and in an unanticipated amount of foul weather, when this foul weather exceeds the normal, the construction contractor is allowed a time extension for an equivalent period of time according to the terms of the contract.

Senator BYRD. Was the weather, as you recall it, last year prior to October 1 abnormal?

Mr. BLASER. In the preceding winter there were abnormal periods, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. We held the hearings not in the preceding winter. We closed the hearings in August of last year, or the early part of September, I don't recall, but during the hearings it was indicated, and it is a matter of record, that the buildings would be ready for occupancy as of October.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; you are correct.

NEGOTIATION ON EXTENDING TIME NOT MADE

Senator BYRD. How, then, can you inject the factor of bad weather in the preceding winter when at the time of the hearings no mention was made of this factor as being one which would delay the opening of these buildings?

Mr. BLASER. My only answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that as of the time of the hearings we had not negotiated the necessary extension with the construction contractor, and he did continue to assure us that he would be done. Shortly thereafter the job began to lag considerably, as you are well aware.

Senator BYRD. As I am painfully aware.

Explain, would you, please, what action was taken to make the buildings available for occupancy by Christmas, whereas according to newspaper reports they were not expected to be ready for occupancy until the middle or the latter part of January.

ACTION FOLLOWING INQUIRY

Mr. BLASER. I believe it was you, yourself, Mr. Chairman, who called the Engineer Commissioner to inquire as to what the status of progress was and could not something be done to try to speed these cottages up.

Senator BYRD. This is not the answer that I am looking for.

Mr. BLASER. I will proceed with the action that was taken immediately after your inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What I am interested in is simply this: Why does there have to be a prodding from any source when the problem as it was then is so great? It seems to me that rather than having projected the schedule into January, effort could have been made and actions could have been taken to turn these buildings over to the Department of Welfare. Certainly everyone was aware of the existence of this problem. Everyone was aware of the overcrowding at Junior Village, and as the winter months came on, this problem was exacerbated.

It seems to me, with all of the public attention that was being focused upon the need for these additional buildings, and in view of the fact that they had been promised by October 1, that there would have been an intensification of action taken to get them open, if not by October 1 certainly by October 15, or November 1 or November 15, or December 1.

But apparently things were just going along in the same old way.

Now, would you kindly explain?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you kindly explain what action was taken to get them open by the middle of December rather than the middle of January or the latter part thereof?

Mr. BLASER. I will.

Senator BYRD. And why it couldn't have been taken without prodding from elsewhere.

ACTION ON CONTRACT

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, we in buildings and grounds had been attempting to get the contractor to expedite his work a little bit, with no particular success. The contractor had other work that he was prosecuting as well as this particular job. The morning of the inquiry that I had previously mentioned I went out to the job and had all of the principal officers of the contractor there. We went through the job, and I informed him that if he didn't get the job done we would do it with our own people and backcharge the contractor.

This essentially was the reason why the buildings were done a little more quickly.

Senator BYRD. Why was that action not taken prior to the time you went out there?

Mr. BLASER. The only answer, Mr. Chairman, that I can give you for this is that we perhaps in error were not aware that these were as urgently needed as they really were. I say we were definitely in error in not knowing of this, but we did not know that this was the case.

Senator BYRD. We have been assured that three additional buildings will be ready by November of this year.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. By November 1 of this year.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

INFORMATION ON STATUS OF BUILDINGS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. I intend to get into this matter again when we study the budget request of the Department of Welfare, but would you kindly give us a report as to the status of the three new buildings at this time?

Mr. BLASER. As of yesterday morning, Mr. Chairman, the contractor informed me he expected to have the first of the three complete the first week of October, and each of the succeeding two completed at 2-week intervals thereafter so that all three would be available by the end of October.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Blaser. Thank you.

ALLOTMENT AND OBLIGATION CONTROL RECORDS

The Accounting Division of the Finance Office maintains allotment and obligation control records, does it not, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Do most of the operating departments also maintain detailed allotment and obligation records?

Mr. LOWE. I think we have eliminated all of that now.

One of the regular checks that the internal auditors make is to get duplication out of the way. There was a period of time several years ago, possibly when this 1959 report was made, when there was extensive duplication of that sort. We have no instances of it now, and it is regularly checked on.

WELCOME TO SENATOR MCINTYRE

Senator BYRD. I call attention now to the presence of Senator McIntyre, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

We appreciate very much, Senator McIntyre, your joining us on this subcommittee. I am confident that you are going to find the work interesting, and I am similarly confident that you are going to contribute to our work on the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia, and that you are going to be of assistance in the matter. I welcome you aboard.

Senator MCINTYRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry I could not be here this morning. I was late this afternoon but I am anxious to hear what their problems are.

SMALL FUNDS

Senator BYRD. Are there any cash funds, principally restricted use funds, in the custody of various District employees, and thus not under adequate control?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think there are any of them that are not under adequate control. We have small, what we call, imprest funds, business firms would call them petty cash funds. There are a number of those in operation under very careful supervision and controls.

There was a very extensive study of this subject a few years ago that showed a large number of little funds and some not so little in the school system. But those are a different thing. Those are students' funds. Some of them, like the English Club, or something of that sort, but the official fund—even those are checked on. We have worked out an audit supervision arrangement for even those.

But the funds involving public cash are all under proper and adequate control.

Senator BYRD. Has a recent review been made as to the continued use of these funds?

Mr. LOWE. Every audit inquires into that. It is a continuing review. It is not a crash review program. It is just part of a continuing checkup to keep as few funds as we can get away with.

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record information indicating the number of such funds presently in existence, and the total amount in dollars in each fund and in all funds?

Mr. LOWE. You are talking about what I call the imprest funds?

Senator BYRD. The imprest or petty cash funds, yes.

Mr. LOWE. Right.
(The information requested follows:)

Schedule of imprest funds

Commissioners' order	Department		Amount
61-83	01	Chief, Notary Public Section of the Office of the Secretary, Board of Commissioners, changemaking.	$10
61-2462	01	Budget and accounting clerk, Office of the Secretary, Board of Commissioners.	25
60-2433	01	Commissioner's Council on Human Relations	25
62-2283	01	Administrative assistant, Executive Office, community renewal program, Office of Urban Renewal.	50
60-2119	04	Chief, Educational Surplus Property Division, Administrative Services Office, Department of General Administration.	25
60-2588	04	Mail supervisor, Department of General Administration	150
62-597	04	Procurement and supply clerk, Finance Office, Department of General Administration.	100
57-1616	04	Treasurer, District of Columbia, Department of General Administration, changemaking.	20,000
	04	District of Columbia Treasurer, changemaking	2,000
63-438	04	Secretary, imprest fund cashier, Internal Audit Office, General Administration.	100
59-1099	07	Superintendent, Office of the Coroner	500
57-1666	07	Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, changemaking	50
63-1419	08	Director of the Department of Occupations and Professions, changemaking.	600
57-1932	10	Director of Food Services, public schools	1,100
57-1540	11	Chief, Public Library:	
		Purchase books, etc	50
		Changemaking	267
		Total	317
57-1540	12	Superintendent of Recreation	6,600
63-927	13	Chief of Police	7,000
60-626	20	Clerk, office of administration, juvenile court	25
57-1540	20	Clerk, juvenile court, changemaking	50
59-1570	20	Administrative officer, municipal court:	
		Refunding erroneous collections	1,100
		Witness fees and postage	500
		Changemaking	800
		Total	2,400
57-1540	21	Chief, Financial Unit, Medical Assistance Division, Department of Public Health.	1,500
59-482	21	Chief, Property and Supply Section, Department of Public Health.	100
62-1638	21	Chief, Occupational Therapist Crippled Children's Unit, Department of Public Health.	10
60-1907	21	Cash accounting clerk, Glenn Dale Hospital	300
57-1540	21	Procurement and supply assistant, District of Columbia General Hospital.	100
59-1520	21	Cash accounting clerk, District of Columbia General Hospital, changemaking.	100
60-492	21	Cash accounting clerk, District of Columbia General Hospital.	250
61-1743	21	Cash accounting clerk, District of Columbia General Hospital, Department of Public Health.	50
62-691	21	District of Columbia General Hospital, supervisory clinical social worker.	60
63-672	21	Supervisory occupational therapist, District of Columbia General Hospital.	100
60-109	22	Supervisory accounting technician, Department of Corrections.	1,000
57-1540	23	Field administrative officer, Child Welfare Division, Department of Public Welfare.	700
61-702	23	Supervisor, Residential Training Center, Department of Public Welfare.	1,000
63-754	23	Imprest fund cashier, Junior Village, Department of Public Welfare.	
63-1484	23	Cash clerk, Office of Investigations and Collections, Department of Public Welfare, District of Columbia Village.	2,000
60-271	23	Accounts maintenance clerk, Field Administrative Office, District of Columbia welfare institutions, District of Columbia Village.	500
60-272	23	Administrative assistant, Field Administrative Office, Children's Center, Department of Public Welfare.	100

Schedule of imprest funds—Continued

Commissioners' order	Department		Amount
62-2408	23	Accounts maintenance clerk, Field Administrative Office, Children's Center.	$1,500
57-540	26	Chief, Weights, Measures and Markets Branch, Department of Licenses and Inspections.	400
63-58	30	Permit control officer, Department of Motor Vehicles, District of Columbia, changemaking.	
57-1540	80	Manager, District of Columbia Armory, changemaking	5,000
58-1157	87	Fiscal accountant, Redevelopment Land Agency	2,000
57-1540	39	Chief, Management Department, District Unemployment Compensation Board.	50
	39	Disbursing Office, District Unemployment Compensation Board.	50

Senator BYRD. Are these cash funds recorded in the District's general ledger cash accounts or in the annual financial statements?

Mr. LOWE. For the imprest funds, yes. We do not include the school fund because, as I say, we do not consider that they are public funds in the same sense.

Senator BYRD. Would you say that you have close to 200 of these cash funds?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think it is anywhere near that number. If I had to make a guess, it would be in the vicinity of 25 such funds.

Senator BYRD. Perhaps someone else can answer that.

Mr. LOWE. Fifty-one is the actual figure.

Senator BYRD. Fifty-one. They have been brought under accounting control?

Mr. LOWE. They are definitely under accounting control.

Senator BYRD. Has any survey been taken to determine whether any additional uncontrolled funds exist?

Mr. LOWE. The regular audits of each agency following as an aftermath of this very extensive survey of several years ago, I think, have kept the situation adequately updated, Mr. Chairman.

Any time any funds are encountered, immediate action is taken to get them covered into whatever system is applicable.

Senator BYRD. Would you take another look, Mr. Lowe, and for the record submit information as to whether or not any additional uncontrolled funds exist at this time?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, I will.

GENERAL LEDGER CONTROL

Senator BYRD. Is there general ledger control over all receivables and reimbursements?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, there is. There is one category I wasn't quite sure about. That was the reason for my silence, but the folks say that this is covered.

Senator BYRD. Does the District's accounting system provide for maintaining general ledger accounts to control inventories of operating materials and supplies?

Mr. LOWE. Not completely; no, sir.

Senator BYRD. I assume that some departments have substantial inventories. Are you able to determine the value of these various inventories?

Mr. LOWE. I think I would like to ask Mr. Hally to comment on that, or Mr. McCallister.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. The expendable properties are maintained on inventory. I don't know what control, and I would have to ask Mr. Hally—he didn't stand up at the appropriate moment—to tell you just where the control exists in the central accounting records, sir. Our interest is in the field operation of the individual departments.

TEST CHECK AUDITS OF INVENTORY

Mr. HALLY. We periodically make test check audits of the inventories to determine the amount, the dollar value that they have reported to Mr McCallister's office, is accurate. If we find any obsolete material, or supplies in the inventory, we report this to the Commissioners and they require that these items be surveyed off the records.

Senator BYRD. How difficult would it be, Mr. Lowe, for you to supply for the record the information concerning the inventories of the various departments as of some——

Mr. LOWE. You mean sort of a summary type information? Most of it is on cards or something like that. It would be quite difficult to give you a copy of each inventory.

REQUEST FOR COMPARATIVE INVENTORY TABLE

Senator BYRD. Would you supply for the record information showing the inventories of the various departments as of, say, June 30, and then show a comparison with the June 30 inventories of the year previous? Would this be too great a burden?

Mr. LOWE. In dollar amounts?

Senator BYRD. Yes. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. LOWE. That could be done.

Senator BYRD. Would this be a reasonable request?

Mr. LOWE. Oh, yes, it would be quite reasonable.

Senator BYRD. Would it become unreasonable if I were to request information concerning, say, the last 3, 4, or 5 years?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think so, but let me check with the people who are more familiar with those records.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Our new regulations are only 3 years old, sir, which requires reporting of these nonexpendable inventories to the central accounting office.

Mr. LOWE. Three years would be the only certain thing. If you would like 5 years, suppose we try for it and see what we can get.

Senator BYRD. If you can get it, fine. If you can't why whatever you can supply will be useful.

Mr. LOWE. All right, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Accountable property inventories as of June 30, 1959 through 1963

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Executive Office	28,635.97	28,635.97	28,635.97	28,209.98	40,518.54
General Administration	621,681.01	585,910.69	574,906.58	725,654.87	844,197.01
Regulatory Agencies	185,801.04	166,277.87	181,905.28	196,050.88	202,002.48
Occupations and Professions	52,123.92	52,893.23	56,676.43	52,779.40	52,281.36
Public Library	4,694,637.00	5,075,555.00	5,669,619.91	6,170,115.06	6,579,488.44
Veterans Affairs	10,219.07	10,275.67	8,044.27	7,873.62	8,117.64
Buildings and Grounds	250,221.57	318,224.95	339,044.54	348,364.03	377,589.40
Surveyor's Office	35,430.79	41,021.87	40,855.75	41,846.40	27,097.43
Corporation Counsel	66,243.67	66,243.67	66,243.67	40,510.54	46,732.47
Metropolitan Police	2,074,193.23	2,075,831.56	2,114,154.59	2,102,769.50	1,416,012.16
Fire Department	4,134,758.96	3,400,908.90	2,939,465.76	3,202,279.17	3,188,199.57
Civil Defense	188,242.15	188,242.15	145,045.41	103,017.53	126,319.82
Courts	365,924.78	357,409.46	366,769.25	341,007.23	352,337.27
Corrections	1,897,533.11	2,183,076.55	2,539,810.31	2,855,043.79	3,049,188.28
Licenses and Inspections	146,131.00	113,249.98	132,347.89	139,042.46	143,695.68
National Guard	47,803.32	63,285.96	68,446.52	74,768.59	80,900.26
Public Schools	9,500,000.00	12,048,352.90	12,924,414.20	13,721,957.59	14,453,172.52
Recreation	97,156.53	295,651.04	126,646.77	139,938.36	159,916.18
Vocational Rehabilitation	23,473.71	26,191.22	29,774.77	33,439.72	37,788.24
Public Health	2,418,168.17	2,577,646.62	2,840,032.17	3,220,964.15	3,265,077.30
Public Welfare	986,701.11	987,791.59	744,946.99	1,632,461.05	2,136,679.59
Highways and Traffic	3,857,935.42	3,293,491.53	3,693,471.66	4,153,379.00	4,435,369.00
Motor Vehicles	122,280.59	136,870.02	154,622.84	176,427.65	188,303.06
Motor Vehicle Parking	15,011.50	14,653.67	15,808.05	17,326.88	16,497.34
Sanitary Engineering	12,058,099.84	12,363,314.42	12,829,038.68	13,045,652.53	11,117,052.67
Total	43,878,407.46	46,471,006.49	48,630,728.26	52,570,879.98	52,344,533.71

NOTE.—Information concerning inventory of supplies as of June 30, 1963, is not available on the central accounting records. Additional information will be secured from the major departments and submitted under separate cover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GENERAL HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Senator BYRD. I refer to a February 26 story which appeared in the Washington Daily News:

SLOPPY HANDLING OF DRUGS

An audit of District of Columbia General Hospital's dangerous drugs and narcotics supplies reveals a sloppy handling of inventory. Drugs accounted for are kept too long and employees make mistakes in arithmetic.

My question in connection with inventories, or, rather, this item ties in with my question in reference to inventories. We will get into that on another occasion.

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF SUPPLIES

What steps are taken to assure that materials and supplies are not used for purposes unrelated to those for which the expended funds are available?

Mr. LOWE. The principal control over that is what we call the appropriation type audit which our Internal Audit Office makes. This is for the express purpose of verifying that the appropriated funds are expended for the general purposes intended by the Congress when it made the appropriation. We have not made as many of those audits of that type which we think should be made, but with the addition of the several auditors which the Congress authorized lately, we have increased that number considerably, and our hopes are to expand it even further, because it is the real backbone of a followthrough.

RECORDING OF COSTS OF MATERIALS

Senator BYRD. How are the costs of materials and supplies recorded? Are the costs of materials and supplies purchased recorded as fund disbursements?

Mr. LOWE. I don't know.

Mr. HALLY. I just didn't get the meaning of your question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I will repeat it. Are the costs of materials and supplies purchased merely recorded as fund disbursements?

Mr. HALLY. They are shown as an actual disbursement on the books. They are recorded at the cost value of the materials or supplies.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, each purchase is charged to a particular subactivity of the department involved, so it does not get lost in, say, being a general fund item or a highway fund item. The purchase of equipment is identifiable as to a reasonably tangible operation of the agency concerned. I think that is a correct statement.

Mr. HALLY. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What I am trying to get to is this: Does this practice have the effect of treating the costs as an operating expense of the fund in the period in which the expenditure was made, even though the materials and supplies have not been used in that period?

Mr. LOWE. That is true in those operations where we have not yet installed cost accounting. For many of our agencies it is not a point of importance because the supplies are a relatively minor portion of their program. For some of our big construction-type operations, there is where the real urgency exists, to get cost accounting set up so that as working inventories are procured or issued, they are appropriately charged out against the actual project in which they are to be used. That is the first thrust of our objective for cost control and more eleborate accounting system.

PROPER CHARGE TO OPERATING COSTS

Senator BYRD. Would you say that operating expenses should be charged only for the materials and supplies used in the particular period?

Mr. LOWE. Generally that is our objective, because otherwise you do have a distortion particularly for comparative purposes, between different periods. But, again, it doesn't make too much difference if your supplies are a relatively minor part of your expenditures.

CAPITALIZATION POLICY

Senator BYRD. Does the District have a clearly defined capitalization policy?

Mr. LOWE. Yes; we have recently been able to work out a clearly defined capitalization policy which is included in our accounting manual and is applicable to all capital items to which it should be.

Senator BYRD. Would you briefly explain it?

Mr. LOWE. I am not an accountant, sir. Let me see if I can't get someone to do so.

Senator BYRD. If you like, you may submit something for the record.

Mr. LOWE. I would appreciate it. I think you would get a better statement than if I tried to give you strictly a layman's description of it.

(The information referred to follows:)

[D.C. Government Accounting Manual]

CAPITALIZATION OF ASSETS

The policy of the District of Columbia government concerning the capitalization of assets is as follows:

GENERAL

Property of the District shall be capitalized in three general categories; namely: (1) equipment; (2) real property, controlled as to (a) land and land rights and (b) structures and improvements; and (3) materials and supplies.

Value to be capitalized

Assets acquired through purchase or construction shall be capitalized at cost, except that where the cost cannot be determined, either estimated cost or appraised value may be used.

Cost shall be net of trade or volume discounts; however, cash discounts for payment within a specified time shall not be deducted from the cost price in arriving at the amount to be capitalized. Cash discounts shall be credited to an income account titled "Discounts taken."

Donated assets, or those acquired by transfer at no cost, shall be capitalized at the fair-market value at time of acquisition.

Work in process—construction

The cost of construction work in process shall be accumulated in a "Work in process—construction" account until the project is completed. This category includes all projects, major or minor, undertaken and having charges thereto, but not completed and closed out.

This account shall be charged with the cost of material used, personal services expended and direct overhead connected with construction projects, including administrative expenses of the agency. It shall not be charged with indirect overhead, in the nature of general administrative expense of the District. Amounts withheld from contractors, under the terms of specific contracts, shall be charged to this account and credited to accounts payable.

When the project is completed and closed out, the total cost of the project shall be transferred to the appropriate asset or expense account.

Property retired

In general, assets of the District are not divided into retirement units of property, but assets are retired as complete units. The capitalized value shall be credited to the asset account and charged to equity at the time of retirement. Trade-in value shall be added to the amount paid for the asset acquired and credited to equity. Salvage value shall be debited to cash and credited to revenue. Depreciation is not a factor in the accounting system of the District.

Distinction between capitalized improvements and maintenance expense

Real property of the District consists mainly of land and buildings for public schools, police precincts, firehouses, general administration, and other functions which do not have a real need for depreciation accounting or a refined distinction between capitalized improvements and maintenance expense.

In general, therefore, the District's policy is: (1) real property shall be carried at original cost, plus the cost of additions, and (2) improvements, maintenance, and repairs shall be charged to operating expense. However, the Budget Office, accounting systems staff, is responsible for determining specific operations for which improvements to real property shall be capitalized, and for the issuance of guidelines for determining whether work performed on an asset is to be capitalized or considered an expense. Where feasible, a complete list shall be prepared of all component units, showing for each whether replacement constitutes a capital improvement or maintenance expense.

I. EQUIPMENT

General policy

Equipment to be capitalized shall be an article of personal property which:

(*a*) Is complete in itself;

(*b*) Does not lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use;

(*c*) Is of a durable nature with an expected service life of over 1 year; and

(*d*) In addition to the foregoing, must be significant as to unit price or nature. An acquisition value of $50 shall be considered significant as to unit price. Examples of articles which may be significant because of their nature are: certain types of instruments of precision; machines; articles of precious metals and articles partially made thereof; badges, seals, and other devices indicating official approval or authority; and articles of property possessing inherent attractiveness and which are easily portable.

Exceptions

Certain exceptions must be made to the general rule. These shall be prescribed by the Budget Office, accounting systems staff, in procedures issued for specific District agencies. An example of such an exception is in the procedure prescribed for the Public Library. In this instance, books, regardless of price, shall, for accounting purposes, be considered a cost of operations at the time of acquisition. Annually, as of June 30, the Public Library shall submit to the Finance Office, Accounting Division, a report of the estimated value of books on hand in the various libraries. Based on amounts shown in this report, the Accounting Division shall adjust the affected asset and expense accounts in the general ledger. The difference between the old balance carried and the new balance reported shall be charged or credited to the asset account with the offsetting entry to current operating and maintenance expense. This has the effect of capitalizing the value of books acquired, less the value of those disposed.

Control

Regulations for the control of personal property are prescribed by the Department of General Administration, Administrative Services Office, in the "Personal Property Regulations," effective October 1, 1962.

Procedures for capitalization in the General Ledger and reconciliation of physical inventories with General Ledger and subsidiary accounts are prescribed in titles 5 and 7 of this manual.

Noncapitalized equipment

In general, equipment which does not meet the standards for capitalization shall not be subject to financial control through the central accounting system and General Ledger. However, where agencies order and stock equipment centrally for issue to organizational units, the value of such equipment on hand shall be capitalized and accounted for in the same manner as "Supplies and Materials" as discussed in chapter 6 of this title and prescribed in detail in title 7 of this manual.

II. REAL PROPERTY

Policies governing the capitalization of real property of the District are as follows:

All real property of the District lying behind the building line shall be capitalized. This category includes land, buildings, and other improvements.

In general, real property in public space shall not be capitalized unless provided to meet specific requirements. Under this policy streets, alleys, sidewalks, gutters, bridges, etc., shall not ordinarily be capitalized.

Specific rules

Real property paid for and/or titled in the name of the District falls within certain unique categories, because of the District's close relation with the Federal Government. The following rules shall be applied in determining whether or not a specific item of real property in these categories shall be capitalized.

A. Real property to be capitalized and presented in balance sheets as assets of the District.

Included therein are the following:

(1) Land, structures, and improvements purchased with District funds, titled in the name of the District and used for District purposes, such as schools.

(2) Land, structures, and improvements purchased with District funds, titled in the name of the United States and used for District purposes, such as Glenn Dale Hospital and Children's Center.

B. Real property to be capitalized and presented on balance sheets as equity interest in, followed by the name or description

Land, structures, and improvements paid for partly with District funds, titled in the name of the United States and used partly by the District, such as the U.S. Court House for the District of Columbia.

C. Real property to be capitalized as leaseholds

Land, structures, and improvements to which the District has no title nor for which the District has made an identifiable contribution toward the cost, but in which the District has an equity by law. (At present there are no leaseholds recorded on the books of the District.)

D. Real property not to be capitalized

The following expenditures in connection with real property shall not be capitalized but shall be expended as grants to the United States.

(1) Land, structures, and improvements paid for from District funds, titled in the name of the United States, used by the United States and in which the District has no voice concerning its use, such as parks and the Zoo.

(2) Funds expended as repayments to the United States for grants to private hospitals for construction purposes in which the District has no financial interest in the corpus, such as the Washington Hospital Center and Providence Hospital.

III. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Materials and supplies consist of personal property which is usually consumed in the operation or which loses its identity when applied to construction or production activities. The policy governing the capitalization of such property is as follows:

Materials and supplies acquired by administrative-type agencies or any agency in which there is no construction or need for cost information shall not be capitalized. Supplies for these agencies constitute a very small percentage of the cost of operations. Furthermore, these supplies consist mainly of cupboard stocks of office supplies, forms and other items made available for use immediately. Therefore, in these agencies, supplies shall be considered as an expense of operation when paid for.

Materials and supplies acquired by working capital funds, agencies engaged in construction or other business-type operations and other agencies where the determination of costs is essential, shall be capitalized in a "Materials and supplies account" when received, the value of each individual item notwithstanding.

Regulations governing the control of and accounting for materials and supplies are prescribed in the policy "Accounting and control—inventories of supplies" in the chapter immediately following.

ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL—INVENTORIES OF SUPPLIES

The policy of the District of Columbia government concerning the accounting for and control of materials and supplies received, issued, and on hand is as follows. This also applies to equipment handled and accounted for in the same manner as supplies.

General

The Budget Office, Accounting Systems Staff, shall determine the agencies for which materials and supplies are to be capitalized and controlled and shall so prescribe in individual procedures.

Adequate physical control requires that the stock does not leave the possession of the District except under proper authorization, and followup where appropriate; that adequate measures be taken for its care and preservation, including reasonable physical safeguards over stock areas; and that no stock shall be written off or disposed of without proper authorization. Adequate control also requires that stock be checked in as soon as it is received; stored in such a way that responsibility for custody can be definitely placed with some individual or group of individuals, other than those who maintain the property record cards; not withdrawn or transferred without proper authorization; and not signed in as received by the same employee who signed the purchase document.

Where there is more than one warehouse within an agency, procedures and forms should be standardized to the extent possible. Furthermore, this applies on a Districtwide basis, and procedures and forms used in all agencies to account for and control supplies shall be standardized throughout all agencies as soon as the requirements of the financial management improvement program permit.

The purpose of carrying supplies, materials and equipment in inventory is to provide an uninterrupted flow of these items to operating services. The determination of which items to carry in stores inventory in each agency should be based on the following factors: (a) frequency of requisitioning or use of each item; (b) number of operating units supplied by the stores facility which requisition or use the item; (c) availability of the item at reasonable cost from a local supplier for direct delivery of the item to the user with due regard for administrative, clerical, and messenger costs involved in such arrangements; and (d) potential for economy and efficiency through bulk procurement of the article.

Adequate financial control shall be maintained over such stock through the general ledger control accounts, subsidiary records, generally accepted material handling procedures, and the use of material receipt and issue tickets and associated forms. Charges to construction, maintenance or operations shall be made on an issue basis.

Any exceptions to general rules concerning the pricing of receipts, issues and balances or otherwise accounting for materials and supplies shall be set forth in individual procedures. The general rules are as follows.

Method of valuation

The cost to be recorded for materials and supplies received shall be the purchase price plus freight where attributable to costly items in small number. Where numerous items are involved, freight may be charged to an expense account rather than the inventory account.

Generally, the unit value of materials and supplies on hand or issued shall be determined by the "weighted average" method. Under this method, the value of materials and supplies on hand is added to the cost of items received and the total value is divided by the total number of units to arrive at the "weighted average" unit price. The unit price shall be computed whenever items are received from suppliers or previous issues are returned. The computation of unit prices shall be carried to the fifth digit and rounded to the nearest ten-thousandth.

Exceptions may be made to this general rule by the Budget Office, Accounting Systems Staff. For instance, where an agency publishes a catalog of articles carried in inventory and unit prices are established in the catalog, such pricing may be substituted for the "weighted average" method. While it is recognized that this method is less desirable than the "weighted average" method, it does provide reasonable valuation of supplies with fewer computations.

Perpetual inventory records

Perpetual inventory cards shall be maintained for each kind and size of material. Each item shall be on a separate card, and the cards shall be labeled and grouped in accordance with section 26 of the District of Columbia Procurement Manual. The item descriptions on the cards shall be identical to those appearing on purchase orders, contracts, and other procurement documents. A perpetual inventory control card shall be maintained by personnel responsible for financial management of each inventory area. This card represents the summary of transactions affecting the particular inventory area and furnishes the necessary information for financial control.

Receipts

When materials have been received and accepted, the reference number of the source document, quantity and value of individual items received, new quantity balance of stock on hand, and new average unit cost shall be posted to the individual perpetual inventory cards. Total amounts shall be posted to the perpetual inventory control cards. Postings of total amounts for receipts may be made from individual source documents or may be made periodically from a summary sheet, depending upon volume.

Issues

Issues from stock shall be made on the basis of "material issue tickets" or other approved form signed by an employee who is authorized to draw materials. When the order has been completed, the reference number of the issue ticket, quantity and value of the issue, and new balance on hand shall be posted to the individual

perpetual inventory cards. At the same time, the unit price shall be entered for each item on the issue ticket which has been filled.

The prices shall be extended for each item on each ticket and totaled. Summary postings for issues shall be made to the perpetual inventory control card, either from individual issue tickets or from a summary sheet for issues.

Physical inventories

Physical counts of all materials and supplies on hand shall be made at least once each fiscal year. The counts may be made either on an "annual inventory" basis or a "cycle inventory" basis.

Under the annual inventory basis the count of all materials on hand is made in one continuous count. Under the cycle inventory basis materials are combined into several relatively small groups for counting and, on a predetermined schedule, each group is counted separately so that each item in stock will be counted at least once each fiscal year.

Reconciliations

Reconciliations between various records shall be made at certain times throughout the year. The minimum shall be as follows.

(*a*) *Perpetual inventory records*

The value of stock on hand, as shown on individual perpetual inventory cards, shall be totaled and reconciled to the perpetual inventory control card each month. Since amounts posted to the control card are summaries of the amounts posted to the individual cards, for both receipts and issues, there should be no discrepancy between these records. Any difference between the control and the subsidiaries shall, therefore, be investigated and resolved immediately.

(*b*) *Physical inventory*

When the physical count of stock on hand has been made, listed, priced, extended, and totaled, the value shown shall be compared to the balance on hand, per the perpetual inventory control card.

If a minor difference exists, individual items shall be compared to assure that there are no major compensating errors. When so assured, the minor amount shall be reported to a responsible official of the agency, with a request for permission to adjust the difference. When approved, the individual and control cards shall be adjusted to agree with the physical inventory.

If a significant difference exists, or if there are major compensating errors, every possible effort shall be exerted to determine the reasons for the differences. Postings of receipt and issue tickets, mathematical computations, and prices used shall all be checked. The accuracy of the physical count shall be verified. Unresolved differences shall be reported as soon as possible to the agency head or his designated alternate, who shall decide what disciplinary action or other steps shall be taken to assure the integrity of the inventory system. The individual and control cards shall then be adjusted to agree with the physical inventory.

(*c*) *General ledger*

The value of the stock on hand, as shown by the physical inventory, and the adjustment to the perpetual inventory records as a result of the physical inventory, shall be reported in duplicate to the Finance Office, Accounting Division, which shall make the necessary adjustment to the general ledger control account and subsidiary records. The amount of the adjustment to the general ledger shall be entered on one copy of the agency report and that copy shall then be forwarded to the Administrative Services Office for appropriate action.

DEPARTMENT'S EQUIPMENT RECORDS

Senator BYRD. Do all of the departments maintain good equipment records?

Mr. HALLY. Some do and some do not. I would not want to make a flat statement and say that they all do.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Lowe, perhaps you would like to comment on this, or Mr. McCallister.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. I would like to say, sir, we have been endeavoring to improve these equipment records. We have in my office been going through the major departments.

We have been to the Department of Buildings and Grounds, the complete operation of warehousing and issuance, and so forth. This has been done in cooperation with Internal Audit Office. We have made many recommendations considering physical changes in security methods and procedures for issuance, withdrawals, and returns. We have been through the Highway Department as well. We are presently in the Department of Sanitary Engineering, and we intend to continue throughout the District government.

Senator BYRD. When you imply that some of the departments do not maintain good equipment records, what do you mean? What do you have reference to? What departments do you have reference to?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. In particular, we have a recent audit from the Internal Audit Office concerning equipment in the Department of Public Welfare at Laurel, Md., equipment that was formerly used in the farming operation, operations which are no longer in existence. We have had that equipment moved to Lorton and it will be used in similar operations.

EMPLOYEES CONTROLLING RECORDS AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. Are there instances, Mr. McCallister, in which the records are maintained by the employees having custody of the equipment?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. There may be some left, sir. We are seeking to cut them all out.

Senator BYRD. Have you found any such instances thus far?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Yes, sir; we did. We found it in Sanitary Engineering and we found that we had persons controlling the records who also were handling the inventories, the materials in Buildings and Grounds. We have separated that not only by direction but physically within the building, and we are doing so also in the Department of Sanitary Engineering. We have corrected minor errors that we found in the Department of Highways and Traffic.

Senator BYRD. So corrective action has been taken in all instances where such has been found?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are pursuing this matter aggressively?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. We are, sir, to the extent that our limited personnel is available for the purpose including all the other things we must do, including being disposal office for all personal property.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FOR RECORD

Senator BYRD. Suppose, Mr. McCallister, within the next 2 or 3 weeks you supply for the record information which will inform the committee as to more precisely what you are talking about, what is being done, what remains to be done, what you intend to do about it.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. All right, sir.

(The information requested appears on page 136.)

VALUE OF DONATED EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. How is donated equipment valued?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Under our present regulations it is valued at the actual value placed upon it at the time it is received.

Mr. LOWE. In other words, the estimated current market value of the item.

ACCOUNTABILITY RECORDS

Senator BYRD. Do the departments maintain accountability records for all items regardless of price or only for items having a certain unit value in excess of a specified amount, say $50?

Mr. LOWE. It is in excess of a specified amount.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. It is in excess of $50, except for those items which are considered within that particular department to be what might be called desirable items, items which might walk off the premises, and should be reported specifically and issued under a receipt to the person receiving such equipment. There, even though the value may be less, departments are expected to require such a record on that type of item.

Senator BYRD. Who determines what items can walk off the premises?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. The Department responsible, sir, as the Internal Audit Office looks over it—this can vary greatly, and sometimes the departments don't agree that certain items are, but in hospitals certain things are desirable. In engineering operations other things, maybe drafting instruments, et cetera.

Certainly you would want to keep track of it even though it may cost $27 instead of $50. Stethoscopes you would want to keep track of because there are a great many of them in the hospital. Things which are standard use by a great many people, the same manner as to uniforms for personnel such as with the Police and Fire Departments.

Senator BYRD. So you would say procedures may vary within divisions of the Department?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. I wouldn't say the procedures would vary. I would say the items would vary because the departments use different items.

Senator BYRD. The items would vary between departments, but would they vary between divisions within departments?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. I shouldn't think they would ordinarily. Our organization groupings are pretty much the same. We would have certain things in health or there might be some variations between instruments used by certain inspectors as compared with instruments used by certain physicians. We haven't got this nailed down real closely. Frankly, with a staff of four people that I have in personal property who also serve to operate the warehouse, the disposals, the sales necessary, the writing off of worthless property, the inspection of it to insure that its condition is as was presented, we must have two men in the field constantly for that, and we don't get into as much detail on these questions or these desirable items as we would like to. And we are a large organization and growing every year.

FUNCTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Mr. McCallister, we have had you before the subcommittee before. For the record, what is your title? What are your responsibilities, if you can give us a summation, a brief summation.

Mr. McCallister. James L. McCallister, administrative service officer, Department of General Administration. The Administrative Office is responsible for the administration of real and personal property matters, real properties on a centralized basis and personal properties on a decentralized basis. We are responsible for printing and binding. We operate the print shop and the duplicating shop. We operate the central mailrooms, and the central files. We operate a records center, a small archives operation. We operate the educational surplus property program in the District of Columbia. We are the State agency for that.

Senator Byrd. Senator McIntyre, do you have any questions?

Senator McIntyre. I have no questions.

HANDLING OF CAPITALIZED ACCOUNTS

Senator Byrd. Are capitalized amounts written off gradually through depreciation or is the cost of capitalized equipment charged sometimes as operating expenses of the departments and activities over the useful life of the equipment?

Mr. McCallister. I am sorry, sir, I was making note of your last instruction. I heard you say capitalizing. You are getting in there to the area of the systems division in the budget office and the accounting division of the finance office. As I say, we are in the property business and in the field and in the handling of the physical property. The capitalization, although it creeps into our personal property regulations, is dictated by the accounting and systems people.

Senator Byrd. Are capitalized amounts written off gradually through depreciation or is the cost of capitalized equipment charged sometimes as operating expenses of the departments and activities over the useful life of the equipment?

Mr. Lowe. As Mr. McCallister said, he shouldn't have stood up on this one.

Senator Byrd. You can answer this one, Mr. Lowe, if you like.

Mr. Lowe. I am not really able to answer it, Mr. Chairman. It is another one of these rather technical points in our accounting systems development.

Senator Byrd. Suppose you submit your answer for the record.

Mr. Lowe. I would like to do that just for the record, if you will let me, as you did on another item a moment ago.

Senator Byrd. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPRECIATION

The loss in service value of fixed assets shall be computed and included as a cost factor in all working capital funds, agencies engaged in manufacture or other business-type operations, and agencies where the determination of costs is essential.

Depreciation shall not be considered as a factor in the cost of operations of administrative-type departments. However, depreciation shall be computed and included as a cost, whenever cost studies are to be made, if the nature of the studies warrants the inclusion of cost factors such as depreciation.

It is necessary to consider depreciation on an individual basis because of the wide variation in the type of operations of agencies of the District. The Budget Office, accounting systems staff, shall determine agencies for which depreciation of fixed assets is to be included in the cost of operations, and shall prescribe the method to be used in arriving at the depreciation factors.

Unless prescribed otherwise in an individual procedure, the straight-line method of depreciation shall be followed. Wherever feasible, the composite-life method of depreciation shall be used rather than the unit method. Under the composite-life method, depreciation is computed on a group of like articles, in one total amount rather than on an individual, or unit basis.

As a general rule, in agencies where depreciation is considered as a cost factor, depreciation shall be computed on all depreciable fixed assets, whether acquired through purchase or donation. Where necessary, the Budget Office, in cooperation with the individual agencies affected, shall determine and prescribe the fixed assets which are pertinent to the cost information required and on which depreciation shall, therefore, be computed.

Depreciation will not be recorded on the central accounting records, but shall be recorded by the agencies needing such information.

SYSTEM OF INTERNAL AUDITING

Senator BYRD. Mr. Hally, describe your system of internal auditing. Are the audits limited in scope?

Mr. HALLY. No, they are not. When we go into an agency we personally contact, the head of the agency, and tell him that we are in there to make an audit; however, if we are making an investigation, then we do not contact the head of the agency. We proceed with our investigation. This is customary in all investigations. When we begin an audit, we will determine just what disposition has been made of the property or whether there is an excess of property. We review the procurement vouchers to determine just what the agency is purchasing, also, if it is abiding by the District of Columbia regulations on procurement.

We check the payrolls to determine that everyone whose name appears on the payroll is a bona fide employee of the District and has met all requirements for employment.

Mr. LOWE. We are also interested, Mr. Chairman, in the kinds of audits that are performed as distinguished, perhaps, from the technique of performing them.

Senator BYRD. Yes, I think this would be useful. Tell us how often you get into the various departments.

TYPES OF AUDITS

Mr. HALLY. Some of the type of audits performed are revenues and special funds. In addition to that, we perform special assignments. These are requests from either the Commissioners, the head of a department or the Director of General Administration to investigate certain things or conditions in the District Government.

Senator BYRD. When you get into the Health Department, for instance, do you apply all of these various auditing techniques and so forth?

Mr. HALLY. Yes, sir, we do. We recently made an audit in the Health Department. We compeleted the audit some time in February or March. We furnished the Commissioners with an audit report including findings and recommendations. These were deficiencies which we thought should be taken care of. We are still awaiting a reply from the Health Department as to what action they have taken to comply with the recommendations. We follow the same procedure in every agency.

We report our findings and recommendations and submit them to the Commissioners through the Director of General Administration.

After they are approved by the Board of Commissioners, about 30 days later, we write to the head of the agency asking what action he has taken to comply with the findings and recommendations which were approved by the Commissioners. If he does not reply, then in another 30 days we write again.

We have been following a new policy of late. We have been telephoning the assistant to the particular Commissioner in charge of that department, reporting to him that we are not getting cooperation from that particular department.

That is about it.

Senator BYRD. How frequently do you visit an activity?

Mr. HALLY. We cannot get around too frequently, Mr. Chairman. The reason is that we do not have sufficient staff. We have never had sufficient staff.

STAFF ON INTERNAL AUDIT

At the present time, we have 28 persons in the office, including myself. We have nearly 800 different audits to make. We try to do about half of them each year but sometimes we are not successful. For example, last year we had special assignments which took approximately 15,000 man-hours; that meant that our audits had to drop correspondingly.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Senator BYRD. Would you give us an example of the special assignments?

Mr. HALLY. Well, Surplus Food Division audit, that was a special assignment. The watermeter readers was another special assignment. The shortage of drugs at District of Columbia General Hospital was a special assignment. I have a listing of some of them, but I am just trusting to my memory now.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, there are also certain auditing activities which must be done at stated intervals regardless, like your cash accounts and certain checkups on very sensitive areas of accountability. You must get to those which, in turn, of course, does tend to limit you on this other type of audit.

AUDITS REQUIRED BY LAW

Mr. HALLY. Some of the audits we make are required by law. For example, we have to audit the courts. This is required by law. The audit of the District Unemployment Compensation Board is required by law. We have to do these audits every 3 months. We have the quarterly audit of the food services in the cafeterias of the public schools. We have 28 employees, including myself, to perform all our audits and special assignments.

Mr. LOWE. Either now or when we get to the Internal Audit Office as part of the general administration budget, we can give you the man-year picture on these different categories of audits which I think you will find informative as to where the manpower goes in the way of trying to carry out the program.

RELATIONSHIP TO GAO

Senator BYRD. What is the relationship between the General Accounting Office audits and your audits, Mr. Hally, if any?

Mr. HALLY. I am not in a position to really answer that question. We have a very friendly and cooperative relationship but in only a few instances have they permitted us to examine some of their working papers.

We furnish them with two copies of each audit report, whether it is a cash, revenue, trust fund, or functional appropriation audit.

The first we get of their reports is when they are sent to us by the Commissioners. Then we are required to coordinate the replies that are to be sent to the General Accounting Office. That, incidentally, is another duty we have, answering General Accounting Office reports.

Senator BYRD. You have 28 persons, including yourself?

Mr. HALLY. Yes, sir.

QUALIFICATIONS OF STAFF

Senator BYRD. And when did you last expand your internal audit staff?

Mr HALLY. The year before last, 2 years ago.

Senator BYRD. By what number of positions?

Mr. HALLY. Three employees.

Senator BYRD. Are your auditors fully qualified to make conventional fiscal audits?

Mr. HALLY. Yes, sir. Every auditor that I have on my staff is a graduate accountant with at least a bachelor's degree in accounting, and most of them have had at least 2 to 3 years public accounting experience.

Senator BYRD. Are these persons skilled in management appraisal techniques?

Mr. HALLY. I would say so because internal auditing is an important and integral phase of management analysis.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Hally.

We will take a 5 minute recess.

(Brief recess.)

SAVINGS THROUGH REORGANIZATION

Senator BYRD. What savings have been realized in the past few years through reorganizations of departments and/or activities? As I understand it, the alleged purposes of the reorganization plan promulgated a few years ago were to effectuate savings and to promote efficiency and so forth.

Can you cite instances of savings?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, first let me say this: The general reorganization of some years ago was not motivated with the objective of savings. If there could be savings they were naturally anxious to achieve them. But it was to overcome the sprawling inefficiency of the then organization of the District government where, depending on how you wished to count it, you could actually count over 90 agencies in the District government. On a somewhat more hard-boiled basis, you could probably reduce that to 60-odd, but without regard to which it is, that would all reduce down to some 25 to 30 District agencies to provide a manageable organization whereby you did not have so many separate agencies reporting to the Commissioners or not reporting in some instances. Some of them were largely autonomous; it was a real impossibility to know anything about.

All of that coincided with the beginning of urban pressures. Our metropolitan area began to grow. The problems of big cities began to materialize.

So savings, per se, what there were, were just absorbed in the process of the mounting workloads that began to hit the city, more school-children, more this, more everything arrived.

I might mention an illustration of wherein we have made savings except they have been consumed. We recently put in data processing equipment to handle a lot of our tax and accounting operations. We were able to absorb future increases in workload with that same equipment, but we were not able to actually lay people off or reduce costs. We avoided additional costs by doing that.

In a few instances there have been actual savings, but by and large, the growth of workload has been so far greater than any savings that were accrued at the time that they were immediately just consumed.

Former Commissioner Spencer, who was Chairman, or, rather, the President of the Board of Commissioners during the period of time that this major reorganization took place, made the remark that what happened when you thought you were on the verge of some economies through a reorganization, where it would appear that you were eliminating duplication and going to save money, all of a sudden dozens of pent-up demands would practically come out of the woodwork. By the time they were accommodated, well, then, you not only had no savings but you had a bigger budget.

GROWTH OF SPENDING REQUIREMENTS

The history of the last 10 or 15 years of this city, when you review the appropriation and expenditure pattern, brings that out very clearly. Year after year, there has been an inexorable growth of spending requirements.

Senator BYRD. This morning I asked for information concerning the Federal grants-in-aid programs, and I asked that you identify those programs, and also to give us the amounts of money that are involved in each and in the overall.

Mr. LOWE. Yes.

EFFECTIVE DATES OF GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAMS

Senator BYRD. Will you also indicate the dates when those Federal grants-in-aid programs first became effective insofar as the District of Columbia is concerned?

Mr. LOWE. We will do so.

Senator BYRD. You will do so.

TAX COMPARISON

Mr. Tobriner, can you give us a comparison of District of Columbia taxes with those of adjacent areas?

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, sir. I have a statement here which I will be glad to read for the record at this time if you like.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Would you care to give that for the record?

Mr. TOBRINER. "Tax Burden in the Washington Metropolitan Area for Fiscal Year 1964. (Family of Four With Residence and Car.)"

The major direct taxes; namely, sales, income, real and personal property, and motor vehicle registration are calculated for a family of four in each of the jurisdictions under the following assumptions:

(1) Applicable exemptions, deductions, and income tax rates in each jurisdiction were applied at each assumed income level.

(2) Property tax rates adjusted to account for local assessing practices in each jurisdiction were applied to values assumed for each income level as follows:

Income level	Residences (market value)	Personal property (assessed value)
$5,000	$13,500	$700
$7,500	15,000	1,000
$10,000	20,000	1,600
$15,000	30,000	2,500

(3) Sales taxes shown are amounts allowed by the Internal Revenue Service for purposes of itemizing Federal income tax deductions.

(4) All applicable motor vehicle registration fees were used.

The resulting comparisons, jurisdiction by jurisdiction, shown on the back of this page are not indicative of the level of services provided in each jurisdiction named. Nor can these comparisons be used to evaluate the level or adequacy of governmental services in these jurisdictions. Charges for specific services rendered in each jurisdiction are not shown nor are any taxes other than those specifically named above.

Metropolitan area including District of Columbia

Income	District of Columbia tax	Low tax	Median tax	High tax
$5,000	$288	$245	$273	$328
$7,500	392	339	371	448
$10,000	533	532	577	633
$15,000	841	841	973	1,014

Source: Prepared by Finance Office, September 1963.

Tax comparison of major taxes in the Washington metropolitan area for fiscal year 1964 (tax burden of a family of 4 owning a residence and a car)

Taxes	District of Columbia	Maryland		Virginia				
		Montgomery	Prince Georges	Arlington	Alexandria	Falls Church	Fairfax	
							County	City
INCOME $5,000								
Income	$38	$39	$39	$47	$47	$47	$47	$47
Real estate	159	217	188	159	149	187	171	181
Personal property	0	0	0	30	29	28	31	33
Sales	69	57	57	0	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	22	15	15	20	20	11	20	20
Total	288	328	299	256	245	273	269	281
INCOME $7,500								
Income	$94	$114	$114	$112	$112	$112	$112	$112
Real estate	177	241	208	176	166	208	190	201
Personal property	0	0	0	43	41	40	45	47
Sales	89	78	78	0	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	15	15	20	20	11	20	20
Total	392	448	415	351	339	371	367	380
INCOME $10,000								
Income	$155	$189	$189	$225	$225	$225	$225	$225
Real estate	236	321	278	235	221	277	253	268
Personal property	0	0	0	70	66	64	72	75
Sales	110	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	20	20	11	20	20
Total	533	633	590	550	532	577	570	588
INCOME $15,000								
Income	$310	$339	$339	$475	$475	$475	$475	$475
Real estate	354	482	417	353	331	416	380	402
Personal property	0	0	0	109	102	100	112	117
Sales	145	129	129	0	0	0	0	0
Auto tags	32	23	23	20	20	11	20	20
Total	841	973	908	957	928	1,002	987	1,014

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FINANCE OFFICE

Comparison of Major Taxes in the Washington Metropolitan Area

PROPERTY TAXES

REAL PROPERTY

District of Columbia rate: Average effective tax rate of $1.18 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $2.50 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is 47.2% of market value.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Average effective tax rate of $1.606 per $100 of current market value on residential property. Actual tax rates vary among the 69

taxing jurisdictions from about $3.05 in rural areas to $3.725 in urbanized areas per $100 of assessed valuation. In addition to the basic State, county, and school rates amounting to $2.95 per $100 of assessed valuation, there are various special area taxes for fire, recreation, sanitary, metropolitan, and regional purposes. The assessment level is reported to be 47.1 percent of market value. Effective tax rates accordingly vary from $1.44 to $1.75 per $100 of market value.

As applied to business properties where free parking facilities are provided, the actual tax rates include a special parking lot rate varying from 20 to 60 cents per $100 of assessed valuation. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

Average effective tax rate of $1.390 per $100 of current market value. Actual tax rates vary among some 21 taxing jurisdictions from $2.89 in rural areas to $3.16 in urbanized areas per $100 of assessed valuation. In addition to the basic State, county, and school rates amounting to $2.89 per $100 of assessed valuation, there are various special area taxes for fire, park and planning, metropolitan, and sanitary purposes. The assessment level is reported to be 46 percent of market value. Effective tax rates accordingly vary from $1.33 to $1.45 per $100 of market value. Town rates applicable in specific areas are excluded.

Virginia Rates:

ALEXANDRIA

Average effective tax rate of $1.105 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $3.13 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 35.3 percent of market value.

ARLINGTON COUNTY

Average effective tax rate of $1.176 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $3.87 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 30.4 percent of market value.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

Average effective tax rate of $1.267 per $100 of current market value. Actual tax rate is $3.75 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 33.8 percent of market value.

FAIRFAX CITY

Average effective tax rate of $1.339 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $3.95 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 33.9 percent of market value.

FALLS CHURCH

Average effective tax rate of $1.386 per $100 of current market value. The actual tax rate is $3.15 per $100 of assessed valuation. The assessment level is reported to be 44 percent of market value.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

District of Columbia rate: 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 $2.05 per $100 of current market value of tangible personal property used in business. Effective rates vary from $1.83 to $2.51 depending upon the location of the property. Actual rates vary from about $3.05 to $4.185 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 $1.806 per $100 of current market value of tangible personal property used in business. Effective rates vary from $1.73 to $1.90 depending upon the location of the property. Actual rates vary from about $2.89 to $3.16 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:

ALEXANDRIA

Actual rate of $4.10 per $100 of assessed valuation of automobiles and of all tangible personal property of business. 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. There is no tax on household furnishings.

ARLINGTON COUNTY

Actual rate of $4.35 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 either 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 tenant's annual rental.

Fairfax County

Actual rate of $4.50 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 are generally accepted at the valuation reported by the taxpayer.

Fairfax City

Actual rate of $4.70 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 $4 per $100 of assessed valuation of automobiles and of all tangible personal property of business. 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. No tax on household furnishings.

Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes

General Sales and Use

District of Columbia rates: 3 percent on sale, lease or rental of tangible personal property and certain services; 1 percent on sales of food for consumption off the premises; 4 percent on rental of accommodations to transients.

Reimbursement: Sales of food for consumption off the premises, 28 cents and over; over sales, 15 cents and over.

Maryland rate: 3 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 for consumption off the premises.

Reimbursement: Restaurant meals, $1 and over; other sales, 25 cents and over.

Virginia rates: No State sales tax.

Alexandria and Falls Church impose a 10-percent tax on monthly utility bills. In Falls Church, the maximum monthly tax is $5, except that the monthly maximum tax on gas for heating is 50 cents for residential users.

In Alexandria, the maximum monthly tax is 50 cents on gas and $1 on electricity for residential users.

Alcoholic Beverage

District of Columbia rates: 15 cents per gallon on wines containing 14 percent or less by volume of alcohol; 35 cents per gallon on other wines containing more than 14 percent alcohol; 45 cents per gallon on champagne, sparkling wines, and wines artificially carbonated; $1.50 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 in addition to any markup charged by the board. Spirits and alcohol sold by the alcoholic beverage control board to consumers is taxed at the rate of 10 percent of the price charged, in addition to any markup charged by the board.

Beer

District of Columbia rate: $1.50 per barrel of 31 gallons.
Maryland rate: 93 cents per barrel of 31 gallons.
Virginia rate: $4 per barrel of 31 gallons.

Cigarettes

District of Columbia rate: 2 cents per package of 20 cigarettes.
Maryland rate: 6 cents per package of 20 cigarettes.
Virginia rate: 3 cents per package of 20 cigarettes.

Recordation and Realty Transfer

District of Columbia rate: Deeds at the rate of one-half of 1 percent of the fair market value of the property (minimum tax, $1).

Maryland rates: Montgomery County: Deeds and deeds of trust on real property at the State-imposed rate of $1 per $500 of consideration. If deed and deed of trust are recorded at the same time, the tax is measured by the full consideration of the deed alone. In addition, county realty transfer tax at the rate of 1 percent of the full consideration on unimproved land, one-fourth of 1 percent on improved property valued at $20,000 to $50,000, and one-half of 1 percent on improved property valued at more than $50,000.

Prince Georges County: Deeds and deeds of trust on real property at the State-imposed rate of 55 cents per $500 of consideration. If deed and deed of trust are recorded at the same time, the tax is measured by the full consideration of the deed alone. In addition, county realty transfer tax at the rate of one-fifth of 1 percent of the full consideration.

Virginia rates: Deeds and deeds of trust on real property at the combined State and local rate of 20 cents per $100 of consideration.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxes

District of Columbia rate: 6 cents per gallon.

Maryland rate: 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: 7 cents per gallon (plus 2 cents surtax on 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 EXCISE

District of Columbia rate: 2 percent of the fair market value.
Maryland rate: 2 percent of the fair market value.
Virginia rate: None.

INSURANCE

District of Columbia rate: 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. Foreign insurance companies subject to retaliatory taxation if rates in home State are higher than those in Maryland.

Virginia rates: 1 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. Foreign insurance companies subject to retaliatory taxation if rates in home State are higher than those in Virginia.

GROSS EARNINGS (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; 2 percent on gross earnings of building and loan associations. Dividends paid to depositors are not deducted in determining earnings subject to tax.

Maryland rate: None as such. Share tax on shares of stock in State and National banks, trust companies, and financial institutions. 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 rate: None as such. Shareholders taxed on shares 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 municipal tax may be credited against the State tax.

GROSS RECEIPTS (ELECTRIC, GAS, AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES)

District of Columbia rate: 4 percent on gross receipts of electric, gas, and telephone companies.

Maryland rate: 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 and electric companies. Telephone companies pay a tax graduated from 1⅛ to 3 percent based on gross business and miles of line in the State. Special taxes of one-tenth of 1 percent on gross receipts of telephone, gas, and electric companies are imposed for the expense incurred by the State in making appraisals and valuations. In addition, local business privilege taxes based on gross receipts are levied on utilities.

Income Taxes—Individual

District of Columbia rates: 2½ percent on first $5,000 of net taxable income; 3 percent on next $5,000 of net taxable income; 3½ percent on next $5,000 of net taxable income; 4 percent on next $5,000 of net taxable income; 4½ percent on next $5,000 of net taxable income; 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.

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; 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.

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

Corporation

District of Columbia rate: 5 percent on net income fairly attributable to 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, a sales factor formula is used in most cases.

Maryland rate: 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 is used.

Virginia rate: 5 percent on net income of corporations doing business in the State. For corporations operating both within and without Virginia, certain classes of income, such as rents and royalties from real property in Virginia, are allocated wholly to the State. Income not allocable to Virginia is apportioned by multiplying that income by an allocation factor which is the average of a property factor, payroll factor, and sales factor.

Unincorporated Business

District of Columbia rate: 5 percent on net taxable income fairly attributable to 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 rate: None as such. (Individual income tax applies to business income within the State.)

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

Other Taxes

Inheritance and Estate

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.

Motor Vehicle and Trailer Registration

District of Columbia rates: $22.50 per year per automobile for weights of 3,499 pounds or less; $32.50 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 37,700 pounds. Trucks and trailers are taxed by weight classes.

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: $10 for passenger vehicles, $10 to $40 for commercial vehicles based on weight classes.

Arlington: $10 flat fee, $9 to $45 for commercial vehicles based on weight classes.

Fairfax County: $10 flat fee.
Falls Church: $5 flat fee.
Fairfax City: $10 flat fee.

PLAN FOR HEARINGS

Senator BYRD. The committee will not meet tomorrow. We will meet on Monday to take up the appropriation request for schools.

I should think we ought to be able to complete our work on this item on Monday. I would like to have the outside witnesses by Wednesday, if possible, Wednesday and Thursday. Two days should be sufficient, I would think, for the outside witnesses, and persons and groups wishing to testify may contact Mrs. Mizen, of the Appropriations Subcommittee staff.

I should say that we ought to follow our previous practice of requesting that testimony be confined as far as oral testimony is concerned to statements no more than 5 minutes in length. Additional written testimony can be submitted for the record by those witnesses appearing.

The hearings will open at 10 o'clock Monday and on Wednesday and Thursday. We certainly want to accommodate all outside witnesses who wish to be heard, and if additional days are required, why, we can make arrangements therefor.

As to next Friday, I have no plans at this moment. We may have to use Friday also for outside witnesses, but I believe last year we were able to complete the outside witnesses in 2 days.

Following the schools, it will be my plan to take up the Welfare Department requests. I will not attempt to go beyond that point now. My purpose in taking up the schools on Monday, I think, is in response to the request for additional teachers.

EDITORIALS FOR THE RECORD

I would like to include in the record at this point an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of September 13, 1963, entitled "Classrooms in Chaos."

Before that editorial appears in the record, however, I should like to include in the record a story which appeared in the Washington Post of September 11, under the caption "The Teachers Can't Teach, Students Can't Learn." This will be followed by the editorial of September 13.

(The documents referred to follow:)

[The Washington Post, Sept. 11, 1963]

THE TEACHERS CAN'T TEACH, STUDENTS CAN'T LEARN

(By Maurine Hoffman, staff reporter)

The teachers say they can't teach. The pupils say they can't learn. Both groups agree that conditions are horrible at Spingarn High School where 97 pupils are packed into one 10th grade English class.

Picture this class, conducted by Theodore R. Hudson, an experienced teacher. The pupils crowd into a classroom that should hold only 40, according to fire regulations. Dozens of students squeeze together on the tops of desks jammed against the wall. Others sit on the radiator and the library table. Three girls share two seats. Some students stand. Only a few, who arrive early, are fortunate enough to have a desk and a chair.

Such a scene is not uncommon this year at the school, 24th and Benning Road NE. A lack of teachers has resulted in a sizable number of giant-sized classes like Hudson's.

For example, at Spingarn, there are 81 students in another class taught by Hudson, 85 in 1 world history class, 80 in an 11th grade English class, 93 in 1 10th grade English class, 83 girls in a 10th grade health and physical education class, and 59 pupils in a physical science class. Enrollments of more than 60 students per class are not unusual in other English and history classes.

But that's not all. The teacher shortage also has:

Forced teachers to take over classes in subjects with which they are unfamiliar; a Latin teacher has a geometry class, an art teacher an algebra class, and a music teacher a math class.

Compelled 20 teachers to give up their free periods for preparation to teach classes.

Made it impossible for 25 students who are preparing for college to take second year Spanish.

Led to situations in which a teacher keeps only one lesson ahead of her pupils—A French teacher trying to instruct a Spanish I class.

Caused problems in the business department where a teacher has 43 pupils in typing and only 35 typewriters; 10 do not work.

Imposed a hardship on pupils who are not in the giant-sized classes. For instance, 1 teacher has 34 pupils in a slow-learning English class where there should be fewer than 20 to meet Board of Education standards.

Forced teachers to teach many courses instead of the usual one or two.

The teacher shortage stems from inaction on the District 1964 budget calling for 344 new teachers this year to meet an estimated increase of 5,125 new public school pupils.

At Spingarn this lack of new teachers means that there are 10 fewer senior high school teachers than there were last year. At the same time the senior high enrollment is almost 1,700, compared to 1,463 last year.

Hearings on the District budget will begin in the Senate next week before the Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Senator Robert C. Byrd (Democrat, West Virginia). He has said the subcommittee will hear a presentation of the overall budget by the District Commissioners, then hold hearings on school needs.

However, funds to hire the additional teachers cannot be approved before action is taken on the entire District budget. There is a possibility Congress might give school officials permission to hire extra teachers at once. School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen asked for such permission before school started last week but was turned down on the grounds that the budget had not yet been submitted to the Byrd subcommittee.

Meanwhile, teachers like Hudson face huge classes. How does he teach 97 sophomores English? The answer—he can't, although he tries.

[The Washington Post, Sept. 13, 1963]

Classrooms in Chaos

Ninety-seven children in one high school class is not education. It is the institutionalization of futility. It keeps children out of the rain, at the cost of subjecting them to the rising frustration and boredom of attempting to learn where every circumstance militates against it, and where the teacher can hardly make himself heard. The rain would do those children less harm.

The photograph published Wednesday of one English class at Spingarn High School must be a matter of profound alarm to every citizen who believes, as do most Americans, that the quality of a city's schools affects directly every other facet of the city's life. There is a somber irony to the figures: the school expected 1,575 children, but the enrollment is already 1,700 and still climbing. The reason is, apparently, the very success of the campaign to rekindle the interest of children who had dropped out of school. Upon returning, what will they find of value in classrooms where students sit two to a chair, perch on radiators, stand along the walls for lack of space to put chairs?

Equality of education is a concept vastly broader than the simple abolition of racial assignments. Many of the children in that photograph will try to enter college; more than half of the District's high school graduates now go on to higher education. The best of these students will be competing for college entrance against the products, for example, of Arlington's Wakefield High School, where the

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English classes currently average 25 children each. An English class is expected to teach its pupils how to write their language. How many exercises in composition can a teacher correct for a class of 97 children?

Spingarn expects to be able, by shuffling children and teachers, to bring the size of its English classes down to only 50 pupils each, merely twice the size of the same classes in a first-rate suburban school. But the same degree of overcrowding is evident at school after school. The city's juvenile population is soaring. Anacostia High School, which had 1,105 students last year, has 1,235 so far this year and one teacher fewer. Throughout these schools principals are being forced, by a critical shortage of teachers, to drop honors sections, drop advanced language instruction, drop placement assistance, and assign teachers to subjects out of their fields. When the graduate of this makeshift system meets the boys and girls from Wakefield and Bethesda-Chevy Chase in the college entrance examinations, who seems likely to return the higher scores?

The central city schools require even higher ratios of faculty to students than the schools in the solidly middle-class suburbs. And yet they find themselves in a condition that would incite the impeachment of any democratically elected suburban government.

Instead of a democratically elected government, of course, the District enjoys the erratic attentions of Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. The Senator's District Appropriations Subcommittee is to begin its hearings next week on the city's budget for the fiscal year that is already 2 months gone, and he has agreed to take up the schools first.

The city will be grateful for his celerity. It would have been even more grateful if he had released the salaries for the additional teachers before the school year began. The present crisis is largely due to Senator Byrd personally, for he personally refused to allow the city to hire teachers in advance of the final budget, as in other years. He met the city's request with the reply that he wanted to see the city's justification for the expenditure. We trust that, in the picture of 97 children in one classroom, he has found that justification.

Senator BYRD. I call attention to the last two paragraphs of the editorial:

Instead of a democratically elected government, of course, the District enjoys the erratic attentions of Senator Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia. The Senator's District Appropriations Subcommittee is to begin its hearings next week on the city's budget for the fiscal year that is already 2 months gone, and he has agreed to take up the schools first.

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POSITION OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

I merely call to the attention of yourself, Mr. Tobriner, these two paragraphs for the purpose of clarifying the position of the Appropriations Subcommittee, if I might, with respect to the authorizing of fiscal year 1964 funds to recruit additional teachers for the District school system. I certainly have not included the editorial for purposes of being critical of it at all, but I do think that, inasmuch as the statement was made publicly that I was personally responsible for the present crisis, it behooves me to attempt to clarify, for the record, the position of the subcommittee.

LETTERS ON TEACHER HIRE

By letters dated July 30 and August 14, 1963, from you, Mr. Tobriner, and addressed to me as chairman of the Subcommittee for the District of Columbia Appropriations, authority was requested to establish and recruit 222 positions at an estimated cost of $1,301,311,

instead of the Superintendent of School's proposal for 348 teachers at an annual cost of $2,390,930.

The letters indicated that the positions were urgently needed to care for the additional workload produced by a growing pupil population, to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio, and to improve other services on a permanent basis.

I shall include in the record at this point your letter of July 30, in which you requested approval for these new teaching positions. In your letter, you pointed out that all of the new teaching positions are included in the "B" section of the budget and, therefore, were not considered by the House subcommittee at hearings in June.

You called attention in that letter, Mr. Tobriner, to the request in the "A" budget, and the approval by the House of Representatives of that request in the "A" budget for 20 employees, needed for the opening of the new Evans Junior High School, on October 1—20 employees, including administrative, clerical, custodial, and other employees.

The amount involved for the new Evans Junior High School was $80,201.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JULY 30, 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: In view of the delay with respect to approval of the District of Columbia appropriation for fiscal year 1964, we feel required to bring to your attention the unfortunate effects which this will have on public school programs for which additional personnel are requested. A similar situation occurred last year and something was done about it with the cooperation of the congressional committees concerned. It is our hope that similar help can be obtained this year.

The schools will suffer most from the impairment of our teacher recruitment program. Unless some authorization is received soon, we will not be able to employ any significant number of additional teachers this year. Normally most of our recruiting is done in July and early August. If we have to wait until August 10 or later, most of the well-qualified candidates for new teaching positions will have accepted jobs elsewhere.

The following is a summary of our requests for new teaching positions in 1964, all of which are included in the "B" section of the budget and therefore were not considered by the House subcommittee at its hearings in June:

	Proposed annual cost	Recommended immediate recruitment	
		Number	Cost
For elementary schools:			
105 class 15 teachers, grades 1–6 (70 for workload and 35 for reduction in ratio)	$610,575	(70)	($407,050)
21 class 15 teachers, kindergarten	122,115	(14)	(81,410)
16 class 15 teachers, basic and social adjustment classes	93,040	(10)	(58,150)
4 class 15 teachers, severely mentally retarded classes	23,260	(1)	(5,815)
3 class 15 teachers, music and art (itinerant)	17,046	(1)	(5,682)
2 class 15 librarians	11,364		
For junior high schools:			
52 class 15 teachers, academic and art classes	(302,380)	(34)	(197,710)
6 class 15 teachers, shops and home economics classes	34,890	(4)	(23,260)
64 class 15 teachers, basic and social adjustment classes	372,160	(42)	(244,230)
For senior high schools:			
62 class 15 teachers, academic classes	375,720	(41)	(248,460)
7 class 15 teachers, shops and home economics classes	42,420	(2)	(12,120)
1 class 15 teacher, military science	6,060	(1)	(6,060)
For vocational high schools:			
1 class 15 teacher, practical nursing	5,682	(1)	(5,682)
2 class 15 librarians	11,364		
For various school levels: 2 class 15 teachers, speech correction	11,364	(1)	(5,682)
Total (348 teachers)	2,039,930	222	1,301,311

As you know, these positions are urgently needed to care for the additional workload produced by a growing pupil population, to reduce pupil-teacher ratios, and in the case of librarians, to begin an important new service on a permanent basis from public funds.

Requested in the "A" budget and approved by the House of Representatives were the following administrative, clerical, custodial, and other employees needed for the opening of the new Evans Junior High School on October 1:

1 class 6B principal	$6,491
2 class 8B assistant principals	11,574
2 class 15 counselors	9,412
1 GS–7 nurse	3,612
1 GS–6 administrative aid	3,268
1 WBR–11 engineer	4,164
1 WBR–10 custodian	4,028
1 WBR–9 assistant engineer	3,945
1 WBR–5 assistant custodian	3,497
2 WBR–5 boiler firemen	6,994
7 WBR–2 laborers	23,216
Total (20 employees)	80,201

We realize that no final decision can be reached now on the District of Columbia budget. However, we believe the Appropriation Committee will desire to give consideration to doing something about the above matters. Accordingly, it is suggested that we be allowed to take the following actions:

Establish 20 positions so that the new Evans Junior High School may be staffed in time for its October opening.

Establish and recruit for two-thirds of our new teaching positions in each of the categories listed above (the exact positions are indicated in the last column of the above table; the suggested cost for 222 positions would be $1,301,311).

It is recognized that if we are permitted to do this, final congressional action on the pending revenue and appropriations bills may not allow the District sufficient funds to finance these teaching positions. If so, we recognize that the Commissioners, in cooperation with the public schools, will have the responsibility to make reductions in the 1964 budget base for the public schools; this would include, if necessary, a reduction in the number of temporary teachers.

Sincerely yours,

_____ _____,

President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON TEACHER SITUATION

Senator BYRD. I also shall include in the record your August 14 letter to which I have already alluded, which was in further reference to the letter of July 30, concerning the recruitment of teachers in the public schools.

In this letter, you suggested that the financing of the positions be made possible by reprograming the A budget. You pointed out that in the A budget, as approved by the House of Representatives, there was an amount of $6,243,270 for payment to the teachers' retirement fund. You say this is the actual area for determining the requirement for this fund. You say:

In our alloting of the A budget, we could apply $1.3 million of this amount to the employment of teachers and if the teachers are subsequently approved in the B budget, the necessary amount could be returned to the teachers' retirement fund.

(The letter referred to follows:)

AUGUST 14, 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: This is in further reference to my letter of July 30, 1963, concerning the recruitment of teachers for the public schools. In that letter permission was requested to hire 222 teachers at a cost of $1,301,311 and 20 employees for the opening of the Evans Junior High School. Your telegram of August 7, 1963, indicated that we could proceed with personnel for Evans Junior High School.

I would like to request that reconsideration be given to the recruitment of the 222 teachers. The absence of these teachers at the beginning of the school year would result in excessively large classes in certain areas and consequently a poor start for the pupils. If the additional teachers are approved in the so-called B budget and they can be recruited, it will require rearrangement of classes which would also be detrimental to the student since it would mean a different teacher after partial completion of the semester.

To finance these teachers the possibility of reprograming the A budget could be considered. There is presently in the A budget, as approved by the House of Representatives, the amount of $6,243,270 for payment to the teachers' retirement fund. This is the actuarial determined requirement for this fund. In our alloting of the A we could apply $1,300,000 of this amount to the employment of teachers and if the teachers are subsequently approved in the B budget, the necessary amount could be returned to the teachers' retirement fund.

It is with reluctance that I am requesting the reconsideration of this item, but the importance of maintaining our educational system definitely merits it.

Sincerely yours,

_____ _____,
President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS,
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
August 7, 1963.

Hon. WALTER N. TOBRINER,
President, Board of Commissioners,
District, of Columbia Government, Washington, D.C.:

Authority granted to recruit personnel essential for opening new Evans Junior High School October 1, 1963, as indicated in your letter to me of July 30, 1963, the A budget and House bill for fiscal 1964.

ROBERT C. BYRD, *U.S. Senator.*

CHAIRMEN'S TELEGRAM ON TEACHING POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. On August 16, I dispatched a telegraph message to you which read as follows:

Request to establish and recruit new teaching positions under plans proposed in letter dated July 30 and August 14, 1963, is deferred until committee has opportunity to consider and evaluate justification supporting estimate and the availability of additional revenues to fund program.

TELEGRAM ON AUTHORITY FOR EVANS JUNIOR HIGH STAFF

I earlier sent a telegram on August 7 in which I said this:

Authority granted to recruit personnel essential for opening new Evans Junior High School, October 1, 1963, as indicated in your letter to me of July 30, 1963, in the "A" budget in House bill for fiscal 1964.

So I think the point I should make here is that approval was given for the recruitment of personnel needed for the opening of the new Evans Junior High School. That item was included in the "A" budget.

However, the additional teaching positions that have been requested, the 222 positions, were not included in the "A" budget. The House had already acted upon the "A" budget at the time I sent you the telegram approving the recruitment of the 20 positions for the new Evans Junior High School which were in the "A" budget.

Here, we have two situations that are quite different, one from the other. In the one case, we dealt with an "A" budget matter, a matter which had already been considered by the House of Representatives and passed upon. A budget estimate concerning the item had been submitted, revenues were available under existing law, and the chairman of this subcommittee could proceed to authorize the employment of the 20 positions which had been approved by the House. A somewhat similar situation arose last year.

After the House had acted and approved certain teacher positions last year, and before the subcommittee could act in marking up the bill, I proceeded to authorize, after having discussed the matter with other members of the subcommittee, the recruitment of the additional teachers approved by the House.

But there, again, we had a budget estimate, we had revenues under existing law. The House had acted, and it merely remained for the Senate to act, and therefore, we could proceed with providing the authority for you to go ahead.

And so, it was quite appropriate, I think, in those two instances, the one of last year to which I have referred and the one of this year concerning the new Evans Junior High School to which I have referred, it was appropriate for me to take action which was requested, to wit, that of approving the additional positions.

POSITIONS IN "B" BUDGET

The request for action concerning positions contained in the "B" budget is an entirely different matter. In the first place, the House had not considered the "B" budget. The "B" budget estimate, had not even been submitted to the Congress at the time your two letters were written to me.

The "B" budget estimate had not been submitted to the Congress at the time I replied to you in my telegram of August 16. The new revenue bill had not at that time even been enacted.

In order that the record might be as clear as possible on this point, I call attention again to the date of your letters. The first was July 30, the second was August 14. The date of my telegram asking that the proposal be deferred concerning the 222 positions was August 16. The date of approval of Public Law 88–104, the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1963, was August 27, 1963.

The budget estimate, the amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia, in other words, the "B" budget estimate, was submitted on September 9, which was Monday, 1 week ago this past Monday, and these amendments were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed on that day.

So, while I am not attempting to indicate that I don't think there is a need or has been a need—I fully realize there must be a critical need for teachers as evidenced by this newspaper story and the picture of 97 students; I, at the same time, feel that any discussion of the situation requires that all of the facts and factors be considered.

At the time I sent my telegram of August 16, suggesting that the request to recruit 222 new teaching positions be deferred until the committee had an opportunity to consider the justifications, I had already asked the clerk of this subcommittee to discuss this matter with the clerk of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, and according to the advice given me, the House subcommittee would not give its approval to the request.

Consequently, while I have been chosen for criticism in this instance, I merely point out, Mr. Commissioner, that you did not have the approval of the House subcommittee, either, unless I have been wrongly advised; is that correct?

Mr. TOBRINER. You are correct.

Senator BYRD. So the House subcommittee has not approved this request to date; is that correct?

Mr. TOBRINER. That is correct.

ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. I also point out that the original proposal submitted by the Superintendent of Schools was for 348 teachers. The request contained in the Commissioner's letter to me indicates that the original request for 348 teachers was scaled down to 222. The point I make here is that the original request was reduced by approximately one-third by the Commissioners.

I am confident there must have been justification for that. But I don't know what justification there was for reducing that request. Consequently, I was in no position to know what justification there was for the remaining 222 teachers that were requested.

If there was justification to cut the original request by one-third, there might have been justification, in the eyes of Congress, once the information, once the testimony and the evidence were adduced and produced, to further reduce the request from 222 to something less.

POSITION OF CHAIRMAN

And so I think I was placed in a rather impossible position in being asked to approve 222 positions when the B budget estimate had not even been submitted to the Congress, the revenue bill had not been enacted upon which these appropriations would be based, and without any formal budget justifications upon which to make a decision. I would further state it to be my judgment that the committee was without authority, and I am informed that this statement has been cleared with the Parliamentarian, the committee was without authority to approve the request for the obligations of over $1 million inasmuch as the request was based upon the happening of a contingency; to wit, passage of the new revenue measure, and the submission of a formal estimate in accordance with existing law.

I further point out that, if I were to have assumed the responsibility in this instance, even if I could legally have done so, of authorizing the employment of 222 teachers prior to the submission of the budget estimate to Congress, why, this would in my judgment, have set a precedent for other departments to come in and make similar requests, when confronted by emergencies, and I think it could develop into an unwholesome situation.

In other words, a letter could be sent to me asking for 250 new positions in the Welfare Department. The Police Department could request 100 new positions. The Health Department could ask for an additional 300 positions, and I don't believe that the chairman of this subcommittee has this responsibility under the law. I don't think that he would want that responsibility, and I think I was wholly justified in turning this request down as I did.

That is not to say that the teachers are not needed, and what I say today is certainly not meant in criticism of anyone. I have not said this with rancor. I do feel, however, that all of the facts in this situation, when spread upon the record, will indicate that I have not acted amiss in rejecting the request.

If the item were of such emergent import, and again, I do not say that it is not of such emergent import, but if it is of such emergent importance, it seems to me that a separate budget estimate would appear to have been in order, instead of including the item in the so-called package which we refer to as Senate Document 32.

Mr. Tobriner, would you care to make any comments on this subject?

COMMENTS OF COMMISSIONER

Mr. TOBRINER. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that you realize, as we do, that the situation is highly critical, that we are not able to maintain the present ratio without these additional teachers.

It was our desire and our hope that in this emergency situation, particularly since we offered to defer in the "B" budget an item of some $1,300,000 that was a part of the teachers' retirement fund, that we might have been able to fund this obligation to hire an additional 222 teachers.

We acted in what we thought was the best interests of the schools, in what we thought was the best interests of the District of Columbia, and you, or rather your subcommittee, and the subcommittee of the House felt that the technical requirements of a formal budget submission should be met.

Certainly, you were within your rights.

Senator BYRD. I certainly want to cooperate, Mr. Tobriner, as I think I did cooperate in connection with the request for additional positions for the new Evans Junior High School, and as I did cooperate last year, when circumstances were such that I could respond to your requests in a legitimate and proper manner.

Had the item been in the A budget, as were the 20 positions, or in a supplemental estimate, and had I not then responded in the face of what appeared to be a great need, then I would have been at fault. But the situation was as I have indicated, greatly contrasted with that situation governing the 20 positions for Evans School.

The budget estimate was not before us. I reiterate that it did not reach the Congress until Monday, 1 week ago last Monday, September 9; without this budget estimate, without the additional revenues which were assured by the passage of the revenue bill, only as recently as August 27, I was certainly without authority to approve the request.

Evidently, the chairman of the subcommittee in the House must have felt similarly inclined.

SCHOOL TESTIMONY

We will take up this item on Monday. The revenue bill has now, of course, been approved. The budget estimate is before us. The budget justifications we now have. I understand that these came to the attention of the Clerk last Friday. So we now have these items before us for our consideration and we will get into the matter on Monday.

The subcommittee will certainly want to hear the testimony of Dr. Hansen, and all the others who can shed light upon this situation, and if some course of action does present itself, through which we can attend to the situation, and I am not sure that we can, why, I shall certainly seek every means I can to try to be helpful.

In the case of schools, as in the case of the Welfare Department, or any other department, I feel that in a matter of this size involving over $1 million, involving 222 positions, positions which would expect to be annualized in time, so that we are really talking about adding 222 permanent positions, I think that in a matter of this kind, I would not even be prone to accepting the responsibility myself alone of approving this request.

I certainly want to take the testimony and then explore the legal possibility of action to approve the teacher positions in advance of action on the bill. I think in this situation, too, we have to be very conscious of the needs of other departments, and while there is apparently an emergency here in connection with schools, we cannot be wholly unaware of the personnel needs of other departments in the District of Columbia government.

So, again, I say, all of these things which I have attempted to point out today, when laid upon the record, should show that I was powerless to accede to the request at the time it was submitted to me.

If you have anything further, Mr. Tobriner, you may say it and then we will recess until Monday.

Mr. TOBRINER. No, sir. I think that your willingness to take up the teachers out of order, I hope, to act before the entire budget is concluded, will certainly be very helpful to the situation.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan?

Mr. DUNCAN. I have nothing further.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duke, do you have any comment?

Mr. DUKE. Not at all. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No comment.

Senator BYRD. I apologize to the Commissioners and to everyone present for taking so much time in discussing the matter which came up last at our hearing today.

We will take another look at it on Monday, and we will see where we go from there.

(See p. 75)

Estimated Effect on the Washington Area Economy Attributable to the Civil Rights Demonstration of August 28, 1963

(Prepared for the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade by Albert E. Dickens & Co., consulting economists, Washington, D.C., preliminary report, September 11, 1963)

Albert E. Dickens & Co.,
Washington, D.C., September 11, 1963.

Mr. William H. Press,
Executive Vice President,
Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Press: Herewith report is transmitted to you pursuant to the assignment given me on September 3, 1963.

The study is issued as "preliminary" solely to suggest that, in accordance with your desires, it may be subject to possible refinements, adjustments, or subject to the inclusion of data not available as of the issue date. However, I am hopeful that the report, as it now stands, will adequately serve your practical needs.

I wish to thank you for this assignment and to assure you that I will welcome any questions you may have concerning the study.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Dickens.

Acknowledgments

This survey would not have been possible without the generous cooperation and valuable assistance of a great many Washington businessmen, public officials, and others whom I personally interviewed and questioned, mainly on a confidential basis. Because of the private nature of their communications, I cannot divulge the names of my informants or identify the firms with which they are associated.

I am indebted to officials and staff members of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade for making possible entrees which I could not have achieved otherwise.

To all those who thus so generously aided in the preparation of this study, I express my thanks. However, I assume sole responsibility for any errors or imperfections in the report.

Albert E. Dickens.

Introduction

The purpose of this survey is to provide objective estimates of the direct monetary changes that occurred in the major segments of the Washington area economy on August 28, 1963, and during the preceding time influenced by the events of that day. It will be recognized immediately, of course, that not all the changes are readily susceptible to dollar measurement or to reliable estimation, since the character and magnitude of such a civil rights demonstration was unprecedented in the recent history of Washington. Therefore, the figures presented should be regarded as illustrative rather than definitive. Similar qualifications and admonitions would obtain even in a comprehensive undertaking of this nature, which this study does not purport to be. Yet within the substantive and time-factor limitations imposed, the findings set forth on the following pages are believed to portray a generalized statistical panorama of the principal economic trends which were in evidence during the brief period of time reviewed.

The survey represents a synthesis, or composite, of information derived from a wide variety of original and secondary sources, comprised of formally published material and the actual knowledge and observations of many individuals whose organizations were directly affected by the impact of the demonstration. Thus, it provides the maximum authenticity possible under the circumstances. Where assumptions were employed in cases where positive information and data were unavailable, every effort was made to insure their reasonableness and logical soundness.

The Washington area referred to is geographically identical to the Washington standard statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, and comprises the District of Columbia, the Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges, Fairfax County in Virginia, and the independent jurisdictions of Falls Church, Arlington, and Alexandria.

The central business district is regarded as that area in Washington bounded on the west and east by 21st Street and 5th Street, respectively, and by the Mall

and Massachusetts Avenue on the south and north, with a tentacle extending along both sides of Connecticut Avenue from Dupont Circle to Columbia Road.

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I. CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

Total sales volume

According to the "U.S. Census of Business," the sales of all retail places located in the Washington central business district (CBD) totaled $395.9 million in 1958, distributed as follows:

Kind of business	Sales (thousands)	Percent of total	Cumulative percent
Total	$395.9	100.0	
General merchandise stores	132.4	33.0	33.0
Apparel, accessories stores	76.3	19.0	52.0
Eating places	45.3	12.0	64.0
Drugstores	19.7	5.0	69.0
Liquor stores, drinking places	16.8	4.0	73.0
All other retail places	105.4	27.0	100.0

Since 1958, however, the CBD has become enlarged geographically, and the general price level has mounted. To adjust for these factors, it is estimated that the 1963 total sales volume may amount to some $436 million, although the accuracy of such a projection must await the release of the forthcoming official statistics for the present year. In any event, the employment of the slightly higher figure for the purpose of this survey will not alter the basic findings set forth.

Sales trends prior to August 28

A representative sampling of numerous retail places revealed that sales were at normal seasonal levels on the days immediately preceding the demonstration. In fact, one respondent reported that the volume of trade was slightly above normal.

Sales on August 28

On the actual day of the civil rights demonstration the volume of trade in all retail establishments sampled (among those categories which accounted for 73 percent of the total 1958 sales) indicated that sales were off from an average of 20 percent to 100 percent, in the case of liquor stores and drinking places, and down by an average of 72 percent for all categories except liquor stores and drinking places. Two large stores in the general merchandise group reported drops in sales of 80 to 85 percent.

Estimated sales loss in dollars

While a notation of percentage declines in sales provides dramatic reading, it is the actual—in this case estimated—loss in terms of dollars that is of economic significance not only to the businessmen directly affected but also to the Washington area as a whole.

The translation of the stated percentage declines into estimated dollar losses was accomplished by a computational method in which the average percentage decrease in each major category was applied to the adjusted 1958 sales for the category. Through the process of division, the loss was then reduced to a daily

basis. Various statistical tests and controls were employed in an attempt to minimize the deviations which are inherent in calculations of this nature.

As a result of these statistical-mathematical procedures, it seems reasonable to estimate that the loss in retail sales in the Washington central business district on August 28, 1963, was certainly not less than $1,200,000, and, because of numerous variables, may have been as high as $1,500,000.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

Total receipts

What is commonly referred to as "the services," is composed of firms and individuals engaged in providing a great variety of organizational, professional, and personal services not involving the sale or transfer of physical goods or commodities. They comprise hotels, motion-picture theaters, barbershops, beauty salons, parking facilities, automobile repair garages, and a host of other enterprises. Although not strictly constituents of the services, this survey includes in this category attorneys, physicians, self-employed individuals, and professional persons generally.

Except for hotels and motion-picture theaters, which, in combination, reported receipts of $40.6 million for 1958, there are no published services statistics on a CBD basis. Because of this lack of data, the services were treated as a group.

A representative sampling of the services disclosed that receipts ranged from 50 percent to 90 percent below normal on August 28. For some concerns, particularly sightseeing organizations, receipts began to decline as early as the weekend prior to the demonstration.

Although no applicable data were available, the influx of transients and visitors (except, of course, those who came solely to participate in the demonstration) was undoubtedly drastically reduced during the entire week beginning August 24. This situation is reflected in the marked decline in hotel receipts and among the several sightseeing enterprises. According to informed sources, there is no evidence that the event caused any convention or meeting groups to reschedule previously planned gatherings in Washington during the period under review.

An extensive array of statistical obstacles was encountered in estimating the probable losses of service activities, ranging from a complete absence of data in some instances to dated information in other cases. In short, the quantitative base from which to project an estimate was both narrow and tenuous. These factors endow the estimate itself with corresponding weaknesses.

It is with definite reservation, therefore, that an estimate of around $400,000 is offered to reflect the possible below-normal decline in receipts in service establishments from August 24 through August 28.

EMPLOYEES, SELF-EMPLOYED, PROFESSIONS

For salaried employees, wage workers, the professions, and the self-employed, as a group, the events of August 28 were more productive of dislocations and inconveniences than of economic loss, though in the case of many individuals the latter consequence was of certain significance.

Absenteeism in CBD-oriented Federal agencies was reported to be very high on August 28. Yet those workers who failed to report were on voluntary annual leave and therefore suffered no economic loss.

Except where the places of business were completely closed on the demonstration day, absenteeism in private business concerns was of moderate proportions, and in most instances those who were not present on that day either did not suffer a loss in pay or were authorized to "make up" the lost time on a subsequent occasion. Where places of business were closed, or their patronage drastically reduced, such as restaurants and drinking places, there is no question but what the employees of these places did in fact sustain monetary losses. But in an overall, relative sense, such losses cannot be considered as great.

Building construction activities within the CBD were off by some 50 percent on August 28, principally because traffic restrictions and conditions either prevented or greatly restricted the conveyance of materials to the building sites. As a result, the building trades workers and truckdrivers affected lost wages for 1 day. This loss is crudely estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000, more or less. Some, if not all of this income loss will be recovered by subsequent overtime work. Hence, it may be said that the building trades were not adversely affected, in a long-term sense.

Nor did the professions and self-employed suffer any measurable economic loss. In the case of attorneys, all courts were in session on August 28, and they experienced no economic loss in court cases. In general, all other professions and the

self-employed carried out their activities normally either in their offices or at their homes, and therefore were not economically disturbed to any appreciable extent.

In summation of this section, it is undoubtedly correct to state that the civil rights demonstration caused no significant—or measurable—economic damage to employees, to the self-employed, and to the professions having offices in the central business district.

FISCAL COSTS

Revenue losses

The principal public financial losses stemmed from the reduction in District of Columbia sales tax revenue and from decreases in receipts from the parking meters located in the "demonstration cordon," where curb parking was forbidden on August 28.

On the basis of the estimated retail trade decreases of from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000, previously noted, the ensuing sales tax losses would amount to between $36,000 and $45,000.

On the basis of the computed daily average yield per parking meter, revenue losses from this source amounted to about $2,300 on August 28.

Public expenditures incurred [1]

The civil rights demonstration necessitated extra cash outlays by the District of Columbia police, fire, health, sanitary departments, by certain units of the U.S. military establishments, and by the National Park Service.

The extra costs incurred by all these public bodies as a consequence of the demonstration amounted to some $85,000.

II. Outside the Central Business District

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The sections located beyond the CBD were spared most of the adverse experiences encountered in the central area. The closing of liquor stores and drinking places produced an estimated loss of some $350,000 on the demonstration day, but this was partially offset by moderate gains in other retail places.

In view of these positive and negative factors, it is estimated that the net decline in business receipts was probably in the neighborhood of $200,000 in the outlying sections of District of Columbia.

IN THE SUBURBAN AREAS

In the territory of the Washington area outside the District of Columbia, the volume of retail trade on August 28 was reported to have registered gains of from 5 to 50 percent above normal, the average increase being about 15 percent.

Because this survey is focused primarily on estimating the probable dollar losses within Washington's central district, no estimates were computed relating to the actual dollar gains made by surbuban retail outlets. Therefore, it is not possible to state, in a quantitative sense, the extent to which the gains occurring in suburban places offset the losses suffered in CBD-located business establishments.

In this regard, however, it is significant to point out that all respondents of large downtown stores having suburban branches reported that the sales upswing in their outlying stores definitely did not neutralize the losses suffered by their main CBD establishments.

III. Summary and Conclusions

1. The estimates of all measurable losses and costs in the Washington area from August 24 through August 28 are summarized as follows:

CBD retail sales decrease	$1, 200, 000–$1, 500, 000
CBD services receipts decreases	400, 000
District of Columbia retail sales decrease outside CBD	200, 000
District of Columbia fiscal losses	38, 000–47, 000
Extra governmental expenditures	85, 000
Total loss	1, 923, 000–2, 232, 000

[1] The District of Columbia Commissioners will issue a report on this subject during September 1963 in which public expenditures will be shown more accurately and in greater detail than in this report.

It is emphasized that the total loss noted above is, in a sense, an arithmetical impropriety since the items added are not identical. It is stated here only to illustrate the overall magnitude of the economic downturn experienced as a consequence of the demonstration.

All the figures listed are believed to be conservative

2. It is, of course, acutely obvious that business activities of virtually all places located in or oriented to the Washington central business district sustained almost all of the impact of the adverse economic effects stemming from the civil rights demonstration.

3. Losses within the CBD were definitely not neutralized by the modest overall gains recorded by suburban retail establishments. Moreover, the CBD losses are, in the main, irrecoverable and therefore have left economic scars which will permanently endure, even though such losses are not likely to influence significantly the overall economic experience for the year 1963.

4. Unlike tourists or convention groups, the nonresident participants of the demonstration made no economic contribution to the Washington business community. They constituted an almost completely selfsufficient body, spending virtually nothing in local stores and shops.

In final summary, all available evidence leads to the conclusion that, from an objective economic viewpoint, the civil rights demonstration caused serious dislocations and heavy monetary losses to a vital segment of the local economy.

(See p. 106)

Warehouse and Inventory Inspections

The two principal problems in large warehousing and stock control operations are the maintenance of reasonable stock levels of current requirement and the security and accuracy of issuance procedures. The principal agencies having significant operations of this nature are the Departments of Buildings and Grounds, Highways and Traffic and Sanitary Engineering among the engineering departments; the institutions in the Departments of Public Health and Public Welfare; and the public schools.

A significant start has been made by the Administrative Services Office in review of these operations. A complete investigation in depth was performed in the supply operation of the Department of Buildings and Grounds as a result of which a completely new procedure for control of receipt, issuance and return of stock building supplies was recommended to and utilized by the Department. The recommendation included physical rearrangement of facilities and the provision of security features. Followup reviews are in process to verify the adequacy of the changes made.

Similar surveys have been completed at nine storage and stockroom locations in the Department of Highways and Traffic and at four similar locations in the Department of Sanitary Engineering.

The principal deficiencies noted in the Department of Highways and Traffic were lack of sufficient security at several points and minor accumulation of inactive records. Appropriate recommendations were furnished to the Department and a followup review is scheduled for December 1963.

In the Department of Sanitary Engineering, security and accountability were found to be good. At one of the four locations, stock recording was inadequate and security was deficient. However, a uniform procedure for the entire Department has been developed by internal management personnel, has been reviewed by this office and is presently being prepared for installation which will provide controls comparable to those installed in the Department of Buildings and Grounds. The operation of the procedures at all locations will be reviewed after installation.

None of the Engineering Department locations had excessive stockpiling of materials or supplies. Maximum-minimum levels are established in Department of Buildings and Grounds and will be established at all other points.

Revised property receipt and record procedures have been discussed with officials at District of Columbia General Hospital and are subject to Administrative Services Office approval before installation.

Although formal review of all warehousing operations in the Department of Public Welfare have not been performed, a preliminary check has been made on the disposal of equipment remaining after the cessation of farm operations in 1961 at the District Training School. In a communication to the Controller of the Department of Public Welfare, the General Accounting Office had reported an

excess stock of hand and power mowers and some agriculture equipment. In July of 1961, property inspectors from the Administrative Services Office found that the following equipment was in use:

Gang mowers	5
Power lawn mowers	5
Hand lawn mowers	15

This was a reduction of 31 units from the total of 56 reported by the General Accounting Office and comprised late model units in good operating condition, the older units having been disposed of as obsolete or scrap and excess stock of new units having been transferred to other departmental use. The equipment on hand is not excessive to the requirements of the institution. Further inquiry disclosed that in August 1961, when farm operations ceased at the Training School, property inspectors of the Administrative Services Office arranged for Lorton Reformatory to select all usable farm equipment for transfer to the latter institution. Effective early in 1962 all usable equipment had been transferred. Since that date the remaining equipment has been disposed of as scrap material.

Of the three tractors formerly used in farm operations, one unit had a cracked block and was transferred to Lorton Reformatory to be cannibalized for parts for similar equipment at that institution. The other two were transferred to the Grounds and Roadway Unit at the Training School to assist in maintenance operations on the grounds which has 300 acres requiring lawn and field mowing as well as roadway maintenance and the movement of equipment to perform. A complete review of warehousing and property records at the institution is scheduled to begin in the first week of October 1963, in order to determine the adequacy and efficiency thereof. At that time recommendations will be prepared concerning the utilization or disposal of any equipment determined to be excess to the institution's requirements.

No recent review in depth has been performed at other departments but will be undertaken as quickly as the daily workload of survey and disposal will permit. This activity is conducted with three property inspectors, one clerk, and one truckdriver and, in addition to performance of the inspections noted herein during 1963 fiscal year, also conducted 34 sealed bid sales of scrap and surplus property, processed 1,529 property survey actions, processed 253 Federal excess property acquisition transactions and operated a property storage warehouse as well as performing other special assignments pertaining to property utilization.

Federal grants-in-aid to the District of Columbia

District agency and/or program	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Year of origin
1. Public schools:						
(a) Veterans	$2,380	$7,771	$7,771	$5,220	$4,745	1959
(b) Vocational education (George-Barden)	126,027	129,814	138,653	130,481	120,338	(1)
(c) National defense education	37,361	234,767	201,401	221,563	136,182	1959
(d) Civilian defense adult education				7,603	31,112	1962
(e) Capitol Page School	61,915	62,500	64,100	67,900	68,365	(2)
Total, public schools	227,683	434,852	411,925	432,767	360,742	
2. Public health:						
(a) Tuberculosis control	36,280	37,101	37,405	32,948	30,863	1945
(b) Cancer control	9,740	9,657	26,022	26,354	26,514	1948
(c) Mental health control	25,871	40,981	41,021	66,597	66,796	1948
(d) Mental health planning					50,000	1963
(e) General health	51,269	51,046	57,163	42,603	42,105	1936
(f) Chronically ill				40,000	65,899	1962
(g) Maternal and child health	256,114	229,618	241,713	321,539	289,795	1942
(h) Crippled children	184,357	198,402	241,217	291,840	263,656	1942
(i) Venereal disease	77,746	54,817	46,127	45,240	60,824	1950
(j) Hospital construction		369,580	25,920			1948
(k) Water pollution	24,188	24,081	26,403	39,731	35,750	1950
(l) Heart disease	16,597	32,779	34,181	47,041	69,115	1950
(m) Tuberculosis control project					22,107	1963
(n) Mouth guard program					4,000	1963
(o) Physical therapy demonstration					19,262	1963
(p) Psychological training					9,270	1962
(q) Mental health						1960
(r) Old age assistance, medical care		55,000	55,000	55,000	158,567	1961
(s) Medical assistance for the aged			31,550	126,267	37,725	1963
Total, public health	682,162	1,103,062	863,722	1,135,160	1,252,248	
3. Public welfare:						
(a) Old age assistance	1,736,041	1,552,301	1,716,236	1,956,976	1,995,642	1936
(b) Aid to families with dependent children	4,133,073	4,839,759	6,091,602	6,716,427	5,190,348	1936
(c) Aid to the blind	116,143	122,011	121,088	102,368	144,203	1936
(d) Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	1,276,712	1,381,304	1,539,763	1,494,802	1,803,672	1950
(e) Medical assistance for the aged					100,000	1963
(f) Assistance to repatriates			196	4,575	1,550	1961
(g) Aid to Cuban refugees				1,573	19,141	1962
Total, public welfare	7,261,969	7,895,375	9,468,885	10,276,781	9,254,556	
4. Vocational rehabilitation:						
(a) Support of vocational rehabilitation services	235,974	229,328	227,958	223,802	303,535	1954
(b) Residential training project			20,600	22,463	56,270	1961

(c) Disability determinations (OASI)	54,373	55,081	71,785	90,102	103,960	1955
(d) Study of closed cases			3,750			1961
(e) Study of fiscal accounting and statistical methods of operation				2,625		1962
(f) Implementation of fiscal accounting study					1,942	1962
(g) Publicity and information program					4,500	1963
(h) Employee development program				4,000	5,833	1961
Total, vocational rehabilitation	290,347	284,409	324,093	342,992	476,040	
5. Highways and traffic:						
(a) Primary, secondary and urban highways	7,525,158	5,303,515	5,057,506	4,520,198	4,876,206	1938
(b) Interstate System	13,687,500	24,651,125	17,659,620	21,461,344	34,412,400	1957
Total, highways and traffic	21,212,658	29,954,640	22,717,126	25,981,542	39,288,606	
6. Civil defense:						
(a) Personnel and administration			21,458	68,355	76,108	1961
(b) Equipment	32,153	4,971		15,317	5,404	1952
Total, civil defense	32,153	4,971	21,458	83,672	81,512	
7. Sanitary engineering:						
(a) Waste treatment works construction	249,200	332,046	384,579	117,447	606,295	1956
(b) Potomac interceptor system			2,700,000		300,000	1961
Total, sanitary engineering	249,200	332,046	3,084,579	117,447	906,295	
8. Juvenile delinquency control					100,767	1963
9. Downtown internal transit circulation study					32,000	1963
10. White House Conference on Aging		30,000				1960
11. Manpower development and training					816,944	1963
12. Urban renewal:						
(a) Community renewal program					101,660	1963
(b) Adams-Morgan 314 demonstration project	50,000	44,663	8,273	9,672	5,000	1959
Subtotal, urban renewal	50,000	44,663	8,273	9,672	106,660	
Relocation grant (amounts drawn by District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency from HHFA) [3]	351,298	178,983	221,844	195,472	49,072	1958
Federal capital grant (amounts drawn by District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency against Federal ¾ share of net project costs) [4]	10,527,507	517,768	1,158,959	4,153,342	2,128,000	1955
Total, urban renewal	10,928,805	741,415	1,389,066	4,358,486	2,283,732	
Grand total	40,884,977	40,780,770	38,280,854	42,728,847	54,853,442	

[1] Prior to 1940.
[2] Prior to 1949.
[3] The relocation grant is made directly to RLA to offset expenses incurred in relocating families displaced by urban renewal action.
[4] There are 5 urban renewal projects in execution in the District of Columbia (southwest area B, southwest area C, southwest area C-1, Columbia Plaza, northeast, 1). The Federal Government is responsible by contract for ¾ of the new project costs of the local urban renewal program. The amounts shown above are advances made by NNFA to RLA against this ¾ obligation. These amounts received will be subtracted from the ¾ net project costs at project completion.

Passenger-carrying motor vehicles as of June 30, 1963

	Number	Year of vehicle	Source of acquisition
1. Metropolitan Police:			
Automobiles	1	1957	Appropriated funds.
	20	1958	Do.
	39	1960	Do.
	22	1961	Do.
	28	1962	Do.
	46	1963	Do.
Buses	2	1951	Surplus.
	1	1952	Appropriated funds.
2. Fire Department:			
Automobiles	3	1955	Do.
	3	1957	Do.
	6	1958	Do.
	4	1960	Do.
	4	1961	Do.
	3	1962	Do.
	4	1963	Do.
Ambulances	1	1959	Do.
	3	1960	Do.
	2	1962	Do.
	3	1963	Do.
3. Licenses and inspections, automobiles	2	1957	Do.
	2	1959	Do.
	1	1960	Do.
	1	1961	Do.
	3	1963	Do.
4. National Guard:			
Automobiles	1	1950	Do.
	1	1958	Do.
Carryalls	1	1956	Do.
5. Schools:			
Automobiles	1	1961	Do.
	1	1963	Do.
Carryalls	1	1954	Do.
	2	1955	Do.
	2	1956	Do.
	4	1958	Do.
Buses	1	1951	Surplus.
	4	1954	Appropriated funds.
	6	1958	Do.
	1	1960	Do.
	5	1961	Do.
6. Zoological Park:			
Automobiles	1	1963	Do.
Station wagon	1	1956	Surplus.
7. Public health:			
Automobiles	1	1957	Do.
	2	1958	Appropriated funds.
Station wagons	1	1959	Do.
	2	1962	Do.
Ambulance	1	1963	Do.
8. Public welfare:			
Automobiles	1	1951	Surplus.
	2	1953	Do.
	2	1956	Do.
	1	1958	Appropriated funds.
Carryalls	1	1956	Do.
	1	1960	Do.
	2	1961	Do.
	3	1962	Do.
	2	1963	Do.
Station wagon	1	1953	Surplus.
Buses	1	1951	Do.
	1	1959	Appropriated funds.
	1	1960	Do.
	3	1961	Do.
	2	1962	Do.
	4	1963	Do.

Passenger-carrying motor vehicles as of June 30, 1963—Continued

	Number	Year of vehicle	Source of acquisition
9. Highways and traffic:			
Automobiles	1	1955	Surplus.
	1	1957	Do.
	55	1958	Appropriated funds.
	1	1959	Do.
	35	1960	Do.
	9	1961	Do.
	36	1962	Do.
	35	1963	Do.
Station wagons	1	1958	Do.
	2	1961	Do.
	2	1963	Do.
Ambulances	3	1961	Do.
	1	1963	Do.
Buses	1	1963	Do.
10. Sanitary engineering, automobiles	5	1955	Do.
	1	1956	Do.
	8	1957	Do.
	16	1958	Do.
	1	1959	Do.
	10	1960	Do.
	5	1961	Do.
	7	1963	Do.
11. Washington aqueduct:			
Automobiles	1	1958	Do.
	3	1959	Do.
	2	1960	Do.
	3	1961	Do.
	3	1962	Do.
	3	1963	Do.
Carryalls	1	1957	Do.
	1	1959	Do.
	1	1961	Do.
	2	1963	Do.

Cost of operation, repair, and maintenance of District of Columbia buildings

	1963 actual		1964 estimate	
	Operation	Repair and maintenance	Operation	Repair and maintenance
Library	$290,204	$60,231	$313,212	$65,631
Police	79,745	79,981	81,873	80,000
Fire	32,466	86,107	30,000	84,515
Corrections	494,971	112,420	544,500	123,700
Education	1,950,000	7,091,723	1,950,000	7,100,000
Recreation	183,500	659,850	228,186	752,500
Zoo	125,310	223,658	134,800	231,000
Health	1,115,970	1,900,320	1,163,905	1,960,218
Welfare	1,019,043	495,592	1,198,900	451,000
Highways and traffic	22,033	4,782	22,300	8,500
Motor vehicles	14,533	4,273	14,870	5,200
Sanitary engineering	53,760	304,642	54,000	296,000
Aqueduct	69,700	155,500	73,000	163,000
Buildings and grounds	1,963,299	362,384	2,127,817	447,376
Total	7,414,534	11,541,463	7,937,363	11,768,640

COMMITTEE RECESS

So the subcommittee will stand adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m., Friday, September 20, 1963, the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Monday, September 23, 1963.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1963

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room S–126, the U.S. Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd, Proxmire, Case and McIntyre.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BOARD OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF WESLEY WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; ACCOMPANIED BY CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; JOHN M. RIECKS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; RICHARD R. FOSTER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GENERAL RESEARCH, BUDGET AND LEGISLATION; MISS MARIE NEEB, ASSISTANT TO DR. FOSTER; AND GRANVILLE W. WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPROPRIATION

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

This morning we take up the appropriation which relates to education. The 1964 revised estimate for operating expenses is $65,271,000.

The House allowance on the original estimate was $61,670,000. The total amendment requested of the Senate is $3,462,200. The amendment requested and the justifications filed in support thereof will be placed in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

EDUCATION

Operating expenses

1963 appropriation (includes supplemental of $2,256,350, Public Law 88–25)	$59,504,750
1964 original estimate	61,809,000
1964 revised estimate	65,132,200
House allowance on original estimate	61,670,000
House reduction on original estimate	139,000
Amendments requested	3,462,200

23–839—63—pt. 1——10

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 5, line 6, after the word "including" insert the following: "purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles, $3,000 for membership in the Research Council of the Great Cities Program,".

"To provide for the purchase of seven additional vehicles to transport severely handicapped children to and from school and to authorize the membership of the D.C. Board of Education in the Research Council of the Great Cities Program."

(2) Page 5, line 9, strike out "$61,670,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$65,132,200", or an increase of $3,462,200 in the appropriation.

(3) Page 5, line 10, strike out "$643,921" and insert in lieu thereof "$649,635", or an increase of $5,714 in the amount available for the development of vocational education in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE REPORT

"EDUCATION

"The recommendation of the committee for the operation of the public school system for the next fiscal year is $61,670,000, which is an increase of $2,165,250 over the 1963 appropriation and a reduction of $139,000 in the amount requested.

"The committee has allowed the seven new positions requested under 'Supervision and instruction' for staffing the new schools to be opened during the year along with the request for books and related supplies, but has again denied the request for permanent librarian positions in junior high schools. Approval is also given to the request for 15 engineering and custodial employees, operational supplies, and utility services for the new schools.

"ILLITERACY

"The percentage of people who are unable to read or write has risen in Washington during the past 30 years while illiteracy, generally, has decreased throughout the rest of our country. Problems relating to education are among the more serious in the District today.

"SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

"During the hearings, it developed that there is only a 15.8 percent participation in the school lunch program in Washington. There is probably no place in our country where there are more hungry children who desperately need the benefits of this program than in the District of Columbia. This matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Education and the Board has since favorably reconsidered and approved an elementary school lunch program in the public schools. The committee was advised that sufficient funds are available within the public building construction program for transfer to the Meyer and Garrison elementary school projects for the addition of lunchroom facilities and that design changes can be made in the Green and Harris elementary school projects to include such accommodations. Approval of these transfers and design changes is recommended as well as the incorporation of such features in future construction."

Explanatory table

Agency	1963 appropriation [1]		1964 original estimate [2]		House allowance on original estimate		Amendments requested	
	Position	Amount	Position	Amount	Position	Amount	Position	Amount
1. General administration	204	$1,392,815	204	$1,437,889	204	$1,435,027	3	$29,143
2. Supervision and instruction	5,303	40,215,312	5,323	41,810,393	5,310	41,697,894	401	2,894,764
3. District of Columbia Teachers College	182	1,492,296	172	1,545,907	172	1,542,370	1	20,588
4. Vocational Education, George-Barden program	76	613,613	76	646,016	76	643,921	1	5,714
5. Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	1,159	7,366,789	1,174	7,480,318	1,174	7,480,204	8	435,429
6. Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	------	1,950,000	------	1,950,000	------	1,950,000	------	----------
7. Teachers retirement and annuity fund	------	5,795,200	------	6,261,100	------	6,243,270	------	----------
8. Elementary school lunch program	10	566,172	10	566,172	10	566,172	------	38,069
9. National defense education program	2	112,553	2	111,205	2	111,142	------	38,493
Total (general fund)	6,936	59,504,750	6,961	61,809,000	6,948	61,670,000	414	3,462,200

[1] Includes $2,256,350 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (Public Law 88-25).
[2] Does not include $3,462,200 in S. Doc. 32.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Insert: "the purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles, $3,000 for membership in the Research Council of Great Cities Program, and".

Funds are requested for seven additional vehicles to transport severely handicapped children to and from school.

Appropriation language is necessary to authorize the expenditure of funds for a direct contribution to the operation of an organization. The membership fee for participation by the District of Columbia Board of Education in the Research Council of Great Cities Program for 1964 is $3,000.

Appropriation summary

1962 appropriation (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$54,206,110
1963 appropriation (excludes supplemental amount of $2,256,350, Public Law 88-25)	57,248,400
Deduct: Nonrecurring items	−426,900
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	56,821,500
Original budget increases	+4,987,500
Total budget estimate (original submission to House)	61,809,000
Reductions: House action	−139,000
House allowance on original estimate	61,670,000
Additional proposals: S. Doc. 32	+3,462,200
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	65,132,200

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. General administration	$1,342,508	$95,381	$1,437,889	$2,862	$1,435,027	$29,143	$1,464,170
2. Supervision and instruction	37,865,972	3,944,421	41,810,393	112,499	41,697,894	2,894,764	44,592,658
3. District of Columbia Teachers College	1,425,091	120,816	1,545,907	3,537	1,542,370	20,588	1,562,958
4. Vocational education, George-Barden program	574,200	71,816	646,016	2,095	643,921	5,714	649,635
5. Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	7,341,257	139,061	7,480,318	114	7,480,204	435,429	7,915,633
6. Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1,950,000		1,950,000		1,950,000		1,950,000
7. Teachers retirement and annuity fund	5,647,200	613,900	6,261,100	17,830	6,243,270		6,243,270
8. Elementary school lunch program	566,172		566,172		566,172	38,069	604,241
9. National defense education program	109,100	2,105	111,205	63	111,142	38,493	149,635
Total (general fund)	56,821,500	4,987,500	61,809,000	139,000	61,670,000	3,462,200	65,132,200

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Public schools," $3,462,200:
Activity 1. General administration, $29,143:

A. Personnel administration, $19,814

An administrative assistant (salary class 6B in the Teachers' Salary Act) is urgently needed in the office of the assistant superintendent in charge of personnel. This office is responsible for recruiting and procuring new employees, scheduling employee examinations, supplying data to determine salary placement, assisting in the classification of positions, providing information concerning employee retirement, maintaining complete personnel files, and various other duties in connection with the school staff of approximately 5,300 educational employees and 1,700 classified, wage board, and cafeteria employees. The department's workload has expanded markedly since its establishment in 1950, as shown by the increase of 2,132, or 44 percent, in the number of permanent positions in the school system. Yet the assistant superintendent still has no one to help supervise the professional and technical operations of his office, to assist in matters of minor policymaking, and to represent him when he is absent from the office.

One of the main divisions of the school system's personnel department is the office of the chief examiner. This is the office which, in cooperation with the board of examiners, plans and administers the comprehensive system of evaluation whereby applicants for positions in the public schools are selected. The office receives all applications, carefully reviews and appraises the credentials of candidates, schedules and administers all oral interviews and many written examinations, and certifies the results to the candidates themselves, to the school officers concerned, and to the Board of Education.

The chief examiner now has a staff of five clerks but no full-time professional assistant. The lack of such an assistant has become a serious handicap in the recruiting of new teachers. During recent years the workload of the office has increased substantially because (1) the national teacher examinations, together with evaluation sheets in lieu of personal interviews, are now used for elementary school teacher candidates; and (2) arrangements have been made with a number of colleges and universities to administer the school system's locally prepared examinations for secondary school candidates at the individual college or university. The first procedure, established so that elementary school candidates would not have to come to Washington for any part of the examination process, requires a great deal of work in checking credentials and in analyzing the evaluation sheets submitted on out-of-town candidates. The second procedure makes it necessary to compile special instructions for administration of the examinations and to organize the program so that the content of examinations is kept confidential. The credentials of all candidates must be carefully checked before sending the examinations to the institutions concerned.

Not only is a professional assistant needed in the day-to-day business of the chief examiner's office, but such a position is absolutely essential to efficient operation when the head of the office is absent because of illness or other contingency.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 available	Increase requested	1964 total
Assistant superintendent	1		1
Assistant to assistant superintendent		1	1
Clerks in assistant superintendent's office	6		6
Chief examiner	1		1
Assistant to chief examiner		1	1
Clerks in chief examiner's office	5		5
Position classifiers	2		2
Clerk for classification unit	1		1
Total	16	2	18

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 6B assistant to assistant superintendent	1	$11,050	$77	.....	$11,127
Class 11B assistant to chief examiner	1	8,620	67	.....	8,687
Total additional proposals	2	19,670	144	.....	19,814

B. Administration of pupil personnel services, $4,487:

This program is concerned with the administration of services other than instruction which contribute to the well-being and scholastic progress of pupils. These services include citywide pupil achievement testing, psychological and psychiatric study of seriously maladjusted pupils, diagnostic testing in specific subjects or skills, pupil counseling and guidance, pupil attendance enforcement and related activities, and school health services.

For 1964 an additional clerk-typist is requested to help the Department of School Attendance keep its school census and attendance records up to date. In the school year 1961–62 this Department received approximately 146,000 fall enrollment records from public and nonpublic schools in the city, as well as the records of 1,500 District residents attending 63 schools outside the city. In addition, there were about 100,000 other pupil entries, transfers, discharges, and changes of address to be recorded during the year. With the present staff, such a load amounts to approximately 50,000 records per clerk each year, whereas 28,000 per clerk is the maximum number which can be handled properly. Other clerical duties include typing about 160 juvenile court truancy complaints and approximately 450 letters scheduling conferences with parents and pupils, handling an average of 40 telephone calls per day from District and Federal agencies, and making many calls to schools for information about pupils.

Because of the clerical shortage, the following backlog of work had accumulated by March 1962:

From 1960–61: 141,000 September enrollment cards to be posted.

From 1960–61: 100,000 additional records to be posted (new pupil entries, changes of address, discharges, etc.).

From 1961–62: 147,000 September enrollment cards to be filed and posted.

From 1961–62: 130,000 additional records to be posted (new pupil entries, changes of address, discharges, etc.).

Some reduction of this backlog has been accomplished by the employment of clerks on a temporary basis from savings, but this procedure cannot be continued; it is essential that a new permanent position be established. Actually, two such positions were requested by the Board of Education.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Director, Department of School Attendance and Work Permits	1	.....	1
Clerks keeping school census and attendance records	5	1	6
Total	6	1	7

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–4 clerk-typist	1	$4,110	$53	$321	$3	.....	$4,487

C. Central administration in general, $4,041

The funds already available for postage in central administrative offices need to be increased in accordance with the postal rate increase which became effective on January 7, 1963.

The school system is participating in the great cities program for school improvement, recently established under the auspices of the chief school officers and agencies of public education in a group of the Nation's larger cities. This cooperative program operates chiefly through a research council organized as a nonprofit corporation with the following specific purposes: (*a*) to make studies of unique problems faced by great cities in their efforts to meet the comprehensive public school needs of their citizens, and (*b*) to coordinate projects designed to provide solutions to these problems. The public school system in each member city is expected to make a modest annual contribution to the support and operation of the research council. Accordingly, it is requested that $3,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$4,163	$1,041	$5,204
Contribution to research council of great cities program		3,000	3,000
Total	4,163	4,041	8,204

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage				$1,041	$1,041
Contribution to research council of the great cities program				3,000	3,000
Total additional proposals				4,041	4,041

D. Salary increases, $477

Funds are needed to provide pay increases for part-time clerical employees and for one full-time wage-scale employee in this activity, as required by law and by District of Columbia Commissioners' Order No. 62–2359, dated December 18, 1962.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for part-time clerical service		$244	$5	$8			$257
Pay increase for existing wage-board position (1)		207		13			220
Total additional proposals		456		21			477

E. Additional pay for overtime service, $324

In accordance with Public Law 87–581, any service of a wage-scale employee in excess of 8 hours in a single day must be paid for at one and one half times the regular hourly rate, even if the employee's service does not exceed 40 hours per week. Formerly it was necessary to pay overtime rates only for service beyond 40 hours in a week; service in excess of 8 hours in 1 day could be offset by time off within the same week.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Overtime pay		$304	$20		$324

Activity 2. Supervision and instruction, $2,894,764.

A. Teaching service

1. In elementary schools, $877,400:

Regular classes, grades 1 to 6.—Funds for 54 new regular teachers in grades 1 to 6 were approved for 1962–63, making a total of 2,215 such positions available (not counting laboratory school positions under the teachers college). Based on an estimated average daily membership of 69,560 for grades 1 to 6 in the same year (again excluding the laboratory schools), the estimated pupil-teacher ratio for the year is 31.40 to 1. For 1963–64, 105 more teaching positions are requested to care for additional pupils and to reduce the ratio by approximately one-half pupil per teacher, as shown in the following table:

	School year 1962–63	School year 1963–64		Increase	
		To maintain ratio	To maintain and reduce ratio	To maintain ratio	To maintain and reduce ratio
Projected average daily membership, grades 1 to 6	69,560	[1] 71,740		2,180	
Numbers of regular teachers, grades 1 to 6	2,215	2,285	2,320	70	105
Number of pupils per teacher	31.40	31.40	30.92		

[1] Adjusted.

It should be noted that the "adjusted" projection of membership for grades 1 to 6 in 1963–64 is only 71,740, whereas the projection shown in the table on pages 17–18 is 71,930. This is due to the subtraction of 130 pupils needing placement in basic classes and 60 emotionally disturbed pupils needing placement in social adjustment classes. These 190 pupils can be so placed, of course, if funds are provided to establish additional small classes for them, and this is recommended for 1963–64. Accordingly, in determining the need for teachers in grades 1 to 6, the regular projection of pupil membership in these grades has been adjusted downward by 190 as shown above.

Basic, social adjustment, and occupational classes.—The 41 additional teachers allowed for these special education classes in 1962–63 make a total of 205 such teachers to serve an estimated 3,850 pupils, which means a pupil-teacher ratio of 18.78 to 1. For 1963–64 enough more teachers are requested to maintain this ratio and to accommodate 190 pupils who need to be transferred from regular to special education classes. The situation is summarized below:

	School year 1962–63	School year 1963–64	Increase
Projected average daily membership in basic, social adjustment, and occupational classes	3,850	[1] 4,150	300
Number of regular teachers in basic, social adjustment, and occupational classes	205	221	16
Number of pupils per teacher	18.78	18.78	

[1] Adjusted.

Classes for severely retarded children—Another important need in the area of special education is to extend present facilities for training children whose mental retardation is unusually severe. The purpose of this program is to provide training in muscular control, social response, and basic skills of communication. It is intended for children who are so retarded mentally as to be noneducable in the usual sense (with IQ's between 35 and 55) but who are trainable in the areas mentioned. The work was started on a trial basis in 1954–55, when 16 children aged 7 to 10 years were enrolled and 3 teachers were provided from appropriated funds. By 1960–61 5 teachers were working with a total of 40 pupils. It is not feasible to assign more than 8 or 10 such pupils to 1 teacher because of the individual attention which they require.

This program has been notably successful, and there is now a waiting list of more than 200 severely retarded youngsters aged 7 to 16 years in the District whose parents are eager to have them admitted. It is recommended that 4 additional teachers be provided so that about 40 of these children between 7 and 10 years of age can be admitted in 1963–64. Since space will not be available at the Military Road School, which houses the present program, it is proposed to accommodate the additional classes at three or four schools in other parts of the city.

Elsewhere in this budget funds are requested to provide simple books and teaching materials for these new classes, as well as daily transportation of the 40 children to and from school.

Kindergarten classes.—The Board of Education's approved standard for kindergartens specifies a maximum of 70 pupils for any teacher. This means that no kindergarten class should have more than 35 pupils, since each teacher has 2 classes daily. This is approximately equivalent to the standard for grades 1 to 6, which is expressed as a ratio or average of 30 pupils per teacher.

A total of 192 kindergarten teachers will permit this standard to be maintained for a total of 11,520 pupils in 1963–64, including 580 children on kindergarten waiting lists who are not taken into account in the membership projections in the original 1964 budget submission. The latter group can be admitted to school only if funds are provided to establish the necessary additional classes.

Since the authorized number of kindergarten teaching positions is only 171 at present, 21 more such positions will be needed and are requested in this budget.

Itinerant instruction in special fields.—In recent years the staff of itinerant teachers of special subjects has not been increased in proportion to the number of elementary school pupils. As a result the present service is inadequate, especially in music and art.

The music department now has 9 such teachers serving 124 elementary schools, or 1 teacher for every 13 to 14 schools. Many of the schools have 25 or more classrooms. Consequently, a classroom can be visited only once in about every 5 weeks, on the average. This spreads the work in vocal music so thin that it is impossible to give the pupils an adequate foundation in the subject. The goal of the school system is to have 1 special teacher in this subject for every 800 elementary pupils. As a small step toward this objective, 2 additional positions are requested for 1963–64.

The art department also has nine special teachers, or art consultants as they are called, and it is recommended that this number be increased by one next year. The school officers believe that if District children are to have a truly effective art program in the elementary schools, the goal of 1 art consultant for every 200 classroom teachers should be attained within the next 5 years.

Library service.—In addition to the competent teaching of reading and other basic subjects in the classrooms, the schools at all levels need a strong library program to develop skill in the use of books and a permanent love of reading in children. In later sections of this budget, authorization is requested to establish the position of supervising director of library services and to provide librarians on a permanent basis for junior and vocational high schools. At this point it is proposed that two librarian positions be provided for elementary schools in 1963–64. These positions will be assigned to the Amidon and the Goding Schools, where library demonstration projects have been operating with funds from a private donor.

Many of the elementary schools have libraries or central book collections but these have been supplied and operated largely by community volunteers, with only occasional help from busy teachers and principals. This situation is generally unsatisfactory, and the responsible school officers believe that every school administrative unit should have the services of a full-time librarian. There are now 105 such units and the number will increase as new buildings are constructed

and occupied. The Board of Education hopes that enough librarians to serve all schools adequately can be provided within the next 5 years.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Teachers, elementary school:			
Regular grades 1-6	2,215	105	2,320
Basic, social adjustment, and occupational	205	16	221
Severely mentally retarded	5	4	9
Other special education	9		9
Kindergarten	171	21	192
Itinerant instruction	87	3	90
Librarians	[1] 2	2	2
Total	2,692	151	2,843

[1] Paid for by private funds; not included in total.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 15 teachers, grades 1-6	105	$579,600	$17,010	$13,965	$610,575
Class 15 teachers, basic and social adjustment classes	16	88,320	2,592	2,128	93,040
Class 15 teachers, severely mentally retarded children	4	22,080	648	532	23,260
Class 15 teachers, kindergarten	21	115,920	3,402	2,793	122,115
Class 15 teachers, music	2	11,040	324		11,364
Class 15 teacher, art	1	5,520	162		5,682
Class 15 librarians, elementary schools	2	11,040	324		11,364
Total additional proposals	151	833,520	24,462	19,418	877,400

[1] Includes substitute service for regular classroom teachers.

2. In junior high schools, $709,430:

The junior high schools, like the elementary schools, will require more teachers in 1963–64 just to keep pace with the expected increase in membership. The expected situation in the several types of classes in 1962–63 and the corresponding estimates for 1963–64 are shown in the table which follows. In this table the membership projections given in the original 1964 budget submission are modified to take account of 480 pupils in regular academic and shop classes who should be placed in basic classes. These 480 pupils are here subtracted from the original 1963–64 projections for academic and shop classes, and are added to the projection for basic and social adjustment classes.

	School year 1962-63	School year 1963-64	Increase
Academic and art classes:			
Projected average daily membership	21,050	[1] 21,540	490
Number of regular teachers	796	848	52
Number of pupils per teacher	26.44	25.40	
Shops and home economics classes:			
Projected average daily membership	2,300	[1] 2,330	30
Number of regular teachers	121	127	6
Number of pupils per teacher	19.01	18.35	
Basic and social adjustment classes:			
Projected average daily membership	4,540	[1] 5,210	670
Number of regular teachers	220	284	64
Number of pupils per teacher	20.64	18.35	

[1] Adjusted.

As indicated in this table, funds are sought for 52 additional teachers of academic and art classes, 6 teachers of shops and home economics classes, and 64 teachers of basic and social adjustment classes. The resulting pupil-teacher ratios if these positions are allowed, will be slightly above the Board of Education standards according to the pupil population projections used in this budget, but more recent projections indicate that the requested positions when properly distributed will be enough to attain the Board standards.

In the junior and senior high schools, because of their peculiar organization, a pupil-teacher ratio is not the same as average class size. In 1961–62 the pupil-teacher ratio in junior high school academic subjects, based on average daily membership, was 27.2 to 1. Yet in October of that year the average class size in junior high English was 34.4; in business education, 35.0; in foreign languages, 32.5; in mathematics, 34.4; in science, 35.3; and in the social studies, 34.7. These figures make it clear that a pupil-teacher ratio of 25 to 1 is not unreasonably low for the academic subjects in junior high schools. When this standard is attained the average size of classes will still exceed 30.

An analysis of junior high school building facilities indicates that all of the 122 classroom teachers requested can be accommodated without forcing any school to operate double sessions.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Teachers, junior high school:			
Academic and art	796	52	848
Shops and home economics	121	6	127
Basic and social adjustment	220	64	284
Other special education	3		3
Librarians	[1] (11)	[2] 13	13
Itinerant and other	42		42
Total	1,182	135	1,317

[1] Temporarily authorized from existing funds; not included in total.
[2] Justified in original submission of 1964 budget estimates.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 15 teachers, regular academic and art classes	52	$287,040	$8,424	$6,916	$302,380
Class 15 teachers, shop or home economics classes	6	33,120	972	798	34,890
Class 15 teachers, basic and social adjustment classes	64	353,280	10,368	8,512	372,160
Total additional proposals	122	673,440	19,764	16,226	709,430

[1] Includes substitute service for regular classroom teachers.

3. In Senior high schools, $424,200:

After declining for 3 successive years, the senior high school pupil membership increased in 1961–62, due to the entrance of larger classes from the expanding junior high schools. It is expected that the senior high population will continue to grow; therefore, funds are requested for 62 additional teachers of academic classes and 7 teachers of shops and home economics classes. The pupil-teacher ratios thus attained will be slightly below the Board of Education standards according to the pupil population projections used in this budget (see below), but more recent projections indicate that the requested positions will be needed to attain the Board's standards.

	School year 1962–63	School year 1963–64	Increase
Academic classes:			
Projected average daily membership	11,900	13,160	1,260
Number of regular teachers	470	532	62
Number of pupils per teacher	25.32	24.74	
Shops, home economics, and art classes:			
Projected average daily membership	1,200	1,340	140
Number of regular teachers	68	75	7
Number of pupils per teacher	17.65	17.87	

In the senior high schools, as in the junior highs, a pupil-teacher ratio is not identical with average class size because of the way in which the instructional program is organized. In 1961–62 the pupil-teacher ratio in senior high school academic subjects, based on average daily membership, was 24.4 to 1. Yet in October of that year the average size of all academic classes in the senior high schools was 30.9 pupils. It is evident that a standard pupil-teacher ratio of 25 to 1 is not unreasonably low for these subjects, since attainment of this standard will result in an average class size above 30.

In addition to the positions justified above, one new position is requested for the teaching of military science and tactics, a category not included in the computation of pupil-teacher ratios. It is estimated that in 1963–64 the senior high schools will have a total cadet enrollment of 3,970, which at the accepted standard of 1 instructor for every 250 cadets would require 16 instructors, or 6 more than the number presently available.

The existing senior high school buildings will unquestionably accommodate the additional teachers requested without forcing any school to operate double sessions.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Teachers, senior high school:			
Academic	470	62	532
Shops, home economics, and art	[1] 68	7	75
Librarians	11		11
Itinerant and other	48	1	49
Total	597	70	667

[1] 10 of these positions are included in the George-Barden program of vocational education (activity 4).

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other [1]	Total
Class 15 teachers, regular academic classes	62	$357,120	$10,354	$8,246	$375,720
Class 15 teachers, shop or home economics classes	7	40,320	1,169	931	42,420
Class 15 teacher, military science	1	5,760	167	133	6,060
Total additional proposals	70	403,200	11,690	9,310	424,200

[1] Includes substitute service for regular classroom teachers.

4. In vocational high schools, $11,854:

The five vocational high schools are unable to make optimum use of their library facilities because no regular librarians have been provided. Since these schools are relatively small (2 having fewer than 500 pupils each), 3 full-time positions of this type should be sufficient to serve them. Two of these positions are requested for 1963–64; if approved, they will be assigned to four of the schools, each devoting half time to one school.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Teachers, vocational high school:			
Shops, home economics, and art	[1] 78		78
Academic and related subjects	68		68
Librarians		2	2
Itinerant and other	13		13
Total	159	2	161

[1] 58 of these positions are included in the George-Barden program of vocational education (activity 4).

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 librarians	2	$11,520	$334		$11,854

5. Serving various school levels, $11,364:

In the field of speech correction and improvement two more teachers are requested. There are now 38 teachers on the staff of the speech center and clinic, which is supervised by the teachers college but serves elementary and secondary schools throughout the city. The center's records show that approximately 2,300 elementary school children in need of speech services were on the waiting list in June 1962. Two additional teachers will make it possible to extend such services to many of these children.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Teachers, serving various levels:			
Speech clinic	38	2	40
Reading clinic	31		31
Boys' school	5		5
Sharpe Health School	18		18
Visiting instruction in homes and hospitals	28		28
Total	120	2	122

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimate will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, speech	2	$11,040	$324		$11,364

B. Pupil personnel services

1. In elementary schools, $188,190:

The 1962 appropriation included funds for six elementary school counselors, and the 1963 appropriation added nine more. These were important forward steps; however, on the basis of 1 counselor for every 750 pupils (the Board of Education's approved standard), the 87,240 elementary pupils expected in 1963–64 would require a total of 116 counselors. The Board proposes that the financing of these be spread over several years, and asks that funds be provided for 28 new positions of this type in 1963–64.

There is strong justification for having professional counselors in the elementary schools. The school system is placing increased emphasis on meeting the individual needs of each child, and has expanded its testing program to help in diagnosing pupil difficulties. The classroom teacher tries to resolve these difficulties in the area of scholastic achievement, but she cannot at the same time deal effectively with the more serious emotional and personality problems of children. Although the pupil appraisal staff provides some diagnostic service and makes recommendations in many cases, each school urgently needs the help of a specialist trained in child guidance procedures who can work directly with pupils, teachers, and parents.

Counselors are especially needed to make the multiple-track plan of school organization operate most effectively. This plan requires painstaking analysis of pupil characteristics and continuing appraisal of changes therein. Such analysis and appraisal are best carried on with the close cooperation of principals, teachers, and specialists in guidance. Also, the better articulation of each child's elementary school experience with his junior high school experience will require careful planning and coordination on the part of elementary and junior high school staffs. The junior high school counselors help in the performance of this function but they need the cooperation of similar specialists at the elementary school level.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Counselors, elementary school	15	28	43

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselor	28	$186,620	$1,570		$188,190

2. In junior high schools, $59,728:

Two counselors and one nurse will be needed for the new Evans Junior High School. Funds to provide these positions for 7 months were justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates, because the building was originally scheduled to open in December 1963. Subsequently the opening date was changed to September 1, 1963, and it is therefore necessary to request additional money for these positions.

In addition, the Board of Education recommends a program to reduce the pupil-counselor ratio to 400 to 1 in junior high schools throughout the city. At present the 24 junior high schools have 27 permanent counselors, and 7 of these schools also have 1 temporary counselor each under provisions of the National Defense Education Act. If all these positions and no more are available in 1963–64, the ratio of pupils to counselors is expected to be about 860 to 1. If only the 27 permanent positions are available the ratio will be 1,090 to 1. With a projected average daily membership of 29,300 in that year, attainment of the 400 to 1 ratio would require a total of 73 counselors, or 46 more than the present number of permanent positions. The Board proposes that the 46 new positions be provided over a period of several years. Eight are requested for 1963–64 in addition to the two which will be needed at the new Evans Junior High School.

The proposed reduction in the pupil-counselor ratio is generally supported by professional opinion. In 1949 the report of the Strayer survey of District schools advocated a pupil-counselor ratio of 250 to 1. The National Education Association recommends 350–400 to 1, while the American Personnel and Guidance Association supports a ratio of 250–350 to 1. The recommendations of the latest White House Conference on Education call for the provision of 1 counselor for each 300 pupils. It is to be noted that the addition of "career counseling" in the secondary schools makes the task of counselors in these schools very time consuming.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Guidance and health employees, junior high schools:			
Counselors	27	10	37
Nurses	22	1	23
Health assistants	2		2
Total	51	[1] 11	62

[1] 3 of these positions (2 counselors and 1 nurse) were justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Class 15 counselors, Evans Junior High School		$3,998		$34			$4,032
GS-7 nurse, Evans Junior High School		$1,852		$140			1,992
Class 15 counselors for existing schools	8	53,274		430			53,704
Total additional proposals	8	59,124		604			59,728

3. In senior high schools, $13,426:

In the 11 senior high schools, which now have a total of 24 permanent counselors, the ratio of pupils to counselors is expected to be about 610 to 1 in 1963–64 unless additional positions of this type are provided. Such a ratio is too high to permit adequate attention to the guidance needs of each pupil in the areas of scholastic choice and achievement, preparation for a career, and personal and social behavior. The Board of Education believes that a goal ratio of 400 to 1 has the same justification at this school level as it has at the junior high level. Authoritative professional agencies and reports are unanimous in recommending a ratio no higher than this for both junior and senior high schools.

With a projected average daily membership of 14,600 for the senior high schools in 1963–64, attainment of the 400 to 1 ratio would require a total of 37 counselors, or 13 more than the present number. As in the case of the lower schools, it is proposed that these new positions be provided over a period of several years.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Guidance and health employees, senior high schools:			
Counselors	24	2	26
Nurses	10		10
Health assistants	2		2
Total	36	2	38

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselors	2	$13,319	$107		$13,426

4. In vocational high schools, $20,148:

Of the 40 regular secondary schools in the District system, the Burdick Vocational High School is the only one without professional counseling service. This school has had to depend on its principal and teachers for whatever counseling has been given to the students. It is recommended that this situation be rectified by the establishment of a permanent counselor position for the Burdick. This type of service is important in the vocational high schools because students go directly into employment upon graduation and need wise counseling with respect to job placement and followup as well as general life adjustment. Provision of funds for this position will fulfill the plan of having a full-time counselor in each of the five vocational high schools.

In addition, funds are requested for two itinerant guidance counselors or coordinators to serve the following specific purposes: (*a*) to provide guidance concerning school continuation programs for dropouts who have entered employment, (*b*) to help expand the cooperative program involving part time in school and part time on a job, and (*c*) to provide additional placement and followup service for vocational high school graduates. The work of these coordinators will be principally directed toward helping graduates make proper adjustments on the job and promoting the development of work-study programs for nongraduates. The two workers, a man and a woman, will serve all five schools.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Counselors, vocational high school	4	3	7
Nurses	5		5
Total	9	3	12

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 counselor, Burdick Vocational High School	1	$6,665	$57		$6,722
Class 15 counselors (itinerant guidance coordinators)	2	13,319	107		13,426
Total additional proposals	3	19,984	164		20,148

5. Serving various school levels, $27,182:

The Department of Pupil Personnel Service now has 23 school psychologists engaged in two main types of service: (1) the study of individual pupils who have serious academic or personal problems, and (2) the citywide group testing of pupil abilities and scholastic achievements. The present ratio is one psychologist for approximately every 5,550 pupils in elementary, junior, and senior high schools (including laboratory schools), whereas the goal sought by the Board of Education is one psychologist for every 5,000 pupils. This goal can be nearly achieved in 1963–64 by the addition of three psychologist positions. The three new positions requested will make it possible for each school to receive an average of 2 full days of individual testing and consultation in each month of 20 school days—the minimum desirable program. Because such a program has not been possible in the past, many hundreds of maladjusted pupils have not been adequately studied.

At the Sharpe Health School two positions should be added to the nursing staff because of a substantial increase in workload. The enrollment has increased from 130 in 1958–59, when the school was opened, to 237 in March 1963 but the nursing staff has not changed in size. Accordingly, funds are requested for one registered nurse (GS–6) to assist the head nurse in the medical care of pupils, and for one nursing assistant (GS–2) to help the registered nurses. The nursing assistants now available have loads of about 40 pupils each, which is too heavy. Whenever one of these assistants is absent, it is difficult if not impossible to give all pupils adequate care.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Pupil appraisal staff:			
Psychiatrist	1		1
Clinical psychologists	4		4
Psychiatric social workers	2		2
School psychologists	23	3	26
Clerks	9		9
Total	39	3	42
Nursing staff, Sharpe Health School:			
Head nurse	1		1
Assistant nurse		1	1
Nursing assistants	6	1	7
Total	7	2	9

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Class 15 school psychologists	3	$17,280		$501			$17,781
GS–6 nurse, Sharpe Health School	1	$5,035	$100	$385	$7		5,527
GS–2 nursing assistant, Sharpe Health School	1	3,560	30	282	2		3,874
Total additional proposals	5	26,005		1,177			27,182

C. Supervisory service

1. In junior high schools, $10,323:

One principal and two assistant principals will be required for the new Evans Junior High School. Funds to provide these positions for 7 months were justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates, because the building was originally scheduled for opening in December 1963. Subsequently the opening date was changed to September 1, 1963, and it is therefore necessary to request additional funds for these positions.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 6B principal, Evans Junior High School		$3,683	$26		$3,709
Class 8B assistant principals, Evans Junior High School		6,566	48		6,614
Total additional proposals		10,249	74		10,323

2. Serving various school levels, $15,708:

An important need for supervisory service exists in the area of school library facilities. In January 1962, with a grant of funds from a private donor, a supervising director of library services was appointed to serve on a temporary basis through November 1963. Although it is too early to report on the full benefits of this action, the Board of Education considers it one of the wisest steps taken in recent years. The schools—especially the elementary and junior high schools—should have a much stronger library program to improve children's skill in the use of books and to develop a lasting interest in reading. Authorization is requested elsewhere in this budget for the employment of school librarians on a permanent basis, and for the purchase of additional library books and other materials. Within a few years, it is hoped, such facilities will be adequate in schools throughout the city. To help stimulate and develop this program—to make sure that competent librarians are employed and that book funds continue to be wisely spent—it is urged that the position of supervising director be financed on a permanent basis in 1963–64. This officer will be responsible for establishing and maintaining library standards, guiding and appraising the work of librarians, guiding and coordinating the efforts to community groups, making sure that library materials are correlated with the school curriculum, and generally helping the schools to make the best use of library resources.

Directors or supervisors of school library services are now functioning with notable success in Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va., and in Montgomery, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties, Md.

In the curriculum department, emphasis is being placed upon the reappraisal of educational objectives and upon new course-of-study development to keep pace with the changing world and increasing scientific knowledge, with special attention to the needs of pupils at different ability levels. The department's director is assisted by one supervising director, who has special competence in the elementary school field. A second supervising director is needed to help in coordinating the citywide curriculum program, in giving advisory service to production committees, and in editing and publishing official curriculum documents. This officer will be responsible for the preparation of pamphlets, charts, and other materials for the interpretation of program objectives and courses of study to school personnel and to the public. He or she will also be given primary responsibility for curriculum production at the secondary school level, and will help in developing a curriculum laboratory and library to serve working committees and individual teachers. A curriculum library properly administered will make available the professional books, curriculum bulletins, and courses of study from other school systems which are needed by the technical staff and associated production committees. Closely related will be the review of research studies made elsewhere, the dissemination of pertinent results, and the conduct of new studies locally. A second supervising director will help to make all these functions more effective.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Library supervision: Supervising director	[1] (1)	1	1
Total		1	1
Curriculum supervision:			
Director	1		1
Supervising directors	1	1	2
Total	2	1	3

[1] Temporary position financed by a private donor.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 8-B supervising director, library services (December through June)	1	$5,746	$41	----------	$5,787
Class 8-B supervising director, curriculum	1	9,850	71	----------	9,921
Total additional proposals	2	15,596	112	----------	15,708

D. Clerical and secretarial service

1. In regular day schools, $15,277:

One position of administrative aide will be required for the new Evans Junior High School. Funds to finance this position for 7 months were justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates, because the building was originally scheduled to open in December 1963. Subsequently the opening date was moved up to September 1, 1963, and it is therefore necessary to request additional funds for the position of administrative aide.

In the junior high schools, the Board of Education's present policy calls for 2 clerical positions in each school of 1,000 or more pupils. Seven schools of this size now have two clerks each. Of the schools with only 1 clerk, 13 are expected to have memberships over 1,000 in 1963–64. Funds are requested to supply 2 of these 13 schools with a second clerk in that year, with a view to providing the remainder in the next 2 or 3 years.

Each senior high school has two or more counselors and one librarian, each of whom spends an inordinate amount of time doing routine clerical chores. To help make more effective use of these specialists, one additional clerk should be provided for the principal's office in each school, to be assigned as needed to assist the librarian and counselors in their work. Such an arrangement would relieve the librarian of routine typing, filing, and preparation of book orders and book cards, while the counselors would no longer have to do their own typing, filing, and duplicating of pupil-record transcripts. It is proposed that the 11 positions needed for this purpose be financed over a 4-year period, and that 1 such position be provided in 1963–64.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Clerks, elementary schools	105	----------	105
Clerks, junior high schools	31	[1] 3	34
Clerks, senior high schools	22	1	23
Total	158	4	162

[1] One of these positions was justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-6, administrative aide, Evans Junior High School	----------	$1,678	$45	$90	$3	----------	$1,816
GS-4, clerk-typists, existing junior high schools	2	8,220	106	642	6	----------	8,974
GS-4, clerk, senior high school	1	4,110	53	321	3	----------	4,487
Total additional proposals	3	14,212		1,065		----------	15,277

2. In departmental offices, $11,615:

The supervising director of library services will not be able to function effectively without the services of a full-time clerk. Such a clerk is now serving this officer on a temporary basis under the grant of private funds available for this purpose through November 1963.

Eleven supervising directors of instruction in as many subject fields have no permanent clerical positions assigned to them and therefore spend inordinate amounts of time in purely clerical work. These officers should devote practically all their time to observing the work of teachers, conferring with teachers and principals, selecting textbooks, developing and interpreting curriculum materials, and generally working to improve classroom teaching. To enable them to perform adequately the professional functions for which they are employed, each officer should have the services of a clerk half-time. For 1963–64 it is recommended that two of the needed clerical positions be provided, with the understanding that the remainder will be requested in subsequent budgets.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Clerks, departmental offices:			
Curriculum	3		3
Audiovisual instruction	1		1
Reading clinic	1		1
Speech clinic	1		1
Library services	[1] (1)	1	1
Supervision of instruction (general and in specific fields)	4	2	6
Temporary clerks under national defense education program	(4)		(4)
Total	10	3	13

[1] Temporary position financed by a private donor.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–4 Clerk-typists	3	$10,618	$159	$829	$9		$11,615

E. Provision of books, supplies, etc., $264,830

Additional funds for books and school supplies will be needed to accomplish the following purposes: (*a*) to provide annual allotments for textbooks which will help care for future obsolescence as it occurs, (*b*) to provide additional materials each year for existing libraries, and (*c*) to provide essential materials of all kinds for the expected increase in pupil population.

A study of textbook obsolescence in the elementary and secondary schools was made in the spring of 1962. It undertook to discover books that are obsolete because of either poor physical condition or outdated and unsuitable content. The survey revealed a total of 190,101 textbooks which needed replacement for one or both of these reasons. The cost of replacements was estimated at $514,000, or $135,000 more than the amount already available annually for this purpose. The additional $135,000 was approved by Congress and included in the 1963 appropriation as a nonrecurring item.

As a result of the obsolescence survey, a new formula for determining annual textbook allotments was developed. This formula involves a standard number of textbooks per pupil for each school level, the estimated average cost per book, and a plan to replace these books every 5 years or one-fifth of their number each year. Application of the formula shows that the annual needs per pupil for textbooks alone are $4.50 for elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, and $5 for

vocational high schools. It is recommended that allotments of $4 for elementary schools, $4.25 for junior and senior high schools, and $5 for vocational high schools be financed in 1963–64, with a view to increasing the first two figures to $4.50 the following year.

To maintain and improve libraries and central book collections from year to year, it is urged that funds be provided for books at the rate of 50 cents per pupil in the elementary schools and $1 per pupil in the secondary schools, and for magazine subscriptions at the rate of 30 cents per pupil in secondary schools. In addition, modest amounts are requested for library supplies (printed catalog cards, pockets, book cards, date slips, etc.) at all school levels.

The proposed increases in funds to be alloted to existing schools on a per-pupil basis are summarized and explained in the following table:

School level and type of material [1]	Average daily membership (estimated)			Funds available, 1962-63		Funds requested, 1963-64			
						Per pupil	Total	Increase over 1962-63	
	1962-63	1963-64	Increase	Per pupil	Total			Per pupil	Total
Elementary	84,330	86,870	2,540	$5.01	$421,913	$6.88	$597,247	$1.87	$175,334
Instructional and office supplies				2.26	190,195	2.26	196,326		6,131
Maps, charts, globes, etc				.12	9,764	.12	10,424		660
Textbooks and workbooks				2.63	221,954	4.00	347,480	1.37	125,526
Library books						.50	43,017	.50	43,017
Junior high	27,930	29,120	1,190	7.91	221,022	8.92	259,751	1.01	38,729
Instructional and office supplies				3.29	91,831	3.29	95,805		3,974
Maps, charts, etc				.08	2,309	.08	2,330		21
Textbooks and workbooks				3.93	109,754	4.25	123,760	.32	14,006
Library books				.57	15,978	1.00	29,120	.43	13,142
Magazines and periodicals				.04	1,150	.30	8,736	.26	7,586
Senior high	13,100	14,500	1,400	9.47	124,165	10.17	147,465	.70	23,300
Instructional and office supplies				4.57	59,811	4.57	66,265		6,454
Maps, charts, etc				.05	698	.05	725		27
Textbooks and workbooks				4.01	52,542	4.25	61,625	.24	9,083
Library books				.74	9,739	1.00	14,500	.26	4,761
Magazines and periodicals				.10	1,375	.30	4,350	.20	2,975
Vocational high	2,400	2,600	200	16.75	40,198	19.33	50,258	2.58	10,060
Instructional and office supplies				12.76	30,618	12.76	33,176		2,558
Maps, charts, etc				.27	645	.27	702		57
Textbooks and workbooks				2.84	6,821	5.00	13,000	2.16	6,179
Library books				.78	1,864	1.00	2,600	.22	736
Magazines and periodicals				.10	250	.30	780	.20	530
Total, all levels [1]	127,760	133,090	5,330		807,298		1,054,721		247,423

[1] Excludes the Military Road School, Boys High School, Sharpe Health School, Americanization School, Capitol Page School, Veterans High School, and visiting instructions.

Small increases in textbook and supply money will be needed also for the training of additional children who are severely retarded mentally, and for the shop and occupational therapy programs at the Sharpe Health School. Elsewhere in this budget funds are requested for additional teachers and transportation facilities to care for 40 extremely retarded children in three or four school centers. At the Health School the present allotment for general classroom supplies was established when there was no occupational therapy department. Now the school has five occupational therapists and its supply funds are no longer adequate.

The office of the new supervising director of library service will require an allotment for supplies, postage, and subscriptions to bibliographic periodicals. The latter can serve not only the library program but the supervisory and curriculum programs as well.

Funds now available for milk to be distributed free to elementary school pupils (regardless of need) under the National School Lunch Act should be increased in 1963–64 in accordance with the anticipated growth in pupil population.

A total of $21,000 is currently available in activity 2 for providing free lunches to secondary school pupils whose families receive public assistance from the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare. This amount is sufficient to feed 400 pupils daily at present costs. Since the average daily membership in all junior, senior, and vocational high schools is expected to increase by 6.4 percent in 1963–64, it is recommended that the available funds for free lunches be increased by the same percent. This will enable the schools to feed approximately 425 needy pupils.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Books and school supplies for regular elementary and secondary schools:			
Instructional and office supplies, etc.	[1] $408,150	[2] $38,687	$424,558
Textbooks and workbooks	[3] 545,179	[2] 173,599	564,670
Library books, magazines, etc.	[4] 67,856	[5] 82,047	112,403
Books and school supplies for special schools, departments, etc. (total)	136,630	1,960	138,590
Milk for elementary school pupils (regardless of financial need)	243,243	7,297	250,540
Lunches for needy pupils in secondary schools	21,000	1,350	22,350
Total	1,422,058	304,940	1,513,111

[1] Includes a nonrecurring item of $22,279 for supplying new school buildings expected to open in 1963.
[2] Of this amount, $18,805 was justified in the original 1964 budget submission.
[3] Includes 2 nonrecurring items: $18,708 for supplying new buildings expected to open in 1963, and $135,400 for replacement of obsolete textbooks.
[4] Includes a nonrecurring item of $37,500 for establishing libraries in new secondary schools.
[5] Of this amount, $2,500 was justified in the original 1964 budget submission.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Instructional supplies and materials: For increase in pupil population				$19,882	$19,882
Textbooks and workbooks:					
For increase in pupil population				17,539	17,539
For additional allotment per pupil				137,255	137,255
Library books, magazines, etc.:					
For increase in pupil population				2,078	2,078
For additional allotment per pupil				70,669	70,669
For library supplies and binding in existing buildings				6,800	6,800
Books and materials for special schools and departments:					
For extension of program for severely mentally retarded program				1,360	1,360
For shop and occupational therapy programs at Sharpe Health School				300	300
For office of supervising director of libraries				300	300
Free milk program				7,297	7,297
Lunch for needy children				1,350	1,350
Total additional proposals				264,830	264,830

F. Education of handicapped children in outside institutions, $38,000

Some increase in funds will be needed to pay the tuition of severely handicapped District children in outside institutions. Such institutions must serve a growing number of children at Board of Education expense, because the public schools do not have facilities for the special training required.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

Institution	Type of pupil	Annual tuition rate	1963 (available)		Increase requested		1964 (total)	
			Pupils	Funds	Pupils	Funds	Pupils	Funds
Kendall School, Gallaudet College	Deaf	$1,500	81	$121,500	5	$7,500	86	$129,000
Maryland School for the Blind	Blind	2,400	31	[1] 65,100	5	21,300	36	86,400
Partridge School, Springfield, Va.	Deaf	2,500	1	2,500			1	2,500
Children's Hospital, Washington, D.C.	Deaf-aphasic	1,240	6	7,440	5	6,200	11	13,640
	Blind with multiple handicaps	600	7	4,200	5	3,000	12	7,200
Total			126	200,740	20	38,000	146	238,740

[1] At old rate of $2,100 per pupil.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Tuition for handicapped children in outside institutions				$38,000	$38,000

G. Program to improve education for culturally deprived children, $51,734

During the second semester of 1960–61 the school system used a grant of money from the Ford Foundation to try out a special language arts program for culturally deprived pupils in seven downtown elementary schools. The foundation agreed to continue its financial support of the program if the schools would contribute an equal amount over a 3-year period. Accordingly, the Board of Education requested an appropriation of $79,070 with a view to including seven more schools in 1962–63, and with the understanding that this amount would need to be increased in 1963–64 because the foundation paid the program's entire cost in 1961–62. Owing to the lateness of the appropriation, the amount allowed for 1962–63 was only $63,100.

In the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates it was requested that the $15,970 deleted due to lateness of the 1963 appropriation be restored in 1964. Now it is requested that an additional $51,734 be appropriated in accordance with the 3-year plan for joint financing of the program.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Special language arts program:			
Board of Education share	$63,100	[1] $67,704	$130,804
Ford Foundation share	93,000	−51,734	41,266
Total	156,100	15,970	172,070

[1] Of this amount, $15,970 was justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Project director, temporary (partial salary)	(1)	$1,858			$1,858
Class 15 teachers, language arts (temporary)	(7)	49,876			49,876
Total additional proposals	(8)	51,734			51,734

H. Experimental program for severely maladjusted pupils, $78,095

In view of the serious disciplinary situation in some schools, as revealed in part by the report of the MacCarthy Committee on Group Activities in January 1963, funds are requested to operate "twilight" or late-afternoon classes on an experimental basis for pupils whose behavior maladjustments are unusually severe. It is proposed to establish 13 temporary positions (12 teachers and 1 counselor) for this purpose. These positions will be used to staff, in centrally located elementary and junior high schools, special classes for maladjusted pupils who cannot be handled either in regular classes or in social adjustment classes during the regular schoolday. The purpose will be to provide the pupils in question with a program of social and scholastic readjustment that will lead to their return to the regular school situation.

These special classes will be conducted between 3:30 and 7 p.m., approximately. They will be kept small, with about 10 to 13 pupils in each class. Experienced, well-qualified teachers will be assigned, chiefly from the existing school staff, with new teachers being hired to replace those drawn from present classes. Two centers will be established for the junior high schools, one at the Terrell and one at the Woodson School. Each center will have a team of four teachers, including one shop, two academic, and one physical education teacher. The elementary schools also will have two centers, one at the Bundy and one at the Perry School, with a team of two teachers (one academic and one shop) supported by half-time counseling service at each school. The teachers will utilize the part of their workday before 3:30 p.m. in making home visits and holding school conferences with parents.

The program in each participating school will be under the general supervision of the school principal. One member of the program staff will be expected to serve as teacher-in-charge.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Late-afternoon program for severely maladjusted pupils		$78,095	$78,095

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teachers, special adjustment classes (temporary)	(12)				$69,780
Class 15 counselor (temporary)	(1)				5,815
Books and supplies				$2,500	2,500
Total additional proposals	(13)			2,500	78,095

I. Postage rate increase, $2,727

The funds already available for postage in school offices and supervisory departments should be increased in accordance with the recent rise in the postal rate for first-class mail.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$10,911	$2,727	$13,638

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage				$2,727	$2,727

J. Salary increases, $63,533

Funds are requested for the payment of salary increases as required by law and by Board of Education or Commissioners' order.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for per diem substitute teachers						$60,419	$60,419
Pay increase for part-time clerical service		$2,642	$24	$171	$2		2,839
Pay increase for existing wage-board employee (1)		258		17			275
Total additional proposals		2,924		190		60,419	63,533

Activity 3. District of Columbia Teachers College, $20,588:

A. Clerical and secretarial service, $7,231

The president of the teachers college has one administrative assistant (GS–8) but no other clerical help in his office except that of students working part time. The work of this office includes a tremendous amount of stenographic transcription, recordkeeping, preparation of regular and special reports, and filing of reports and correspondence. The president, of course, has general supervision of the entire college and its laboratory schools, including program, budget, and buildings. All personnel matters are handled in his office and all personnel records are kept there. Since the president is a member of the superintendent's central staff he is expected to attend the regular staff meeting, the meetings of the teachers college committee of the Board of Education, and the meetings of the Board of Education itself. He must carry on studies and prepare reports requested by the superintendent, the college committee, and the Board of Education. The president and his office also have many responsibilities in connection with the summer sessions, visiting lecturers, and student assistants for the division chairmen and other faculty members. Under these circumstances the one administrative assistant finds it impossible to perform adequately all the duties of the office.

It is requested that another full-time clerk (GS–5) be provided to share these duties. Such an employee will perform many routine tasks, take all dictation except that of a confidential nature, and handle many personnel and other matters which cannot be assigned to a student assistant. This will enable the administrative assistant to be of more help to the president in coordinating the many

activities of his office and in making studies which require much time and technical skill. It will also permit the administrative assistant to take annual leave occasionally without disrupting the flow of office work, and will assure continuity of operations in case the administrative assistant should become ill or retire.

Funds are urgently needed also to increase the amount of student help in the college library. When money was originally appropriated for this service, the student assistants were paid at the rate of 75 cents per hour. Under the present schedule it is necessary to pay them a minimum of $1.57 per hour. As a result, the number of man-hours available for such work has been reduced more than 50 percent. The library is open 66 hours each week, and the work of the acquisition and catalog departments has doubled in the last 5 years. For these reasons, the requested increase is essential if adequate library service is to be provided.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Full-time clerks:			
At teachers college	14	1	15
In laboratory schools	3	----------	3
Total	17	1	18
Part-time clerical service:			
At teachers college	$2,880	$2,248	$5,128
In laboratory schools	$2,669	----------	$2,669
Total	$5,549	$2,248	$7,797

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–5 clerk-stenographer	1	$4,565	$63	$351	$4	----------	$4,983
Clerical service (part time)	----------	2,093	18	136	1	----------	2,248
Total additional proposals	1	$6,739		$492		----------	7,231

B. Provision of books, instructional supplies, etc., $1,449

An additional allotment of $3 per pupil was obtained for laboratory school testbooks and supplies in 1962–63. Consequently, no increase for such materials is requested for 1963–64. However, the laboratory schools should have the same per pupil amount for library books (50 cents) as is proposed for the elementary schools in activity 2. In addition, an allotment of 15 cents per pupil is requested for magazines.

Funds now available for postage need to be increased by one-fourth to meet the recent rise in the first-class postal rate.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Library books, magazines, and periodicals:			
For teachers college	$16,800		$16,800
For laboratory schools		$1,144	1,144
Total	16,800	1,144	17,944
Other instructional materials and office supplies (including textbooks):			
For teachers college	9,514		9,514
For laboratory schools	14,802		14,802
Total	24,316		24,316
Postage:			
For teachers college	1,170	293	1,463
For laboratory schools	48	12	60
Total	1,218	305	1,523

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Library books and magazines				$1,144	$1,144
Postage				305	305
Total additional proposals				1,449	1,449

C. Operational supplies and utility services, $6,000

In recent years there has been a general rise in the school system's use of electricity, and the same trend has occurred in the laboratory schools and the teachers college buildings. In the system as a whole the increase has been due in part to rising enrollments and the construction of new buildings. It also has been due in large measure to improvement of the lighting in old buildings by the installation of fluorescent fixtures. The latter are more efficient but they also use considerably more current per building than did the old lights. A clear example of this is found in the Wilson building of the college, which has recently had its entire electrical system brought up to modern standards. The LaSalle Laboratory School, being comparatively new, also has completely modern lighting. In addition, our schools generally are making much more use of electrical appliances, including electronic equipment, than they did in earlier years.

An additional $6,000 is therefore requested to meet the increased cost of electricity in the teachers college and laboratory schools.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Custodial supplies and materials	$1,360		$1,360
Fuel for heating	8,180		8,180
Utility services (telephone, electricity, and gas)	10,525	$6,000	16,525
Total	20,065	6,000	26,065

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Electricity				$6,000	$6,000

D. Salary increases, $5,908

Salary increases must be paid as required by law and by Board of Education or Commissioners' order. Most of the amount needed was requested in the original 1964 budget submission, but a small additional allowance is required for special types of service.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for part-time clerical service		$98	$1	$6			$105
Pay increase for per diem substitute teachers						$953	953
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (28)		$4,550		$300			4,850
Total additional proposals		4,649		306		953	5,908

Activity 4. Vocational education George-Barden program, $5,714:

A. Teaching service, $5,682

An additional teacher is requested for the clinical part of the training in practical nursing, which is carried on in four of the city's hospitals. About 450 students are enrolled in this program and about half of them are in the hospitals at any given time, meeting the 8-month requirement in clinical training. The entire course of instruction is 12 months in length, although the teachers are employed on a 10-month basis. Groups of nursing students are in the hospitals continuously, and this requires a special arrangement to provide supervision for them throughout the 12 months of each year. The additional teacher is needed to help furnish such continuous supervision and to provide sufficient teaching service in the two hospitals which have double classes (George Washington University Hospital and Washington Hospital Center). Without this position the practical nursing program will continue to suffer.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Staff for practical nursing education:			
Assistant director	1		1
Teachers	[1] 10	1	11
Clerk	1		1
Total	12	1	13

[1] In addition, 1 teacher of science and 1 teacher of home economics (both in activity 2) devote half-time to the practical nursing education program.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Class 15 teacher, practical nursing	5	$5,520	$162	----------	$5,682

B. Postage rate increase, $32

The allotment already available for postage in this activity should be increased to meet the recent rise in the rate for first-class mail.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$130	$32	$162

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage	----------	----------	----------	$32	$32

Activity 5. Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment, $435,429:

A. Engineering and custodial services, $11,473

Thirteen engineering and custodial employees will be required for the new Evans Junior High School. Funds to provide these positions for only 7 months were justified in the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates, because the building was originally scheduled for opening in December 1963. Subsequently the opening date was changed to September 1963, and it is therefore necessary to request additional funds for these positions.

In addition, it will be necessary to pay somewhat higher wages to these 13 employees, and to 2 others requested for the new Davis School addition, than were planned when the original 1964 budget was submitted.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested[1]	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
WBR-11 engineer	----------	$1,497	$112	----------	$1,609
WBR-10 custodian	----------	1,061	81	----------	1,142
WBR-9 assistant engineer	----------	1,005	78	----------	1,083
WBR-5 assistant custodian	----------	911	68	----------	979
WBR-5 boiler firemen	----------	1,822	136	----------	1,958
WBR-2 laborers	----------	4,361	341	----------	4,702
Total additional proposals	----------	10,657	816	----------	11,473

[1] A total of 15 engineering and custodial positions were requested in the original 1964 submission.

B. Operational supplies and utility services, $50,000

A special increase in funds for electricity is requested because of the steady rise in the use of this utility.

The increased use of electricity produced a deficit in this category of approximately $50,000 in 1960–61 and $80,000 in 1961–62. These deficits were met by

funds not needed in other categories, especially fuel and personnel benefits. In the original 1964 budget submission it was proposed that a permanent transfer of $50,000 be made from personnel benefits to utility services, but this will not be enough to meet the need and the fuel allotment cannot be counted upon to make up the difference. It is therefore requested that an additional $50,000 be appropriated for electricity.

The school system's mounting bill for electricity has been due in part to the growing pupil membership and the construction of new buildings. These have been partly compensated for by a budget allowance for each new building, but the overcrowding and increased activity in most existing buildings have affected the consumption of electricity to an extent not anticipated. An even more important factor has been the extensive electrical modernization program, which includes bringing the lighting systems of old buildings up to approved standards by the installation of fluorescent fixtures. Such fixtures are much more efficient than the old ones, but they also use considerably more current per classroom. Finally, there has been a tremendous expansion in the use of electrical appliances, including electronic equipment, as teaching aids in science, mathematics, industrial arts, foreign languages, and other subjects. These factors together provide ample justification for the additional funds requested.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Custodial supplies	$108,132	[1] $2,000	$110,132
Fuel for heating	461,132	[1] 3,500	464,632
Utility services (electricity, gas, and telephone)	586,568	[2] 56,700	643,268
Total	1,155,832	62,200	1,218,032

[1] This amount was justified in the original budget submission.
[2] Of this amount, $6,700 was justified in the original budget submission.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Utility services (electricity)	----------	----------	----------	$50,000	$50,000

C. Repair and replacement of furniture and equipment, $18,100

A considerable amount of heavy equipment needs to be replaced at the Bell and Phelps Vocational High Schools, and there is not sufficient money in the present base to accomplish this. The items needed include several diesel engines (industrial and commercial), 8 electric metal-welding machines, equipment for resurfacing engine valves, 2 automobile chassis, 3 precision lathes, and 30 drawing tables. The funds requested will provide about half of this equipment.

All of the equipment to be replaced has been used for many years and is either so out of date or so badly worn that it can no longer serve satisfactorily in a modern vocational school program. Repairs have been made from time to time, but it is no longer possible to place the old machines in proper operating condition.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Equipment replacement	$502,481	$18,100	$520,581
Equipment repair	76,063	----------	76,063
Total	578,544	18,100	596,644

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Equipment replacement for Bell and Phelps Vocational Schools				$18,100	$18,100

D. Transportation services, $66,616

Under this heading funds are sought for seven additional vehicles and drivers to transport severely handicapped children, together with the necessary vehicle maintenance.

Elsewhere in this budget it is proposed that approximately 40 severely retarded children now on the waiting list be cared for at three or four schools in various parts of the city. This proposal will require that the children be transported to and from school, and funds are therefore requested for three small vehicles (Volkswagen Micro-Buses or equivalent) and three busdriver positions. The transportation facilities now available will not accommodate these additional children.

In addition, an expected increase of 25 pupils at the Sharpe Health School will require three new vehicles and drivers. Some of these children must have wheelchairs and cannot be transported in the usual large bus. Also, a 24-passenger bus, driver, and attendant will be needed to handle the prospective increase in visually and mentally handicapped pupils at the A. Bowen (5), Military Road (10), and Tyler (16) Schools.

For the additional vehicles requested, funds for operation and maintenance should be provided at the rate of $650 per vehicle.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Employees, transportation services:			
Drivers for handicapped children	25	7	32
Attendants for handicapped children	8	1	9
Drivers for delivery of supplies and equipment	10		10
Automotive mechanic	1		1
Total	44	8	52
Vehicles, transportation services:			
For handicapped children	25	7	32
For delivery of supplies and equipment	10		10
For student driver training	14		14
For Board of Education and Superintendent	2		2
Total	51	7	58
Vehicle operation and maintenance (gasoline, oil, insurance, etc.)	22,040	4,550	26,590

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
WBR-9 driver, transportation of handicapped children	1	$5,096	$389		$5,485
WBR-6 drivers, transportation of handicapped children	6	28,206	2,160		30,366
WBR-3 attendant, transportation of handicapped children	1	3,910	305		4,215
Vehicles, transportation of handicapped children (7)				$22,000	22,000
Vehicle maintenance				4,550	4,550
Total additional proposals	8	37,212	2,854	26,550	66,616

E. Appraisal of sites for new buildings, $5,000

Because of the accelerated need for new school construction, additional funds will be required for the appraisal of real estate under consideration for the location of future school buildings.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Appraisal of sites for new buildings	$2,500	$5,000	$7,500

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Appraisal fees				$5,000	$5,000

F. Salary increases, $240,589

Funds will be needed to pay the wage increases authorized by District of Columbia Commissioners' Order No. 62-2359 for wage-scale employees.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage-scale positions (1,148)		$225,351	$15,238		$240,589

G. Additional pay for overtime service, $43,651

It is now necessary, under Public Law 87-581, to pay for any service of a wage-scale employee in excess of 8 hours in a single day at 1½ times the regular hourly rate, even if the employee's service does not exceed 40 hours per week. Formerly the Board of Education had to pay overtime rates only for service in excess of 40 hours in a week.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Overtime service	$73,023	$43,651	$116,674

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Additional pay for overtime service		$40,987	$2,664		$43,651

Activity 8. Elementary school lunch program, $38,069:

Funds are requested to provide lunches for additional needy children, to meet the cost of the recent increase in postal rates, and to pay higher salaries to employees as required by law.

A. Preparation of lunches, $35,250

In 1961–62 the average number of free lunches needed per day was 6,897. It is estimated that the need will be 6.6 percent higher in 1963–64, or 7,350 lunches per day, in accordance with the projected increase in total elementary school membership. To feed 7,350 children per day for 175 days will require $35,250 more than is available for the preparation of free lunches in 1962–63.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Preparation of lunches	$466,396	$35,250	$501,646

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Preparation of lunches				$35,250	$35,250

B. Postage rate increase, $47

The funds already available for postage in this activity should be increased in accordance with the recent rise in rate for first-class mail.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$188	$47	$235

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage				$47	$47

C. Salary increases, $2,772

Salary increases must be paid to part-time clerical employees and to truckdrivers in the elementary school lunch program under the provisions of Public Law 87–793 and District of Columbia Commissioners Order No. 62–2359.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for part-time clerical service		$725	$7	$48			$780
Pay increase for existing wage-board employees (10)		$1,870		$122			1,992
Total additional proposals		2,602		170			2,772

Activity 9. National defense education program, $38,493:

For 1963–64 it is proposed that funds be provided for the further acquisition of instructional equipment (title III of the defense education act) and for the improvement of school statistical services (title X). These proposals are summarized in the following table:

	District of Columbia appropriated funds		Federal reimbursement	Total
	Presently available	New request		
A. Improvement of instruction through acquisition of equipment	[1] $14,500	$31,550	$46,050	$92,100
B. Improvement of statistical services	[2] 1,600	6,306	7,906	15,812
Total	16,100	37,856	53,956	107,912

[1] Already transferred from activity 5 for matching purposes.
[2] Available for transfer from activity 1 for matching purposes.

Funds should be provided also for the recent increase in postal rates and for the clerical pay increase required by law.

A. Improvement of instruction through acquisition of equipment, $31,550

Of the $92,100 proposed for this program, including funds from all sources, approximately $52,250 will be used in the field of science, $20,000 in mathematics, and $19,850 in the area of foreign language instruction. These funds will be used to continue essential equipment purchasing in all three fields. Such purchasing is intended to strengthen instruction in each field by (*a*) filling the gaps in basic equipment that exist in the schools, (*b*) providing equipment to keep up with significant trends in curriculum development, (*c*) providing equipment to encourage and enable teachers to go beyond the level of work normally expected, especially with gifted pupils, and (*d*) fostering the habit of wide reading in approved reference materials among average as well as superior pupils.

In the field of science, the need for so-called basic items of equipment in the elementary and secondary schools is estimated at approximately $300,000 at current prices. This category, as defined in the "Purchase Guide" prepared by the Council of Chief State School Officers, includes only items which are required for minimal programs of science teaching. Such items should be provided in every science classroom and laboratory. There is need also for many standard and advanced items of equipment. However, most of the $52,250 proposed for science equipment in 1963–64 will be used for basic items.

Approximately two-thirds of the equipment money requested for the foreign language program will be used to provide an "electronic classroom" or language laboratory in each of seven junior high schools and one senior high school. Smaller amounts will be needed to purchase tape recorders and record players for other language classrooms; commercial tape recordings and disc records for use by teachers and the supervising director; blank magnetic tapes on which teachers can make copies of recordings, record original drill material, etc.; films and film strips made especially for the teaching of modern languages; wall charts, picture flash cards, song books, records, toy telephones, and sets of puppets for the elementary school foreign language program; and maps, charts, dictionaries, reference books, and other teaching aids for junior and senior high schools.

In mathematics the needs include a variety of items, such as abacuses, place-value boards, enlarged fraction parts, geometric models, models for demonstrating mathematical laws, large and small slide rules, computing machines, sextants, simplified transits, projection equipment for films and slides, and special mathematics reference books. The demand for such items remains substantial because most schools have been so inadequately supplied in the past.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Equipment from District of Columbia appropriated funds:			
Science laboratory equipment	$13,000	$14,950	$27,950
Mathematics equipment		8,650	8,650
Modern foreign language equipment	1,500	7,950	9,450
Total	14,500	31,550	46,050
Equipment from Federal matching funds:			
Science laboratory equipment	8,000	16,300	24,300
Mathematics equipment	4,000	7,350	11,350
Modern foreign language equipment	2,500	7,900	10,400
Total	14,500	31,550	46,050

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Science laboratory equipment				$14,950	$14,950
Mathematics equipment				8,650	8,650
Modern foreign language equipment				7,950	7,950
Total additional proposals				31,550	31,550

B. Improvement of statistical services, $6,306

This proposed program is intended to improve school statistical services through (*a*) the use of high-speed machines for processing statistical data, and (*b*) the improvement of forms and procedures for collecting and disseminating such information. The school system's department of business administration makes considerable use of electrical card-sorting and tabulating equipment, but its facilities are taxed to capacity and there is no available space for expanding them. It is therefore proposed to begin the regular use of an outside tabulating service by the statistical office of the department of general research, budget, and legislation. The purpose will be to make data concerning pupils and teachers more quickly available and hence more useful to the Superintendent of Schools and his staff.

This project will require the services of one additional clerk (temporary) in the statistical office. This clerk must be experienced in card-punching and card-filing procedures, and should also have a basic understanding of general and educational statistics. In addition, it will be necessary to rent a card-punch machine and to provide for the processing of punchcard data on contract by an outside agency. Punchcards and filing cabinets to hold them will be needed also, as will a small allowance for general office supplies and postage.

The second project—to improve the forms and procedures used in collecting and distributing information will require the addition of a statistical analyst (temporary) to the present staff. This employee's functions will be (*a*) to work directly on the improvement of forms and procedures used in the District of Columbia school system, (*b*) to relieve the statistician at times so that the latter can visit other school systems and observe at firsthand, not only the facilities and procedures used in collecting and processing statistical data, but also the uses made of such data and the methods of distribution employed. In the process of exchanging ideas and materials with other systems many letters must be written and copies of forms must be mailed. The usual kinds of office supplies will be needed.

The total additional funds required to get this program underway in 1963–64 will be $14,212, of which $7,906 will be provided by Federal reimbursement under the Defense Education Act. It is requested that the other $6,306 be included in the regular District appropriation.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
GS-4 statistical clerk (temporary)	1	$1,166	$270	----------	[1] $1,436
GS-9 statistical analyst (temporary)	1	1,919	446	----------	[1] 2,365
Rental of card-punch machine	----------	----------	----------	$550	550
Tabulating machine service	----------	----------	----------	1,500	1,500
Supplies and materials	----------	----------	----------	455	455
Total additional proposals	2	3,085	716	2,505	6,306

[1] Remainder of personnel costs to be financed from Federal funds.

C. Postal rate increase, $79

The funds already available for postage in various parts of the national defense education program need to be increased to care for the recent rise in the first-class postal rate.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$315	$79	$394

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage	----------	----------	----------	$79	$79

D. Salary increases, $558

Pay increase funds will be needed for clerical service as provided in Public Law 87-793.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for clerical service	----------	$520	$4	$34	----------	----------	$558

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator BYRD. Mr. Williams, you as president of the Board of Education, may proceed with your statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Senator, I, representing the members of the Board of Education, am grateful to the committee chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to present our case on behalf of the public school budget for the fiscal year 1964.

As the Superintendent will present testimony giving justification in detail, my chief concern is to emphasize the great need that exists for immediate help with certain phases of our school budget.

Our paramount concern of the moment is the need for additional teachers.

TEACHER SHORTAGE

Despite the fact that school enrollments are running in excess of 4,000 above last year's membership, all schools are operating with staffs which they had in June. As a result of this, I, as well as every member of the Board, have received hundreds of telephone calls concerning the large classes in overcrowded conditions that exist in schools from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

This is a difficult situation with a real loss of education for the children of Washington and we are requesting that immediate attention be given to it so that authorization for the additional teachers can be forthcoming quickly. We are especially concerned over the large classes in the senior high schools where the increased membership has been more than expected, due somewhat to the emphasis that was placed on bringing the dropouts back into classes. We are requesting also that you continue the support of our pleas for additional counselors, librarians, and classroom space for our students.

Over the years, Senator, you, as well as other members of this subcommittee, have shown a deep concern for the problems of our children and their welfare. The members of the Board of Education assure you of our interests and efforts to offer the best possible education to each boy and girl of school age in Washington. We pledge to you our fullest cooperation and solicit your continued support for the needs of our educational system in the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Williams.

Dr. Hansen, you may proceed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have with us some members of our Board.

Mrs. Roberts you remember from last year. Other members will be coming in.

Senator BYRD. We welcome you, Mrs. Roberts.

We will be glad to see the other members as they come in.

Dr. Hansen, you may proceed.

PRESENTATION OF STAFF

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to express my appreciation for your letting us go forward with our presentation. I would also like to present to you the rest of the members of our staff who are with us this morning.

First is Mr. John Riecks, Deputy Superintendent of Schools; Miss Marie Neeb, who is assistant to Dr. Foster; Mr. Williams, to my left; and Mr. Granville W. Woodson, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Buildings and Grounds.

(The statement of Dr. McLendon follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. PRESTON A. MCLENDON, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I am Dr. Preston A. McLendon, member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. In the 6 years of my tenure on the Board of Education there has been a deficit in the budget for teacher personnel inconsistent with the

increasing school population. For years prior to this many classes were on half time, and others far beyond a recognized standard of teacher-pupil ratio. Some improvement has occurred.

By the same token ancillary personnel has suffered. This is particularly obvious in the Department of Pupil Personnel Services where evaluations have fallen behind by a 2,000 backlog each June. Sixty percent of the teachers in the elementary schools are temporary appointments, with a comparative situation in the basic classes. Promotion from elementary to junior high schools of students unable to meet the requirements, continues to be a source of increasing rates in "dropouts," and subsequently, acts of vandalism. Dr. Euphemia L. Haynes stated this most succinctly at the Board of Education meeting on September 18, 1963, and I quote:

"The ability to succeed in the program of the junior high school is directly dependent on the preparation he has received in the elementary school. To send the potentially unable pupil into the junior high school program is to send him into the street."

Much of this also reflects the lack of discipline encountered, not only in the secondary schools, but in the lower grades. A youngster learns what he can or cannot do at an early age. Misbehavior gradually develops into the vicious acts of the adolescent. Only by quality and numbers of elementary personnel can this situation be improved. In this connection I firmly believe that elementary classes should be reduced to a ratio of 1 teacher to 25 pupils. Ideals and motivations are formed before the age of 12. If I may be allowed a very personal observation in respect to the distinguished chairman of this committee, who recently obtained his law degree—this ambition was, without doubt, an ambition of early childhood.

It is an old cliche perhaps, but maybe worth repeating: "A good beginning makes for a good ending." However, between the beginning and the ending neglect must not occur. A lost day in learning cannot be recalled.

In this day of drastic and almost overwhelming social changes it is high time we radically revise our objectives. Myopic vision needs a stronger lens than we have heretofore worn. Material needs are great, but they cannot be enjoyed if there exists a dearth in knowledge of how to use them, of economic inability to obtain them, and a lack of individual responsibility.

STATEMENT OF CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. We are glad to see you.

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, our justifications for the total school budget for the current year are being made in the third week of school.

EFFECTS OF DELAY IN SECURING FUNDS

Everyone recognizes that the delay in securing additional needed funds is costly. There is no need to expand on this. What is more important, I believe, is to be aware of the fact that this outcome is the result of many factors, all largely beyond the control of any individual. The delay is the result of the system which entails the gearing together of many activities within the Congress and the executive departments, including the office of the Commissioners and the school system.

I am introducing this testimony in this way because I do not believe it is the intention of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia to delay the fulfillment of its obligations at the expense of the education of the children in the Nation's Capital.

The delay is the result of a combination of causes. In the last year's hearings, the chairman of this subcommittee stated his wish to step up the hearings to an earlier date so that the schools might have an opportunity to begin in a stable, well-organized manner with teachers carefully chosen from among early applicants. This year, the chairman has favored the schools to the point of changing the order

of testimony to put us first. On every occasion I have found the chairman of this committee deeply interested in the educational program of this city. I want, therefore, to let it be known that we are deeply appreciative of this interest, and hope to be able to justify it in our testimony before this committee.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, if I may interrupt you at this point—ordinarily I do not interrupt a witness during his statement. I think in this instance I will have to interrupt you on several occasions. Otherwise, it would mean that after you had read your statement, we would have to go back and take item by item, so I think it will make the record full and clear if I may interrupt you at various points in your statement.

Dr. HANSEN. I quite understand, sir.

ATTITUDE OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Senator BYRD. At this point I would simply like to make this comment.

In your third paragraph, you say that you do not believe it is the intention of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia to delay the fulfillment of their obligations at the expense of the education of children in the Nation's Capital. Dr. Hansen, I do not think that any member of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, or that any member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia in the House is unaware of his obligations.

I think that every member is fully cognizant of his obligations, and that a statement of this kind, therefore, is a gross superfluity. I would be surprised to hear anyone say that the members of the two Subcommittees on Appropriations in the Senate and the House have ever had any intentions, have now any intentions, or ever will have any intentions of delaying the fulfillment of their obligations at the expense of the education of the children in the Nation's Capital or at the expense of any necessary program in the Nation's Capital.

So I much prefer that we not have statements of this kind in the future by any department head who comes up before this subcommittee.

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, may I offer an explanation?

Senator BYRD. I do not think any explanation is needed.

Dr. HANSEN. I believe there is, sir.

Senator BYRD. The members of these subcommittees have no intention of delaying fulfillment of their obligation. They understand their obligation. There are reasons for the delay in this instance and they are patent reasons. We do not have to state them for the record, but we will.

Now, the revenue bill was not enacted until August 27. We obviously could not act upon the B budget before the passage of the revenue bill. The estimates in connection with the B budget were not submitted to Congress until the 9th of September, which was just 2 weeks ago today. We obviously could not act prior to the submission of those estimates.

So I think it is perfectly apparent as to the reasons for the delay.

As to your reference, Dr. Hansen, to my having stated last year at the hearings that it was my wish to step up the hearings to an earlier

date, it was my intention. But, as I have already explained, delay in the passage of the revenue bill and delay in the submission of the B budget prevented hearings on this budget prior to this time.

I do not appreciate your generosity in damning me with faint praise I desired to have the hearings at an earlier time, but I found it impossible.

Do you have some comment?

Dr. HANSEN. I would like to say this, that it is not my intention here to do anything but to defend the committee, to make my position clear in the face of certain public criticism which has been directed toward you as chairman and the members of this committee for the delays.

Senator BYRD. Yes; Dr. Hansen, if I might interrupt you at this point, I have been made the whipping boy on several occasions, not only for schools but for welfare. But I attempt to do my homework; I attempt to get the facts; and I attempt to act in accordance with the facts.

I am pretty well acquainted with the facts of the situation in which you find a need for additional teachers, and I am going to do everything I possibly can, Dr. Hansen, to help you in meeting those needs.

NEED TO BE DEVELOPED IN RECORD

I have read in the newspapers about the need for additional teachers, and I do not doubt that this need exists. But this has to be developed on the record here. I do not intend to reach my judgment on the appropriation needs for the District of Columbia on the basis of what I read in the newspapers.

I have to base my actions in this subcommittee on the foundation that is laid by your testimony and that of your associates. In the final analysis, on the basis of that testimony, if you can show a need, Dr. Hansen, and I have no doubt that you will, you are going to find me to be very cooperative and sympathetic, because I think the education of our children is the most important municipal function that we have.

I think this is where we can do something about welfare 15 or 20 years from now. I think this is the place where we can do something about crime 15 or 20 years from now.

So far as I am concerned, yours is the most important function in the District of Columbia and you will have a sympathetic ear this morning. I did feel constrained to say these things to you.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much. It was not intended to offend, I hope you will understand that, and I have the greatest respect for your insight into school problems, Mr. Chairman.

I then would proceed to state this, that in this introductory statement I will limit our analysis of personnel needs to the current critical need for teachers.

OTHER PERSONNEL NEEDS

This is not to be taken as suggesting that personnel needs in such categories as counselors and librarians are of subordinate rank.

The urgency in the teaching situation arises in part from the fact that no new positions have as yet been authorized although school has opened with more than 4,000 new pupils.

NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS

Senator BYRD. Precisely how many new pupils have entered the school?

Dr. HANSEN. 4,100 according to the last comparison.

Senator BYRD. How many of these are in the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. I am relying on memory. Something like 750. Perhaps we should turn to the membership report for the exact figures.

I am sorry; in the elementary schools, 1,662 new pupils.

Senator BYRD. And the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. 653.

Senator BYRD. And in the senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. 1,799.

Senator BYRD. Are you including the kindergartens in your overall figure of 4,100?

Mr. HANSEN. Yes; the elementary school figures include the kindergarten membership. Then there are a few additional in the vocational schools and some few less in the Veterans' High School Center.

The total increase, as measured by membership reports on September 6, 1963, compared to those on September 7, 1962, is 4,131 pupils.

Senator BYRD. As of what date?

Dr. HANSEN. September 6, 1963. Now, I think I should point out that as the enrollment increases and reaches its peak in mid-October, there is a possibility that the net gain will also increase.

But this is at this point theoretical and based on last year's report.

NUMBER OF DROPOUTS RETURNED

Senator BYRD. What percent of the 4,131 new pupils are represented by dropouts who have returned?

Dr. HANSEN. It is difficult to measure except to report that the last analysis of the effect of the dropout campaign indicates that something like 640 pupils returned to school as a result of this emphasis.

Senztor BYRD. About 640. How does the 4,131 new pupils compare with the number of new pupils who entered school in the 1962–63 school term?

Dr. HANSEN. I think it is about the same. Perhaps it is slightly lower.

Doctor Foster, do you have a recollection?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes; the increase last year was about 5,900.

Senator BYRD. Around 5,900? Let's have the exact figure.

Dr. FOSTER. The actual total enrollment for last year?

Senator BYRD. No; how does the 4,131 new pupils at the beginning of this school term compare with the number of new pupils who entered school in the 1962–63 school term?

Dr. FOSTER. We will have to get that for you, Mr. Chairman, but we will be glad to.

(The information requested follows:)

On the third day of school in 1962–63 there were 5,552 more pupils enrolled than on the third day in 1961–62. At the end of the sixth week of school in 1962–63, there were 5,893 more enrolled than at the end of the sixth week in 1961–62.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. What is your total school enrollment, Dr. Hansen, with the new pupils included?

Dr. HANSEN. On September 6, 1963—the third day of school—it was 131,820. This compares with 127,689 on the third day the year before.

Senator BYRD. How many teaching positions are presently authorized?

TEACHER POSITIONS AND VACANCIES

Dr. FOSTER. The total number of teaching positions at present is 4,875.

Senator BYRD. How many vacancies do you have?

Dr. HANSEN. I have a report on that, if I may have just a moment to find it.

I made a survey of that and thought I put it in my book. It is a very small number. In the elementary schools, 5; in the junior high schools, 3; in the senior high schools, 2; in the vocational high schools, 1; in the teachers college and laboratory schools, 1; making a total of 12 vacant teaching positions altogether.

Senator BYRD. Now you say that you have 4,875 teaching positions.

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct, sir.

1963 BASE POSITION FIGURES

Senator BYRD. I note that your 1963 base is 5,303. How do you explain the difference in the two figures?

Dr. FOSTER. You are referring, I believe, Mr. Chairman, to the total number of positions in activity 2.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. FOSTER. This number is not limited to teachers. It includes principals, supervisors, clerks, and some other employees in the schools.

Senator BYRD. It does not include the 204 positions in "General administration"?

Dr. FOSTER. No; it does not. Those positions are in activity 1.

Senator BYRD. And does not include the District of Columbia Teachers College, 182 positions?

Dr. FOSTER. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. So you have 4,875 positions presently authorized and we are talking about teaching positions.

Dr. FOSTER. These are the people actually engaged in teaching. It includes a large group of classroom teachers—persons who teach the same classes regularly. The number in this group is 4,588, and there are also 287 itinerant and special teachers who move from school to school.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS BY GRADE LEVELS

Senator BYRD. How many are authorized in the elementary schools?

Dr. FOSTER. 2,666 plus 87—2,753.

Senator BYRD. And I believe you said you had five vacancies; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct, in the elementary schools.

Senator BYRD. How many are authorized in the junior high schools?

Dr. FOSTER. 1,182.

Senator BYRD. And you had three vacancies. How many are authorized in the senior high schools?

Dr. FOSTER. 586.

Senator BYRD. And you had two vacancies.

Dr. FOSTER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Did you say you expect to reach your peak enrollment in October?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. How many new positions are you requesting?

Dr. HANSEN. Teacher positions, 344.

Senator BYRD. How many of these are for the elementary schools?

Dr. FOSTER. 149.

Senator BYRD. How many for the junior high schools?

Dr. FOSTER. 122.

Senator BYRD. And how many for the senior high schools?

Dr. FOSTER. Seventy.

PENDING APPLICATIONS

Senator BYRD. How many pending applications do you have for elementary positions?

Dr. HANSEN. I haven't made a specific count as of recent date. But I have inquired on several occasions of the personnel department and the heads of the two major school levels, elementary and secondary, as to the flow of applications, the quality, the condition of availability. The reports I have had on every occasion are that we have a large number of applications on file. Many have indicated an interest in coming into Washington if the positions become available. We have a continuous flow of applications in our kind of city school system, because there are people moving into town, particularly wives of husbands who are here on missions or governmental assignments or on other duties, and in many cases the wives of students attending universities in the area.

These provide a sort of constant flow of interest in positions in Washington. So the conclusion reached by the people who are working with the applications and interviewing candidates is that there will be an adequate supply of competent teachers to appoint to vacancies if positions are authorized.

We do have to make this very clear, that we will not compromise with quality simply to fill a position, and it may take us a somewhat longer period of time to get all positions filled than would have been the case, say, in April, May, or June. But we can reassure you, Mr. Chairman, that the quality of the teachers in these positions will not suffer.

PROBLEM OF RECRUITMENT

Senator BYRD. And you will have no problem, in your judgment, Dr. Hansen, in recruiting for the positions in the elementary schools, in the junior high schools, and in the senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Just to qualify this a bit, there is always a problem of recruitment at any time of the year, to get the topnotch type of teacher we think we ought to have. So qualifying that with the

general difficulties of teacher supply, because of teacher shortages nationwide, we have to be extremely judicious in the selection of personnel and we attempt to do this in order to be sure that the children are given the best kind of teaching opportunity possible.

Senator BYRD. On the basis of the applications that are pending, on the basis of your past experience in filling positions, you feel confident that you can move forward and fill these positions if you are once authorized?

Dr. HANSEN Yes, sir. I have no reservation on that point at all.

Senator BYRD. Is your request for funds based on a 9-month remainder of the fiscal year?

Dr. HANSEN. The actual request for funds in the budget is based on a 10-month program.

TEMPORARY TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. How many of the 4,875 teaching positions less 12—in other words, how many of the 4,863 teachers are temporary teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. About 33 percent of them. Now, I want to make it clear that I am talking about temporary teachers as of last term, as we do not have a report available for this year as yet.

In October 1962 the number of temporary teachers was 1,658, which is 33.3 percent of the total.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dr. Hansen.

Proceed.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

Dr. HANSEN. The development we are striving for here is to show two things, one that last term, with full complement of authorized teachers, conditions of crowding were bad and presented difficult educational problems.

Two, that pupil-teacher ratios, which last term exceeded the Board of Education standards, are expected to be even higher this term. In the elementary schools last year the pupil-teacher ratio in grades 1-6 estimated at 31.4 to 1. This year it would be expected to reach 32.1 to 1 if no additional teachers were provided. The Board of Education standard is 30 to 1.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, let me ask you some questions at this point.

I apologize for continuing to interrupt you but I do want to round out this record as we read through it here.

What was the pupil-teacher ratio in the elementary schools the year before last?

Dr. FOSTER. In 1961–62——

Senator BYRD. You say last year it was 31.4. What was it the year before?

Dr. FOSTER. 31.5 to 1.

Senator BYRD. What is the national standard?

Dr. HANSEN. There is no national standard, because each school system has its own. The amount of—the ratio recommended by the National Education Association for elementary schools is 25 to 1.

BASIC CLASSES NOT IN RATIO FIGURE

Senator BYRD. Do you have both basic and regular classes in the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, sir.

Senator BYRD. In arriving at your overall pupil-teacher ratio of 31.4 to 1 for last year, do you include your basic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir; they are separate. They are under a formula of 18 to 1 and are not, of course, included in the computation. We are talking here about class sizes in grades 1 through 6 only.

Senator BYRD. Regular classes?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not the suburban areas and other cities, in arriving at their pupil-teacher ratios, include their basic classes in the overall?

Dr. HANSEN. They separate them, too. Their reports are made on the basis of class sizes in grades 1 through 6.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. I believe you said you had 1,662 additional students enrolled in the elementary schools this year.

Dr. HANSEN. That is the additional number over last year on a comparable date.

Senator BYRD. How many do you have in the overall in the elementary schools, Dr. Hansen, for this year?

Dr. HANSEN. Overall, 84,111. That is as of September 6, Mr. Chairman.

EXPECTED INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT

I want to say again, we expect this to be increased by several thousand, to the point where overall, in our school system, we will have not 131,000, but close to 139,000.

Senator BYRD. You are expecting an additional 8,000 throughout the school system?

Dr. HANSEN. As the enrollments keep piling up.

Senator BYRD. That is your highest peak, in October. Is there a general decline after October, or is this peak maintained?

Dr. HANSEN. This peak is not maintained. There is a decline of a rather small amount. This is computed then into average daily membership.

ESTIMATE OF DIFFERENTIAL

Dr. Foster, can you give us some estimate of the differential?

Dr. FOSTER. This is correct. Actually, the decline during the rest of the year at the elementary school level is relatively small, about one-half of 1 percent. At the secondary school level it is somewhat larger. In previous years, at the senior high school level, the decline from October to the end of the year has been about 1,000 (from the peak of 12,000 or 13,000 that we had). However, as Dr. Hansen has said, the request for teachers is based on an estimate of average daily membership for the whole year, which takes into account these declines, whatever they may be.

TEACHING POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. And I believe you said that you have 2,753 teaching positions in the elementary school system?

Dr. HANSEN. This includes the itinerant teachers.

Senator BYRD. And you said that five of these were unfilled at this time.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN COUNTIES

Senator BYRD. What is the pupil-teacher ratio in Arlington County in elementary schools, Fairfax, Prince Georges, Montgomery County, Arlington, Alexandria?

Dr. HANSEN. We have that in a printed form, which we can submit, and we can also supply it orally.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. In the regular elementary school classes of suburban areas, as of a single day in the fall of 1962: Prince Georges County, 33.0; Fairfax County, 30.8; Montgomery County, 29.1; Arlington County, 27.4; Alexandria, 27.0; Falls Church, 25.3. These figures should be compared with our then current pupil-teacher ratio of 31.6.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN OTHER CITIES

Senator BYRD. Now, Dr. Hansen, do you also have a table which would show the pupil-teacher ratio in other cities throughout the country comparable in size to the District of Columbia?

Dr. HANSEN. I do, sir, and I will be glad to submit it for the record, if you would like, or do you want me to read it?

Senator BYRD. How many cities are involved?

Dr. HANSEN. Eighteen or thereabouts.

Senator BYRD. Suppose we read it for the record.

Dr. HANSEN. Los Angeles, 35.0; Philadelphia, 35.0; St. Louis, 34.9; Baltimore, 34.9; New Orleans, 34.4; Chicago, 34.0; San Diego, 33.8; Milwaukee, 32.7; Houston, 31.9; Cleveland, 31.2. And it is at this point that we are now talking about ratios under ours—Pittsburgh, 31.1; Cincinnati, 30.7; New York, 30.3; San Antonio, 30.1; Buffalo, 29.8: Seattle, 29.7; Boston, 28.6.

Senator BYRD. Are these figures pertinent to the 1962-63 school year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is the year of the figures.

Senator Byrd. You are requesting the 149 elementary teacher positions.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What will this do to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. We estimate that this will bring the pupil-teacher ratio down to 30.6.

Senator BYRD. How many teachers would be required to bring the pupil-teacher ratio down to 30 to 1?

Dr. FOSTER. We can give that to you. We do not actually have the exact figure here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. We will just wait until you arrive at the exact figure.

TABLE SHOWING PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

Subsequent to his answer to the question, we will insert in the record a table showing the pupil-teacher ratios based on average daily membership in regular day school classes, beginning with the school year 1954–55, extending through the school year 1962–63 for elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools in the District of Columbia.

Dr. FOSTER. I have that figure for you now, Mr. Chairman. The total number needed would be 149, whereas we are requesting here 105. The 105 would bring the ratio to 30.6.

Senator BYRD. I understood you to say you are requesting 149.

Dr. HANSEN. I think our difficulty here is that we are giving the total number of teachers requested for the elementary schools, including the 16 for the basic classes, 21 for kindergarten, and a number for other special classes and subjects. So actually, we are asking for only 105 for grades 1 to 6, which will reduce the pupil-teacher ratio to 30.6, or whatever that number is.

Dr. FOSTER. I think you would like to know how many more teachers it would take to get all the way to a ratio of 30.0. The answer is 44.

ELEMENTARY TEACHING POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Let's recapitulate.

How many teachers are you requesting? How many new positions are you requesting for the elementary schools?

Dr. FOSTER. The total for the elementary schools is 149, but the total for just grades 1 to 6, to which this pupil-teacher ratio applies, is 105.

Senator BYRD. What will this make the pupil-teacher ratio if you get the 105?

Dr. FOSTER. It will bring it to 30.6 in grades 1 through 6.

Senator BYRD. What would you need to bring it down to your desired ratio?

Dr. FOSTER. We will need 44 more, or a total of 149 in grades 1 to 6 and a total of 193 in the elementary schools as a whole, including all types of classes.

Senator BYRD. In other words, you would need 149 instead of 105 for grades 1 through 6 and 193 instead of 149 throughout elementary schools?

Dr. FOSTER. That is right.

(The tabulation referred to follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Pupil-teacher ratios based on average daily membership in regular day school classes, 1954–55 through 1962–63

School year	Number of pupils per teacher				
	Elementary schools, grades 1–6 [1]	Junior high schools		Senior high schools	
		Academic classes	Shop and home economics classes	Academic classes	Shop and home economics classes
1954–55	35.5	26.6	16.5	22.6	16.9
1955–56	35.7	26.3	16.0	22.1	17.6
1956–57	34.2	24.6	14.5	22.3	16.7
1957–58	33.2	24.7	15.3	24.0	18.0
1958–59	32.9	25.3	15.8	23.9	17.5
1959–60	32.0	26.8	16.5	23.7	17.0
1960–61	31.3	27.2	16.8	23.8	16.7
1961–62	31.5	27.5	17.3	24.4	17.2
1962–63 (estimate)	31.4	26.4	16.2	26.0	18.1
1962–63 (final)	31.5	27.3	16.7	26.3	18.2

[1] Exclusive of laboratory schools.

Pupil-teacher ratios in the elementary day schools,[1] grades 1–6, 1955–56 through 1962–63

School year	Number of pupils per teacher	
	On average daily membership basis	On single day basis [2]
1955–56	35.7	35.9
1956–57	34.2	34.6
1957–58	33.2	33.4
1958–59	32.9	33.1
1959–60	32.0	32.1
1960–61	31.3	31.5
1961–62	31.5	31.7
1962–63	[3] 31.4	31.6

[1] Excluding the 2 laboratory schools.
[2] At or near the end of the 1st 6 weeks of school in each year.
[3] Estimated.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Effective instruction requires well-qualified teachers in sufficient numbers to permit careful attention to the learning needs of individual pupils. The individual must not be allowed to get lost in the crowd. Accordingly, class sizes must be kept within reasonable limits, and excessive pupil-teacher ratios must be reduced as rapidly as possible.

The District of Columbia schools made significant progress in this respect from 1955–56 to 1960–61. In grades 1 to 6 the average daily membership per regular class teacher declined by more than four pupils. On the basis of a single day's membership each fall, the number of pupils per teacher, though slightly higher than the average membership ratio, declined similarly.

However, the District's elementary school ratio has not been reduced since 1960–61. In the fall of 1962, the only public school system in the metropolitan area with a higher pupil-teacher ratio than the District of Columbia was Prince Georges County, with 33. The District of Columbia figure of 31.6 was 6.3 pupils higher than the lowest in the area—Falls Church's 25.3.

In 17 other cities over 500,000 in population, the corresponding ratios ranged from 28.6 in Boston to 35 in Philadelphia and Los Angeles. Eight of the seventeen cities had ratios lower than the one in the District of Columbia. (See next page.)

Pupil-teacher ratios in the regular elementary grades [1] of Washington, D.C., and 23 other school systems, 1962–63 [2]

School system	Number of pupils per teacher [3]
Cities over 500,000 in population:	
Washington, D.C.	31.6
Los Angeles	35.0
Philadelphia	35.0
St. Louis	34.9
Baltimore	34.9
New Orleans	34.4
Chicago	34.0
San Diego	33.8
Milwaukee	32.7
Houston	31.9
Cleveland	31.2
Pittsburgh	31.1
Cincinnati	30.7
New York	30.3
San Antonio	30.1
Buffalo	29.8
Seattle	29.7
Boston	28.6
Suburban systems near Washington, D.C.:	
Prince Georges County, Md	33.0
Fairfax County, Va	30.8
Montgomery County, Md	29.1
Arlington County, Va	27.4
Alexandria, Va	27.0
Falls Church, Va	25.3

[1] Grades 1 to 6, 1 to 7, or 1 to 8 only. Kindergarten and special education classes excluded.
[2] Information for each system as of a single representative day in early fall (varying from system to system).
[3] Data for all systems listed (except District of Columbia) were submitted by superintendents of schools in response to a request for arithmetic mean class size in the regular elementary grades. Baltimore and Seattle submitted frequency distributions of classes according to size, and these were used to compute the mean class size.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, would you proceed?

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

In the junior high schools, last year's ratio in academic classes was estimated to be 26.4. This year we expect it to be 27 without additional teachers. The board of education standard is 25 to 1.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what was the—I think I can get the answer to this question from my own chart. What was the pupil-teacher ratio in the junior high schools the year before last? It appears here on the chart that the pupil-teacher ratio was 27.5 in the academic classes and 17.3 in the shop and home economics classes.

Is this correct?

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. I suppose you have the answer to my next question, what is the national standard for junior high school? There is no national standard?

Dr. HANSEN. No; and the pupil-teacher ratio at this level is not quite the same thing as at the elementary level.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. Do you have both basic and regular classes in the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many students do you have enrolled in the junior high schools this year, overall?

Dr. HANSEN. Current enrollment?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. 28,224.

TEACHERS AUTHORIZED

Senator BYRD. You have 1,182 teachers authorized?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. 1,182 teaching positions in the junior high school?

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Evidently you have 1,179 of these on board, because I believe you said you have three vacancies.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN COUNTIES AND CITIES

Senator BYRD. Now, Dr. Hansen, I am sorry to be somewhat repetitious, but what is the pupil-teacher ratio in the surrounding counties in the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. In Prince George's County—this is as of 1962–63—24.4 to 1; Fairfax County, 25.8; Falls Church, 23; Montgomery County, 22.7; Alexandria, 22; Arlington County, 21.1.

Senator BYRD. Do you have similar figures for the cities in connection with junior high school?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we have a survey which includes most of the same cities for the junior high schools:

Boston, 32.5; San Antonio, 29.2; Cleveland, 27.3; San Diego, 26.5; Pittsburgh, 25.6; Philadelphia, 25.2; Houston, 24.9; New Orleans, 23.9; Milwaukee, 23; Buffalo, 22.5; and New York, 21. Chicago and St. Louis we do not have figures for because they have no junior high schools.

TEACHERS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. I believe you said that you are requesting 122 teachers for the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What will this do to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. Let us clarify a point here again. We are requesting 52 teachers in the regular grades, which would affect the pupil-teacher ratio. This would bring the ratio to 25.4.

Senator BYRD. Now, Dr. Hansen, how many would you have to have in the regular grades to bring it to the desired ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. I can give you a reasonable estimate.

Senator BYRD. Would you give us a reasonable estimate at this point and give us a more precise one later?

Dr. HANSEN. May I interrupt just a moment? I have been told here that——

Dr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, we estimate that our request for 122 additional junior high school teachers (including 52 for academic classes and 70 for special classes), when properly distributed, will bring the ratio for academic classes all the way to 25 to 1 on the basis of our revised pupil population projections.

The ratio of 25.4 given in the budget justification book was based on a previous set of projections, made at the time the budget was originally submitted. We explained that the ratio would be lower on the basis of revised projections.

Senator BYRD. You are saying now the 52 positions being requested would bring the pupil-teacher ratio down to the desired average?

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS

Dr. FOSTER. This is right. There would have to be a redistribution of those positions among the academic, shop, and basic and social adjustment classes, but it would be rather slight.

Senator BYRD. Fifty-two of the one hundred and twenty-two would be for regular teachers and 70 for shop and home economic and other classes?

Dr. HANSEN. And basic. Six for shop and the others for basic.

DESIRED PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

Senator BYRD. What would be your desired pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. 18 to 1.

Senator BYRD. 18 to 1 in all other——

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. So when we talk about the desired ratio of 25 to 1, and when we say that in the District of Columbia we are presently laboring under a pupil-teacher ratio of 26.4 to 1, this is not the whole picture, is it?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Because there are basic classes in which the pupil-teacher ratio is considerably below this.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What would you say your pupil-teacher ratio is in junior high school basic classes now?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year it was 21.1 and I would assume it would be that high or even higher this year without additional teachers. But as I develop my statement, Mr. Chairman, I think I will make it clear that the ratio is just one element here that measures the need for teachers.

SHOP AND HOME ECONOMICS CLASSES

Senator BYRD. According to the chart, the pupil-teacher ratio in your shop and home economics classes year before last in junior high school was 17.3.

Dr. HANSEN. On the basis of final figures on average daily membership for 1962–63, the ratio in shop and home economics classes was 16.7. In 1961–62 this ratio was 17.3.

Senator BYRD. And your desired ratio is 18 to 1; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. So last year, in your shop and home economics classes, your estimated pupil-teacher ratio was 16.2 to 1, which is an improvement over the previous year, and 1.8 pupils per teacher below your standard ratio.

Dr. FOSTER. I am afraid I did not quite get the point of that question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I am not sure it was a question. I was merely making the comment that if I follow you correctly, Dr. Hansen, your pupil-teacher ratio standard in your basic classes is 18 to 1.

Dr. HANSEN. Currently?

Senator BYRD. I understood you to say that your basic pupil-teacher ratio standard is 18 to 1.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. I would like to point out that the chart before me shows that throughout all of the years from the school year of 1954–55 through last year, your pupil-teacher ratio in all your basic classes has been under the standard of 18 to 1.

Dr. HANSEN. Are you talking about shop classes or the basic classes?

Senator BYRD. I understood you earlier to say your shop and basic all had the same ratios of 18 to 1.

Dr. HANSEN. That is true, but we compute the ratios as separate figures.

Senator BYRD. Well, let me for the record state that in 1954-55 your shop and home economics classes showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 16.5. This went down to 14.5 in 1956–57, and it has increased, beginning with that year, up through 1961–62, when you had pupil-teacher ratio of 17.3.

Last year, it was down to 16.2. So apparently, we have been doing pretty well in connection with the pupil-teacher ratio for your shop and home economics classes, have we not?

FAVORABLE RATIO

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; this is the area in which we have had the most favored situation in terms of class size.

Senator BYRD. But the point is, this is never brought out in the stories. I think that both sides of the picture should be presented.

We are always hearing about the pupil-teacher ratio in the elementary schools being 31-point-something to 1 and the desired ratio being at 30 to 1, and nothing is said about the favorable ratio that we find existing in the shop and home economics classes.

Dr. HANSEN. There is a sort of built-in boomerang feature in this. If I catch myself talking about the good conditions in shop, then I am immediately confronted with a very intelligent question. Why do you favor the shops over the academic program?

Senator BYRD. I am sure you have an answer for that.

UNBALANCE EMPHASIS

Dr. HANSEN. I do not have a very good one. You see, this is the problem. The shops are the smaller part of our program and because of the conditions, the kind of equipment used, there is a limit built into each shop as to the number of pupils. The academic teachers very often complain about this as being a kind of unbalanced emphasis. So I do not very often speak of this.

Senator BYRD. I recognize that fact. That is why I wanted to labor the point just a little this morning. That is not to your discredit, sir.

TEACHERS IN ACADEMIC AND BASIC CLASSES

Now, you have 1,179 teachers in the junior high school. How many of these are in the academic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. For the school year 1963–64 in the academic classes——

Senator BYRD. No; for 1962–63.

Dr. HANSEN. All right; for 1962–63——

Dr. FOSTER. The authorized number was 796.

Senator BYRD. How many does this leave for your basic classes?

Dr. FOSTER. For the basic and social adjustment classes combined—we group those together in the budget—220.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen. Will you please proceed?

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you.

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR SLOW LEARNERS

The special classes for slow learners and disturbed pupils in the junior high schools last year had an estimated ratio of 22.6 pupils per teacher. This year the ratio will be 23.3 per teacher unless more positions are provided. The board of education standard is 18 to 1.

Senator BYRD. Now, Dr. Hansen, at that point, the board of education standard is 18 to 1. Last year, I believe the actual ratio, according to this chart, was 16.2.

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, I think that must be the shop classes.

Senator BYRD. Am I confusing the shop classes with the basic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is the actual pupil-to-teacher ratio; 22.6?

Dr. FOSTER. No; last year it was 21.1 in the basic and social adjustment classes combined.

Senator BYRD. You say here on page 3 it is 22.6—oh; you are combining your basic and social adjustment. It was 22.6 for slow learners and disturbed pupils last year and the standard is 18 to 1.

BASIS OF COMPUTATION

Dr. FOSTER. The ratio of 21.1 is based on the actual average daily membership in the last year, 1962–63. We had previously estimated the ratio at 22.6, but that was before the final average membership figures for the year became available.

CURRENT FIGURES

Dr. HANSEN. May I take just a moment with you?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, the record is in conflict here. I am using old figures and I would like to have them brought up to date.

Senator BYRD. All right. You may bring them up to date, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Rather than 22.6 pupils per teacher, which was apparently the estimated number, if you will permit a change in the second line of page 3 to 21.1 from 22.6, this will bring it in line with most recent information.

Senator BYRD. Instead of 22.6 being the pupil-to-teacher ratio for slow learners and disturbed pupils, it is 21.1?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. That is the only change I have to make.

Senator BYRD. Now, I suppose there is no national standard in this area?

Dr. HANSEN. None that we know of, except that in special education, the emphasis is always on a lower class ratio because of the difficulty in teaching these children.

NUMBER OF PUPILS

Senator BYRD. How many pupils do you have in these classes this year?

Dr. HANSEN. I can give you for 1963–64 the estimate which occurs in the budget book.

Senator BYRD. Do you not have the actual enrollment as of, say, September 13?

Dr. HANSEN. May I see if this is broken down? It may be.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. Our junior high school membership report shows the total under special education for this year to be 4,053. Dr. Foster tells me this needs to be analyzed, because it may not include only the basic and social adjustment classes.

Dr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, what we can do is to add up the numbers in the basic and disturbed pupil classes for the individual schools and give you that total for the city. We have not actually added it up in this early enrollment report.

Dr. HANSEN. It might be of interest to the committee to have the membership report which supplies the detail for this.

(The report referred to appears on pages 198 through 202.)

BASIC CLASSES

Senator BYRD. I would like to get this as we go along if we possibly can. We are talking about slow learners and disturbed pupils here. But we are not including the basic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. These are basic, yes.

Senator BYRD. But there is a basic class other than this?

Dr. HANSEN. No; the basic class is set up for the slow learners, the social adjustment class for the behavior cases.

Senator BYRD. So these are all your basic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And can you not give us the precise figure as to enrollment in the basic classes?

Dr. FOSTER. It would take a little time to add them up.

(The report referred to follows:)

TABLE 1.—*Summary of membership for all school levels*

School level	Membership on—		Difference
	Sept. 19, 1963	Sept. 6, 1963	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Elementary schools: [1]			
Kindergarten	11,259	10,744	+515
Regular grades 1-6	72,671	70,164	+2,507
Special education [2]	3,392	3,203	+189
Total	87,322	84,111	+3,211
Junior high schools:			
Regular grades 7-9	24,802	24,171	+631
Special education [2]	4,524	4,053	+471
Total	29,326	28,224	+1,102
Senior high schools:			
Regular grades 10-12	16,206	15,257	+949
Special education [3]	88	57	+31
Total	16,294	15,314	+980
Vocational high schools	2,981	2,744	+237
Americanization School	458	393	+65
Capitol Page School	64	59	+5
Veterans High School Center	469	380	+89
District of Columbia Teachers College	1,429	595	+834
Grand total	138,343	131,820	+6,523

[1] Includes laboratory and other special elementary schools as well as regular elementary schools.
[2] Includes pupils on visiting instruction at home or in hospitals, as well as pupils in officially recognized special classes.
[3] Includes 20 orthopedically handicapped students, 11 postgraduate students, 27 special project students, 7 social adjustment students, and 34 students on visiting instruction at home or in hospitals.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963								Total membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1-6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Adams	175	165	340	S. Bas.	20	11	31	371	338	+33
Alton	482	498	980	S. Bas.	20	8	28	1008	981	+27
Amidon	332	317	649	S. Bas.	10	5	15	673	667	+6
				S. A.	7	2	9			
Bancroft	478	459	937					937	884	+53
Barnard	579	562	1,141	S. Bas.	36	18	54	1,195	1,169	+26
Beers	356	346	702	S. Bas.	10	6	16	718	726	−8
Benning	273	284	557	S. Bas.	11	12	23	580	575	+5
Birney	501	474	975	S. Bas.	26	12	38	1,013	989	+24
Blair	117	107	224					224	220	+4
Blow	193	199	392	S. Bas.	8	4	12	404	379	+25
Bowen, A	368	322	690	S. Bas.	14	12	26	763	742	+21
				Br.	6	6	12			
				H. C.	13	6	19			
				S. C.	9	7	16			
Brent	113	118	231					231	224	+7
Brightwood	325	362	687	S. A.	7		7	694	666	+28
Brookland	166	164	330	S. Bas.	17	3	20	350	343	+7
Bruce	282	257	539	S. Bas.	8	5	13	552	508	+44
Bryan	406	409	815	S. Bas.	18	8	26	841	816	+25
Buchanan	314	289	603	S. Bas.	13	20	33	636	598	+38
Bundy	171	101	272	S. Bas.	47	19	66	419	376	+43
				S. A.	9	2	11			
				Occ.	35	35	70			
Bunker Hill	492	503	995					995	996	−1
Burroughs	468	476	944	S. Bas.	17	1	18	962	949	+13
Burrville	267	237	504	S. Bas.	26	12	38	542	526	+16
Carver	143	141	284					284	275	+9

See footnotes at end of table, p. 200.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963								Total membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1–6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cleveland	292	337	629	S. Bas.	16	5	21	650	572	+78
Congress Heights	294	320	614	S. Bas.	9	6	15	629	617	+12
Cook, J. F	336	403	739					739	698	+41
Cooke, H. D	502	467	969	S. Bas.	7	8	15	984	887	+97
Crummell	286	270	556	S. Bas.	16	7	23	579	549	+30
Davis	748	750	1,498	S. Bas.	31	11	42	1,540	1,498	+42
Draper	461	446	907	S. Bas.	14	16	30	937	921	+16
Drew	554	448	1,002	S. Bas.	41	16	57	1,059	1,029	+30
Eaton	150	164	314	S. A.	7		7	321	307	+14
Eckington	131	163	294	S. Bas.	11	4	15	309	293	+16
Edmonds	173	156	329					329	323	+6
Emery	372	394	766					766	744	+22
Fillmore	58	56	114					114	115	−1
Gage	184	198	382					382	364	+18
Garfield	494	448	942					942	927	+15
Garrison	407	408	815	S. Bas.	17	13	30	845	793	+52
Giddings	279	294	573	S. Bas.	21	13	34	607	601	+6
Goding	504	490	994	S. Bas.	30	6	36	1,030	960	+70
Grant	31	33	64					64	57	+7
Grimke	505	487	992	S. Bas.	34	20	54	1,046	982	+64
Hardy	93	78	171					171	169	+2
Harrison	288	307	595	S. Bas.	10	6	16	611	580	+31
Hayes	118	109	227	S. Bas.	6	4	10	237	227	+10
Hearst	112	111	223					223	221	+2
Hendley	518	456	974	S. Bas.	18	11	29	1,003	969	+34
Houston	418	368	786	S. Bas. S. A.	23 6	12 4	35 10	831	801	+30
Hyde	55	62	117	S. Bas.	4	5	9	126	118	+8
Jackson	25	40	65	S. Bas.	4	2	6	71	66	+5
Janney	227	223	450	S. A.	13	1	14	464	459	+5
Keene	421	447	868	S. Bas.	9	9	18	886	880	+6
Kenilworth	508	462	970	S. Bas.	29	6	35	1,005	973	+32
Ketcham	326	303	629	S. Bas.	24	12	36	665	641	+24
Key	74	84	158	S.A.	8	2	10	168	163	+5
Kimball	419	399	818	S. Bas.	30	9	39	857	801	+56
Kingsman	451	473	924	S. Bas.	14	4	18	942	912	+30
Lafayette	368	351	719					719	707	+12
Langdon	441	392	833	S. Bas.	16	12	28	861	844	+17
Langston	146	163	309					309	303	+6
LaSalle	535	562	1,097	S. Bas. S.A.	11 10	3	14 10	1,121	1,108	+13
Lenox	266	243	509	S. Bas.	9	11	20	529	507	+22
Lenox Annex	130	107	237	S. Bas.	12	5	17	254	246	+8
Lewis, K	352	367	719	S. Bas.	13	1	14	733	728	+5
Logan	501	456	957	S. Bas.	25	16	41	998	939	+59
Lovejoy	425	386	811					811	787	+24
Ludlow	128	123	251	S. Bas.	5	8	13	264	247	+17
Madison	129	135	264	S. Bas.	13	8	21	285	265	+20
Mann	102	108	210					210	194	+16
Maury	432	357	789	S. Bas.	16	5	21	810	776	+34
Merritt	284	266	550	S. Bas.	30	6	36	586	554	+32
Meyer	593	649	1,242	S. Bas.	19	11	30	1,272	1,219	+53
Military Rd				M.R.	18	20	38	38	37	+1
Miner	474	527	1,001	S. Bas. S.A.	33 8	21	54 8	1,063	1.004	+59
Monroe	261	249	510	S. Bas.	18	10	28	538	508	+30
Montgomery	344	315	659	S. Bas.	16	10	26	685	628	+57
Morgan	324	317	641					641	590	+51
Morgan Annex	99	86	185	S. Bas.	23	8	31	216	207	+9
Morse	123	121	244	S. Bas.	12	9	21	265	242	+23
Moten	517	472	989	S. Bas.	20	15	35	1,024	1,000	+24
Mott	350	336	686	S. Bas.	26	16	42	728	718	+10
Murch	341	355	696					696	680	+16
Nalle	422	409	831	S. Bas.	26	8	34	865	810	+55
Nichols Ave	297	285	582	S. Bas.	22	14	36	618	592	+26
Noyes	366	397	763	S. Bas.	22	10	32	795	778	+17
Orr	132	139	271	S. A.	7	4	11	282	276	+6
Oyster	111	112	223					223	212	+11
Park View	508	530	1,038	S. Bas.	21	8	29	1,067	1,046	+21
Patterson	541	534	1,075					1,075	1,070	+5
Payne	396	410	806	S. Bas.	26	10	36	842	820	+22
Peabody	177	220	397	S. Bas.	14	5	19	416	395	+21
Perry	194	108	302	S. Bas. S. A.	71 14	20	91 14	407	392	+15
Petworth	336	354	690	S. Bas.	21	12	33	723	682	+41

See footnotes at end of table, p. 200.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963								Total membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1–6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Pierce	184	183	367					367	349	+18
Plummer	642	619	1,261	S. Bas.	29	24	53	1,314	1,279	+35
Powell	339	315	654	S. Bas.	7	5	12	666	647	+19
Powell Annex	117	150	267	S. Bas.	10	3	13	280	273	+7
Randle High	159	157	316					316	308	+8
Raymond	363	355	718	S. Bas.	18	10	28	746	725	+21
Richardson	461	423	884	S. Bas.	22	6	28	912	894	+18
River Terrace	287	254	541	S. Bas.	10	4	14	555	544	+11
Rudolph	424	408	832	S. Bas.	9	10	19	851	847	+4
Seaton	186	168	354	S. Bas.	7	7	14	368	348	+20
Shadd	405	415	820	S. Bas.	17	20	37	867	860	+7
				S. A.	10		10			
Shepherd	230	236	466					466	456	+10
Simmons	406	434	840					840	752	+88
Simon	560	469	1,029	S Bas.	10	4	14	1,053	1,031	+22
				S. A.	9	1	10			
Slater	149	144	293	S. Bas.	14	4	18	311	279	+32
Slowe	165	160	325	S. Bas.	5	2	7	332	315	+17
Smothers	290	285	575	S. Bas.	6		6	581	560	+21
Stanton	461	507	968	S. Bas.	25	19	44	1,019	991	+28
				S. A.	6	1	7			
Stevens	131	167	298	S. Bas.	29	9	38	336	325	+11
Stoddert	93	91	184					184	174	+10
Sumner	147	134	281					281	247	+34
Syphax	349	362	711	S. Bas.	27	12	39	750	711	+39
Takoma	251	233	484	S. Bas.	14	7	21	505	483	+22
Taylor	169	150	319	S. A.	8	3	11	330	313	+17
Thomas	419	373	792	S. Bas.	19	8	27	819	793	+26
Thomson	293	252	545	S. Bas.	31	26	57	602	538	+64
Truesdell	355	333	688	S. Bas.	24	9	33	721	707	+14
Turner	417	413	830	S. Bas.	17	9	26	867	855	+12
				S. A.	6	5	11			
Tyler	376	357	733	S. Bas.	16	18	34	820	823	−3
				H. C.	7	2	9			
				S. C.	10	6	16			
				Occ.		28	28			
Van Ness	497	492	989	S. Bas.	13	3	16	1,005	965	+40
Walker-Jones	439	443	882	S. Bas.	18	3	21	903	884	+19
Watkins	508	517	1,025	S. Bas.	36	14	50	1,083	1,008	+75
				S. A.	8		8			
Webb, R. K	451	484	935	S. Bas.	15	12	27	971	940	+31
				S. A.	9		9			
West	305	315	620					620	578	+42
Wheatley	359	364	723	S. Bas.	27	9	36	759	724	+35
Whittier	600	521	1,121	S. Bas.	24	4	28	1,149	1,108	+41
Wilson, J. O	482	444	926	S. Bas.	20	16	36	972	918	+54
				S. A.	10		10			
Woodridge	276	306	582	S. Bas.	20	8	28	610	609	+1
Young	667	740	1,407	S. Bas.	30	27	57	1,464	1,445	+19
Special facilities:										
Sharpe Health School:										
School classes				O. H.	58	32	90	133	129	+4
				S. Bas.	18	25	43			
Visiting instruction				V. I.	66	35	101	101	101	0
Total, elementary	42,372	41,558	[2] 83,930		2,230	1,162	3,392	87,322	84,111	+3,211

[1] Br.=Braille; H.C.=Hearing Conservation; M.R.=Extremely Mentally Retarded; Occ.=Occupational; O.H.=Orthopedically Handicapped and Pupils with miscellaneous health problems; S.C.=Sight Conservation; S.A.=Social Adjustment; S. Bas.=Special Basic; V.I.=Visiting Instruction.

[2] This figure includes 212 pupils who should be in special basic education classes and 134 pupils who should be in social adjustment classes, but for whom such classes are not available. Further testing may reveal additional pupils of this type in the regular classes.

TABLE 3.—*Membership in the junior high schools*

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963								Total membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 7 to 9			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Backus, B	548	624	1,172	S. Bas.	49	16	65	1,250	1,252	−2
				S.A.	11	2	13			
Banneker	594	658	1,252	S. Bas.	169	98	267	1,519	1,402	+117
Browne	503	563	1,066	S. Bas.	194	69	263	1,366	1,282	+84
				S.A.	10	27	37			
Deal	622	568	1,190					1,190	1,174	+16
Douglass	407	390	797	S. Bas.	195	122	317	1,123	1,084	+39
				S.A.	9		9			
Eliot	532	571	1,103	S. Bas.	139	67	206	1,309	1,230	+79
Evans	382	419	801	S. Bas.	75	37	112	917	900	+17
				S.A.	4		4			
Francis	386	382	768	S. Bas.	122	69	191	971	970	+1
				S.A.	12		12			
Garnet-Patterson	307	406	713	S. Bas.	138	41	179	914	901	+13
				S.A.	16	6	22			
Gordon	447	465	912	S. Bas.	36	11	47	967	935	+32
				S.A.	4	4	8			
Hart	572	544	1,116	S. Bas.	59	18	77	1,198	1,189	+9
				S.A.	5		5			
Hine	409	481	890	S. Bas.	81	35	116	1,015	941	+74
				S.A.	9		9			
Jefferson	271	291	562	S. Bas.	28	24	52	618	621	−3
				S.C.	3	1	4			
Kramer	513	574	1,087	S. Bas.	55	31	86	1,173	1,108	+65
Langley	548	519	1,067	S. Bas.	49	60	109	1,201	1,166	+35
				S.A.	25		25			
				S. Bas.	76	41	117			
Macfarland	632	708	1,340	H.C.	5	4	9	1,475	1,445	+30
				S.A.	9		9			
Miller	556	575	1,131	S. Bas.	101	63	164	1,320	1,262	+58
				S. A.	21	4	25			
Paul	534	579	1,113	S. Bas.	39	21	60	1,173	1,138	+35
Randall	408	389	797	S. Bas.	144	80	224	1,021	991	+30
Shaw	404	444	848	S. Bas.	280	274	554	1,427	1,318	+109
				S. A.	17	8	25			
Sousa	515	545	1,060	S. Bas.	110	63	173	1,249	1,224	+25
				S. A.	16		16			
Stuart	364	393	757	S. Bas.	156	75	231	1,001	957	+44
				S. A.	9	4	13			
Taft	547	539	1,086	S. Bas.	75	41	116	1,207	1,162	+45
				S. A.	3	2	5			
Terrell	476	576	1,052	S. Bas.	107	67	174	1,242	1,169	+73
				S. A.	10	6	16			
Woodson	559	563	1,122	S. Bas.	120	62	182	1,314	1,267	+47
				S. A.	10		10			
Special facilities:										
Sharpe Health School:										
School classes				O. H.	27	25	52	52	50	+2
Visiting instruction				V. I.	46	24	70	70	68	+2
Special Project, Sharpe Health [2]				S. P.		25	25	25		+25
Boys' school					19		19	19	18	+1
Total, junior high	12,036	12,766	24,802		2,897	1,627	4,524	29,326	28,224	+1,102

[1] Br. = Braille; H.C. = Hearing Conservation; O.H. = Orthopedically Handicapped and pupils with miscellaneous health problems; S.C. = Sight Conservation; S.A. = Social Adjustment; S. Bas. = Special Basic; V.I. = Visiting Instruction.

[2] Located in Webster Bldg.

TABLE 4.—*Membership in the senior high schools*

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963								Total membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 10–12			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Anacostia	612	657	1,269					1,269	1,234	+35
Ballou	596	646	1,242					1,242	1,185	+57
Cardozo	638	842	1,480					1,480	1,288	+192
Coolidge	607	682	1,289					1,289	1,253	+36
Dunbar	525	745	1,270					1,270	1,122	+148
Eastern	1,043	1,288	2,331					2,331	2,159	+172
McKinley	825	974	1,799					1,799	1,754	+45
Roosevelt	555	787	1,342					1,342	1,252	+90
Spingarn	799	930	1,729					1,729	1,604	+125
Western	554	540	1,094					1,094	1,061	+33
Wilson	685	676	1,361					1,361	1,345	+16
Special facilities:										
Sharpe Health School:										
School classes				O.H.	11	9	20	20	18	+2
Visiting instruction				V.I.	10	24	34	34	31	+3
Special project, Sharpe Health [2]				S.P.		27	27	27		+27
Boys' school					7		7	7	8	−1
Total, senior high	7,439	8,767	[3] 16,206		28	60	88	16,294	15,314	+980

[1] O.H. = Orthopedically handicapped and pupils with miscellaneous health problems; V.I. = Visiting instruction.
[2] Located in Webster Building.
[3] Includes 11 postgraduates.

TABLE 5.—*Membership in special schools*

School	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963			Membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 4 minus col. 5)
	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Vocational high schools:					
Bell	455		455	397	+58
Burdick		493	493	502	−9
Chamberlain	384	216	600	531	+69
Phelps	690		690	633	+57
Washington	31	712	743	681	+62
Total, vocational high	1,560	1,421	2,981	2,744	+237
Americanization School	151	307	458	393	+65
Capitol Page School	64		64	59	+5
Veterans High School Center	469		469	380	+89

TABLE 6.—*Membership in the teachers college*

Classification	Membership on Sept. 19, 1963			Membership, Sept. 6, 1963	Difference (col. 4 minus col. 5)
	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
District of Columbia Teachers College	337	1,092	1,429	595	+834

Senator BYRD. I think we ought to have them.

Dr. FOSTER. The total number, if I do this correctly, the total is 3,898.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to check the figures once more?

Mr. HANSEN. No; they are correct.

Senator BYRD. 3,898 students enroll——

Dr. FOSTER. As of the third day of school, Friday, September 6, the figure was 3,904.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIPS

Senator BYRD. In your budget justifications, you are projecting an average daily membership of 5,210 in the basic and social adjustment classes.

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct, sir. These memberships at the end of the third day of school are way below what we expect them to be in October, at the end of the 6th week of school, and below the expected average daily membership for the year.

Senator BYRD. Do you expect them to increase?

Dr. FOSTER. This could very readily happen. One reason the membership in special education classes is not larger at present is that we do not have the teachers to establish additional classes.

Senator BYRD. Last year you had 4,540 enrolled—rather, that was your average daily membership last year in your basic and social adjustment classes.

Dr. FOSTER. That is right, but it was the estimated number when this budget was prepared; we expect it to increase in 1963–64.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS TO BASIC CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. There is another very important factor in this specia program, Mr. Chairman. It is that as the children are examined, as their characteristics are analyzed when they come into the school in the fall, as they develop then, it is determined that certain of them should be transferred over to the basic classes. So we have to make an adjustment in our estimates in order to have the capacity for them in those classes.

We know that we had to carry a fairly sizable number of basic students and even social adjustment students in our regular classes last year for lack of personnel, and the classes were too large for efficient management in any case.

So we are dealing, here, with a kind of adjustable situation which is not fixed at the opening of the school term at all.

Senator BYRD. How many students do you estimate that you are now carrying in your regular classes which should be shifted to these classes?

Dr. HANSEN. I would have to base it on the estimates from last year and say that there should be roughly in the neighborhood of 700 students who, based upon last year's experience, should be reassigned to these classes.

Senator BYRD. We are talking about junior high school?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; we are talking about junior high schools. I am reminded that the estimate in this year's budget is 480, rather than 700.

NEED FOR REDUCTION IN SIZE OF CLASSES

In addition to the need to bring these students from the regular classes into basic classes, there is also the imperative need to reduce the size of those classes, which last year had a pupil-teacher ratio of 22.6 to 1, which means that some classes were up in the 30's.

Senator BYRD. You corrected that figure a moment ago——

Dr. HANSEN. The correct figure is 21.1, yes.

Senator BYRD. So you would estimate that you have 480 students in your regular classes who should be transferred into basic classes. You presently have 3,898 enrolled in the basic classes. This would make 4,378, about 4,378.

Dr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, may I say we could easily have an additional thousand pupils in these classes by the end of the first 6 weeks of school. Most of these had not even reported to school on the third day.

PROJECTED ESTIMATE OF AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP

Senator BYRD. Now, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of your estimate, can you supply for the record the projected estimate of average daily membership in the basic and social adjustment classes submitted prior to—submitted in contemplation of the consideration of last year's budget?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes; we can submit that. We do not actually have it here.

Senator BYRD. Do I make myself clear, Dr. Foster?

Dr. FOSTER. You are talking about the 1963 budget?

Senator BYRD. Yes; I want to see how much you missed it last year; because, if I may wrap this up, you have 3,898 students enrolled in these classes.

You say approximately 480 are in regular classes who should be transferred to these classes. You say that you will probably get another thousand, which would be expected to come in later.

Dr. FOSTER. Roughly.

1963 ESTIMATE

Senator BYRD. Now, last year you had an actual average daily membership of 4,376. If you could indicate for the record what your estimate was last year so we could see whether or not you hit it on the head or missed it by several hundred.

Dr. FOSTER. We can get that for you and we shall.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information requested follows:)

In the 1963 school budget justifications submitted to the Congress, the projected average daily membership in junior high school basic and social adjustment classes for 1962–63 was 4,437. The actual average daily membership of such classes in that year was 4,595.

Dr. HANSEN. Before we leave this, I would like to reemphasize the importance of this segment of our school program and the difficulty of operating the classes when they are overlarge. The testimony from teachers is that they are handicapped because they are trying to teach slow learners with classes running to 25, 26, and even 30, which creates an almost impossible teaching situtation.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. How many teaching positions do you have in this category?

Dr. HANSEN. We have 220 in this category.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for 64?

Dr. HANSEN. We are asking for 64 more.

Senator BYRD. How many did we add last year, if any?

Dr. HANSEN. We added——

Dr. FOSTER. In the junior high school, basic and social adjustment classes, 64.

Dr. HANSEN. What did we get last year?

Dr. FOSTER. We got 64 additional basic and social adjustment teachers. At the junior high level.

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Do you have any vacancies in these positions at this time?

Dr. HANSEN. I believe not.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Senator BYRD. Can you supply for the record the pupil-teacher ratio in surrounding counties with reference to their basic junior high school classes?

Dr. HANSEN. We can make an effort to do that, but I would suspect this is difficult.

(The information requested follows:)

The information requested concerning pupil-teacher ratios in the junior high school basic classes appears following page 420.

DECREASE IN RATIO

Senator BYRD. If you get 64 additional teachers, what will this do to the pupil-teacher ratio in this category?

Dr. HANSEN. This will bring it to 18 to 1.

Senator BYRD. It was 16.2 last year.

Dr. HANSEN. That, sir, is the shop.

Senator BYRD. That is right. It was 21.1. That will bring it down to 18 to 1, your desired ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

SHOP AND HOME ECONOMICS CLASSES

Senator BYRD. What will it do to your shop and home economics classes?

Dr. HANSEN. We asked for 6 teachers there and that would bring this program to 18 to 1, too. I know the question that you have in mind there.

The answer to it is that these classes will be built up. We will be making greater use of the shop and home economics classes than heretofore and we will bring up the enrollment to the standard.

Senator BYRD. Let me see if I get the right picture here. You are asking for 64 for your basic and social adjustment classes. Will any of the 64 be used in your shop and economics classes?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, in talking about the shop and economics classes, how many teachers are you requesting?

Dr. HANSEN. Six.

Senator BYRD. I do not think I am jumping ahead of you in your statement in this regard.

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

Senator BYRD. You are asking for six. Your present pupil-teacher ratio in these classes was last year, 16.2?

Dr. HANSEN. Dr. Foster, will you verify that? I can only depend on what I have here.

Dr. FOSTER. No; the actual ratio was 16.7.

Senator BYRD. Your figures are slightly at variance with the figures prepared by the Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation.

Dr. FOSTER. That is us. We prepared both of them.

Senator BYRD. Which of the two is correct?

Dr. FOSTER. 16.7. It is based on the actual average membership for last year, whereas the figure you have, I am sure, is an estimate made before the final membership figures were in.

Senator BYRD. All right; what will the additional 6 teachers do to the 16.7 average?

REDISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS REQUESTED

Dr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, for junior high schools as I suggested a few moments ago, there will need to be some redistribution of the 122 new teachers that we are requesting for junior high schools.

In the budget justification document, we requested 52 for academic classes, 6 for shops and home economics, and 64 for basic and social adjustment classes. Now, those figures were based on the latest projections of pupil membership that we had at the time the budget was prepared. Since that time we have revised our estimates, and although we are asking for the same total number of new teachers, 122, we propose to redistribute them as follows:

We now think we will need 54 instead of 52 for academic and art classes, and 79 instead of 64 for basic and social adjustment classes. However, instead of needing 6 more positions for shops and home economics, we will need 11 fewer than we now have. These adjustments should permit us to attain the standard pupil-teacher ratios if our latest pupil population projections are accurate.

Senator BYRD. So you are retaining the figure of 122 with regard to the number of new positions for junior high school. But instead of the original breakdown of that 122, you now are requesting 54 for the regular classes, 79 for basic classes, and you will need 11 less for shop and home economics classes.

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct.

REDUCTION IN REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Now, if you reduce your shop and home economics classes by 11, what is this going to do to your pupil-teacher ratio there?

Dr. FOSTER. This new distribution was developed in order to bring us to the Board of Education's standard ratios; namely, 25 to 1

in academic classes, 18 to 1 in shop and home economics classes, and 18 to 1 in basic and social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. So instead of 16.7 as your pupil-teacher ratio in shop and home economics classes, your request is calculated to raise this to 18 to 1 and calculated by so much to lower the ratio in other classes?

Dr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. I am not sure that I have asked this question, but I want to get it in the record.

TEACHERS NEEDED IN SPECIAL CLASSES

How many new teachers would you have to have to bring your pupil-teacher ratio in the special classes for slow learners and disturbed pupils down to the desired student-teacher ratio of 18 to 1, considering, too, that you are knocking 11 out of your shop and home economics classes?

Dr. FOSTER. How many more?

Senator BYRD. You are asking for 122.

Fifty-four are regular classes. This leaves 68 for basic classes; right?

Dr. FOSTER. It does leave 68 for basic and social adjustment classes, and to these we must add the 11 to be saved in the shop and home economics category. This will give us the 79 needed to attain the 18-to-1 ratio in basic and social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. It leaves 79, but you are going to save 11, so it actually leaves 68.

Dr. FOSTER. That is right.

Senator BYRD. That will only bring your overall pupil-teacher ratio down to 18—it brings your pupil-teacher ratio up to 18 in your slow learner classes. That is what you just said.

Dr. FOSTER. No; it brings the ratio up in the shop and home economics classes, and down in the basic and social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. I beg your pardon; that is right. It brings it up in the shop and home economics classes to 18 to 1.

Dr. FOSTER. But it will take 79 positions to bring the basic and social adjustment classes down to 18 to 1—not 68, but 79.

Senator BYRD. You need 11 more teachers in this category.

Dr. FOSTER. That is right; and we are saving them in the shop and home economics classes.

Senator BYRD. So 11 additional teachers over the 79? Over the 68?

Dr. FOSTER. Over the 68, but not over the 122.

Senator BYRD. The 11 additional teachers would bring your pupil teacher ratio, in your basic classes——

Dr. FOSTER. The basics are the slow learners. The social adjustment classes are for emotionally and socially disturbed pupils. They are combined in our request.

BREAKDOWN OF REQUEST

Dr. HANSEN. The substance of it is that we need the 122 teaching positions in the junior high school, with 54 to be assigned to the regular academic program and 68 to be assigned to the basic classes.

Senator BYRD. Let's recapitulate again. What is needed to bring your academic class pupil-teacher ratio in the junior high schools down to the desired ratio, 25 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. Fifty-four.

Senator BYRD. You need 54. That is what you are asking.

Now, how many new positions are needed to bring the overall junior high school pupil-teacher ratio in the basic classes down to 18 to 1?

Dr. HANSEN. Seventy-nine.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for 68? So you need 11 more.

Dr. HANSEN. The 11 more are coming from the transfer from shop positions.

Senator BYRD. How many new positions do you need?

Dr. HANSEN. Sixty-eight for basic and social adjustment.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for 68.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And this will bring the overall pupil-teacher ratio down to 18 to 1? You don't need 79 new positions because you are going to get 11 of them from another category. So you need exactly what you are asking for?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. To be sure we are leaving this area fully clarified, 122 new teaching positions will bring the pupil-teacher ratio to the desired standard throughout your junior high school complex?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

TABLE SHOWING POSITIONS REQUESTED AND PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS

Senator BYRD. At this point in the record, I will insert a table showing the teaching positions requested for major types of classes in the President's 1964 "B" budget and resulting pupil-teacher ratios, including original and revised average daily pupil membership.

(The document referred to follows:)

Teaching positions requested for major types of classes in the President's 1964 "B" budget and resulting pupil-teacher ratios according to original and revised projections of average daily pupil membership

School level and type of class	Projections used in budget				Latest revised projections			
	Average daily membership	Additional teachers	Total teachers	Pupils per teacher	Average daily membership	Additional teachers	Total teachers	Pupils per teacher
Elementary schools (except laboratory schools):								
Regular grades 1–6	71,740	105	2,320	30.9	70,900	105	2,320	30.6
Kindergarten	[1] 11,520	21	192	60.0	[1] 11,520	21	192	60.0
Basic, occupational, and social adjustment	4,150	16	221	18.8	3,890	16	221	17.6
Junior high schools:								
Academic and art	21,540	52	848	25.4	21,260	54	850	25.0
Shops and home economics	2,330	6	127	18.3	1,980	−11	110	18.0
Basic and social adjustment	5,210	64	284	18.3	5,380	79	299	18.0
Senior high schools:								
Academic	13,160	62	532	24.7	13,430	67	537	25.0
Shops and home economics	1,340	7	75	17.9	1,270	2	70	18.0

[1] Includes about 580 children on kindergarten waiting lists.

INTRODUCTION OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator BYRD. I would like, before you resume, Dr. Hansen, to introduce you to one of the new members of this subcommittee, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Proxmire. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee and we welcome him to this subcommittee.

Would you like to ask any questions, Senator?

Senator PROXMIRE. Has Dr. Hansen finished his statement?

Senator BYRD. No.

Senator PROXMIRE. I'll wait, then.

Senator BYRD. Any questions, Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No.

Senator BYRD. I might say if you wait for Dr. Hansen to finish, you might wait some time, because I am interrupting at every sentence. We have covered through the first paragraph on page 3.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me ask a question, then.

SLOW LEARNERS AND DISTURBED PUPILS

At page 3, you say the special classes for slow learners and disturbed pupils in the junior high schools last year had a ratio of 21.1 pupils per teacher, and so on. How many pupils are classified as slow learners and disturbed pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. The number we have in the record now—let's start with this number, making this a question pertaining to the present.

How many are in?

Senator PROXMIRE. At present and last year.

Dr. HANSEN. Presently, on the basis of the enrollment at September 6, there are 3,904 pupils in the basic and social adjustment classes.

Senator PROXMIRE. 3,000——

Dr. HANSEN. 3,904. We expect that as the enrollment increases to peak level in mid-October and as more students come in, this number will be increased roughly by a thousand.

Senator PROXMIRE. You assume there is going to be the same proportion?

Dr. HANSEN. This is an assumption we may regret having made here but——

Senator PROXMIRE. Close to 5,000, you estimate?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. In addition, last year when the budget was prepared, there were 480 students in regular classes who should have been transferred to the basic classes. This we could not do because of the large size of those classes. So this number must also be reckoned with, the number presently in regular academic classes who should be transferred to the special classes as soon as we get the salaries.

METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION

Senator PROXMIRE. How do you determine slow learners and disturbed pupils?

Slow learners first.

Dr. HANSEN. This is done by testing. The slow learner is given a test involving reading ability and achievement in mathematics.

Senator PROXMIRE. If they are two or three grades below where they should be, then they are classified as a slow learner?

Dr. HANSEN. And if the IQ is below 75. We do not use the IQ as a single index. There are other tests, also.

Senator PROXMIRE. I assume of these slow learners, a minority are disturbed pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; a small number is disturbed, but they are a significant number and one upset child in a class can cause a great deal of difficulty, as you know.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is this a widely recognized category throughout the Nation in all large cities?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. No dispute as to classification?

Dr. HANSEN. The only difference is in concept. We call ours the basic curriculum classes. We want to make it clear we are emphasizing basic education in these classes and the children are to be taught basic skills, not simply held in custodial classes.

RATIO TO TOTAL PUPILS

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the ratio of this group to your total pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. Dr. Foster, you are a good mathematician. What would be the proportion?

Dr. FOSTER. There are only about 300 of the social adjustment——

Senator PROXMIRE. I am talking about, in the first place, the overall proportion? I am talking about 3,898, what relationship that bears to your total pupils; 10 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, 5 percent?

Dr. HANSEN. This relates to a total enrollment in the junior high schools of 28,000-plus. So that this is about 13 or 14 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. I see.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen, proceed.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools last year, the pupil-teacher ratio in the academic classes was 26 to 1. This year the ratio will be and I would like to have Dr. Foster check this figure from the new data, 28.6 to 1, without new teachers. The Board of Education standard is 25 to 1.

Dr. FOSTER. That is right. Without any more teachers, the ratio we estimate will be 28.6 to 1 in academic classes.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what was the pupil-teacher ratio in the senior high schools the year before last?

Dr. FOSTER. In the academic classes it was 24.4 to 1 in 1961–62.

Senator BYRD. Last year you say in your statement that it was 26 to 1.

Dr. FOSTER. In the justification?

Senator BYRD. No; Dr. Hansen had just stated that the pupil-teacher ratio in the academic classes was 26 to 1 last year. What was that the year before last?

Dr. FOSTER. It was 24.4 to 1. Let me point out also that the 26 to 1 for last year was based on a preliminary estimate of average daily membership for last year. Based on the actual final figures, the ratio last year was 26.3 to 1.

Senator BYRD. Last year?

Dr. FOSTER. Last year. We had more pupils than we had originally expected.

Senator BYRD. What is the national standard for senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. There is none here either that we could refer to. The same answer would pertain as I gave to the junior high school question.

BASIC AND REGULAR CLASSES

Senator BYRD. Do you have both basic and regular classes in senior high school?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is the pupil-teacher ratio in the basic classes in the senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools, we do not have a special ratio, sir. The ratios are computed to include all classes, regular academic and basic in the senior high schools.

STUDENTS ENROLLED

Senator BYRD. How many students do you have enrolled in your senior high schools this year?

Dr. HANSEN. 15,314.

Senator BYRD. As of what date, Doctor?

Dr. HANSEN. As of September 6.

Senator BYRD. How does that compare with your estimate?

Dr. HANSEN. The estimate in the budget preparation was 14,500 pupils in average daily membership.

Dr. FOSTER. That was the original.

Dr. HANSEN. The estimate was 14,500.

Senator BYRD. And the actual?

Dr. HANSEN. 15,314 on September 6.

TEACHING POSITIONS AUTHORIZED

Senator BYRD. Now, you have 586 teaching positions authorized in your senior high school?

Dr. HANSEN. Would you answer that question, Dr. Foster?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes, sir; 586.

Senator BYRD. I believe you have two vacancies?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN COUNTIES AND CITIES

Senator BYRD. What is the pupil-teacher ratio in the surrounding counties, in the senior high schools?

Give us the same information for the cities of comparable size.

Dr. HANSEN. The surrounding counties: Prince George's County, 24.0; Fairfax County, 22.1; Falls Church, 17.8; Montgomery County, 23.1; Alexandria, 24.0; Arlington County, 20.9.

In the major counties—cities, rather—New Orleans, 24.9; San Antonio, 28.7; Cleveland, 25.2; San Diego, 26.6; Pittsburgh, 25.6; Philadelphia, 24.1; Houston, 23.5; Milwaukee, 25.2; Buffalo, 25.6; New York, 25.3; Chicago, 24.8; St. Louis, 27.0.

POSITIONS REQUESTED IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. How many teachers' positions are you requesting for your senior high schools? 70? What would this do to reduce your pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. It would bring the pupil-teacher ratio to 25 to 1 in the academic classes, and in the shop classes to 18.

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. You say 25 to 1 in the academic and 18 to 1 in the shop. These comparisons you gave were with academic classes, or just overall comparisons in the cities and surrounding counties?

Dr. HANSEN. I am told by Dr. Foster that in the secondary schools, these are for overall.

BASIS FOR COMPARISON

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have an overall estimate of what this will do, overall, to your ratio? So we can have a basis for comparison? Otherwise, we are comparing apples and oranges.

Dr. FOSTER. No, sir; we do not have a projection on that. We have an up-to-date report indicating that our own ratio in relation to these others last year—this is for all types of classes combined, all types of teachers—was 24.3 at the junior high school level and 24.2 at the senior high school level.

Senator PROXMIRE. I take it that the shop is much the smaller, the academic is much the larger, so it would be closer to 25 than 18. The overall would be around 24-something.

Dr. HANSEN. Probably somewhat higher.

Senator PROXMIRE. So it would still be substantially higher than many of the surrounding counties and pretty comparable with that of the major cities, a little bit higher than some.

Dr. HANSEN. Higher than some of the very great cities. For example, if I remember correctly, New York——

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROBLEM

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it not true that the District of Columbia has a unique problem, a different problem, really, than many other cities and than most of the surrounding counties in terms of the inmigration of students from other areas and therefore, an adjustment problem here that is quite different than in most of the cities, recognizing other cities have this problem, too?

But in Washington, certainly on the basis of history, the problem is bigger here.

Dr. HANSEN. I suppose that there is a unique element here that even Chicago, for example, Los Angeles or New York might not have, in that the percent of the inmigration and the percent of the downtown somewhat depressed area portion of our school system is much higher than in a city which can expand its boundaries.

SLOW LEARNERS

Senator PROXMIRE. The number of slow learners is somewhat higher as a matter of statistical fact?

Dr. HANSEN. I would not want to make an estimate, because I have no basis at all for doing so. I think the number of children who

need special help because of family conditions, or inadequate prior preparation before coming to school, is higher in Washington than in any other city proportionately. This is clearly the case because of the fact that we are a limited geographic area. We do not expand, we do not annex suburbs the way most cities do.

So our proportion of in-migrant Negro enrollments is the highest in the country.

DROPOUTS

Senator PROXMIRE. Now, one other final question in this area. I was struck by the fact that you said you had 28,000 junior high school pupils and 15,000 senior high school pupils. Now, there are 3 years in each, are there not?

Dr. HANSEN. This is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. This would suggest, No. 1, the obvious fact that the generations that are in junior high school now, the students, there are more of them because there were more born after the war. But it would also suggest to me that there is such a striking difference because there is a high school dropout problem. So if we make the advances we all hope to make in solving this, you will have an even greater problem with high school students in the future?

INCREASE IN STUDENT POPULATION

Dr. HANSEN. Added to the fact that we have 600-some more senior high school students than were predicted, probably due in part to the campaign this summer——

Senator BYRD. Your student population in your high schools has been dropping, though, has it not, in the past few years? Is this not the first year it shows an increase?

Dr. FOSTER. No; this is the third year, Mr. Chairman.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is it not also true that one of the factors in promoting high school dropouts is overcrowding and discouragement on the part of the child who has to sit in a class with 40 or 50 children?

Dr. HANSEN. This is true and I tried to make the point here, as I always do, that, actually, this begins as low as kindergarten and first grade, where overlarge classes and inadequate attention contribute to problems which become critical at the senior high school level.

The nonreader, for example, who leaves school because he cannot succeed in school may have been affected by the incapacity of a teacher to give him special help in the first grade. So the problem pertains all the way along the line. The need is for sufficient teachers and special services at all levels.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS GRADUATING

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you have a percent readily available of the students who finished high school both in the surrounding area and the District?

Dr. HANSEN. We have a survival table here which is pretty complicated. I can tell you roughly.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is all right.

Dr. HANSEN. About 60 percent of the fifth grade class graduate from high school. We lose about 40 percent.

Senator PROXMIRE. A few years ago that would have been very good, but right now it is not very good at all.

Mr. HANSEN. It is not good. It is better than it has been.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is my understanding that in Milwaukee Wis., 95 percent finish high school.

Dr. HANSEN. That many fifth-graders go on to finish?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. I would like to point out that we are just on page 3 of a long statement and we have just completed the second paragraph. We are attempting to confine our questions, if I might suggest, to development of the facts related to these paragraphs. We would like to complete this statement before we adjourn for lunch.

Now, Senator Case?

Senator CASE. We are at what part, Mr. Chairman? I am sorry.

Senator BYRD. I have just completed the second paragraph on page 3.

Senator CASE. Not item 2?

Senator BYRD. No.

Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Dr. HANSEN. Last year in the elementary schools with a ratio of 31.4—actually 31.5 as finally revised—1,464 classes exceeded 30 pupils each. Last year nearly 50,000 pupils attended classes above 30 in size. With no increase in teachers and an increase of 1,662 pupils, the number this year is much higher.

May I explain?

The reason for introducing this figure is this, that a pupil-teacher ratio of 30 to 1 or even 31.4 to 1 seems rather satisfactory. But these are average class sizes. Even with 30 to 1, we have large numbers of pupils in classes above 30. So I make this point for this reason.

Senator BYRD. How many elementary school classes were under 30 pupils each, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I have a table which I can submit on that, if you would like, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. I would like to have the table and if you could answer the question looking at the table, we would like to have that in the record.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

The number of classes under 30 in grades 1–6 last year was 536; 23.9 percent of all classes in those grades, these 536 classes enrolled 14,294 pupils.

(The information appears on p. 229.)

REQUEST FOR 1962 FIGURES

Senator BYRD. How many pupils attended classes above 30 in size the year before last?

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry; I do not have that table here. We have it in the office and could make it available.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Foster, do you have any recollection on this point?

Dr. FOSTER. No, sir; I think the percentages are probably quite similar, but we would be glad to provide this information.

INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. Percentagewise, how much is your enrollment increase over the year before?

Dr. FOSTER. This year over last year?

Senator BYRD. This year over last year and last year over the previous year.

Dr. FOSTER. We will have to get this.

Dr. HANSEN. We have a total increase in the elementary schools of 1,662. Divide that by——

Dr. FOSTER. The increase this year, as of September 6, is about 2 percent.

Senator BYRD. Increased 2 percent over last?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator CASE. We accept that subject to correction.

Senator BYRD. What was the percentage of increase last year over the previous year?

Dr. FOSTER. We can give the exact figures, but we do not have the percents.

Senator BYRD. You have the percent in connection with the senior high schools in item 6, so I wondered why you do not have it here.

Dr. HANSEN. The honest explanation is that the increase in the senior high schools is extremely dramatic.

Senator BYRD. I thought that. You can do lots of things with statistics; you can take the same statistics and evolve several different conclusions. I like to play with them a little myself while you are here, Dr. Hansen.

You are a good school man. I would do the same thing if I were sitting on your side of the table.

You can supply this for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

On the 3d day of school in 1962–63 there were 2,519 more pupils enrolled in elementary schools than on the same day in 1961–62 (an increase of 3.2 percent). At the end of the 6th week in 1962–63 there were 2,414 more elementary school pupils enrolled than on the same day in 1961–62 (an increase of 2.9 percent).

Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

ACADEMIC EMPHASIS

Senator CASE. I have a question.

Is there the same emphasis in the elementary schools in the academic and other types of classes as there is in the junior high schools and in the senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. In a sense, yes. We have what we call the basic and social adjustment classes for slow learners. There is an academic emphasis there, but——

Senator CASE. What is the increase——

Senator BYRD. I might say unless you are trying to develop something, we have already put this in the record. But you proceed.

PUPILS IN SPECIAL CLASSES

Senator CASE. I wanted to proceed on what seems a logical point. I suppose there are fewer pupils in special classes?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. The figures that we introduced here today suggest something like 3,800, with an expectation of an increase of about a thousand by the time we reach peak enrollment, plus something in the neighborhood of 480 students in regular classes who need to be reassigned to the basic classes, which will give us close to 5,300 altogether when we get to the maximum point.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen?

SIZE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. No. 3, last year in the junior high schools, with a ratio of 26.4 (now revised to 27.3) in academic classes, 4,297 academic classes were above 25 in size. The current situation with an enrollment increase of 653 and no increase in teachers is clearly worse than it was last term.

Senator BYRD. How many of your junior high school classes were under 25 pupils each?

Dr. HANSEN. The table I have is not in such precise form.

Senator BYRD. How many pupils attended classes under 25 in size?

Dr. HANSEN. The number under 25 was—number of classes, 586, representing 11.7 percent of all academic classes. The number of pupils—we can give that to you. We have it in the record. But it is difficult to explain because we are talking here about pupil-hours, not actual numbers of different pupils in this case.

Senator BYRD. All right. If you can supply that for the record, fine.

(The material referred to follows:)

In 1962–63, 6.6 percent of all pupil-periods of instruction in junior high school academic classes were spent in classes of fewer than 25 pupils. It is necessary here to speak of pupil-periods rather than numbers or percent of pupils because each pupil attends classes in several different subjects and these classes vary in size.

REQUEST FOR 1962 FIGURES

Senator BYRD. How many pupils attended classes over 25 in size the previous year?

Dr. HANSEN. May we also supply that for the record?

I think we had that report last year.

(The material referred to follows:)

In 1961–62, 91.7 percent of all pupil-periods of instruction in junior high school academic classes were spent in classes of more than 25 pupils.

CLASSES EXCEEDING 25 PUPILS

Dr. HANSEN. I have another table I will discuss in just a moment.

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator McIntyre. No questions.

Senator Byrd. All right, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. Hansen. No. 4. In the junior high schools last year the number of large classes in the five major academic subjects was excessive. The statistics show, for example, that 91.6 percent of the English classes, 91.5 percent of the mathematics classes, 93.6 percent of the science classes, and 91.4 percent of the social studies classes exceeded 25 pupils.

With no additional teachers and more pupils this year, the number and percent of academic classes above 25 is even greater.

REPORT REFLECTING PUPIL HOURS

I do have a detailed report here for last year, which I will submit if you are interested in seeing it. It shows the numbers of classes under 25 as well as over 25, and the numbers of pupil-hours taught in these classes.

Senator-Byrd. Is this a one-page memorandum?

Dr. Hansen. It is this size.

Senator Byrd. If you would like to, we will include it in the record.

Dr. Hansen. With the understanding that we are talking about pupil-hours and not total number of pupils.

(The document referred to follows:)

Number and percent of classes and pupils in certain academic subjects in the junior high schools on Oct. 18, 1962 [1]

ENGLISH

Size of class	Classes		Pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Under 25	45	6.1	900	3.5
25	17	2.3	425	1.7
Above 25	674	91.6	24,003	94.8
Total	736	100.0	25,328	100.0

LANGUAGES

Under 25	42	19.9	779	11.9
25	6	2.8	150	2.3
Above 25	163	77.3	5,599	85.8
Total	211	100.0	6,528	100.0

MATHEMATICS

Under 25	41	6.4	845	3.8
25	13	2.1	325	1.5
Above 25	584	91.5	20,896	94.7
Total	638	100.0	22,066	100.0

SCIENCE

Under 25	18	4.1	368	2.4
25	10	2.3	250	1.6
Above 25	411	93.6	14,692	96.0
Total	439	100.0	15,310	100.0

SOCIAL STUDIES

Under 25	42	6.2	891	3.8
25	16	2.4	400	1.7
Above 25	617	91.4	22,085	94.5
Total	675	100.0	23,376	100.0

[1] Information taken from official organization cards.

AVERAGE ACADEMIC CLASS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. Any questions?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Last year the average junior high school academic class enrolled 34 pupils. In that year 230 classes exceeded 44 in size; 938 classes exceeded 39 in size; and 2,626 classes exceeded 34 in size.

This condition existed with an estimated pupil-teacher ratio of 26.4, and is much more critical this year with the increase in enrollment without additional teachers.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, would you distinguish for the record between a pupil-teacher ratio of 26.4 in a junior high school and an average of 34 in academic classes for junior high schools last year?

Dr. HANSEN. The pupil-teacher ratio is computed by dividing the number of pupils by the number of teachers. This is a total computation involving the presence of the pupils in classes through seven periods a day.

Secondary school teachers teach no more than five periods a day, sometimes fewer if they have a special responsibility. This means just naturally that the students not taught by a given teacher during her two to three nonteaching periods must be taught by other teachers. So though we talk about a pupil-teacher ratio of 25 to 1, such a ratio means that we will have an average class size in the academic subjects of at least 30 pupils. With the higher estimated ratio of 26.4, the class average was 34 pupils in the academic subjects.

Another important point we are making is that when you get an average class size of 34 in English, you have many classes that are above that, some below it. We just simply have teachers with far too many pupils to do anything like a careful teaching job.

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. This seems to be the logical place to ask this question, if it is all right with the chairman.

You say 44 in size—230 classes exceeded 44 in size, although the average size is 34. Some of those apparently exceeded the 44 by a great deal? I do not know if it is a junior high school class or a senior high school class—we all saw that shocking picture in the paper the other day where there were over 90 children crammed into a classroom, sitting on radiators, desks, and so forth.

It seems to me there is some question of management here. Obviously you have real problems, but I cannot understand why you have to have some classes that are above 40 or in some cases above 60. Why is it not possible, somehow, just to assign pupils to other classes that are not quite as crowded?

Dr. HANSEN. Senator Proxmire, the classes of 94, of course, are extraordinary and accidental, not typical.

Senator PROXMIRE. This paper listed a whole series of over 80. This one teacher, almost every class he taught was over 80.

Dr. HANSEN. This was a matter of equalization at the early part of the year, brought about by extraordinary circumstances.

Senator PROXMIRE. This condition no longer exists?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. There are still some very large classes at Spingarn, however.

Senator PROXMIRE. You do not have classes over 50?

Dr. HANSEN. Fifty, fifty-five, in that range.

Senator PROXIMIRE. Why can you not cut those down below 40 at least?

EXPLANATION FOR LARGE CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. Let me give you the really fundamental explanation for the fact that we have these large classes in the academic program. Many subjects in the academic program, especially on the upper levels, run at small sizes because there just is not the popular demand or qualification. For example, in trigonometry we may have a class of 15. In Latin IV, we may have a class of 18 or 1 of 10.

Any good academic program, as you know, must supply opportunity for the limited number you want to take for the more advanced courses. In order to do this, whenever we set up a class of 18 to 15 or 15 or even 10, that means that somebody else is going to have to teach classes considerably above the 30 average.

Senator PROXIMIRE. I can see why it might be considerably above the 30 average, but in subjects which are very common, English, history, and so forth, it would seem to me that somehow you could manage that while you might have a number of large classes, you would not have any that are over 45.

Dr. HANSEN. I think most of the classes are under that number, but even at 45 and below these classes are very, very difficult to justify.

REQUEST FOR MEMORANDUM ON LARGE CLASSES

Senator PROXMIRE. I can agree with that. For a child sitting in a classroom built for 30 people, with a curriculum designed for 30, to have 60 there means he is just not getting an education. It is just grossly unfair. We have a problem, of course, of supplying more money, but also, it would seem just offhand that somehow, through better management, these very excessive classes can be reduced. I do not want to delay this hearing any longer, but I would appreciate it if you would give a memorandum or some later information that would explain why you have this excessive difference.

Dr. HANSEN. I will be glad to supplement this with something in writing, but I can tell you from my own experience as a high school principal and later as the person in charge of senior high schools, no matter how you try, with the varieties and complexities of classes that you offer in the academic field and the different levels of achievement of the pupils, their ambitions, their purposes, college preparation against just going into, say, a business occupation, you are often confronted with the necessity of, for example, putting 45 pupils into an English class in order to accommodate them and in order to set up an advanced composition class at the 12th-grade level of, say, 25 or 15. These people are not all under one roof and they are not taking a single subject. You just therefore cannot apply a mathematical formula to the distribution and programing of students.

Now, I shall be glad to submit an analysis of this in writing.

The organization of a secondary school programing of classes is fairly well completed before the opening day. Classes are set up on a master plan in accordance with the requests of students on their program cards made out in the late spring preceding the fall opening. In setting up the master plan, in which the principal schedules classes in the various subjects, he takes into account the necessity for balancing class membership through the seven periods of the day. Each pupil's program is developed so that he will be assigned to classes of reasonable size.

Two factors may prohibit an equalized program from being available in the fall. The first, and perhaps the most important, is the unexpected teacher shortage; the second is the unexpected increase in numbers of pupils enrolled. The latter two factors created problems of equalization, particularly in our senior high schools, this fall. In some cases too many teachers were removed from a building considering the actual number of pupils reporting, and in a number of cases the teacher shortage was made very severe by the absence of the requested appropriations for them.

CLASSES EXCEEDING 50

Senator PROXMIRE. And furthermore, if the chairman would permit, I would appreciate for my information if I could get hold of the identification of those classes that exceed 50 in number.

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to supply that.

(The information referred to follows:)

CLASSES OVER 50—SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Anacostia—10 classes:
- Four American history (56, 55, 57, 60).
- Four physical science (57, 56, 55, 53).
- One biology (51).
- One elementary algebra (56).

Ballou—two classes:
- One girls' physical education (52).
- One music appreciation (53).

Cardozo—seven classes:
- One English (58).
- Two physical education (58, 52).
- One U.S. history (52).
- One choral music (81)
- One sociology (51).
- One mathematics (53).

Coolidge—two classes: Two physical education (51, 53).

Dunbar—one class: One U.S. history (52).

Eastern—no classes.

McKinley—one class: One choral music (95).

Roosevelt—four classes:
- One choral music (90).
- Two boys' physical education (52, 52).
- One girls' physical education (53).

Spingarn—thirty classes:
- Seven English (76, 76, 64, 65, 57, 51, 53).
- Two business (67, 55).
- Six social studies (62, 54, 66, 73, 51, 63).
- Six boys' physical education (66, 51, 63, 63, 56, 54).
- Six girls' physical education (67, 55, 66, 74, 86, 51).
- Three physical science (52, 56, 57).

Western—no classes.

Wilson—no classes.

On September 19, 1963, there was only 1 class with over 50 pupils in the regular elementary grades 1 to 6. This was a third-grade class of 51 pupils at the Slowe School. Its large size was due to an unexpected influx of children at this school and to the lack of an additional teaching position which could have relieved the situation.

CLASSES OVER 50—JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Backus—No classes.

Banneker at Cardozo—Five classes:
- Two general business (54, 52).
- Two basic arithmetic (55, 53).
- One art (56).

Browne—Nine classes:
- One English (51).
- Two social studies (52, 52).
- Six music (57, 68, 56, 80, 96, 96).

Deal—No classes.

Douglass—No classes.

Eliot—No classes.

Evans—No classes.

Francis—No classes.

Garnet-Patterson—No classes.

Gordon—No classes.

Hart—One class: One boys' physical education (52).

Hine—No classes.

Jefferson—No classes.
Kramer—13 classes:
Five boys' physical education (65, 54, 61, 57, 59).
Eight girls' physical education (53, 59, 59, 51, 53, 51, 61, 52).
Langley—11 classes:
Three boys' physical education (63, 66, 59).
Four girls' physical education (61, 64, 72, 59).
Four music (76, 57, 61, 67).
Macfarland—Two classes: Two girls' physical education (52, 56).
Miller—12 classes:
Nine boys' physical education (55, 55, 55, 55, 54, 54, 54, 52, 52).
Three girls' physical education (55, 55, 55).
Paul—No classes.
Randall—No classes.
Shaw—No classes.
Sousa—No classes.
Stuart—No classes.
Taft—Six classes:
One PFL (73).[1]
Two music (57, 56).
Three boys' physical education (58, 66, 58).
Terrell—One class: One boys' physical education (53).
Woodson—No classes.

Senator BYRD. Anything else, Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

SITUATION AT SPINGARN

Senator BYRD. I think that is a very good question, and inasmuch as you have opened the subject, Senator Proxmire, I would like to pursue it just a little further.

Did you say the class at Spingarn is no longer overcrowded as it was reported to have been earlier?

Dr. HANSEN. I will use the word "overcrowded" relatively. The classes, as I understand it, are still overcrowded, very large.

Senator BYRD. Do you still have the class with 97 in it?

Dr. HANSEN. These have been equalized out.

Mr. RIECKS. An additional English teacher was sent into Spingarn last week. These classes are still overcrowded, but the large classes of 90 no longer exist.

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, why did you take 10 teachers away from Spingarn? Three English teachers were taken away, three mathematics teachers, three history and social studies teachers, and one science teacher.

Why did you take them away?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a part of the effort to equalize the—Cardozo, for example, showed an increase of 277 pupils and already a very high pupil-teacher ratio. It was necessary to transfer teachers from other schools into Cardozo, six of them. Dunbar, an increase of 261 required, as a minimum, 4 additional teachers. We had to take them from other schools. We did not have additional salaries.

Eastern High School required 8 additional teachers because of an enrollment increase of 441.

Now, Spingarn, in turn, had an increase of 112 only, and as a part of the process of balancing off, it lost 5 teachers, as did Roosevelt 3 teachers; McKinley, 2 teachers; Coolidge High School, 8 teachers.

Senator BYRD. My indication is that you lost 10 at Spingarn.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a report from the secondary school office, listing five.

Senator BYRD. This is a report which my clerk has supplied to me at my request that he go out to the school and discuss this matter with the principal. He was told that 10 teachers were removed from Spingarn.

Mr RIECKS. They lost the junior high school section of Spingarn last year.

Dr. HANSEN. It was transferred out of Spingarn.

Mr. RIECKS. And the teachers went with them.

Senator BYRD. I understand from my clerk that the reference here is to the senior high school. They lost 10.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct, but some of our schools last year, Spingarn among them, Eastern another one, had the ninth grade classes assigned to them because of overcrowding.

INSERTION OF CHART

Senator BYRD. I will insert in the record at this point a chart showing the number of teachers to which each of the high schools is entitled, the number of teachers assigned, and the projected enrollment. The high schools are as follows:

Anacostia, Ballou, Boys', Capitol Page, Cardozo, Coolidge, Dunbar, Eastern, McKinley, Roosevelt, Spingarn, Western, and Wilson.

(The document referred to follows:)

Summary of teacher formula for A and B budgets, 1964

School	A					B
	Teachers board formula	Average daily membership, percentage	Teachers entitled	Teachers assigned	Projected enrollment	Supplemental
Anacostia	55.4	96.8	53.6	45.0	1,222	2
Ballou	56.3	93.1	52.4	44.0	1,223	2
Boys'	6.0		6.0	6.0	50	
Capitol page	6.0		6.0	6.0	75	
Cardozo	67.8	94.8	64.3	53.0	1,500	3
Coolidge	57.6	98.0	56.4	47.0	1,285	2
Dunbar	57.5	92.4	53.1	44.0	1,275	3
Eastern	103.9	95.2	98.9	82.0	2,400	4
McKinley	75.7	99.3	75.2	62.0	1,681	4
Roosevelt	59.4	99.3	59.0	49.0	1,325	3
Spingarn	70.9	97.3	69.0	57.0	1,575	3
Western	53.8	97.0	52.2	43.5	1,175	2
Wilson	64.7	98.3	63.6	53.5	1,460	2
Total	735.0		709.7	592.0	16,246	30

TEACHER LOSS

Dr. HANSEN. If we may, we will try to reconcile the two different sets——

Senator BYRD. Did you take three English teachers from Spingarn and send one back?

Dr. HANSEN. I do not have the number broken down by subject fields. I can get that.

(The information referred to follows:)

SPINGARN TEACHER LOSS

Spingarn had a net loss of five teachers for the school year 1963–64. Dr. Williams, the principal, released: one business teacher; one mathematics teacher; one boys physical education teacher; one social studies teacher; one science teacher.

In addition, 46 junior high pupils were transferred with 22 teachers and 1 counselor when they failed to complete the ninth grade. Four hundred seventy-seven students completing the 9th grade were absorbed in the 10th grade in that building. The total loss of junior high school students was 539.

Senator BYRD. I think an answer to this question will explain why you had 97 students out there at the time that picture was taken, some of whom were standing all around the room. I think that Senator Proxmire made a very good point here, Dr. Hansen, and it seems to me something could be done to ease this situation in particular schools. I realize, of course, it is easier, perhaps, for us to sit here and say this and much more difficult for you to see that it is done.

MISJUDGMENT

Dr. HANSEN. As a matter of fact, an effort was made in this direction. This is the reason we have this equalization table. But obviously, misjudgment was responsible for the Spingarn situation. I think both administration misjudgment and a mistake in the estimate in the estimate of the number of additional pupils coming into that school.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, any questions?

Senator CASE. No.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen.

SIZE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. Page 4, item 6, in the senior high schools last year 1954 academic classes (80.4 percent of the total) exceeded 25 pupils in size. The situation is much more critical with an enrollment increase of 1,799 (more than 13 percent over the year before) and no increase in teachers.

Senator BYRD. When you say 80.4 percent of the enrollment exceeded 25 pupils in size, how many classes are you talking about?

What is the total number of senior high school academic classes?

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools, we had a total of 2,432 academic classes, of which 80.4 percent, or 1,954, were above 25; 3.3 percent, or 81, were at 25; and 16.3 percent, or 397 classes were under 25.

Senator BYRD. Can you tell us what percent of the total number of classes exceeded 25 pupils in size the year previous?

Dr. HANSEN. We will have to supply that.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The information referred to follows:)

In 1961–62, of 2,314 academic classes in the senior high schools, 1,787 or 77.2 percent were over 25 pupils in size.

ACADEMIC CLASSES

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools, the number of large classes in the five major academic subjects was excessive. In English, 473 classes exceeded 25 pupils; in languages, 145 classes; in mathematics, 211 classes; in science, 278 classes; in social studies, 337 classes.

This year with a heavy increase in enrollment and no additional teachers the situation is even more critical.

No. 8: The average size in the academic classes was 32.1 in the senior high schools last year. Clearly the situation is in no way improved with the more than 13 percent increase in pupils already evident and no increase in teachers.

COMPUTING AVERAGE SIZE OF CLASSES

Senator CASE. If I may, just to clarify, the average size of class, this means the number of academic teachers divided into the number of academic pupils, overall?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator CASE. It has no relation to the number of classes above or below, or a median figure?

Dr. HANSEN. The average class size is arrived at by totaling the number of pupils in all classes and dividing this total by the number of classes. This represents the midpoint of the academic class sizes, with many above and many below this point.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is an arithmetic mean, not a median.

Dr. HANSEN. It is an arithmetic average—it is a mean.

Senator CASE. I am still not quite clear.

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry I have not made it clear. This does represent——

Senator CASE. If you would put in writing just how you arrive at this figure, that would help me.

Senator BYRD. Would you do that, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I would be glad to.

(The information referred to follows:)

The average size of senior high school academic classes is computed by adding together the pupil memberships of all academic classes at this school level and dividing the sum thus obtained by the number of such classes.

NEED FOR TEACHERS

Dr. HANSEN. On the need for teachers based on current enrollments, I want to reemphasize what I was talking about—that it exists in already overtaxed classrooms. Now, with an increase in enrollment, it becomes even more critical. In the elementary schools, the latest enrollment figures show an increase of 1,662 over last year's figures.

The already overtaxed elementary classroom has therefore become even less acceptable as a learning laboratory for our pupils, many of whom must have close individual attention if they are to make progress.

UNUSED ELEMENTARY CLASSROOMS

Senator BYRD. How many unused elementary classrooms do you have this year? How many did you have last year?

Dr. HANSEN. The number of classrooms in use equates with the number of teachers we have in all categories—all categories of classroom instruction.

Dr. FOSTER. In the elementary schools, 2,666.

Senator BYRD. That you have this year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. I understand you had some out at Spingarn vacant, not in use.

Is that correct?

Senator CASE. Are you talking about rooms?

Senator BYRD. Classrooms.

Dr. HANSEN. Oh, you are talking about classrooms?

Senator BYRD. Not being used.

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry, I missed that. There are 57—I have a new report on this. There are 57 unused classrooms.

Senator BYRD. You are speaking about teachers and made some reference to overtaxed elementary classrooms.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; I really mean elementary classrooms.

Senator BYRD. What I am seeking to get is information concerning classrooms that are not used at all at the present time, if there be such.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; there are 57 unused elementary——

Senator CASE. I think he did not mean the physical place there.

Dr. HANSEN. To answer your question specifically, we have 57 vacant classrooms in certain areas of the city, some because we do not have the teachers for them and others because the pupils do not reside in those areas.

Senator BYRD. Are these elementary classrooms?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Inasmuch as I have raised this point, let me proceed to ask you how many you had last year.

Dr. HANSEN. 56.

Senator BYRD. All right. Would you proceed, Dr. Hansen?

SIZE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. On September 16 of this year, 1,037 elementary school teachers were instructing classes above 32 in size and ranging in size to 59 pupils. Without additional teachers the classes will increase in size until the peak enrollment is reached in October.

Senator BYRD. How many elementary school teachers are instructing classes under 30 in size?

Dr. HANSEN. I do not have a report on that. I asked for a special report using 32 here and ranging up to 59, because I was interested in seeing what it would take to bring our classes down to a maximum of 32.

Senator BYRD. How low did the classes range, Dr. Hansen, and what was the lowest?

Dr. HANSEN. I do not have that distribution, either. Based on last year's report, which we have given you, there will be some proportion of the classes under 20 or 25, for geographic reasons.

Last year, in October, there were 14 classes under 20.

Senator BYRD. Under 20?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. This runs about the way it has to, considering the fact that we have a number of buildings in which the enrollments are low.

Senator BYRD. Does your chart indicate how many classes were under 30?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Let me revise my question:

How many were 30 and under?

Dr. HANSEN. 536 classes were under 30. Last year.

Senator BYRD. Now, would you say that about the same proportion would hold true for this year?

Dr. HANSEN. This runs pretty steadily throughout.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you give us for the record the number?

Dr. HANSEN. Currently?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Class sizes in elementary schools

[Grades 1 to 6]

(1)	1961–62 (October)				1962–63 (October)				1963–64 (September 19)			
	Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils	
	Number (2)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (3)	Number (4)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (5)	Number (6)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (7)	Number (8)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (9)	Number (10)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (11)	Number (12)	Percent of grades 1 to 6 (13)
Below 30	529	24.1	14,205	20.4	536	23.9	14,294	20.1	446	20.0	11,736	16.3
30	261	11.9	7,830	11.3	240	10.7	7,200	10.1	239	10.7	7,170	9.9
Over 30	1,406	64.0	47,547	68.3	1,464	65.4	49,685	69.8	1,544	69.3	53,386	73.8
Over 32	913	41.6	32,014	46.0	972	43.4	34,167	48.0	1,091	48.9	39,106	54.1
Over 33	686	31.2	24,523	35.2	749	33.4	26,808	37.7	873	39.2	31,912	1.3
	Number	Percent of basic classes	Number	Percent of basic pupils	Number	Percent of basic classes	Number	Percent of basic pupils	Number	Percent of basic classes	Number	Percent of basic pupils
Basic classes, below 18	67	46.2	990	40.2	89	53.6	1,328	47.9	93	55.0	1,312	47.1
Social adjustment classes	15	----------	163	----------	20	----------	205	----------	22	----------	206	----------
Remedial reading classes	(1)	----------	----------	----------	7	----------	151	----------	20	----------	455	----------

[1] Information not available for October 1961.

INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. What was the date that elementary school opened this year?

Dr. HANSEN. September 5.

Senator PROXMIRE. So this September 16 date is after you have had an opportunity to equalize? The reason I asked that is you say ranging in size to 59 pupils. I presume this was your largest class? You had no class larger than 59?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. However, you did have some that were up to that level even after you had equalized.

Dr. HANSEN. Right.

Senator PROXMIRE. And apparently it was not possible to reduce them below this perfectly enormous elementary class size.

Dr. HANSEN. I would judge so. There is no way to close out the class that is smaller and release the teacher——

Senator PROXMIRE. So these pupils will go through the year with classes that are as big as this?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; unless we get relief and there is very heavy likelihood that this problem will increase because our enrollment steps up between now and October 15.

Senator PROXMIRE. You will have more pupils coming in?

PEAK ENROLLMENT

Dr. HANSEN. Oh, yes; we reach our peak enrollment in mid-October. The first few days of school run significantly below the total peak.

Senator BYRD. I believe you indicated that after that peak is reached, however, it drops off to some extent?

Dr. HANSEN. Slightly.

REASONS FOR DELAYED ENROLLMENT

Senator PROXMIRE. It is late and I know the chairman wants to finish and you want to finish, but could you briefly tell me what the reason for this is?

Is it a matter of truancy or no knowledge that school is starting?

Dr. HANSEN. No; it is a matter of people coming back into town. I do not know whether this is a very substantially documented statement, but sometimes it is a matter of difficulty in the families in getting the funds together for clothing to get the youngsters in. I have actually been told by our staff people that in some cases the parents have to wait for the September relief check to get started. Now——

Senator BYRD. In other words, they do not use the August relief check.

Dr. HANSEN. That is right. This, to me, is not an adequate reason for not starting immediately, but there are various reasons for these delays. Some of them, of course, are due to the fact that the parents are out of town.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is another serious tragedy. The child that starts school a week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks late behind everybody else is a problem to himself, to his class, to his teacher. I would hope that

you would give us some figures on this. If you are near the capacity in September 16, I am not seriously concerned. But if you are substantially below it, we would seem to have some problem.

Senator BYRD. Is this true of other cities, Dr. Hansen? Does the enrollment increase a little after the opening date?

Dr. HANSEN. It is bound to, simply because of the mechanics of the situation and because of the fact that some people do not come back into town until somewhat later. The vacation plans may interfere. The explanation for this is complex. There is no one factor responsible for it. I am sure it is found in every school system in the country. Where there is a more stable community, however, there is less of a problem.

Senator PROXMIRE. If it is only a 2- or 3-percent difference, that is one thing. If it is a 15- or 20-percent difference, it is a matter of concern.

Dr. HANSEN. There is no question about that, sir.

Senator BYRD. Could you enlarge upon the figure for Senator Proxmire?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT CONCERNING POSSIBLE CAUSES OF THE DELAY IN ATTAINING THE PEAK PUPIL MEMBERSHIP EACH YEAR

Typically, over the years, the District of Columbia public schools have experienced a very substantial increase in pupil membership during the early weeks of the school year. In each of the last 2 years, 1961–62 and 1962–63, the gain from the third day of school to the end of the sixth week of school has been between 6,000 and 7,000 pupils, or 5.2 percent. The sixth-week memberships are regularly used as a basis for all pupil population projections, including projections of average daily memberships for an entire year as well as projections of single-day "peak" memberships for each year.

Very little statistical evidence is available concerning causes of the delay in attaining the peak membership each year. It is likely that the annual turnover of families with school-age children in Washington is an important factor in the situation. For the past several years the number of pupils entering the District of Columbia schools from outside the District of Columbia has been about 7,000 per year. The entrance of these pupils is spread somewhat throughout the year, but during the late fall, winter, and spring months their numbers are offset by pupils leaving the school system for various reasons.

It is believed also that many parents are careless about seeing to it that their children enter school as early in the year as possible. With the schools opening very soon after Labor Day, some families do not return from vacations until after the first week or two of school. In these and other cases, ignorance or indifference with respect to the importance of early and regular school attendance is basically responsible. In some instances a lack of suitable clothing or other necessities for the children may delay school entrance, but there would seem to be no good reason for more absence on this account at the beginning of the school year than later.

The slow attainment of peak enrollments each year deserves more careful study than it has received to date. The District of Columbia school administration proposes to make a special investigation of this matter in the near future.

Senator CASE. I have one question.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

On September 16, it is 1,037 elementary schoolteachers were instructing classes above 32 in size. Does that mean that 1,037 teachers were instructing 1 class or 1 or more classes above 32?

Dr. HANSEN. In the elementary school, the teacher remains with the class all day.

Senator CASE. I see.

Dr. HANSEN. So this means there are 1,037 classes meeting all day which are above 32 in size.

VACANT CLASSROOMS

Senator MCINTYRE. Dr. Hansen, of the 57 vacant classrooms, some are vacant because of lack of pupils? Did I understand you to say this?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator MCINTYRE. Approximately how many?

Dr. HANSEN. I would say probably 25 or 26 of these vacancies occur in places like the Grant School, which are in the areas which the children have left—the Georgetown schools and up through the Northwest.

Now, I am informed that as soon as we get additional teachers, the vacancies in certain of the Northeast schools will be eliminated because the problem there is a need for staff.

ADEQUACY OF CLASSROOMS

Senator MCINTYRE. The classroom then is adequate and reasonable, the classrooms that are vacant are adequate classrooms?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. They are regular, standard classrooms.

Senator MCINTYRE. It is due to population shifts and such things.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct, and due to teacher shortages in some sections of the city.

Mr. WOODSON. That is correct.

TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN

Senator PROXMIRE. I hesitate to prolong this, but I want to ask if it does not make sense that you might consider transportation of children from 60 to 59 children in a classroom to an area where they have an empty classroom, provided you can solve the teacher problem, so the space problem would not seem to be as acute.

Dr. HANSEN. The community is privileged to come into these schools on their own initiative. But the transportation factor has been debated and analyzed since 1945. Almost consistently, the position has been taken by the school staff and the parents that the schools should be built in the communities where the children live. And I would be very much opposed, Senator Proxmire, to any kind of temporizing with the situation by transporting children across the city to these vacant schools at public expense. Parents, by pool cars, are invited to come in on their own. In some cases, we do have them coming in. But the other procedure would open a whole series of problems.

ELEMENTARY PUPILS IN CLASSES OF 33 OR MORE

Currently, 36,917 elementary pupils are already receiving instruction in classes of 33 or higher. This is just further amplification of the preceding point.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what percent of the overall number of elementary school pupils does this represent?

Dr. HANSEN. Well, we will have to do some further computing because we do not have this exact figure.

May we supply this for the record?
Senator BYRD. All right.
(The information appears on p. 229.)

COMPARABLE 1963 FIGURE

Senator BYRD. Also tell us what the comparable figure was for last year.
Dr. HANSEN. I will be glad to.

ELEMENTARY PUPILS IN CLASSES OF 32 OR LESS

Senator BYRD. How many elementary school pupils were receiving instruction in classes of 32 or below?
Dr. HANSEN. This we could arrive at by subtracting the other number from the total enrollment as of September 6.
Senator BYRD. And what does that give you?
While you are getting the answer to that question, I note that on page 3, item 2, you made the point that last year, nearly 50,000 pupils in the elementary schools attended classes above 30 in size. Now you make the point that this year 36, 917 elementary pupils are in classes of above 32 in size. Now, why are you not uniform in your figures on class sizes?
Dr. HANSEN. For the reason that I wanted to arrive at what it would take to reduce those classes above 32 to a maximum of 32, which would be a good compromise with the median of 30. This I develop in item 3, stating that reducing the large classes to 32 in size would itself require 117 teachers. Our budget request is for 105, which gives us a practical, concrete measure of the scope of the problem without going to the extreme of suggesting that every class should be 30 and no larger.
This is my reason for doing it, sir, no other.

REQUEST FOR COMPARABLE FIGURES

Senator BYRD. Yes. Well, you told us how many pupils attended class last year above 30 in size. I am wondering why you do not tell us now how many pupils are attending classes this year of 30 in size and above. This way we could draw some reasonable comparison between this year and last year.
Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to supply that information.
Senator BYRD. Otherwise, it may appear that you are choosing figures most favorable to your case.
Dr. HANSEN. I hope I never do that.

DRAMATIZATION OF FIGURES

Senator BYRD. A little earlier you said you used a percentage figure in order that it might be more dramatic.
Dr. HANSEN. I was persuaded logically to bring it in because it was more dramatic. There is no intention here to secret figures. My reason for bringing it in is because I thought I might come to this committee with a request that action be taken immediately to bring the classes down to no more than 32.
Senator BYRD. If you will, let us know for the record how many elementary pupils are presently receiving instruction in classes of 30

and above—rather, above 30; also how many are receiving instruction in classes of 30 and below.

(The information appears on page 229.)

REQUEST FOR PREVIOUS YEARS FIGURES

Senator BYRD. Also, while we are on this point, Dr. Hansen, you made the point that last year, nearly 50,000 pupils in elementary schools attended classes above 30 in size. Now, how many the year before attended classes above 30 in size?

Dr. HANSEN. You mean not in 1962–63, but 1961–62?

Senator BYRD. The year previous. I wanted to ask these questions a little bit earlier when you were on item 2 in page 3.

I will read that item again:

"Last year in the elementary schools with a ratio of 31.4, 1,464 classes exceeded 30 pupils each. Last year, nearly 50,000 pupils attended classes with above 30 in size. With no increase in teachers and an increase of 1,662 pupils the number this year is much higher."

I would like to now ask you to supply for the record the number of pupils who attended classes above 30 in size the year previous.

I think this will show that last year you had an improvement over the previous year.

(The information appears on page 229.)

Senator BYRD. Now, we have a rollcall.

Dr. HANSEN. Now I can give you the present number of pupils in classes of 32 and under. It is 44,494.

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire, before we go up to answer the rollcall, do you have any questions?

Senator PROXMIRE. No.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BYRD. Suppose we stand in recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m., the committee recessed, to resume at 2:30 p.m., of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 P.M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1963

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

Dr. Hansen, I believe we were on section 2 of page 4 when we recessed for lunch. Let me at this point go back to that item briefly.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF ELEMENTARY CLASSES

You state that "currently 36,817 elementary pupils are all regularly receiving instruction in classes of 33 or higher." In section 2 of page 3, you said that last year in the elementary schools nearly 50,000 pupils attended classes with above 30 in size. Now I believe I asked that you supply for the record the number of pupils attending classes above 30 in size in the elementary schools the year prior to last year, and I do not know whether you supplied that answer or not.

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to get that from the office.

Senator BYRD. That answer appears on page 742 of last year's hearings and I quote therefrom.

"Last year nearly 70,000 pupils"—you are speaking of the year before last now—"last year nearly 70,000 pupils attended 1,406 classes in grades 1 through 6 which were above 30 to 1 in size." So the year previous to last year you had 70,000 attending classes with above 30 in size.

You state here that last year nearly 50,000 attended classes of above 30 in size, which shows some improvement.

CLASSES OVER 30

Now, do you care to state at this point the number of pupils in the elementary schools that are attending classes above 30 in size this year?

Dr. HANSEN. We do not have that information calculated so we will have to get it. We will supply that for the record, as you requested earlier.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

I believe I also asked, in order that we might have better standards for comparison, that you supply us with the number of elementary students in classes of 33 or higher last year.

Now, Dr. Hansen, will you proceed, please?

Dr. HANSEN. One additional point concerning the figures on elementary school pupils currently is that the record should show clearly that we are not at the peak enrollment as yet.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. So that we cannot yet make a completely valid comparison between this year's figures and last year's figures.

TEACHERS REQUESTED FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

To reduce the large classes to 32 in size would in itself require 117 teachers. The request is for 105 teachers.

Senator BYRD. At that point, Dr. Hansen, why did you settle on the figure of 105 teachers? Why did you not ask for 117?

Dr. HANSEN. The 105 is the figure derived from the computation of pupil-teacher ratios and estimates of pupil-teacher ratios for this year. I used the 32 figure as a kind of arbitrary breaking off point as to class size without reference to ratio.

The point of inserting it here is that even to come down to this particular level of class size would require more teachers than we asked for, which in my judgment makes the request for 105 teachers clearly reasonable and defensible.

Senator BYRD. Now would you repeat that, Dr. Hansen, please? I am sorry you were interrupted by the bell.

Dr. HANSEN. The request for 105 teachers is based upon the pupil-teacher ratio technique. The analysis of the class sizes above 32 is based upon the assumption that if we were to run our elementary schools with no class over 32 in size, we would need 117 more teachers. I introduce this for the consideration of the committee as further justification of the request for the 105 teachers.

Senator BYRD. 117, however, would bring the ratio down to 32 to 1?

Mr. HANSEN. It would bring the larger class sizes down to the point where there would be no class over 32 based upon current enrollments.

Senator BYRD. And I believe it was indicated this morning that 149 teachers would bring the pupil-teacher ration down to 30 to 1?

Mr. HANSEN. That is correct, for grades one to six.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN LAST YEAR'S RATIO

Senator BYRD. How many additional teachers would be required to bring the elementary pupil-teacher ratio at least down to last year's ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. Let me check this.

Senator BYRD. I am sure you would agree that we would like to avoid regressing if possible, Dr. Hansen, and if we cannot improve on last year's ratio, at least we would like to——

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; I appreciate that.

Dr. FOSTER. May I speak on that?

The number of additional teachers requested for grades 1 to 6 to maintain a ratio of 31.4, which was the original estimated ratio for 1962–63, was 70. We asked for 70 to maintain the ratio, and an additional 35 to reduce it to what was then estimated to be 30.9, but which now, with the new membership projections, is estimated to be 30.6.

Senator BYRD. So your answer to the question again is what?

Dr. FOSTER. Seventy to maintain.

Senator BYRD. Seventy would maintain last year's pupil-teacher ratio, and 149 would bring it down to 30 to 1; is that right, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. We will recess for 5 minutes for a vote.

(Recess.)

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen.

SIZE OF BASIC CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. Currently there are 22 basic classes ranging from 19 to 26 pupils in size. These classes should be kept at 18 for the kind of service expected of them.

Senator BYRD. How many basic elementary classes range from 18 downward, and what is the smallest in size?

Dr. HANSEN. I did not gather that data. I will have to get that for you.

Senator BYRD. You cannot give that to us now, Doctor?

Dr. HANSEN. I cannot.

(The information requested follows:)

Elementary schools

Name of school	Number of pupils in basic classes under 18	Number of pupils on basic class waiting list
Adams	15	0
	16	
Alton	15	0
	13	
Amidon	15	0
Beers	16	0
Birney	0	15
Blow	12	0
Bowen	14	0
	12	
Brightwood	0	14
Bruce	13	[1] 2
Bryan	13	0
	13	
Buchanan	16	0
	17	
	16	
Bundy	15	0
	17	
Bunker Hill	0	3
Burroughs	0	4
Carver	0	1
Cleveland	0	7
Congress Heights	15	0
Cook	0	22
Cooke	15	[1] 10
Crummell	12	0
	11	
Davis	17	0
Draper	15	0
	15	
Eckington	15	0
Emery	0	10
Garfield	0	3
Garrison	16	0
	14	
Giddings	17	0
	17	
Goding	17	0
Hardy	0	1
Harrison	16	0
Hayes	10	0
Hearst	0	1
Hendley	11	[2] 3
Houston	17	0
Hyde	9	0
Jackson	6	0
Keene	0	4
Kenilworth	17	0
Ketcham	16	0
Kimball	14	0
	15	
Langdon	10	0
LaSalle	14	[1] 1
Lenox	0	1
Lenox Annex	17	0
Lewis	14	[2] 5
Lovejoy	0	14
Ludlow	13	[3] 1
Maury	0	2
Merritt	17	0
Meyer	13	0
	17	
Monroe	14	0
	14	
Montgomery	0	3
Morgan Annex	15	0
	16	
Morse	0	1
Moten	17	0
Mott	17	0
	16	
Nalle	15	0
Noyes	12	0
Park View	15	0
	14	
Payne	17	[3] 3
Petworth	14	[3] 2
Powell	12	0
Powell Annex	13	0
Raymond	10	0
Richardson	11	0
	17	
River Terrace	14	0
Seaton	14	0
Sharpe	14	0
	11	
Simmons	0	14
Simon	14	0
Slowe	7	0
Smothers	6	0
Stanton	12	0
	15	
	17	
Stevens	0	15
Sumner	0	2
Takoma	8	0
	13	
Thomas	13	0
	14	
Truesdell	15	10
Turner	10	[4] 2
	16	
Tyler	16	5
Van Ness	16	0
Walker-Jones	0	12
Webb	13	0
	14	
West	0	2
Whittier	13	0
	15	
Wilson	17	0
Woodridge	11	0
	17	
Young	17	0
Total	1,312	195

[1] Interested, no class.
[2] Interested, class full.
[3] Primary, no class.
[4] Awaiting parents' permission.

Total number of basic classes under 18=93.
Grand total number of basic classes as of Sept. 19, 1963,=169.

PLACEMENT IN SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

Senator BYRD. I believe you indicated that when you speak of your overall elementary pupil-teacher ratio you do not include your basic classes.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you.

Dr. HANSEN. At present, 178 pupils are in regular classes awaiting placement in social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, why can you not put some of the 178 pupils who are in regular classes awaiting basic class placement into the basic classes that range below 18 in number?

Dr. HANSEN. Without checking where these pupils were in relation to the classes available, I would conclude as an assumption that the basic pupils we are talking about are in buildings where the basic class capacity is already exploited to the full and above.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, please file some specifics for the record.

(The information referred to appears on page 237.)

RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS FOR BASIC CLASSES

Now, are the teachers for basic classes more difficult to recruit than for the regular classes?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a highly specialized kind of program, and in order to man the classes adequately, we have to be more selective and attempt to find people who have special preparation. Nevertheless, if the choice has to be made between taking a teacher with the normal background, the regular training, with an attitude toward working with these pupils that is constructive, and leaving these children unattended in regular classes, we choose the former procedure.

Senator BYRD. You do feel, however, again, that on the basis of the applications that are pending and on the basis of your past experience you can readily recruit capable teachers for these classes as well as for the regular classes?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, except again I put some reservations around the word "readily," as I did before. It would be unrealistic for me to say to you that teachers are easily obtainable in this or in any other category. We have the general problem of recruitment because of the national teacher shortage.

TEACHING VACANCIES

Senator BYRD. Yes. This is a minor point, but this morning you indicated you have 12 vacancies. Why are these vacancies not filled if you have all of these applications pending?

Dr. HANSEN. As you will note, the vacancies are scattered among the various school levels, including the teacher's college, with one vacancy there and one in vocational education. In the case of the elementary schools, where we had a vacancy list of five, the practice has been, and it is a highly important practice, to retain a certain amount of flexibility in our salaried positions, a very limited amount in the organization of a school system involving more than 2,000 teachers. The actual administration of this program requires us to maintain a slight amount of cushion for unexpected emergencies, so it is a part of the process of administration that this is done. We feel that this is the minimum.

The same doctrine applies to the junior and senior high schools.

Then in any school system of this size, in any employment situation of this size, there are always the resignations, the changes, the occasional lapses of a day or two before a position is filled after it is vacated.

This, Mr. Chairman, really would constitute almost a minimum amount of vacancy situation.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. Currently 100 pupils are in regular classes awaiting placement in social adjustment classes.

NUMBER OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

Senator BYRD. How many social adjustment classes do you presently have?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to get that for the record, sir.

Let me make this point clear: I am trying to amass concrete evidence here on the need for teachers, showing specifically in terms of the enrollment on the 16th of September that we have this number of pupils who can be identified as needing special placement in social adjustment classes. But I shall certainly supply you the background data on this.

Senator BYRD. Yes. You have a plethora of statistics, and lest you overwhelm us with this myriad of statistics, I am attempting to get additional statistics which will round out the picture as I think it needs to be rounded, so we would like to know how many social adjustment classes you presently have.

All right, Dr. Hansen.

(The information appears on pp. 229 and 242.)

REMEDIAL READING CLASSES

Dr. HANSEN. It has been impossible to set up 19 remedial reading classes originally planned for the elementary schools.

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by originally planned?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a special grouping, using the regular classification of grades 1 to 6, by which children are grouped together who are not basic in characteristics, who are normal except for reading problems. We set up a group of such children with a teacher in charge who will be responsible for putting major stress upon the improvement of reading in order to bring these children up, but she will also have the responsibility for teaching the other subjects as well. In other words, this is a technique for screening out the children on the basis of reading, putting them in special classes with teachers who——

Senator BYRD. We are talking about the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. When was this program planned?

Dr. HANSEN. These requests came in on the principals' organization charts. They were submitted last spring.

Senator BYRD. So this is a new program?

Dr. HANSEN. This is not a new program. This has been done for years as the principals can arrange for these special classes, and some are already in being, but it was the hope of the principals that 19 more such classes might be set up this year. We do not have the flexibility because of the teacher shortage to rearrange enrollments with this purpose in mind.

Senator BYRD. How many of such remedial reading classes are already in being?

Dr. HANSEN. I would have to check that, sir, to let you know. I do not have that information.

You probably would like to have this for the record. I asked the people in the field to tell me with as much concreteness as possible what it is that they cannot do because of the lack of teachers, and to show this is the objective of these statistics.

TEACHERS NEEDED FOR REMEDIAL READING CLASSES

Senator BYRD. How many teachers are needed for these 19 remedial reading classes?

Dr. HANSEN. If we were to organize these, we would of course need 19 positions. These are included in the 105 we are asking for in grades 1–6.

Senator BYRD. These are included in the 105?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about the remedial reading class.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a class, as I have said, where more than anything else the teacher has the responsibility of working with the improvement in reading for children who are retarded in reading, who may be otherwise normal and capable of doing most of the other work. It is a class, then, in which the first obligation is to bring up the reading achievement of these children but, at the same time, the teacher has a responsibility for the other subjects as well. It is not reading all day long. It is a class in which reading is stressed as of basic importance.

Senator BYRD. What is the desired pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. We set this up with the same ratio as the other classes in grades 1–6. Possibly, if there is flexibility, the principal will keep these classes somewhat smaller than the others in grades 1 to 6, knowing that these children need special help and that when they are removed from the other classes, the latter do better also.

STUDENTS IN REMEDIAL READING CLASSES

Senator BYRD. As you supply information on the number of remedial reading classes you now have, would you state also the number of students who are in these classes?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be glad to.

Senator BYRD. You will only have a few classes, I presume.

Dr. HANSEN. There will not be many; very few.

Senator BYRD. Will you state the number in each class and the number of teachers that you have for the classes?

I assume you will have the same number of teachers as you have remedial classes?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

(The information requested follows:)

Elementary schools, 1962–63

Name of school	Number of remedial classes	Number of pupils
Brightwood	1	13
Drew	1	20
LaSalle	1	25
Shadd	1	25
Walker-Jones	1	21
Wheatley	2	47
Total	7	151

INCREASED ENROLLMENT IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. We move now to the junior high schools.

In the junior high schools where pupils sat elbow to elbow in congested classes last year, the increase of 653 in enrollment this year with no additional teachers has increased an already severe problem.

On September 16, there were 1,363 academic classes of 36 or above attended by 14,835 pupils. Thus one out of every two junior high school pupils is now attending at least one academic class that is too large for efficient learning.

I raise the same point here that may be considered an objection.

SIZE OF CLASSES

On page 3 you indicated that 2,626 junior high academic classes exceeded 34 in size last year. Why do you now say that 1,363 academic classes exceed 36 this year? Why do you not use the same standard class size in those estimates so that the committee might have some true method of comparison?

We would like to see whether or not we are going down; if so, how far we have gone and at what speed we are traveling.

Dr. HANSEN. The only way to make a valid comparison with the figures of last year as to the number of pupils in classes say above 25 in October is to wait for the October 1963 enrollments to come in.

The purpose here, Mr. Chairman, is to show the committee concretely the number of classes now in being in our junior high schools in which the enrollments are 36 or above. This is not to compare with any similar figure in the past because we have not made such comparisons. It is simply to demonstrate as concretely as I can the fact that in our schools almost 1,400 classes are operating, or were operating on September 16, at this size, with more than half of our pupils attending at least one such class.

I think it would not be my intention to relate these to any other factors or to indicate whether this situation is better or worse than the year before, but rather to indicate in kind of an absolute sense that this is a bad situation.

REQUEST FOR COMPARABLE FIGURES

Senator BYRD. I think this is very well and good, but it seems to me that if we can relate this figure to the comparable figure last year, we not only see whether or not it is a bad situation but we can see whether it is getting worse. I would assume that it is. So for the record, would you please supply the subcommittee with the number of academic classes of 36 or above in your junior high schools, and the number of pupils attending those classes last year?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to, sir.

Senator BYRD. And also, so that we might have comparable figures for this year against which to evaluate your item 5 on page 3, let us have the number of classes in the junior high schools, the number of academic classes exceeding 34 in size.

Dr. HANSEN. I have a table here which perhaps would supply that information, sir, but if you would prefer, we will deliberate upon it a bit and see if it does and then submit it for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Class sizes in junior high schools (in regular academic classes)

Size of class	1961-62 (October)				1962-63 (October)				1963-64 (Sept. 19)			
	Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Under 25	604	12.8	11,442	7.1	586	11.7	11,253	6.6	375	8.3	7,188	4.4
25	78	1.6	1,950	1.2	108	2.2	2,700	1.6	72	1.6	1,800	1.1
Above 25	4,055	85.6	146,914	91.7	4,297	86.1	155,715	91.8	4,080	90.1	155,023	94.5
Total	4,737	100.0	160,306	100.0	4,991	100.0	169,668	100.0	4,527	100.0	164,011	100.0
35 and above	2,610	55.1	102,202	63.8	2,626	52.6	103,859	61.2	2,693	59.5	108,477	66.1
36 and above	2,271	47.9	90,337	56.4	2,209	44.3	89,264	52.6	2,387	52.7	98,372	60.0
40 and above	956	20.2	41,196	25.7	938	18.8	41,587	24.5	965	21.3	43,167	26.3
50 and above	58	1.2	3,585	2.2	92	1.8	5,983	3.5	80	1.8	4,630	2.8

SPECIAL EDUCATION

	1961-62 (October)					1962-63 (October)					1963-64 (Sept. 19)				
	Classes		Pupils		Teachers	Classes		Pupils		Teachers	Classes		Pupils		Teachers
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Basic classes under 18	11	8.1	162	4.8	[1] 11	11	5.7	171	3.6	[1] 11	21	10.4	314	7.6	[1] 21
Social adjustment classes	21		294		21	21		330		21	24		268		24

[1] These are the teachers for basic classes under 18.

NOTE.—Information taken from reports submitted by the junior high school principals.

Senator BYRD. Fine.
Again, what is your total enrollment in your junior high schools?
Dr. FOSTER. 28,224 on September 6 of this year.
Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen.

CLASSES OVER 40 AND 50

Dr. HANSEN. In the junior high schools on September 16 there were 554 academic classes of 40 or above and 25 such classes of 50 or above.

Visualize, if you will, a sizable junior high school of 25 classes, each of which is 50 or more in size. If these were grouped to make a clear picture of the seriousness of the situation, the enormity of the handicap imposed upon hundreds of pupils would become clear.

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, how do these figures compare with last year?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to make that study because we do not have a comparable set of figures, keeping in mind that we are testifying now as of conditions in the third week of school rather than the sixth week of school.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. So I would have to check with similar records a year ago.

Senator BYRD. Also supply the committee with this information.

REQUEST FOR PERCENTAGE FIGURES

What percent of the total number of junior high school academic classes is represented by the 554 classes of 40 or above, and also what percent of the total number of junior high school academic classes is represented by the 25 classes of 50 or above?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

(The information is shown on page 242.)

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Proceed, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. In the junior high schools 652 teachers of academic subjects teach 150 pupils each day.

Senator BYRD. At that point, are you not simply saying, Dr. Hansen, that you have 3,260 junior high school academic classes averaging 30 pupils each?

Dr. HANSEN. What I am saying, and I am sorry to say that I left out a part of this statement, there are 652 teachers of academic subjects teaching 150 or more pupils each day. This is simply another way of doing exactly what you have suggested, looking at this teaching load from the point of view of the teacher and considering how many pupils she has to work with each day.

Senator BYRD. 150 pupils a day is 30 pupils per class; is it not?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. So if you have 30 pupils per class for 5 periods and you have 652 teachers, is this not just another way of saying that you have 3,260 junior high school classes averaging 30 pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. Thirty pupils or more.

Senator BYRD. Or more?

Dr. HANSEN. I would like to interpolate that "or more" in this report, if I may.

Senator BYRD. All right.

DAILY PUPIL LOAD PER ACADEMIC TEACHER

Dr. HANSEN. Actually, teaching 150 different pupils a day is a heavy load. Many authorities recommend fewer than that. About 82 percent of the 796 academic teachers and 55 percent of the 1,182 teachers in all categories are teaching 150 pupils or more per day.

When an academic teacher instructs 150 pupils or more in 5 classes, she is not able to find the time to adequately check papers, prepare lessons, and allow pupils to participate in class to the extent necessary for good results.

The current overloading of classes is simply an accentuation of a load problem which faced our teachers last year.

In the junior high schools 135 teachers are teaching 91 or more basic pupils a day. If a basic teacher has more than 90 such pupils daily, she is unable to provide the individual attention necessary to help them overcome their retardation. This requires slow, painful, repetitive instruction.

TEACHING PERIODS PER DAY

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, a teacher teaches five periods a day; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. How many periods are the children in school?

Dr. HANSEN. Seven.

Senator BYRD. What happens during the other two periods? Are these study periods?

Dr. HANSEN. No. The children in many cases will have six or seven periods of instruction, including physical education and some of the other subjects such as art and music, which means that the teacher who works with them for five periods keeps them five-sevenths of the time, and then these students are taught by other teachers for the other two periods. This is the reason, as I explained this morning, that there is a difference between the pupil-teacher ratio and the mean class size in junior and senior high schools. A pupil-teacher ratio of 25 to 1 is equivalent to an average class size of at least 30 pupils.

Senator BYRD. How many periods are there in the basic junior high school class?

Dr. HANSEN. The same number.

Senator BYRD. The same number. And the teachers teach the same number of periods?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Five out of seven.

Dr. HANSEN. Now I must say this: That in some cases the teachers will have only four periods if they have, say, a yearbook to take care of or another extracurricular duty of an unusually heavy kind, so that not every teacher teaches five periods.

DIFFERENTIATION OF SLOW LEARNERS

Senator BYRD. Do these class periods differ from those of the special classes for slow learners and disturbed pupils in the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. This is what we are talking about. These are the basic classes in the junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. Yes; but I am trying to distinguish between your slow learners and the other basic classes.

Dr. HANSEN. I must say that when I talk about slow learners, I am talking about the pupils who are in the basic curriculum. When we talk about the disturbed child, then we talk about the social adjustment classes.

Senator BYRD. That is what I am trying to distinguish.

Dr. HANSEN. They are not the same children. The social adjustment classes have to average somewhat smaller than the basic classes because here the children are socially and emotionally disturbed, and a class of 10 to 15 is just about maximum for that kind of situation. But rather than try to make the issue more complex, we put these people together in one category for statistical compilation and pupil-teacher ratios.

Senator BYRD. Do you have the same number of class periods for the mentally retarded? You would not, would you?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Proceed, Dr. Hansen.

COURSES DISCONTINUED BECAUSE OF TEACHER SHORTAGE

Dr. HANSEN. In 12 cases, course offerings have had to be discontinued and 24 teachers are working outside their fields because of the teacher shortage.

Senator BYRD. What course offerings have had to be discontinued?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to check that specifically. I do not have this labeled in my original data. I asked the people in charge of the secondary schools to present me a report showing the extent to which it was necessary to do these things and I received the summaries without reference to the classes themselves. If you would like this, I would be glad to supply it.

(The information is shown on p. 252.)

Senator BYRD. Yes; I would like to know what course offerings have had to be discontinued and perhaps you could answer this question at this point. Were these course offerings taught last year? Does anyone with you have the answer, Doctor?

Dr. HANSEN. No; I think not.

Senator BYRD. How many students enrolled for the 12 classes that had to be discontinued?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to get that.

TEACHERS WORKING OUTSIDE OF FIELDS

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by saying that 24 teachers are working outside their fields? Do you mean that they are working outside their majors or outside their majors and minors, or what?

Dr. HANSEN. Outside the major and minor, as, for example, a shop teacher might be working in mathematics or a history teacher might be working in English.

Senator BYRD. How many teachers worked outside their fields last year?

I would assume this is not an abnormal situation.

Dr. HANSEN. This happens, unfortunately, with some frequency, but the question is specific here. My question to the field was how many teachers are working outside their fields because of the teacher shortage, not because of the normal factors.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Will you supply for the record the answer to the questions, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be happy to.

Senator BYRD. Would you like for me to give you the questions here? Would they help you?

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, Senator, I appreciate it.

(The information requested follows:)

TEACHERS TEACHING OUT OF FIELD LAST YEAR

It is difficult to present an accurate picture of the number of teachers who have taught classes outside their major or minor field during previous years. A certain amount of this happens every year. For example, a school may have one more mathematics class than it has teacher time. In another field there may be one less class than a full program. Adjustments such as this are made by the individual principal without any official notification.

Teachers assigned out of field

Number of teachers	Teachers' field	Number of classes	Assignment out of field
1	Physical education	2	English.
1	Military instruction	3	Business.
1	French	1	English.
1	Social studies	1	Spanish.
1	French-Spanish	1	English.
1	French	1	Do.
1	Biology	1	Do.
1	Chemistry	2	Algebra.
1	Physical education	1	English.
1	Latin	2	Do.
1	Home economics	1	History.
1	Printing	1	Recordkeeping.
1	Choral music	1	Do.
1	Instrumental music	1	History.

TEACHER SHORTAGE IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Senior high schools.

In the senior high schools an increase of 1,799 pupils has accentuated a critical teacher shortage. On September 16 there were 750 academic classes of 36 or more, attended by 6,596 pupils. Thus 41 percent of all senior high school pupils attend at least one academic class that is too large for efficient learning.

Senator BYRD. Here again, Dr. Hansen, I must point out that on page 4, item 6, you stated there were 1,954 senior high school academic classes last year which exceeded 25 pupils in size. Now you state that there are 750 senior high school academic classes exceeding 35 in size this year. I wish we could get some comparable sizes so that we

might be able to envision the intensification of your problem this year over that of last year.

Would you let us have information concerning the number of senior high school academic classes of 36 or more last year, and also the number of pupils attending in those classes of 36 or more?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to.

You mean of course for comparable dates.

Senator BYRD. Yes, and also let us have the number of senior high school academic classes this year which exceed 25 pupils in size so that we might have something to compare the earlier figure against.

Dr. HANSEN. Of course, these figures cannot be compared on a 1-to-1 ratio with the earlier figures because the latter were obtained at the peak enrollment time.

Senator BYRD. Perhaps you can weight these so that they will be comparable.

Dr. HANSEN. Possibly.

Senator BYRD. And indicate as a footnote that you have done that.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools——

SIZE OF ACADEMIC CLASSES

Senator BYRD. Pardon me. Let me ask another question.

How many senior high school academic classes do you have exceeding 25 pupils in size?

Dr. HANSEN. Currently?

Senator BYRD. Currently.

Dr. HANSEN. This we will have to get.

Senator BYRD. All right. Proceed.

Dr. HANSEN. In the senior high schools 432 academic classes were 40 or higher and 60 were 50 or above.

Senator BYRD. How many senior high school academic classes were 40 or higher last year, and how many were 50 or above last year?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be happy to supply that.

(The information requested follows:)

Class sizes in senior high schools

[In regular academic classes]

Size of class	1961–62 (October)				1962–63 (October)				1963–64 (Sept. 19 [1])			
	Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils		Classes		Pupils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Under 25	450	19.5	9,078	12.7	397	16.3	7,854	10.1	330	14.6	6,074	8.0
25	77	3.3	1,925	2.7	81	3.3	2,025	2.6	51	2.3	1,275	1.7
Above 25	1,787	77.2	60,576	84.6	1,954	80.4	68,129	87.3	1,871	83.1	68,204	90.3
Total	2,314	100.0	71,579	100.0	2,432	100.0	78,008	100.0	2,252	100.0	75,553	100.0
35 and above	698	30.2	27,579	38.5	897	36.9	35.739	45.8	1,191	52.9	45,621	60.4
36 and above	542	23.4	22,119	30.9	750	30.8	30,594	39.2	1,084	48.1	44,784	59.3
40 and above	227	9.8	10,409	14.5	320	13.2	14,525	18.6	570	25.3	25,194	33.3
50 and above	35	1.5	2,303	3.2	35	1.4	2,493	3.2	64	2.8	3,769	5.0

[1] It is not feasible to adjust the class-size figures of Sept. 19, 1963, in an effort to make them comparable to the mid-October figures of earlier years, because no figures are available for a date close to Sept. 19 in earlier years.

NOTE.—Information taken from reports submitted by senior high school principals.

LECTURE COURSES

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask a question at that point?

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Dr. Hansen, has there been any consideration to the possibility of lecture courses in high school, or is it felt that this is beyond the capacity of high school students?

What I am getting at is that the normal approach in great universities is to have very large lecture courses of freshmen. Harvard, for instance, has a big course, as you know, in government, several hundred students in one classroom listening to a lecture. This is the main course in government. Then there are sessions twice a week in which the students will meet with the graduate students, and get an opportunity to have some individual attention. Is this kind of a thing considered to be too difficult for high school students to adjust to?

Dr. HANSEN. There is a difference of opinion, as you probably know, among secondary school educators on this question. There have been some rather exhaustive studies made having to do with the consolidation of classes, the establishment of large classes for lecture purposes with master teachers in charge, and then smaller breakdowns for individualization of instruction. There has been no proof that this is a very practical way of operating a secondary school.

Generally those of us who are somewhat old fashioned, as I am, on the business of education believe that there is no substitute for the teacher-pupil relationship in instruction, and that what happens between the teacher's mind and spirit and the pupil—the interaction—is really what counts in education. You cannot, no matter how you do it, put it on a mass basis or use machines to replace the teacher or get the kind of stimulation and energetic performance from a youngster that you can get with a dynamic teacher before a group. So I would have to say that I am professionally and personally opposed to the efforts being made to put high school students in large groups regularly and consistently, and to consider this as a substitute for the stimulation of the small-group instruction program.

I do not see how you can do it in composition and I do not see how it makes any difference whether a teacher is working with 400 youngsters at once or 30; she still has papers to correct, and she ought to know her pupils well enough to know when she reads a paper that this is what Johnny Smith is doing and this represents his capacity, that this is what Mary can do and this represents her capacity, and to go back to them with stimulation and direction. So, sir, I just do not envisage any substitute for the teacher in the classroom.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes. Your professional qualifications are most impressive, I must say. The only thing that I was thinking about and would suggest is that possibly in the senior year of high school possibly as a transition something like this might be done or might be considered. It not only might result in some economies but, more important, it might result in a better adjustment in college, because a child who has never had a lecture course and does not understand the responsibilities of it, his own individual responsibilities——

Dr. HANSEN. We might have some flexibility in our junior high school program which would make it possible to bring two classes together from time to time with the folding of a wall, but this in turn is not a substitution for the regularly organized class. It is an inter-

mittent kind of mass teaching to utilize special talent which may be available, and not a persistent, continuous kind of program.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER LOAD

Dr HANSEN. In the senior high schools 295 academic teachers are teaching 151 or more pupils per day. This means that more than half of the high school teachers are carrying excessive daily teaching loads.

Senator BYRD. When you speak of 151 more pupils per day, are you speaking of, for example, 4 periods, 4 class periods with 30 pupils each and 1 class period with 31 pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. It could vary from a class say of 25 in one period to a class of 35 in another. This is the way these classes are scheduled because they just do not work out with mathematical balance.

Senator BYRD. But the hypothetical case I have presented could very well fit into this?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

CLASSES OUT OF TEACHERS' FIELD

Dr. HANSEN. In the emergency, senior high school principals have been forced to assign 4 classes to librarians, 6 classes to counselors, and 14 classes to teachers out of their fields.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, is this the first year in which you have had to assign classes to librarians?

Dr. HANSEN. I would not be able to answer that question with complete knowledge.

Senator BYRD. If this is an emergency, it must be the first year in which this has been done, or do you have an emergency every year?

Dr. HANSEN. As a result of today's situation, with almost 1,800 additional pupils in our senior high schools (which really constitutes a far greater increase than we have ever had since I have been in Washington) principals have been forced to put librarians to work in the classrooms in order to man the classes and to avoid the overlarge classes that we have had in some schools.

I am cautious in saying I would assume that this is the first time it has been done. I do not wish to be completely positive on that.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, could you tell us what schools are involved?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to check back.

(The information requested follows:)

ASSIGNMENT OF COUNSELORS AND LIBRARIANS TO CLASSES

For the record, the Secondary School Office has no knowledge of the assignment of classes in the senior high schools to librarians or counselors in previous years.

During the present school year, 1963–64, the situation is as follows:

Coolidge High School, four classes: history.

McKinley High School, three classes: mathematics.

Each of the three counselors at Roosevelt has one class; two in typing and one in English.

Senator BYRD. All right. Is it the first year in which you have had to assign classes to counselors?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to give you the same answer on that. I would hope so. I have not known of it being done before. May I say it that way, but this is the first time I have been asked this question.

Senator BYRD. Is it the first time in which you have had to assign classes to teachers out of their fields?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir; but here again, the question was asked, have you had to do this as the result of the shortage of teachers this year, so I am presuming that this is an unusual incident, this sort of thing.

Senator PROXMIRE. Page 6, you said 24 teachers are working outside their fields because of the teacher shortages. Here you say 14 classes to teachers out of their field.

Dr. HANSEN. This is senior high school I am talking about; the other was junior high.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is correct.

I understand, thank you.

COURSES DISCONTINUED BECAUSE OF TEACHER SHORTAGE

Dr. HANSEN. Because of the teacher shortage 30 courses, and this is very high, were discontinued and 98 pupils were denied admission to subjects they wanted because of overcrowded classes.

Senator BYRD. What courses were discontinued?

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, I will have to check that if I may, and give you the specifics on that.

Senator BYRD. All right. How many of the same courses were active last year?

Dr. HANSEN. You mean how many of these did we have last year?

Senator BYRD. When you speak of courses being discontinued, I assume they were all active last year unless they were discontinued from——

Dr. HANSEN. Or planned for this year on the basis of programing.

Senator BYRD. I think we would like to have that information.

I also want to know how many classes were actually discontinued from activity of a year ago. In other words, if you were teaching a class in trigonometry at Spingarn High School a year ago, and you have had to discontinue it this year because of the teacher shortage, we ought to know about that. If it is a new class——

Dr. HANSEN. We will try and make that check 1 to 1 on each discontinued class.

Senator BYRD. In biophysics or something like that, and you had not been teaching it heretofore, and had plans to inaugurate this program but you could not go through with it because of the teacher shortage, we would like to know this.

Now in previous years have pupils been denied admission to subjects they wanted because of overcrowded classes?

(The information requested follows:)

Courses discontinued because of teacher shortage, senior high school

A. Courses that were planned for initiation this year:

School	Course	Number of students affected
Ballou	Electrical shop	115
Cardozo	General shop	25
Do	Stenotype II	8
Dunbar	Advanced biology	16
Wilson	French V	25
Do	Advanced English	30

B. Courses offered last year that were eliminated from the course offerings:

School	Course	Number of students affected
Ballou	Latin III and IV	14
Do	Instrumental music	70
Coolidge	Printing	80
Do	Choral music	80
Do	Personal typing	25
Do	Office machines	40
Dunbar	Transcription	22
Do	Latin III	18
Do	Basic sociology	35
Do	Basic reading	40
Roosevelt	Remedial English	90
Spingarn	Printing III	16
Wilson	Russian I	12
Do	Speech	40

C. Courses offered last year that were eliminated for the students involved:

School	Course	Number of students affected
Ballou	Modern history	25
Cardozo	Mechanical drawing	45
Do	Woodship	40
Do	Foods	10
Eastern	Advanced grammar	30
Do	Law	30
Do	Speech	35
Do	Chemistry	30
Do	Business machines	60
Do	Foods	60

Courses discontinued and pupils affected because of teacher shortage, junior high schools

	Number of students	
Banneker	15	Social adjustment class, projected (1 class).
Paul	140	Typing (4 classes).
	8	Social adjustment class.
Miller	43	Basic (2 8th grade classes).
Taft	240	Typing (6 classes).
Browne	15	Science.
Shaw	14	Remedial English.
Deal	15	Social adjustment class, projected (new) (1 class).
	360	Personal typing (11 classes).
	25	Major art (1 class).
	30	Major music (1 class).
Douglass	35	9th grade special program (1 class).
Total	940	12 subjects (31 classes).

REASONS FOR SOME DISCONTINUANCE

Dr. HANSEN. The answer would be a qualified yes. This is not an uncommon occurrence, not so much generally because of lack of teacher supply as the fact that in some cases the number of pupils asking for a class, for example in biochemistry, might be too small to justify the class in the public interest. So there is constantly the problem, and this is true of the four senior high school Latin programs, where sometimes we have to do the very sad thing of discontinuing the program because there are not enough pupils to justify the expense of it. This gets into the economy of the operation rather than the actual teacher shortage.

DENIAL OF ADMISSION DUE TO OVERCROWDING

Senator BYRD. Was the sole reason for the denial of admission to 98 pupils that of overcrowded classes?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the report I have from the field; yes, sir. These are pupils who applied to classes already in existence and who were denied admission to them because they were overcrowded.

Senator BYRD. When you speak of students who were denied admissions to subjects they wanted, what are your criteria for admission to subjects which students want to study?

Suppose a student wants to study biophysics. He wants to study it. Do you have any criteria by which you can determine whether or not he has the aptitude for this subject?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; this is a part of it, but suppose we had a class set up in biophysics, biology, any subject, and the classes are overlarge, reached 40 or 45. The principal might have to say to a youngster wanting that particular class, "You cannot have that but you may have this." This is what we have reference to.

Senator BYRD. And you have reference only to those students who could not take courses they wanted to study because of overcrowded classes?

Dr. HANSEN. In those particular fields.

Senator BYRD. What were the subjects for which these 98 pupils were denied admission?

Dr. HANSEN. I will have to check that back to see what they were.

Senator BYRD. Does anybody with you have this information?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir. This is information I requested myself, and I am presenting it only as symptomatic of the teacher shortage situation. I had not presupposed that the committee would want this amount of detail and I did not request it in this kind of specific detail.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, this is not at all unusual for this committee to want this kind of information, especially when so much public attention has been focused upon a subject as has been focused upon the so-called teacher shortage this year. Now I will not wrap up this school budget until I get the information I want.

Dr. HANSEN. We will have it, sir, very shortly.

Senator BYRD. We will want to take a look at it and we might want to have you come back before the subcommittee and answer additional questions that might be stimulated as a result of our having this information.

(The information requested follows:)

Courses denied students because of overcrowding

Courses	*Number of students*
Coolidge High School:	
Typing	50
Roosevelt High School:	
Spanish I	5
Applied math	5
Business information	7
Physical science	10
Typing	10
Law	7
Recordkeeping	4
Total	98

CLASS LIMITATION REGARDING ADMISSION

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire, do you have any questions?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes; I do, on this one.

You say 98 pupils were denied admission to subjects they wanted because of overcrowded classes. Yet I still have this, I am haunted by this vision of students jam-packed into a classroom. You still say that in spite of the equalization you have some classes with 59 students in a classroom.

How big does a class have to be before you deny the admission of a student?

Dr. HANSEN. This I think becomes a judgmental thing with the individual principal. If I were a principal and a class had reached say a level of 50, I would say that class is closed.

Senator PROXMIRE. So this is up to the princiapl to decide? You have no authority?

Dr. HANSEN. In some cases they will permit it to go up to 59 rather than to do the equalization or the kind of adjustment required here.

Senator PROXMIRE. You see, I am also struck by the fact that this is 98 qualified pupils denied the right to take a course they wanted to take out of 15,000-some in the senior high schools, so that actually this is a relatively small percentage.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. If you followed the policy which you would espouse and that I would certainly espouse, there are a lot more than this. In other words, if you limit the size of the classes to at least 50, or rather, at most 50?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Then you might have several hundred; you would have several hundred.

Dr. HANSEN. There is obviously some variation in the application of techniques and administration within the schools.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is regarded apparently as an extreme hardship on a pupil to deny him the right to take a course?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CLASS SIZE DISTRIBUTION, ACADEMIC SUBJECTS

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we have also submitted a chart report showing the distribution by size in academic subjects at the Coolidge High School on September 13, 1963. This is again simply to present a picture of the crowding problem in

one of our typical high schools, to show you that when you get right down to the fundamentals of the program, in almost every case the class sizes are skewed to the right and are running into 46 to 50. This presents graphically a composite picture of overcrowding.

I do want to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that we are not claiming that all of this condition results from today's shortage of teachers. We are simply showing you what has happened, what is current today. We are not claiming that if we got the teachers we asked for, we would get back in all cases to an adequate distribution of class sizes. But this is the way the picture looks today in one of the senior high schools, and I suspect that almost every senior high school would present a comparable picture.

SITUATION AT COOLIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. Now Dr. Hansen, with reference to Coolidge High School, how many pupils are enrolled?

Dr. FOSTER. 1,253 on September 6.

Senator BYRD. How many teacher positions do you have allotted from last year?

Dr. HANSEN. You mean this September?

Senator BYRD. I am interested in knowing how many teachers you have allotted and then how many teachers you actually have.

Dr. HANSEN. We have 47 now. Last year we had 55. We had removed 8 because of the fact that Coolidge showed only an expected increase of 32 over the year before, whereas Dunbar expected an increase of 261, Eastern 444, et cetera.

Senator BYRD. So you had an increase of 32 pupils at Coolidge High School this year over last year. Yet you reduced the number of teachers by eight. What subjects did these teachers specialize in?

Dr. HANSEN. I cannot say. I will have to check that. We have no way of knowing it here.

(The information requested follows:)

ITEMIZED LIST OF TEACHERS RELEASED AT COOLIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

1. Choral music
2. Business
3. English
4. English
5. Mathematics
6. Social studies
7. Social studies
8. Librarian

Total, number transferred, 80.

If the budget is approved, 6 of the 62 academic teachers will be assigned to this high school.

BASIS ON REMOVAL OF TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. What formula do you use in ascertaining the number of teachers to be removed from Coolidge High School or this or that high school?

Dr. HANSEN. This is done on an estimate of teachers needed at the current ratios of 18 and 25 by schools, an estimate made by the principals under the direction of the assistant superintendent in charge of those schools in the spring. When this is done for a given school, the assistant superintendent has the responsibility of allocating X numbers of positions to that school, taking into account the responsibility he has to run a school system in which the academic pupil-teacher ratios will be close to 25 in all of the 11 senior high schools.

Senator BYRD. What was the teacher strength at Coolidge High School last year?

Dr. HANSEN. It was 55.

Senator BYRD. And you had 47 as of September 13 this year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. How many new jobs are you requesting for Coolidge?

Dr. HANSEN. We do not request positions by schools. We request them for the entire secondary or senior high school program, and that number this year slips my mind right at the moment. I believe it is 62 regular teachers.

Senator BYRD. Sixty-two for?

Dr. HANSEN. All of the senior high schools, the 11 senior high schools.

Senator BYRD. Cannot somebody tell the committee how many of these are going to Coolidge?

You have injected the matter of Coolidge High School here and we want to get a full picture of Coolidge High School.

Dr. HANSEN. I interjected this only as an example, sir.

Senator BYRD. That is true.

I want to follow it through and get the entire picture.

Dr. HANSEN. I did not mean to pick Coolidge out as the worst example. As a matter of fact, if we made similar charts for some of our other schools they might even be worse. But to use a typical example, when the teachers are allocated, if the committee does allocate the 62, then the secondary school office will have the responsibility of examining teacher loads and pupil-teacher ratios and of allocating on the proportion justified.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I am not denegating your suggestion that you need more teachers and the suggestion that Collidge is an example of the general run of the situations that confront you. But again, I want to know how many of the new teachers you are requesting overall you intend to place at Coolidge. You had 55 there last year. You have 47 this year. You have an increased enrollment of 30-odd students. Now how many of these overall 60-plus teachers are you going to put at Coolidge?

Dr. HANSEN. The only answer I could give you there would require me to make guesswork out of what ought to be systematically done in the way of distributing persons.

Senator BYRD. Can you give us a more precise answer for the record?

Dr. HANSEN. I can. I will ask the secondary school office to indicate the distribution of the 60-plus teachers if they are allocated.

(The information requested follows:)

ASSIGNMENT OF THE SENIOR HIGH SALARIES IN THE BUDGET

The senior high salaries in the budget under consideration would be assigned, assuming that the enrollments remain relatively the same as they now are, as follows:

School	Enrollment Sept. 19, 1963	Number of salaries
A. The academic salaries:		
Anacostia	1,269	7
Ballou	1,242	5
Cardozo	1,480	4
Coolidge	1,289	6
Dunbar	1,122	2
Eastern	2,331	7
McKinley	1,799	11
Roosevelt	1,342	7
Spingarn	1,729	12
Western	1,094	3
Wilson	1,361	3
B. The shop and home economic salaries:		
Ballou	1,242	1
Cardozo	1,480	1
C. The military instructor's salary: Eastern	2,331	1

AVAILABILITY OF SPACE

Senator BYRD. Are the classrooms available for additional teachers at Coolidge?

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry, sir. Yes, they are, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right; what subjects are involved on page 3 of your memorandum concerning Coolidge High School?

SUBJECTS INVOLVED IN DISCUSSION

On the 2 bars that have 32 students each, what subjects are involved?

Dr. HANSEN. Are you talking about the general consolidated graph showing the number of classes by sizes in academic subjects for Coolidge High School?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. This shows the distribution of classes by sizes in all of the academic subjects. These are not broken down by subject fields as they are in the preceding two pages of graphic material.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, may we be excused?

Senator BYRD. Yes, all right. We will see you this evening then.

All right, Dr. Hansen, now you may proceed unless Senator Proxmire has some questions.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, I do.

BASIC CLASSES NOT INCLUDED

These charts to which you referred—these do not include basic classes, do they?

Dr. HANSEN. They do not, in this sense, that in the senior high schools our classes are at the same ratio standard for the basic curriculum as for the regular academic programs, so that these do include all academic subject classes, whether in the basic curriculum or in the honors curriculum.

Senator PROXMIRE. Does this include slow learner classes and so forth?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir

Senator PROXMIRE. I take it that the 6 classes in English, for example, that have 21 to 25 pupils in the first chart, these are the slow learners?

Dr. HANSEN. Not necessarily.

Senator PROXMIRE. And emotionally disturbed?

Dr. HANSEN. They may be, but they are not necessarily that. These six classes may be classes in advanced English or in journalism or in one of the composition classes for the honors groups that, because of the nature of the situation, are small in number. So there would be no reason for my saying that these are systematically and generally basic classes.

CLASS SIZES

Senator PROXMIRE. I see the mode in all of these cases, which some people regard as the better indication of the typical arithmetic mean or median, is very, very high. The typical English class is 41 to 45 students; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is one way of expressing it.

Going over to the number of classes by size on page 3, the mode is either 36 to 40 or 41 to 45. That is the most common situation?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator PROXMIRE. And on the other hand, you have 1 class of 11 to 15, 7 classes of 16 to 20.

QUESTION OF NARROWING CURRICULUM

I suppose serious consideration has been given to somewhat narrowing the curriculum, the notion that this would permit you to have more uniform size classes. In other words, if you have a class in which you only have a relatively small number of students, 16 to 20 students, you release a teacher from that class teaching English composition class or compulsory English class that would help to diminish the size of your average class, would it not?

It would also mean you would limit the opportunity of students to take specialized education.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a very costly action to take, because it would mean reducing our variety, the amount of specialization that is possible. For example, I mentioned journalism, which generally is a class that is fairly small. These youngsters publish the school newspaper. But from the point of view of the learning experience, I do not know of anything that is more productive. We need constantly, as you say, to examine our justifications for some of the smaller classes. But I think we are running this at a pretty bedrock level right now in the District.

Senator PROXMIRE. How does it compare with other school systems of about this size? Is the variety about the same?

Dr. HANSEN. I think it is about the same. There is nothing extraordinary about our range and variety of classes as compared, say, with a well-to-do suburban school system.

Senator PROXMIRE. My only point is that one way of getting more for your money in making the dollar go further would be to try and do everything possible to provide as much versatility as you can in these things.

Dr. HANSEN. You are right.

Senator PROXMIRE. And eliminate at least the special things. Some people argue—I worked on a newspaper for a while as a reporter—nobody on the paper had any journalism school experience and they all argued that it was a handicap rather than an advantage. Reporters will dispute this. It is a matter that might be seriously considered.

Certainly the basic education of English and arithmetic and mathematics and reading, writing, and spelling, these are the things that we just have to provide, are they not?

Dr. HANSEN. They are.

Senator PROXMIRE. And if those disciplines are provided, the other things can be learned.

Dr. HANSEN. We would have a pretty sorry school system, Senator, if we had to eliminate some of the variations and activity-type programs. For example, suppose we eliminated the newspaper and said to Coolidge, you will not have a newspaper hereafter.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you not have a newspaper without having journalism classes in which you have a small number of pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. You have got to have a newspaper staff to get it together. This is a student-activity type of instructional program. The same can be said of the yearbook If we were to announce to any of our high schools that we will discontinue this phase of the program, we would be justifiably criticized as being unimaginative.

I am making a plea here then for continuation at least of the range of offerings that we have, so that our school program can have an element of appeal and can be dynamic, and not simply a cut-and-dried, limited, single-track program for every student.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

CLASS SIZES

Dr. HANSEN. I will finish this up if I may, Mr. Chairman, with some generalizations about class size.

Senator BYRD. You may read it if you like, Dr. Hansen. I only have about one more question on the rest of your statement.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you very much.

SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE TEACHER SHORTAGE

The following are the effects of the teacher shortage:

1. Overcrowded classes means neglected children. Every pupil is neglected to some extent. Generally, the gifted and the slow suffer the most.

2. Children who cannot get the amount of the teacher's time they need become poor readers and weak students. Because of frustration and failure they drop out of school, have trouble getting and holding jobs, often become delinquents, lawbreakers, and public welfare cases.

It is safe to assume that most illiterates, most school dropouts, most criminals, most welfare recipients suffer from the lack of the kind of educational opportunity that they need.

3. Overcrowding reduces every pupil's chance to learn. I am stressing this because it is fundamental. The effect is not limited

to the extremely poor students. It touches every student, but on many the loss does not show. It is the indefinable but real difference between what they do accomplish and what they might have accomplished with better opportunity.

4. The teacher shortage generally strikes hardest at the foundation subjects. These are the basic subjects where pupils need to take part in drills and exercises. They need to have their lessons checked. An English teacher with 150 different pupils every day cannot give her pupils the help they need to improve their written work. She cannot find time to correct her pupils' papers or to help them to correct their mistakes.

5. Overworked, overtaxed teachers cannot work at maximum efficiency over long periods of time. Teacher morale goes down as the teacher shortage goes up.

6. Overcrowding, lack of individual attention, and school failure contribute to disciplinary problems. Good teaching prevents many disciplinary problems from developing.

7. The track plan of ability grouping is placed in jeopardy at all levels of the school system when the teacher supply is inadequate. The Amidon plan for basic education, which depends in part upon ability grouping, is also rendered ineffective by overcrowding.

AMIDON SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I was very much impressed by the Amidon School.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. I visited the school several months ago. Would you for the record explain the Amidon plan? Would you like to do this now, briefly, or you can insert a statement later?

Dr. HANSEN. I can do it briefly if you will understand that this is a rather broad concept involving many elements which can't be briefly explained.

But I start with this premise, that under the Amidon concept our emphasis is upon teaching pupils organized, predetermined subject matter. Now this goes one step beyond the usual emphasis upon child growth and development techniques. This is an effort to bring together this systematic organized discipline in a constructive way in relation to the individual, keeping in mind that children differ and that it just needs to be done.

We say that the basic objective in education is to develop intellectual or intelligent behavior. This applies to all pupils. Everybody is capable except the noneducable to learn to use his mind to better advantage. To accomplish this purpose it is necessary to give the youngsters the basic tools. You have got to have the basic skills and organized subject matter systematically presented on schedule. This means as a third point that we get rid of the so-called activity-centered or interest or theme-centered type of educational methodology and come back to having a scheduled program in the basic subjects so that there is a time and a place for instruction in each of the fields rather than leaving these to the accidental interests of the youngster as he develops an activity.

No. 4, we believe in approaching the reading program from the phonics point of view as well as from the meaning point of view.

This means simply that we say that the child can learn to read better if he has systematic instruction in phonics, beginning in the elementary grades or even at the kindergarten level.

This doesn't mean we are abandoning the concept that reading is really interpretation and meaning, but we add this as a fixed factor in the instructional program rather than leaving it to chance.

We step up the quantity and quality of education because we believe that children can learn more than we thought they could at an earlier age. This is already being demonstrated in the fact that our kindergarten children are learning to read. When we started this program it was considered rather bad practice, very poor psychology, and all the rest of it to introduce reading at the kindergarten level.

We stepped up the quantity of the mathematics program to introduce even in the earlier grades some of the geometric ideas and some of the new concepts in mathematics.

So this is No. 5: Teach earlier, more deeply in a systematic manner.

No. 6, return the teacher to the center of the classroom where she is again the authority figure in the room, where she teaches as the person who knows the subject to pupils who need to know the subject.

This really gets to the heart of discipline, too. This is an effort to restore the classroom to an organized, disciplined setting rather than one in which the children make up a great deal of their own planning and assume responsibilities they are not capable of assuming at such an early age.

Teach the whole class rather than fragmenting the class into three or four sections at a time; teach history and geography as separate disciplines rather than as a part of the social studies unit; do all of this with the idea that the child comes to school prepared to experience work responsibilities, and that this in turn has a contribution to make to his capacity to assume vocational responsibility.

This very roughly is what we mean by the "Amidon concept."

TRACK PLAN

Senator BYRD. What do you mean by the "track plan?" Is this part of the Amidon concept?

Dr. HANSEN. I left this out. The Amidon concept embraces the ability grouping idea. We did develop the ability grouping or the track plan before we developed the Amidon. The track plan is a system of basic education which is predicated upon the idea that some groups of children can learn at one level, another group at a different level, another at a third level, and so on.

But the fundamental subject matter in the program is the same at different levels of instruction. This is the unique characteristic of the four-track plan, by the way. The basic student is to be taught to read, to speak, to use the number system, to have some business concepts.

It is not a freewheeling, activity-center type of program. We used to have mothers writing us, "I don't want my children cutting out paper dolls any more. I want them to learn to read and write."

And so we have come to this idea that the slow learner must be taught the basic skills at his level just as the honor student will get

this plus all the rest that goes into the program for the different students. This is the track system.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO AT AMIDON SCHOOL

Senator BYRD. What is the pupil-teacher ratio at the Amidon school?

Dr. HANSEN. I don't have that for this year. Last year it was in the neighborhood of 30 or 31, running maybe just slightly less than the overall ratio for the schools.

Senator BYRD. Would you let us have that for the record?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Number of pupils and teachers and pupil-teacher ratios of Amidon School

	Number of teachers	Sept. 6, 1963		Sept. 19, 1963	
		Number of pupils	Ratio	Number of pupils	Ratio
Grades 1-6	21	580	27.6-1	584	27.8-1
Kindergarten	1	64	64.0-1	65	65.0-1
Special education	2	23	11.5-1	24	12.0-1

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre.

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

EXCLUSION OF KINDERGARTNERS AND MENTALLY RETARDED

Dr. HANSEN. No. 8 in my summary of the teacher shortage: In addition to creating overcrowding which touches the lives of every pupil in school, the teacher shortage forces the exclusion from school of hundreds of kindergartners and severely mentally retarded children. Instead of following the Biblical admonition to "suffer the little children" to come unto it, our school system tells them to stay away because there is no one to teach them.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I ask a question right there?

Dr. HANSEN. Surely.

MENTALLY RETARDED PROBLEM

Senator PROXMIRE. On the mentally retarded problem, is that met to some extent by the legislation that we have acted on in the Senate?

Dr. HANSEN. Not as yet. This hasn't come to us yet.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have high hopes for that program and we have done more, as you know, in this area in the last couple of years than in the preceding 100 years.

Dr. HANSEN. It is a very constructive program and we are pleased to know of it. We have a small program going, as you know, at the

Military Road School with four teachers. We have one class at Takoma School. This is five classes. In this budget we are asking for four more teachers but we still have a waiting list of 228 severely mentally retarded children.

Senator PROXMIRE. In the school system?

Dr. HANSEN. These are waiting to come into our classrooms, and are not admitted because we just don't have teachers for them.

Senator PROXMIRE. And these require close attention in small classes and well trained and specially trained teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. They do indeed. Children will come in unable even to toilet themselves, and it is really a miracle when you consider that out of these classes that we have had so far some youngsters are now working and earning at least a small amount of money, whereas when they came into the classrooms they were so retarded they couldn't be admitted to the basic classes.

Senator PROXMIRE. As the Federal program gets going this would relieve the burden to some extent?

Dr. HANSEN. This certainly would be a help because it is a terrific obligation for the community.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSEN. In conclusion, approval of the request for teachers ahead of general action on the total budget is urgently needed. The entire teaching staff, the pupils and their parents, and the community look to this committee for immediate help in the present critical situation. We are united in an earnest plea for immediate authority to fill the requested teaching positions pending, if you can do it within your authority, completion of action on the total budget.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, I will have some comment on that later today.

We will go until 5:30 and then come back at 7.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS

What is the total number of teacher positions in the District of Columbia public school system?

Is that 4,875?

Dr. HANSEN. I think we have the record here. The total number of classroom teachers is 4,588. These are classroom teachers, not itinerant teachers at librarians.

Senator PROXMIRE. Will the chairman yield on that? Did you ask the positions or the number of teachers?

Senator BYRD. The number of positions presently authorized? 4,875. And the total number of teachers in the public school system is that figure less 12; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. How many of these are regular teachers and how many special teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. 4,588 are regular classroom teachers, while 287 are special teachers with itinerant assignments such as art, music, physical education, and so forth.

Senator BYRD. I may say to my colleagues I have 11 pages of questions here. You may interrupt at any time you wish.

TRUANCY LAWS

Senator PROXMIRE. Would the chairman yield just for one question which isn't related to these at all, but to something asked about earlier?

Why aren't the truancy laws enforced in Washington, D.C., if pupils in large numbers don't go to school until the middle of October?

I am shocked by the revelation that you gave us that there would be a substantial increase in the September 5 or 6 to mid-October which you say is maximum enrollment. This is a violation of law; isn't it?

Dr. HANSEN. It is if the children are present in the city and are delayed in coming into the classroom.

Senator PROXMIRE. I can't believe that so many people are away on vacation and take their children away on vacation. This is a pretty affluent thing to do, taking their children on trips.

Dr. HANSEN. The problem is one of such magnitude in the earlier weeks of the school, to get out into a family where the child does not approach school, that the truant officers find it very difficult to deal with. In the first place, if these are new pupils not already registered in the school and not in contact with the school, we don't really have knowledge of them until we begin to check on new arrivals in the community. There is an almost daily influx of pupils from outside the District into our schools as inmigrants. We receive, on the average, 7,000 inmigrant children each school year.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is no reason why that tide should particularly swell between the beginning of September and then stop in October?

Dr. HANSEN. No.

Senator PROXMIRE. Wouldn't it be uniform throughout the year?

Dr. HANSEN. The outmigration tends to balance the inmigration during the latter periods of the year. But my point is this: With 7,000 new pupils coming in and registering for the first time each year, this averages 700 or so per month through the year, so that this is one of the factors in the constantly increasing enrollment pattern. We do reach this peak, however, and then it tapers off, levels off, comes to a plateau, goes down maybe 2 percent for the rest of the year.

We have an outmigration of about 5,000 youngsters too as this moves along. So we are not dealing here with the kind of pattern which seems to be most obvious at the outset, of great numbers of children violating the law and remaining at home. We are dealing here with some of that, with parental delay, and with inmigration. The students in some cases, but not too many, return to school after they get back from their vacations. This is not as big a problem as it used to be.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is a brand new problem in my mind. In the school systems I have seen—of course, I have seen nothing the way you have, but in cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania I have never seen a really substantial difference between the enrollment in mid-October and the enrollment in mid-September.

I am very surprised, as I say.

Dr. HANSEN. That has been the pattern.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are going to supply the committee with additional statistics?

Dr. HANSEN. We will supply an explanation of this.

Senator PROXMIRE. To indicate just how big a problem it is. If you could, also indicate the degree to which truancy, in your judgment at least, is a factor. That would be very helpful, too.

Dr. HANSEN. I shall do that.

Senator PROXMIRE. Because this is certainly a tragedy, and it is an avoidable tragedy, it would seem to me in large measure.

Dr. HANSEN. The extent of mobility within our city is also a very significant educational problem in itself, with people moving from this place to that to that.

Senator PROXMIRE. I thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for permitting me to ask the question out of turn.

Senator BYRD. Certainly. That is all right. The difficulty a little earlier was that we were trying to move through Dr. Hansen's prepared statement, but at this point, please interrupt at any time.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Was there any unobligated balance in school allowances as of June 30, 1963?

Dr. HANSEN. The answer is "Yes." Miss Neeb is getting it from the file.

Senator BYRD. I will insert in the record the summary of unobligated funds and fund shortages for fiscal year 1963. It totaled $159,374.

(The summary referred to follows:)

Summary of unobligated funds and fund shortages for the fiscal year 1963

Teacher Salary Act employees	$113,618
Group health insurance	55,674
Fuel	56,333
Classified employees	−14,000
Electricity	−87,000
Miscellaneous	34,749
Total unobligated (net)	159,374

Senator BYRD. Are your funds for teaching positions projected on a 10-month basis?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

SALARY SCALES

Senator BYRD. Tell us something about your salaries for teachers in the elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools with bachelor's degree, master's degree, and so on?

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, may I ask, are you interested in the degree status of teachers or the salary rates? I missed the question.

Senator BYRD. I am really interested in both. I think I have questions which would cover both, Dr. Hansen. Would you like to make a brief statement at this point or if you prefer to include something for the record you may do so.

Dr. HANSEN. I have a statement here on salaries in the District. The beginning salary is $5,000. We are seven and a half in a range with New York and the other major cities. The master's degree or 5 years of experience the beginning salary is $5,500. That places us in fifth position. With master's degree plus 30——

Senator PROXMIRE. Out of how many cities?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-one cities.

Senator PROXMIRE. Fifth from the top?

Dr. HANSEN. Fifth from the top. And the master's plus 30 hours of credit, $5,700. Do you wish more detail, sir?

Senator CASE. Does that complete the answer to your question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. I don't think that it completes the answer.

Dr. HANSEN. I can talk about maximum salaries.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. For the bachelor's degree, $8,710. We are in fourth position there. For the master's degree of 5 years of experience, $9,210. With a master's degree plus 30 hours, $9,410. Our top is $9,410, placing us fourth in rank.

Now, I should say for the record that this report was issued in March 1963, and there are obvious improvements in salary that are going on throughout.

Senator PROXMIRE. So you are comparing the present salaries with the salaries paid in the middle of last year?

Dr. HANSEN. That is essentially correct.

Senator PROXMIRE. And the salaries are on the increase, so that this rating is probably an overstatement. Instead of fourth, fifth, and seventh you are probably further down the line.?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; I am sure of that. For example, New York City has come up. Other cities are moving forward. Now as to the degree status of teachers, we have a table here which supplies the information in detail.

PERMANENT TEACHERS

Among the permanent teachers—do you wish me to read this, sir, or present the table to you?

Senator BYRD. Yes; you may read it, Dr. Hansen. I would like to compare it with last year's on page 761 of volume 1 of last year's hearings.

Dr. HANSEN. Permanent teachers with no bachelor's degree, 76, 2.8 percent, with the bachelor's degree, 1,235, 44.6 percent. The master's degree, 902 teachers, 32.6 percent; master's degree plus 30, 522 teachers, 18.9 percent; doctor's degree, 32, 1.2 percent. These are the permanent teachers.

PROBATIONARY TEACHERS

Probationary teachers, none without degrees, because no teacher can become probationary without the degree under present law.

Senator BYRD. Pardon me. Last year you had two probationary teachers without degrees.

Dr. HANSEN. We have none this year. These may have been in the vocational schools where equivalencies are permitted.

NUMBER WITH VARIOUS DEGREES

Bachelor's degree, 434, 79.1 percent; master's degree, 86, 15.7 percent; master's degree plus 30, 26, 4.7 percent; doctor's degree, 3, 0.5 percent; temporary teachers, 201, no degrees, 12.1 percent. I must explain that most of these are normal school teachers with 2 years of preparation who have come back to teaching after having raised

families. Many of them are excellent teachers. Bachelor's degree, 1,228, 74.1 percent; master's degree, 193, 11.6 percent; master's degree plus 30, 32, 1.9 percent; doctor's degree, 4, 0.5 percent; and then we have the totals drawn for each across the page. Would you wish me to read those?

Senator BYRD. If you please.

Dr. HANSEN. 277 no-degree teachers, 5.6 percent of the total; 2,897 bachelor's-degree teachers, 58.2 percent; 1,188 master's-degree teachers, 23.7 percent; 580 master's-degree-plus-30 teachers, 11.7 percent; with doctor's degrees, 39 percent, 0.8 percent of the total.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

Senator BYRD. The overall seems to show an improvement over last year with the exception of your doctor's degrees. I would like to insert this in the record, and I would also like to include in the record the table on page 767 of last year's hearings so we can have some comparison.

(The material referred to follows:)

Degrees held by teachers on Oct. 19, 1961

Degree held	Permanent teachers		Probationary teachers		Temporary teachers		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No degree	123	4.5	2	0.4	201	13.1	326	6.8
Bachelor's degree	1,155	42.3	385	77.2	1,110	72.5	2,650	55.7
Master's degree	887	32.5	88	17.6	191	12.5	1,166	24.5
Master's degree plus 30	530	19.4	24	4.8	24	1.6	578	12.1
Doctor's degree	37	1.3	-------	-------	5	.3	42	.9
Total	2,732	100.0	499	100.0	1,531	100.0	4,762	100.0

Source: Personnel report attached to the Schoolhouse Accommodations Report for Oct. 19, 1961.

Degrees held by teachers on Oct. 18, 1962

Degree held	Permanent teachers		Probationary teachers		Temporary teachers		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No degree	76	2.8	-------	-------	201	12.1	277	5.6
Bachelor's degree	[1] 1,235	44.6	[2] 434	79.1	[3] 1,228	74.1	2,897	58.2
Master's degree	[4] 902	32.6	86	15.7	193	11.6	1,181	23.7
Master's degree plus 30	[5] 522	18.9	26	4.7	32	1.9	580	11.7
Doctor's degree	32	1.2	3	.5	4	.3	39	.8
Total	2,767	100.0	549	100.0	1,658	100.0	4,974	100.0

[1] Includes 10 vocational high school teachers having bachelor's degree equivalent.
[2] Includes 1 vocational high school teacher having bachelor's degree equivalent.
[3] Includes 6 vocational high school teachers having bachelor's degree equivalent.
[4] Includes 16 vocational high school teachers having master's degree equivalent.
[5] Includes 6 vocational high school teachers having master's degree plus-30 equivalent.

Source: Personnel report attached to the Schoolhouse Accommodations Report for Oct. 18, 1962.

Senator BYRD. Any further questions on this point?

Senator CASE. The figures that were just given are as of what date?

Dr. HANSEN. They are as of October 18, 1962.

Senator CASE. Just a year after the table of last year's figures?

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre.

Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.

QUESTION OF COMPETIVE SALARIES

Senator BYRD. Are your salaries considered competitive enough, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. No. We have to say no to that for the reason that we are in competition mainly with suburban areas not only locally but around the country that seem to be far more capable of paying higher salaries than we are, and we are also in competition with Government and with other industries, science, and so forth, so that we are not on a competive level as yet, although I must say this for the record, that Congress increased the salary last year and brought it up to the $9,410 point, which was a significant improvement.

Senator BYRD. How do your salaries compare with those in suburban areas? Do you have a chart with you?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; I do. Do you with to make this part of the record or shall I read it?

Senator BYRD. If it isn't too laborious and lengthy, Dr. Hansen, perhaps you could read it. That might be of interest to my colleagues as well as to myself.

Dr. HANSEN. At the beginning level, teacher without experience, we pay $5,000 and we are first in rank on that.

Montgomery County is $4,820; Prince Georges, $4,800; Alexandria, $4,700; Arlington, $4,700; Fairfax, $4,600; Falls Church, $4,800.

Getting up to the highest level for the maximum, swinging over to that quickly, our top is $9,410; we are in second place on that. Montgomery County pays $10,340; Prince Georges County, $8,800; Alexandria, $8,600; Arlington, $8,800; and I know that Arlington has improved its salary situation now since this chart was made.

Fairfax County, $8,600; and Falls Church, $9,000. My impression is that most of the counties are moving toward improvement of salaries for their teachers.

Senator BYRD. How do your working conditions compare with those for teachers in suburban areas?

Dr. HANSEN. I think somewhat more difficult. This is statistically indicated by the fact that except for Prince Georges County, our pupil-teacher ratios are higher. The factor of transportation and the factor of the economic and social cultural status of our children also must be considered. The incidence of disciplinary cases, I am sure, is one of our competitive problems and one reason why many teachers prefer the suburbs

I am not sure they are always right, because I must say that sometimes the children from the most favored homes are extremely difficult to manage, too.

TURNOVER MONEY

Senator BYRD. What happens to the turnover money, the difference between the salary of the new teacher and the salary of the position vacated?

Dr. HANSEN. This is used to meet annual increment costs.

Senator BYRD. What is the amount of savings in turnover of teachers for last year?

Dr. HANSEN. The annual service increments for all types of positions last year cost $627,086. Of this amount, $530,983 was for Teachers Salary Act employees. These were absorbed without any appropriated increase for the increments, and I think it is reasonable to assume that some of this cost was paid from savings in teacher turnover.

Senator BYRD. I would still like to have an answer to my question, Dr. Hansen, for the record. What is the amount of savings due to the turnover of teachers, and I believe you have already answered the next question. What were your within-grade increases in fiscal year 1963?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. We will supply the former statement for the record.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

I believe you have answered the next question. Did the public school system absorb these increases? You said it did?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

SAVINGS DUE ON TURNOVER

Senator BYRD. And was there any balance after having absorbed the increases?

Dr. HANSEN. The balance, the unobligated balance, is this what you have reference to?

Senator BYRD. You had a certain figure which represents the amount of savings due to the turnover which I haven't been given. You indicated the figure for the within-grade increase, which I was given.

Dr. HANSEN. We gave you a figure on unobligated balances, I believe, did we not?

Miss NEEB. It is overall total, the unobligated balance of all accounts for 1963.

Senator BYRD. I still want the figure; I want the amount of savings due to the turnover.

Dr. HANSEN. Very well.

(The information requested follows:)

Savings from turnover of teachers salary act employees, 1962–63

Officers	$22,988
Teachers	293,623
Total	316,611

Senator BRYD. You gave me the amount of the increase.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

ESTIMATED WITHIN-GRADE INCREASE, 1964

Senator BYRD. What is your estimated within-grade increase for fiscal year 1964?

Dr. HANSEN. We have not computed that. It would be difficult to give you a finite figure on that, because the amount of teacher turnover is not known. We cannot possibly estimate how many may retire or resign in the upper barckets, and thus produce a certain figure for savings in this category.

Senator BYRD. This is not something you ordinarily can estimate?

Dr. HANSEN. We do an estimate, I think, from year to year. To answer the question is there a strong likelihood that there will be sufficient savings from salary increments to offset the cost of inservice increments—Mr. Herman, do you know whether there is any special figure derived?

Mr. HERMAN. Every District department has some within-grade promotions. I don't know what the figure is, total.

Dr. HANSEN. The question was, Can we estimate the amount of savings from teacher turnover for the current year?

Senator BYRD. I think the question was, Can you estimate the amount of within-grade increases?

Miss NEEB. We can get that estimate for you.

Senator BYRD. You can supply that. All right. You don't have that with you, Doctor?

Miss NEEB. We will supply that.

(The information requested follows:)

A total of $714,704 would be required to pay within-grade salary increments for all types of school employees in 1963–64 if all those employed in 1962–63 had remained in service the following year. It is expected that no additional appropriation will be needed to finance such increments because (*a*) employee turnover will cause some increments not to be needed and (*b*) the increments which must be paid will be approximately offset by savings due to the replacement of employees leaving the school system by new entrants at lower salaries and to the fact that not all positions can be kept filled throughout the entire year.

TEACHERS SUPPORTED BY FOUNDATION FUNDS

Senator BYRD. Are any teachers in the system being supported by foundation funds?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. In the case of the language arts program in the 14 downtown schools, the Ford Foundation money underwrites the cost of 7 or half of the 14 teachers. In the case of the talent search project at Roosevelt High School, the money obtained from the Meyer Foundation supports the counselor remedial reading and remedial arithmetic teachers.

Then we have an urban service course which is staffed from Meyer Foundation money. This staff consists of an assistant superintendent, a supervising director, a teacher specialist working at the LaSalle School, and a secretary in the office.

These costs are defrayed by the foundation that I spoke of.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. Are any teachers being supported by Federal funds such as the George-Barden Fund?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we do a matching program with the George-Barden vocational money. We are also receiving matched dollars in

certain of our personnel programs in the National Defense Education Act, where we have seven counselors and six secretaries.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to include that in the record?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, indeed.

Miss NEEB. These are the programs that are supported by Federal funds: Civil defense, Capitol page, education of veterans, George-Barden program, National Defense Education. There are 87 permanent positions and 20 temporary positions. It has been estimated that approximately $802,000 from District of Columbia appropriations will be spent on these programs this year, and $362,000 from Federal funds.

Senator BYRD. These are aside from the foundation fund-supported teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

SUPPORT FROM PRIVATE FUNDS

Senator BYRD. Are there school personnel supported by private funds?

Dr. HANSEN. This last year we had two librarians supported by an anonymous donor. This I think would be categorized as private funds. We do have a special projects report here which shows in some detail the extent to which funds like this are available. Would this be too much for the record?

Senator BYRD. We would like to have that for the record, Dr. Hansen, and if we may, perhaps we will find useful the chart from which you were reading a moment ago.

(The chart referred to follows:)

Special projects supported by funds other than District of Columbia government, 1962–63

Type of project	Name of project or school concerned	Purpose	Source	Amount of grant available in 1962–63 [1]
Culturally deprived children	Improving education for culturally deprived children through an intensive language arts program.	As indicated in name of project	Ford Foundation	$81,774
Do	Talent search program, Roosevelt High School.	To study effects of intensive guidance, remedial teaching, and increased opportunity for cultural experiences on improving school performance	Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	25,295
Do	Maximum benefits, Jefferson Junior High School.	To determine value of a social worker in helping pupils with problems which stem from home and/or community.	do	9,885
Do	Maximum benefits, Thomson Elementary School.	do	do	7,137
Food	Milk and cracker fund	To supply milk and crackers to elementary school children during the summer months.	Anonymous donor	18,865
Instruction	Urban Service Corps	To employ teachers of building maintenance, household services, and related special classes.	do	25,000
Juvenile delinquency	do	To organize volunteer help to prevent and control delinquency.	Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	51,167
Library	Library demonstration program in Amidon and Goding.	To provide the services of 2 librarians and purchase of needed supplies.	Anonymous donor	14,722
Do	Junior League of Washington (Truesdell)	To equip a library at the Truesdell Elementary Laboratory School.	Junior League of Washington	11,000
Do	Library program for citywide elementary schools.	For the Supervising Director of Libraries for the District of Columbia public schools.	Community trust fund of the Junior League of Washington.	14,704
Mental health	Mental health project	To improve interpersonal relationships as they affect pupil and personnel adjustments in the school system.	National Institute of Mental Health	172,153
Scholarship	Meyer fellowship program for teachers	To provide a scholarship program for outstanding officers and teachers.	Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation	25,350
Do	Woodward Foundation scholarships	To assist worthy students who are in financial need to remain in school.	Woodward Foundation	2,500
Macfarland Guidance Clinic	Barnard, Bruce, Monroe, Mott, Park View, Petworth, Powell, Raymond, and West Elementary Schools, Banneker and Macfarland Junior High Schools, Roosevelt High School, and Burdick Vocational High School.	Psychiatric evaluation—psychologists to help in counseling and guiding the parents and teachers of children with problems.	Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation and participating schools' PTA.	14,655

Child guidance and counseling	Eaton and Hearst Elementary Schools	Guidance and counseling	Eaton and Hearst PTA	740
Do	Murch Elementary School	do	Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation and Murch Home and School Association.	2,197
Kiwanis Clinic	Draper, Hendley, Patterson, and Simon Elementary Schools, and Hart Junior High School.	Psychiatric evaluation	Eastern Branch Kiwanis Club and participating schools' PTA.	3,100
Child guidance and counseling	Paul Junior High School	Psychiatric interviews with individual pupils and case conferences with staff.	Paul Junior High Home & School Association.	300
Do	Deal Junior High School	Guidance and counseling	Deal Junior High Home & School association.	1,400
Technical assistance project under school research program.	Whittier Elementary School and Cardozo Senior High School.	Alleviation of problems of stress in handling disturbed children.	National Institute of Mental Health	3,736
Professional assistance from various community agencies.	Cardozo Senior School	To extend the personal and family living program and to provide opportunities for pupils to meet with specialists from the community.	Various community agencies	529
Teacher training	LaSalle Elementary School	To provide inservice psychological training for teachers.	National Institute of Mental Health	2,000
Guidance program	Lafayette Elementary School	To provide more psychological services than are available from the Department of Pupil Personnel Services.	Home and School Association	2,765
Do	Western High School	To provide psychological consultation service.	Home and School Association	600
Total				491,574

[1]Amount of funds rounded to nearest dollar.

Federal contribution to District of Columbia

[All amounts in thousands of dollars]

Description	Source	Fiscal year 1962				Fiscal year 1963				Fiscal year 1964			
		Positions [1]		Amount		Positions [1]		Amount		Positions [1]		Amount (estimated)	
		D.C.	Federal	D.C.	Federal	D.C.	Federal	D.C.	Federal	D.C.	Federal	D.C.	Federal
Public schools:													
Supervision and instruction:													
Education of veterans	VA	----------	(1)	----------	4	----------	(1)	----------	5	----------	(1)	----------	4
Civil defense adult education program.	Department of Defense.	----------	(2)	----------	6	----------	(2)	----------	31	----------	(2)	----------	29
Capitol Page School	Congress	8	----------	----------	65	8	----------	----------	68	8	----------	----------	77
District of Columbia Teachers College: Education of veterans	VA	----------	----------	----------	[2]	----------	----------	----------	[2]	----------	----------	----------	[2]
Vocational education, George-Barden program	HEW	75	(1)	532	164	76	(1)	574	132	77	(1)	652	132
National defense education program	HEW	2	(16)	137	136	2	(16)	109	82	2	(16)	150	120
Totals		85	(20)	669	375	86	(20)	683	318	87	(20)	802	362

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate temporary positions. These are financed jointly by District and Federal funds.

[2] Less than $1,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, JUNE 6, 1963

Training under the act began on October 15, 1962. To date all expenses for instructional services and equipment have been provided from Federal funds. Space, utilities and custodial services have been provided by the public schools. One program for practical nurse training is located at the Burdick Vocational High School; all other programs are located in the Veterans High School Center, located in the Armstrong building.

To date we have enrolled 238 trainees, and 175 are currently in training. The staff is composed of 1 assistant director, 2 clerks, 11 full-time instructors, and 1 part-time instructor. All students are recruited and placed by the U.S. Employment Service. One of the main objectives of the course for maintenance and service workers is to train functionally illiterate men and women to a point where they may be employed. This is the first program in the Nation to be organized under the act.

Project 1. Service station salesmen (Armstrong) (course completed):
- Number trained, 22.
- Number of instructors, 2.
- Total cost, $1,534.

Project 2. Clerk-typist (Armstrong):
- Present enrollment, 61.
- Number of instructors, 2.
- Cost of total project, $25,063.
- Reasonable expectation of employment for 180 trainees, of whom all are unemployed.

Project 3. Practical nursing (Armstrong):
- Present enrollment, 16.
- Number of instructors, 2.
- Cost of total project, $22,680.
- Estimated number of workers required, 75.

Project 4. Cook, hotel and restaurant (Armstrong):
- Present enrollment, 20.
- Number of instructors, 1.
- Cost of total project, $37,506.
- Estimated number of workers needed, 75.
- Number available for training, 150.

Project 5. Practical nursing (Burdick):
- Present enrollment, 11.
- Number of instructors, 2.
- Cost of total project, $16,835.
- Estimated number of workers required, 75.

Project 6. Maintenance and service workers (Armstrong):
- Present enrollment, 46.
- Number of instructors, 3.
- Cost of total project, $23,934.
- Estimated number of workers required, 750.
- Number available for training, 500.

Project 7. Typewriter repair (Armstrong) new project:
- Number of teachers required, 1.
- Cost of total project, $9,392.
- Estimated number of workers needed, 35.
- Number available for training, 100.

Project 8. Automobile mechanic helper (Armstrong) new project:
- Number of teachers, 1.
- Cost of total project, $25,386.
- Estimated number of workers available for training, 250.

Summary

PROJECTS IN OPERATIONS

Number of instructors	Enrollment	Number of workers required	Number of workers available	Total cost
12	235	352	927	$127,552
NEW PROJECTS				
2		135	350	34,778
Total (14)	235	487	1,277	162,330

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT PROGRAM

Dr. HANSEN. There is one element in this chart we haven't incorporated and that is the Manpower Development and Training Act program which we in a sense operate.

Senator BYRD. Can you give us something on that?

I assume these teachers about whom we have been talking are employed on a full-time basis.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is this true with regard to the personnel supported by private funds?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator MCINTYRE?

CONTRIBUTION IN SCHOOLS, 1963

Now do you have information that you can supply to the subcommittee with regard to the number of individuals and organizations which have made contributions to public schools in fiscal year 1963, or state the estimated total of such contributions?

Dr. HANSEN. This is the special projects report which I have submitted.

CHILDREN IN KINDERGARTEN

Senator BYRD. How many children are attending kindergarten?

Dr. HANSEN. We have this here, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many kindergartens are operating in the District, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year the kindergarten enrollment was 11,498.

Senator BYRD. That is included in your elementary overall enrollment, too, isn't it?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Last year, and you are going to supply us with this year's figure?

Dr. HANSEN. The kindergarten membership this year on September 7 was 10,744.

Senator BYRD. How many kindergartens are operating in the District?

Dr. HANSEN. I don't have that specific number here.

EXCLUSION FROM KINDERGARTEN BY TEACHER LACK

Senator BYRD. How many children last year were excluded from kindergarten experience because of lack of teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. I have that here, sir.

On October 18, 1962, there was 794 on the kindergarten waiting list. The September 6 waiting list was 790.

Senator BYRD. How does this compare with—you have given me the figures for this year—with last year?

Dr. HANSEN. I gave you the figures for last year, too. There are four fewer this year.

Senator BYRD. And the figures the year before last were 700, I believe.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; I think that is about the magnitude.

REQUEST FOR KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. How many teachers are for the kindergartens?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-one.

HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR HIGH AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. How many high schools are there in the District of Columbia, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Eleven.

Senator BYRD. How many junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-four. We have one opening—the Evans—we hope Wednesday, which will make it 25, sir, and may we say in this connection that we are grateful to the committee for giving us authority to proceed with that building.

Senator BYRD. And how many elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. 126.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TEACHERS, 1963, 1964

Senator BYRD. For the record, Dr. Hansen, could you supply the total enrollment at each of the high schools this year, what it was last year, the number of teachers in each high school this year, and the number last year?

Dr. HANSEN. We will be glad to do that. We have the membership, of course, but we will supply that additional material.

(The information requested follows:)

Pupil membership by schools in the senior high schools on Oct. 19, 1961, Oct. 18, 1962, and Sept. 19, 1963

School	Pupil membership		
	Oct. 19, 1961	Oct. 18, 1962	Sept. 19, 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anacostia	1,016	1,145	1,269
Balou	947	1,125	1,242
Cardozo	1,076	1,223	1,480
Coolidge	1,218	1,253	1,289
Dunbar	816	1,014	1,122
Eastern	1,704	1,956	2,331
McKinley	1,442	1,511	1,799
Roosevelt	996	1,124	1,342
Spingarn	1,488	1,463	1,729
Western	856	1,026	1,094
Wilson	1,346	1,432	1,361
Special facilities:			
Sharpe Health School	26	22	20
Visiting Instruction	35	36	34
Boys' Junior-Senior High	7	9	7
Special Project Sharpe Health			27
Total	12,973	14,339	16,146

KINDERGARTEN PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO

Senator BYRD. What is your pupil-teacher ratio at the kindergarten level?

I don't believe I have asked this question yet.

Dr. HANSEN. Last year the pupil-teacher ratio was 60 pupils per teacher. As the chairman and members of the committee perhaps know, teachers have kindergarten children in two sections, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Senator BYRD. This compares with the 30 to 1 pupil-teacher ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. So your pupil-teacher ratio is in accordance with your desired goal?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; except that we have a kindergarten waiting list.

ENROLLMENT AND TEACHERS, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 1963—64

Senator BYRD. Now also, Dr. Hansen, may we have the total enrollment at each of the—did I ask a moment ago for total enrollment for high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now may I have the total enrollment at each of the junior high schools and what it was last year; also the number of teachers this year in each junior high school and the number last year at each junior high school. May we have this?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Pupil membership by schools in the junior high schools on Oct. 19, 1961, Oct. 18, 1962, and Sept. 19, 1963

School	Pupil membership		
	Oct. 19, 1961	Oct. 18, 1962	Sept. 19, 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Backus			1,250
Banneker	1,240	1,411	1,519
Browne	1,257	1,298	1,366
Deal	1,241	1,178	1,190
Douglass	1,108	1,144	1,123
Eliot	1,120	1,296	1,309
Evans			917
Francis	777	976	971
Garnet-Patterson	904	914	914
Gordon	1,026	1,034	967
Hart	1,234	1,163	1,198
Hine	1,131	1,174	1,015
Jefferson	569	602	618
Kramer	1,137	1,159	1,173
Langley	1,138	1,170	1,201
Macfarland	1,666	1,821	1,475
Miller	1,449	1,450	1,320
Paul	1,403	1,497	1,173
Randall	704	894	1,021
Shaw	1,353	1,395	1,427
Sousa	1,356	1,418	1,249
Stuart	877	1,020	1,001
Taft	1,541	1,616	1,207
Terrell	989	1,151	1,242
Woodson	1,494	1,710	1,314
Special facilities:			
Sharpe Health	54	48	52
Visiting Instruction	83	70	70
Boys Junior-Senior High	15	31	19
Special Project Sharpe Health			25
Total	26,866	28,640	29,326

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you have any questions?
Senator CASE. No questions.
Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre.
Senator MCINTYRE. No questions.
Dr. HANSEN. Sir, here is a report on the Manpower Development and Training Act, which indicates the scope of the program on June 6 and the cost. Would you like that for the record?
Senator BYRD. Yes, Dr. Hansen.
(The document referred to appears on p. 275.)

SCHOOL FOR RETARDED

Senator BYRD. Do you have a separate school for the severely retarded children?
Dr. HANSEN. We do. This is called Military Road School.
Senator BYRD. How many children are enrolled?
Dr. HANSEN. In the neighborhood of 40.
Senator BYRD. Do you have any waiting list?
Dr. HANSEN. We did have a waiting list last spring of 228.
Senator BYRD. You just have the one school?
Dr. HANSEN. We have the one school. In this budget we are asking for 4 additional teachers to set up classes in other buildings, where we can, to take approximately 40 of these pupils who are on the waiting list.
Senator BYRD. How many teachers do you have in this one school?
Dr. HANSEN. We have four teachers. The children need very close and individualized attention.
Senator BYRD. Are there any questions on this point?
Senator CASE. Just on this question. Is this a matter of rehabilitation or custodial?
Dr. HANSEN. It is educational training. These children are called trainable noneducatable children. The educational process therefore stresses training, growth, and development.
Senator CASE. Thank you.
Your budget asks for four more teachers to be spread around several locations.
Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.
Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what would you have to have to meet the needs of those severely retarded children on the waiting list?
Dr. HANSEN. We would need 25 teachers.
Senator BYRD. You would need 25 teachers?
Dr. HANSEN. Plus transportation. We have this developed for the 1965 budget. If the committee wishes, we could make a report on that in detail.
Senator BYRD. Suppose you give us a report on this?
Dr. HANSEN. I will be happy to.
(The information requested follows:)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Procedure for securing 25 additional teachers for severely mentally retarded classes:

1. Recruitment of prepared successful teachers from within the ranks of the school system.
2. Recruitment of teachers from outside the school system.
3. We have a file of applicants for special education positions from which we would hope to secure some candidates.
4. We will make an appeal to teacher training institutions in the area.

Senator CASE. Could I ask there, could the report include a comment on the availability of adequate teachers?

(The information referred to follows:)

Cost of additional teachers, supplies, etc., needed to provide for approximately 200 severely mentally retarded children who are now on the waiting list [1]

	Yearly basis	8-month basis
25 teachers	$145,375	$116,300
Books and materials	5,000	5,000
9 drivers	48,941	32,627
8 attendants	33,720	22,480
9 vehicles	34,200	34,200
Vehicle maintenance	5,850	5,850
Uniforms for drivers	765	765
Total	273,851	217,222

[1] This number does not include the pupils to be cared for by the 4 additional teachers requested for this purpose in the 1964 "B" budget.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Dr. Hansen, if you will; and facilities.

Dr. HANSEN. I will be glad to do that.

As to the facilities, we plan to use some of the vacant rooms that were spoken of this morning.

(The information referred to follows:)

If funds are appropriated for 25 teachers to work with severely mentally retarded pupils, the classes can be accommodated in the following school buildings:

School	Number of vacant rooms	School	Number of vacant rooms
Grant	9	Key	3
Hardy	4	Stoddert	3
Jackson	4	Janney	2

USE OF EDUCATIONAL TV FOR RETARDED

Senator BYRD. Can you utilize educational TV for this type of student?

Dr. HANSEN. It is very unlikely that we could. I don't know that this has ever been tried out anywhere, but these children seem to require almost hand-to-hand treatment, leading them by the hand to do something.

Senator BYRD. I think $7 million is provided in the HEW bill.

Dr. HANSEN. For this type of child?

Senator BYRD. Federal participation.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. For TV education?

Dr. HANSEN. For TV education, but not for this particular type of child.

Senator BYRD. But you might be able to utilize this, might you not, to some extent once it becomes available for this purpose?

Dr. HANSEN. I would be very doubtful about educating this type of child by television.

Senator BYRD. All right. You give us a memorandum on that Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to do that.

Any experimentation in the use of educational television for mentally retarded children should be observed very carefully. It is possible that special techniques can be worked out for the mentally retarded. However, it is impossible for me to imagine that television could ever successfully replace the teacher in any category in the case of classes for the mentally retarded. The reason for saying this is that education of the mentally retarded requires practice by the pupil, frequent repetition by the pupil of even the simplest skills, and immediate checking by the teacher.

I am, therefore, quite unwilling to believe that educational television could serve as anything more than a supplemental or enrichment aid to the classes for the very slow learners.

NUMBER OF SUPERIOR STUDENTS

Senator BYRD. What percent of your total enrollment of pupils in the senior high schools constitutes the superior students?

Dr. HANSEN. I can give you the membership in the honors track for last year.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. I can tell you that overall, the number last year was 1,403 in 3 grades.

This percent is 9.8 percent. The table which I have gives the information on the other tracks as well.

Senator BYRD. Would you repeat that figure, please?

Dr. HANSEN. In grades 10, 11, and 12 there were 1,403 honor students.

Senator BYRD. This is an increase over the previous year at which time you had 1,106.

Dr. HANSEN. We are pleased to note that there has been a very continuous increase in the number of honor students in the 1959 to 1960——

Senator BYRD. Of course, the overall number of students increased.

I don't know how this would rank percentagewise as against last year. What percent does yours show for last year?

Dr. HANSEN. The percent last year is 9.8.

Senator BYRD. And the year before was 8.6, so you do have an increase.

THREE-TRACK PROGRAM, JUNIOR HIGH, 1963, 1964

Senator BYRD. Now, in your junior high schools, in the three-track program.

Dr. HANSEN. 1,722.

Senator BYRD. The year before you had 1,570.

DR. HANSEN. Our percent this year is 6.1.

Senator BYRD. The year before you had 5.9 percent, which shows an improvement there. We will include in the record at this point a table giving the total number and percent of pupils in the three-track program in the junior high schools by grades on October 18, 1962; also a table showing the total number and percent of pupils in the four-track program in the senior high schools by grades on October 18, 1962.

(The material referred to follows:)

TABLE 1.—*Total number and percent of pupils in the three-track program, in the junior high schools, by grades, on Oct. 18, 1962*

Grade	Honors		Regular		Basic [1]		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Grade 7	693	6.6	8,003	76.5	1,770	16.9	10,466	100
Grade 8	587	6.3	7,409	79.2	1,352	14.5	9,348	100
Grade 9	442	5.3	6,803	81.6	1,096	13.1	8,341	100
Total	1,722	6.1	22,215	78.9	4,218	15.0	[2] 28,155	100

[1] Number of basic pupils by grades secured from the Office of the Assistant Superintendent in charge of junior and senior high schools.
[2] This figure does not include Braille (4), hearing conservation (13), orthopedically handicapped (48), sight conservation (16), social adjustment 303), visiting instruction (70), and boys' school (31).

TABLE 2.—*Total number and percent of pupils in the 4-track program, in the senior high schools, by grades, on Oct. 18, 1962*

Grade	Honors		Regular		General		Basic		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Grade 10	457	7.3	2,057	32.8	2,936	46.7	831	13.2	6,281	100.0
Grade 11	461	10.2	1,524	33.8	1,993	44.3	526	11.7	4,504	100.0
Grade 12	485	13.9	1,027	29.5	1,526	43.9	442	12.7	3,480	100.0
Total	1,403	9.8	4,608	32.3	6,455	45.3	1,799	12.6	[1] 14,265	100.0

[1] This figure does not include orthopedically handicapped (22), visiting instruction (36), boys' school (9), and postgraduates (7).

Senator BYRD. Any questions, Senator Case, Senator McIntyre?

Can you tell us how many of these honor students are white and how many are nonwhite?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir; we don't make a racial count, but I will say this: It is very reasonable to believe that a very high percent are Negro students.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO PUPILS

Senator BYRD. What percent of the overall pupil population is Negro?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year it was close to 85 percent. We do not have a racial count as yet this year. It may be of interest to the committee to know that, as the honors enrollments have gone up, the achievement scores on standardized tests have remained very high or even higher than earlier, suggesting that the quality of learning is increasing as well as the number of pupils benefiting.

Senator BYRD. You do not have the information at this time concerning the percent of the overall pupil population which is Negro?

Dr. HANSEN. Not for this year. This will be forthcoming in the October membership by Board order.

Senator BYRD. I will insert in the record pages 789 through 817 of last year's record on this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

PUPIL MEMBERSHIP IN REGULAR DAY SCHOOLS ON OCT. 19, 1961, COMPARED WITH OCT. 20, 1960, BY SCHOOLS, SCHOOL LEVELS, AND RACE

TABLE 1.—*Summary of membership for all school levels*

School level	Membership on—		Difference
	Oct. 19, 1961	Oct. 20, 1960	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Elementary schools: [1]			
Kindergarten:			
White	1,937	1,942	−5
Colored	9,089	8,768	+321
Regular grades 1 to 6:			
White	10,721	11,267	−546
Colored	58,868	55,624	+3,244
Special education: [2]			
White	359	405	−46
Colored	2,759	2,799	−40
Total:			
White	13,017	13,614	−597
Colored	70,716	67,191	+3,525
Total	83,733	80,805	+2,928
Junior high schools:			
Regular grades 7 to 9:			
White	4,984	5,344	−360
Colored	17,942	15,530	+2,412
Special education: [2]			
White	256	271	−15
Colored	3,684	3,274	+410
Total:			
White	5,240	5,615	−375
Colored	21,626	18,804	+2,822
Total	26,866	24,419	+2,447
Senior high schools:			
Regular grades 10 to 12: [3]			
White	4,007	4,132	−125
Colored	8,898	8,460	+438
Special education: [4]			
White	26	27	−1
Colored	42	77	−35
Total:			
White	4,033	4,159	−126
Colored	8,940	8,537	+403
Total	12,973	12,696	+277
Vocational high schools:			
White	552	600	−48
Colored	2,056	1,674	+382
Total	2,608	2,274	+334
Americanization School:			
White	578	674	−96
Colored			0
Total	578	674	−96

[1] Includes laboratory and other special elementary schools as well as all regular elementary schools.
[2] Includes pupils on visiting instruction at home or in hospitals, as well as pupils in officially recognized special classes.
[3] This figure includes 26 postgraduates.
[4] Includes 26 orthopedically handicapped students, 7 social adjustment students, and 35 students on visiting instruction at home or in hospitals.

TABLE 1.—*Summary of membership for all school levels*—Continued

School level	Membership on—		Difference
	Oct. 19, 1961	Oct. 20, 1960	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Capitol Page School:			
White	36	27	+9
Colored	1	2	−1
Total	37	29	+8
Veterans High School Center:			
White	8	8	0
Colored	465	543	−78
Total	473	551	−78
District of Columbia Teachers College:			
White	298	285	+13
Colored	916	1,146	−230
Total	1,214	1,431	−217
Grand total:			
White	23,762	24,982	−1,220
Colored	104,720	97,897	+6,823
Total	128,482	122,879	+5,603

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Adams:										
White	31	39	70	S. Bas	2	1	3			
Colored	131	133	264	S. Bas	8	4	12			
								349	385	−36
Aiton:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	421	389	810	S. Bas	23	8	31			
								841	829	+12
Amidon:										
White	84	89	173	S. Bas	2	4	6			
Colored	199	202	410	S. Bas	8	5	13			
White				S. A	3		3			
Colored				S. A	6		6			
								602	466	+136
Bancroft:										
White	108	99	207							
Colored	306	286	592							
								799	730	+69
Barnard:										
White	13	11	24							
Colored	483	469	952							
								976	878	+98
Beers:										
White	95	100	195	S. Bas	1		1			
Colored	226	276	502	S. Bas	11		11			
White				S. A						
Colored				S. A	13	3	16			
								725	685	+40
Benning:										
White	3	3	6							
Colored	300	281	581							
								587	560	+27
Birney:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	461	490	951	S. Bas	20	27	47			
								998	929	+69

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Blair:										
White	2	1	3							
Colored	103	103	206							
								209	366	−157
Blow:										
White										
Colored	194	190	384							
								384	408	−245
Bowen:										
White	12	51	17	S. Bas.	2	1	3			
Colored	262	259	521	S. Bas.	17	19	36			
White				Br						
Colored				Br	7	9	16			
White				H.C	2		2			
Colored				H.C	11	8	19			
White				S.C						
Colored				S.C	14	9	23			
								637	586	+51
Brent:										
White	36	39	75							
Colored	75	77	152							
								227	258	−31
Brightwood:										
White	98	126	224	S.A	1	2	3			
Colored	222	228	450	S.A	6	2	8			
								685	657	+28
Brookland:										
White	26	31	57	S.Bas.	1		1			
Colored	153	27	280	S.Bas.	13	3	16			
								354	338	+16
Bruce:										
White	2	2	4							
Colored	349	291	640							
								644	608	+36

Bryan:										
White	32	35	67	S. Bas	3	4	7			
Colored	458	500	958	S. Bas	7	5	12	1,044	1,127	−83
Buchanan:										
White	29	20	49	S. Bas	2		2			
Colored	473	487	960	S. Bas	35	17	52	1,063	990	+73
Bundy:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	183	122	305	S. Bas	54	24	78			
White				Occ						
Colored				Occ	34	25	59			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	10	3	13	455	388	+67
Bunker Hill:										
White	37	30	67							
Colored	695	407	802					879	893	−24
Burroughs:										
White	17	10	27	S. Bas		1	1			
Colored	422	410	832	S. Bas	11	6	17			
White				S. A						
Colored				S. A	13		13	890	907	−17
Burrville:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	318	257	575	S. Bas	19	18	37	612	613	− 1
Carver:										
White		4	4	S. Bas						
Colored	258	261	519	S. Bas	9	5	14	537	536	+1
Cleveland:										
White		1	1	S. Bas						
Colored	314	363	677	S. Bas	12	5	17	695	673	+22
Congress Heights:										
White	280	234	514	S. Bas	8	4	12			
Colored	7	7	14	S. Bas				540	555	−15
Cook, J. F.:										
White	2	2	4							
Colored	393	412	805					809	864	−55
Cooke, H. D.:										
White	121	117	238	S. Bas	1	1	2			
Colored	368	338	706	S. Bas	23	12	35	981	978	+3

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Crummell:										
White		1	1	S. Bas.						
Colored	266	250	516	S. Bas.	21	12	33			
								550	513	+37
Davis:										
White	5	1	6	S. Bas.						
Colored	493	529	1,022	S. Bas.	14	4	18			
								1,046	964	+82
Draper:										
White	309	269	578	S. Bas.	9	7	16			
Colored	142	145	287	S. Bas.	11	4	15			
								896	697	+199
Drew:										
White				S. Bas.						
Colored	567	522	1,089	S. Bas.	49	17	66			
								1,155	1,113	+42
Eaton:										
White	166	154	320							
Colored	4	6	10							
								330	341	−11
Eckington:										
White										
Colored	125	119	244							
								244	187	+57
Edmonds:										
White	19	19	38							
Colored	155	172	327							
								365	338	+27
Emery:										
White	8	3	11							
Colored	386	394	780							
								791	800	−9
Fillmore:										
White	62	61	123							
Colored	5	2	7							
								130	108	+22

Gage:										
White	1		1							
Colored	258	266	524					525	521	+4
Garfield:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	576	492	1,068	S. Bas	15	3	18	1,086	985	+101
Garfield Annex:										
White	1	1	2	S. Bas	3		3			
Colored	66	63	129	S. Bas	7		7			
White				S. A						
Colored				S. A	9	8	17	158	161	−3
Garrison:										
White	1	2	3	S. Bas						
Colored	457	459	916	S. Bas	14	5	19	938	869	+69
Giddings:										
White	13	15	28	S. Bas		2	2			
Colored	238	244	482	S. Bas	22	18	40	552	737	−185
Goding:										
White	12	6	18	S. Bas						
Colored	512	451	963	S. Bas	26	9	35	1,016	1,113	−97
Grant:										
White	34	40	74							
Colored	32	44	76					150	171	−21
Grimke:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	522	488	1,010	S. Bas	23	13	36	1,046	1,062	−16
Hardy:										
White	113	109	222							
Colored								222	200	+22
Harrison:										
White	4	3	7							
Colored	409	444	853					860	796	+64
Hayes:										
White										
Colored	97	105	202					202	287	−85
Hearst:										
White	112	119	231							
Colored	1	5	6					237	229	+8

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Hendley:										
White	318	259	577	S. Bas	11	5	16			
Colored	106	115	221	S. Bas	11	5	16			
								830	881	−51
Hyde:										
White	47	47	94	S. Bas	10	6	16			
Colored	10	11	21	S. Bas	1		1			
								132	119	+13
Jackson:										
White	35	31	66	S. Bas	5	5	10			
Colored	6	7	13	S. Bas						
								89	82	+7
Janney:										
White	248	244	492	S.A	14	4	18			
Colored	7		7	S.A						
								517	494	+23
Keene:										
White	63	57	120	S. Bas	1	1	2			
Colored	343	356	699	S. Bas	12	4	16			
								837	863	−26
Kenilworth:										
White	9	7	16	S. Bas						
Colored	571	575	1,146	S. Bas	26	11	37			
								1,199	1,164	+35
Ketcham:										
White	296	249	545	S. Bas	18	10	28			
Colored	11	11	22	S. Bas						
								595	586	+9
Key:										
White	64	86	150							
Colored										
								150	151	−1
Kimball:										
White	90	92	182	S. Bas	6	2	8			
Colored	398	377	775	S. Bas	13	6	19			
White				S.A	4		4			
Colored				S.A	1	1	2			
								990	993	−3

Kingsman:										
White	7	3	10	S. Bas.						
Colored	470	486	956	S. Bas.	25	11	36	1,002	1,069	−67
Lafayette:										
White	374	360	734							
Colored								734	700	+34
Langdon:										
White	72	72	144	S. Bas.						
Colored	321	295	616	S. Bas.	17	10	27	787	776	+11
Langston:										
White	1		1							
Colored	155	156	311					312	315	−3
LaSalle:										
White	45	33	78	S. Bas.						
Colored	435	462	897	S. Bas.	9	4	13	988	951	+37
Lenox:										
White	19	23	42	S. Bas.	3		3			
Colored	235	230	465	S. Bas.	9	6	15	525	196	+329
Lenox Annex:										
White	10	2	12	S. Bas.		1	1			
Colored	136	127	263	S. Bas.	13	3	16	292	0	+292
Logan:										
White	5	3	8	S. Bas.						
Colored	428	435	863	S. Bas.	22	10	32	903	1,034	−131
Lovejoy:										
White	6	7	13							
Colored	411	403	814					827	837	−10
Ludlow:										
White	5	5	10							
Colored	95	100	195					205	266	−61
Madison:										
White	4	2	6	S. Bas.	1		1			
Colored	97	113	210	S. Bas.	12	3	15	232	321	−89
Mann:										
White	138	127	265							
Colored								265	273	−8

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961									
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total	Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Maury:										
White	3	8	11	S. Bas	1		1			
Colored	400	320	720	S. Bas	10	9	19			
								751	548	+203
Maury Annex:										
White										
Colored										
								0	324	−324
Merritt:										
White	2	1	3	S. Bas						
Colored	357	305	662	S. Bas	29	5	34			
								699	658	+41
Military Road:										
White				M.R	7	2	9			
Colored				M.R	21	11	32			
								41	39	+2
Miner:										
White	2	2	4	S. Bas						
Colored	494	461	955	S. Bas	23	14	37			
								996	0	+996
Monroe:										
White	5	5	10							
Colored	408	447	855							
								865	775	+90
Montgomery:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	309	340	649	S. Bas	7	11	18			
								667	680	−13
Morgan:										
White	2	3	5							
Colored	373	358	731							
								736	714	+22
Morgan Annex:										
White	5	3	8	S. Bas	2		2			
Colored	75	92	167	S. Bas	29	5	34			
								211	0	+211

Morse:										
White				S. Bas.						
Colored	127	117	244	S. Bas.	9	8	17	261	257	+4
Moten:										
White	1	1	2	S. Bas.	3	1	4			
Colored	537	476	1,013	S. Bas.	17	12	29	1,048	1,023	+25
Mott:										
White	2		2	S. Bas.	1		1			
Colored	490	513	1,003	S. Bas.	43	11	54	1,060	1,038	+22
Murch:										
White	399	330	729							
Colored								729	708	+21
Nalle:										
White				S. Bas.						
Colored	451	434	885	S. Bas.	12	6	18	903	898	+5
Noyes:										
White	9	9	18	S. Bas.						
Colored	316	334	650	S. Bas.	22	14	36	704	778	−74
Orr:										
White	127	123	250	S. Bas.	8	4	12			
Colored	2	3	5	S. Bas.				267	272	−5
Oyster:										
White	123	118	241							
Colored	5	7	12					253	246	+7
Park View:										
White		2	2	S. Bas.						
Colored	508	503	1,011	S. Bas.	32	5	37	1,050	969	+81
Patterson:										
White	522	539	1,061							
Colored	13	10	23					1,084	1,061	+23
Payne:										
White	16	17	33	S. Bas.						
Colored	535	533	1,068	S. Bas.	38	17	55	1,156	1,066	+90
Peabody:										
White	52	55	107	S. Bas.	3	2	5			
Colored	157	170	327	S. Bas.	14	9	23	462	442	+20

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Perry:										
White	4		4	S. Bas.	1		1			
Colored	185	125	310	S. Bas.	74	28	102			
White				S.A	1		1			
Colored				S.A	12		12			
								430	412	+18
Petworth:										
White	3	3	6	S. Bas.						
Colored	326	344	670	S. Bas.	27	11	38			
								714	700	+14
Pierce:										
White	4	3	7							
Colored	151	136	287							
								294	355	−61
Plummer:										
White	13	14	27	S. Bas.	3		3			
Colored	589	575	1,164	S. Bas.	20	10	30			
								1,224	1,167	+57
Powell:										
White	10	5	15	S. Bas.	1		1			
Colored	321	339	660	S. Bas.	9	6	15			
								691	627	+64
Powell Annex:										
White	2	2	4							
Colored	116	128	244							
								248	238	+10
Randle High:										
White	146	145	291							
Colored	7	8	15							
								306	282	+24
Raymond:										
White	14	6	20	S. Bas.	1		1			
Colored	367	352	719	S. Bas.	14	7	21			
								761	706	+55
Richardson:										
White				S. Bas.						
Colored	595	587	1,182	S. Bas.	23	10	33			
								1,215	1,227	−12

River Terrace:										
White	3	2	5	S. Bas						
Colored	309	280	589	S. Bas	13	2	15	609	615	−6
Rudolph:										
White	28	28	56	S. Bas						
Colored	404	383	787	S. Bas	8	10	18	861	350	+511
Seaton:										
White	48	52	100	S. Bas	2	1	3			
Colored	126	130	256	S. Bas	6	5	11	370	391	−21
Shadd:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	440	429	869	S. Bas	15	20	35	904	895	+9
Shepherd:										
White	213	201	414							
Colored	17	18	35					449	462	−13
Simmons:										
White	2		2	S. Bas						
Colored	340	340	680	S. Bas	11	7	18	700	799	−99
Simon:										
White	380	370	750	S.A	9	3	12			
Colored	119	101	220	S.A	4	2	6	988	841	+147
Slater:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	163	133	296	S. Bas	9	7	16	312	313	−1
Slow:										
White	4	4	8	S. Bas	1		1			
Colored	133	124	257	S. Bas	7	6	13	279	234	+45
Smothers:										
White	2		2	S. Bas						
Colored	298	252	550	S. Bas	6	3	9	561	590	−29
Stanton:										
White	95	87	182	S. Bas	3	3	6			
Colored	362	418	780	S. Bas	30	15	45			
White				S.A	2		2			
Colored				S.A	6	2	8	1,023	1,018	+5
Stevens:										
White	9	13	22	S. Bas						
Colored	140	163	303	S. Bas	28	6	34	359	364	−5

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961							Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Stoddert:										
White	91	107	198							
Colored	1	4	5							
								203	231	−28
Sumner:										
White	20	15	35							
Colored	128	126	254							
								289	291	−2
Syphax:										
White	2	2	4	S. Bas.						
Colored	325	351	676	S. Bas.	24	10	34			
								714	685	+29
Takoma:										
White	131	120	251							
Colored	95	88	183							
								434	400	+34
Taylor:										
White		2	2							
Colored	124	119	243							
								245	345	−100
Thomas:										
White				S. Bas.						
Colored	363	358	721	S. Bas.	10	9	19			
								740	770	−30
Thomson:										
White	53	52	105	S. Bas.	7	2	9			
Colored	218	216	434	S. Bas.	45	23	68			
								616	568	+48
Truesdell:										
White	24	21	45	S. Bas.	3	1	4			
Colored	307	308	615	S. Bas.	16	8	24			
								688	866	−178
Turner:										
White	4	1	5	S. Bas.						
Colored	419	405	824	S. Bas.	10	9	19			
								848	848	0

Tyler:										
White	75	48	123	S. Bas	2	3	5			
Colored	333	302	635	S. Bas	10	4	14			
White				H.C	1		1			
Colored				H.C	2	5	7			
White				Occ		4	4			
Colored				Occ		25	25			
White				S.C	3	1	4			
Colored				S.C	3	5	8	826	860	−34
Van Ness:										
White	10	19	29	S. Bas	2		2			
Colored	453	470	923	S. Bas	22	12	34	988	925	+63
Van Ness Annex:										
White										
Colored									270	−270
Walker-Jones:										
White	3	2	5	S. Bas						
Colored	421	444	865	S. Bas	11	8	19	889	986	−97
Webb, R. K.:										
White	2	7	9	S. Bas						
Colored	439	460	899	S. Bas	19	14	33	941	961	−20
Webb, W. B.:										
White										
Colored								0	368	−368
West:										
White	13	16	29							
Colored	289	273	562					591	619	−28
Wheatley:										
White	8	8	16	S. Bas						
Colored	399	364	763	S. Bas	25	10	35			
White				S. A	1		1			
Colored				S. A	9		9	824	777	+47
Whittier:										
White	31	25	56	S. Bas	3	1	4			
Colored	448	426	874	S. Bas	14	12	26			
White				S. A						
Colored				S. A	7	2	9	969	880	+89
Wilson, H.:										
White										
Colored								0	146	−146

See footnotes at end of table, p. 804.

TABLE 2.—*Membership in the elementary schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961							Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 1 to 6 and kindergarten			Special education			Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wilson, J. O.:									
White	1	2	3	S. Bas.					
Colored	462	423	885	S. Bas.	24	18	42		
								930	0	+930
Woodridge:									
White	43	45	88	S. Bas.	3	1	4		
Colored	209	226	435	S. Bas.	21	7	28		
								555	548	+7
Young:									
White				S. Bas.		1	1		
Colored	735	729	1,464	S. Bas.	15	18	33		
								1,498	1,632	−134
Special facilities, Sharpe Health School:									
School classes:									
White				O.H.	15	14	29		
Colored				O.H.	69	45	114		
								143	144	−1
Visiting instructor:									
White				V.I.	44	8	52		
Colored				V.I.	57	30	87		
								139	133	+6
Total, elementary:									
White	6,505	6,153	12,658		246	113	359	13,017	13,614	−597
Colored	34,253	33,704	67,957		1,807	952	2,759	70,716	67,191	+3,525
	40,758	39,857	[2] 80,615		2,053	1,065	3,118	83,733	80,805	+2,928

[1] S. Bas.=Special Basic; Br=Braille; H.C.=Hearing Conservation; M.R.=Extremely Mentally Retarded; Occ=Occupational; O.H.=Orthopedically Handicapped and children with miscellaneous health problems; S.C.=Sight Conservation; S.A.=Social Adjustment; V.I.=Visiting Instruction.

[2] This figure includes 484 pupils who should be in basic special education classes but for whom such classes are not available. Further testing may reveal additional pupils of this type in the regular classes.

TABLE 3.—*Membership in the junior high schools*

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 7 to 9			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Banneker:										
White	5	9	14	S. Bas						
Colored	549	577	1,126	S. Bas	57	30	87			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	13		13	1,240	1,185	+55
Browne:										
White	2	1	3	S. Bas	1		1			
Colored	487	497	984	S. Bas	135	88	223			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	23	23	46	1,257	1,129	+128
Deal:										
White	637	601	1,238							
Colored	1	2	3					1,241	1,246	−5
Douglass:										
White	2		2	S. Bas						
Colored	380	354	734	S. Bas	190	161	351			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	21		21	1,108	1,046	+62
Eliot:										
White	8	5	13	S. Bas	2	1	3			
Colored	427	515	942	S. Bas	105	57	162	1,120	985	+135
Francis:										
White	34	27	61	S. Bas						
Colored	309	325	634	S. Bas	35	26	61			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	21		21	777	650	+127

See footnotes at end of table, p. 808.

TABLE 3.—*Membership in the junior high schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 7 to 9			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Garnet-Patterson:										
White		1	1	S. Bas	1		1			
Colored	349	402	751	S. Bas	86	42	128			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A		23	23			
								904	779	+125
Gordon:										
White	401	377	778	S. Bas	22	6	28			
Colored	105	110	215	S. Bas	3	2	5			
								1,026	939	+87
Hart:										
White	542	522	1,064	S. Bas	13	10	23			
Colored	61	62	123	S. Bas	15	5	20			
White				S.A	3		3			
Colored				S.A	1		1			
								1,234	1,186	+48
Hine:										
White	56	54	110	S. Bas	6	7	13			
Colored	444	477	921	S. Bas	55	18	73			
White										
Colored					14		14			
								1,131	968	+163
Jefferson:										
White	80	74	154	S. Bas	12	9	21			
Colored	138	152	290	S. Bas	35	31	66			
White				Br						
Colored				Br	3	2	5			
White				S.C						
Colored				S.C	3	1	4			
White				S.A	3		3			
Colored				S.A	18	8	26			
								569	448	+121
Kramer:										
White	377	397	774	S. Bas	30	19	49			
Colored	122	165	287	S. Bas	12	15	27			
								1,137	1,052	+85

Langley:										
White	5	6	11	S. Bas		2	2			
Colored	440	584	1,024	S. Bas	56	45	101			
								1,138	1,112	+26
Macfarland:										
White	21	11	32	S. Bas	2		2			
Colored	725	796	1,521	S. Bas	71	32	103			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	8		8			
								1,666	1,506	+160
Miller:										
White				S. Bas						
Colored	514	600	1,114	S. Bas	173	136	309			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	15	11	26			
								1,449	1,327	+122
Paul:										
White	242	247	489	S. Bas	12	6	18			
Colored	369	461	830	S. Bas	39	27	66			
								1,403	1,300	+103
Randall:										
White	4	5	9	S. Bas	5	3	8			
Colored	240	222	462	S. Bas	115	110	225			
								704	623	+81
Shaw:										
White		2	2	S. Bas						
Colored	407	459	866	S. Bas	232	201	433			
White				H.C						
Colored				H.C	6	9	15			
White				S.C						
Colored				S.C	5	1	6			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	12	19	31			
								1,353	1,142	+211
Sousa:										
White	32	24	56	S. Bas	4	4	8			
Colored	515	629	1,144	S. Bas	98	39	137			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	11		11			
								1,356	1,108	+248
Stuart:										
White	33	27	60	S. Bas	15	4	19			
Colored	272	293	565	S. Bas	138	81	219			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	14		14			
								877	819	+58
Taft:										
White	55	54	109	S. Bas	2	2	4			
Colored	651	691	1,342	S. Bas	49	28	77			
White				S.A						
Colored				S.A	9		9			
								1,541	1,443	+98

See footnotes at end of table, p. 808.

TABEL 3.—*Membership in the junior high schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 7 to 9			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Terrell:										
White	2		2	S. Bas.						
Colored	322	420	742	S. Bas.	123	104	227			
White				S.A.						
Colored				S.A.	12	6	18			
								989	927	+62
Woodson:										
White	1	1	2	S. Bas.		1	1			
Colored	689	633	1,322	S. Bas.	105	51	156			
White				S.A.						
Colored				S.A.	13		13			
								1,494	1,374	+120
SPECIAL FACILITIES										
Sharpe Health School:										
School classes:										
White				O.H.	13	8	21			
Colored				O.H.	17	16	33			
								54	41	+13
Visiting instruction:										
White				V.I.	13	12	25			
Colored				V.I.	38	20	58			
								83	69	+14
Boys' School:										
White					3		3			
Colored					12		12			
								15	15	0
Total, junior high:										
White	2,539	2,445	4,984		162	94	256	5,240	5,615	−375
Colored	8,516	9,426	17,942		2,216	1,468	3,684	21,626	18,804	+2,822
Grand total	11,055	11,871	[2] 22,926		2,378	1,562	3,940	26,866	24,419	+2,447

[1] S. Bas.=Special Basic; Br.=Braille; H.C.=Hearing Conservation; O.H.=Orthopedically Handicapped and children with miscellaneous health problems; S.C.=Sight Conservation; S.A.=Social Adjustment; V.I.=Visiting Instruction.

[2] This figure includes 629 pupils who should be in basic special education classes but for whom such classes are not available. Further testing may reveal additional pupils of this type in the regular classes.

TABLE 4.—*Membership in the senior high schools*

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 10–12			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Anacostia:										
White	374	319	693							
Colored	138	185	323							
								1,016	1,111	−95
Ballou:										
White	305	288	593							
Colored	132	222	354							
								947	675	+272
Cardozo:										
White		1	1							
Colored	507	568	1,075							
								1,076	1,093	−17
Coolidge:										
White	314	342	656							
Colored	274	288	562							
								1,218	1,219	−1
Dunbar:										
White										
Colored	319	497	816							
								816	788	+28
Eastern:										
White	2	1	3							
Colored	720	981	1,701							
								1,704	1,698	+6
McKinley:										
White	16	5	21							
Colored	632	789	1,421							
								1,442	1,476	−34
Roosevelt:										
White	15	12	27							
Colored	436	533	969							
								996	985	+11
Spingarn:										
White		2	2							
Colored	676	810	1,486							
								1,488	1,474	+14

See footnotes at end of table, p. 810.

TABLE 4.—*Membership in the senior high schools*—Continued

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961								Total membership, Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 9 minus col. 10)
	Regular grades 7 to 9			Special education				Grand total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Type [1]	Boys	Girls	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Western:										
White	352	314	666							
Colored	80	110	109							
								856	796	+60
Wilson:										
White	653	692	1,345							
Colored		1	1							
								1,346	1,327	+19
SPECIAL FACILITIES										
Sharpe Health School:										
School classes:										
White				O.H.	5	5	10			
Colored				O.H.	8	8	16			
								26	13	+13
Visiting instruction:										
White				V.I.	7	9	16			
Colored				V.I.	9	10	19			
								35	30	+5
Boys' school:										
White										
Colored					7		7			
								7	11	−4
Total, senior high:										
White	2,031	1,976	4,007		12	14	26	4,033	4,159	−,26
Colored	3,914	4,984	8,898		24	18	42	8,940	8,537	+103
Grand total	5,945	6,960	[2] 12,905		36	32	68	12,973	12,696	+277

[1] O.H.=Orthopedically handicapped and children with miscellaneous health problems; V.I.=Visiting instruction.

[2] This figure includes 26 postgraduates.

TABLE 5.—*Membership in special schools*

School	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961				Membership Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 5 minus col. 6)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Grand total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vocational high schools:						
Bell:						
White	75	----------	75			
Colored	300	----------	300			
				375	335	+40
Burdick:						
White	----------	143	143			
Colored	----------	283	283			
				426	378	+48
Chamberlain:						
White	183	150	333			
Colored	134	122	256			
				589	509	+80
Phelps:						
White	----------	----------	----------			
Colored	635	----------	635			
				635	556	+79
Washington:						
White	1	----------	1			
Colored	30	552	582			
				583	496	+87
Total, vocational high:						
White	259	293	552	552	600	−48
Colored	1,099	957	2,056	2,056	1,674	+382
Grand total	1,358	1,250	2,608	2,608	2,274	+334
Americanization school:						
White	138	440	578			
Colored	----------	----------	----------			
				578	674	−96
Capitol Page School:						
White	36	----------	36			
Colored	1	----------	1			
				37	29	+8
Veterans High School Center:						
White	8	----------	8			
Colored	465	----------	465			
				473	551	−78

TABLE 6.—*Membership in the teachers college*

Classification	Membership on Oct. 19, 1961			Membership Oct. 20, 1960	Difference (col. 5 minus col. 4)
	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Day classes:					
Regular undergraduates:					
White	47	30	77	86	−9
Colored	117	379	496	443	+53
Special students unclassified:					
White	2	6	8	9	−1
Colored	12	10	22	48	−26
Evening classes:					
Regular graduate students and inservice:					
White	38	78	116	154	−38
Colored	60	154	214	478	−264
Special undergraduate students:					
White	25	72	97	36	+61
Colored	40	144	184	177	+7
Total, teachers college:					
White	112	186	298	285	+13
Colored	229	687	916	1,146	−230
Grand total	341	873	1,214	1,431	−217

NUMBER OF REGULAR FULL-TIME EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYEES ON OCTOBER 19, 1961, BY TYPE OF POSITION, SCHOOL LEVEL, RACE, AND SEX

TABLE 1.—*Number and percent of regular full-time educational employees on Oct, 19, 1961*

SUMMARY

Type of position	White			Colored			Both races		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Educational officers:									
Number	59	84	143	58	88	146	117	172	289
Percent	20.4	29.1	49.5	20.1	30.4	50.5	40.5	59.5	100
Teachers, counselors, librarians, research assistants, and school psychologists:									
Number	286	1,119	1,405	613	2,744	3,357	899	3,863	4,762
Percent	6	23.5	29.5	12.9	57.6	70.5	18.9	81.1	100
Attendance department employees: [1]									
Number	----	15	15	1	10	11	1	25	26
Percent	0	57.7	57.7	3.8	38.5	42.3	3.8	96.2	100
All educational employees:									
Number	345	1,218	1,563	672	2,842	3,514	1,017	4,060	5,077
Percent	6.8	24	30.8	13.2	56	69.2	20	80	100

[1] Attendance Department employees other than supervisory officers.

TABLE 2.—*Number of educational officers on Oct. 19, 1961*

Type of position	White			Colored			Both races		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Central administrative officers [1]	8	1	9	2	3	5	10	4	14
Central supervisory officers [2]	16	22	38	11	17	28	27	39	66
Principals and assistant principals [3]	35	16	96	45	68	113	80	129	209
All educational officers	59	84	143	58	88	146	117	172	289

[1] Includes superintendent, deputy superintendent, assistant superintendents, executive assistant to superintendent, administrative assistant to deputy superintendent, and director of elementary education in office of assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools.
[2] Includes psychiatrists, chief examiner, directors, supervising directors, assistant directors, statistician, supervisors, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and chief attendance officers.
[3] Includes president, deans, and registrar at District of Columbia Teachers College.

TABLE 3.—*Number of regular full-time classroom teachers, counselors, librarians, research assistants, and school psychologists on Oct. 19, 1961*

School type and level	White			Colored			Both races		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Elementary schools [1]	28	617.5	645.5	156	1,847.5	2,003.5	184	2,465.0	2,649.0
Junior high schools	95	199.0	294.0	259	552.5	811.5	354	751.5	1,105.5
Senior high schools	105	189.0	294.0	110	202.0	312.0	215	391.0	606.0
Boys' junior-senior high school	1		1.0	3	2.0	5.0	4	2.0	6.0
Vocational high schools	35	26.5	61.5	46	56.0	102.0	81	82.5	163.5
Americanization School	1	9.0	10.0				1	9.0	10.0
Capitol Page School	2	4.0	6.0				2	4.0	6.0
Sharpe Health School and Visiting Instruction Corps		22.0	22.0	3	22.0	25.0	3	44.0	47.0
Veterans High School Center				19	4.0	23.0	19	4.0	23.0
District of Columbia Teachers College	13	15.0	28.0	10	13.0	23.0	23	28.0	51.0
Serving all levels [2]	6	37.0	43.0	7	45.0	52.0	13	82.0	95.0
All teachers, etc.	286	1,119.0	1,405.0	613	2,744.0	3,357.0	899	3,863.0	4,762.0

[1] Includes teachers college personnel at laboratory schools.
[2] Includes teachers, research assistants, and school psychologists in Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation; Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study, and Attendance; reading clinic; speech clinic; and Visual Instruction Department.

TABLE 4.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in the Attendance Department on Oct. 19, 1961*

Type of position	White			Colored			Both races		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Attendance officers [1]		13	13	1	10	11	1	23	24
Child-labor inspectors		2	2					2	2
All attendance employees [1]		15	15	1	10	11	1	25	26

[1] Supervisory officers are not included here, but are included in tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 5.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each elementary school on Oct. 19, 1961*

School	Principals				Teachers				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Adams		[1] 1				6.0		5.0	12
Aiton		1				5.0	2	22.0	30
Amidon		1				10.0	2	10.0	23
Bancroft		1			1	4.0	2	15.0	23
Barnard		1				9.0	2	14.0	26
Beers		1				19.0		3.0	23
Benning				[1] 1			2	7.0	10
Benning Annex (principal counted under Benning)								9.0	9
Birney	1				1	1.0	3	25.0	31
Blair				[1] 1				7.0	8
Blow	[1] 1							10.0	11
Bowen, A				1		2.0	1	20.0	24
Brent (principal counted under Blair)						3.0		4.0	7
Brightwood		1				16.0		5.0	22
Brookland				[1] 1		2.0	1	9.0	13
Bruce		[1] 1					1	16.0	18
Bryan				1			2	27.0	30
Buchanan		1				4.0	3	25.0	33
Bundy			1				6	14.0	21
Bunker Hill		1				7.0		18.0	26
Burroughs		1			1	13.0	1	13.0	29
Burrville				1			2	18.0	21
Carver				1			1	16.0	18
Cleveland				1		1.0	1	18.0	21
Congress Heights		1				17.0		2.0	20
Cook, J. F				1			1	22.0	24
Cooke, H. D			1			3.0	2	25.0	31
Crummell		[1] 1				1.0		8.0	10
Crummell Annex (principal counted under Crummell)								9.0	9
Davis			[1] 1				1	24.0	26
Davis Annex (principal counted under Davis)								5.0	5
Draper		1				18.0	1	8.0	28
Drew				1			2	32.0	35
Eaton		[1] 1				11.0			12
Eckington (principal counted under Gage)								8.0	8
Edmonds (principal counted under Peabody)							1	10.0	11
Emery	1				1	1.0	2	16.0	21
Fillmore (principal counted under Hyde)						4.0			4
Gage				[1] 1				14.0	15
Garfield				[1] 1			3	28.0	32
Garfield Annex (principal counted under Garfield)								6.0	6
Garrison				1				25.0	26
Giddings				1			2	17.0	20
Goding			1				3	30.0	34
Grant (principal counted under Sumner)					1	4.0		1.0	6
Grimke				1		1.0	1	29.0	32
Hardy		[1] 1				7.0			8
Harrison				1			1	22.0	24
Hayes			[1] 1				1	6.0	8
Hearst (principal counted under Eaton)						7.0			7
Hendley		1			4	12.0		11.0	28
Hyde		[2] 1				5.0			6
Jackson (principal counted under Hyde)						4.0			4
Janney		1				17.0			18
Keene		[3] 1				20.0		2.0	23
Keene Demountable (principal counted under Keene)						2.0		1.0	3
Kenilworth				1			2	34.0	37
Ketcham		1				17.0		2.0	20
Key (principal counted under Hardy)						5.0			5

See footnotes at end of table, p. 816.

TABLE 5.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each elementary school on Oct. 19, 1961*—Continued

School	Principals				Teachers				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kimball		1			1	9.0	3	18.0	32
Kingsman		1					2	29.0	32
Lafayette		1			1	21.0			23
Langdon		1			1	6.0		19.0	27
Langston				[1] 1			9		10
LaSalle		1			1	22.0		11.0	35
Lenox				[1] 1			1	16.0	18
Lenox Annex (principal counted under Lenox)								8.0	8
Logan		[3] 1					1	20.0	22
Logan Demountable (principal counted under Logan)							2	6.0	8
Lovejoy				1				22.0	23
Ludlow (principal counted under Hayes)							1	6.0	7
Madison				[1] 1			1	7.0	9
Mann		[1] 1				8.0			9
Maury				1			5	15.0	21
Merritt			1				3	20.0	24
Military Rd. (principal counted under Bruce)						1.0		4.0	5
Monroe				1			1	24.0	26
Miner				1			4	27.0	32
Morgan				[1] 1			1	19.0	21
Morgan Annex (principal counted under Morgan)								7.0	7
Morse (principal counted under Scott Montgomery)							1	8.0	9
Moten				1			1	31.0	33
Mott				1		1.0	1	29.0	32
Murch		1				22.0			23
Nalle				1			2	24.0	27
Noyes				1			2	21.0	24
Orr		[1] 1			1	8.0			10
Oyster (principal counted under Adams)						7.0		1.0	8
Park View			1				4	29.0	34
Patterson		1			2	29.0			32
Payne			[3] 1			3.0	2	25.0	31
Payne demountable (principal counted under Payne [3]								4.0	4
Peabody				[1] 1			2	13.0	16
Perry (principal counted under Seaton)							7	9.0	16
Petworth	1					4.0	1	17.0	23
Pierce (principal counted under Blow)								8.0	8
Plummer				1		1.0	6	29.0	37
Powell				[1] 1			1	18.0	20
Powell Annex (principal counted under Powell)								7.0	7
Randle Highlands (principal counted under Orr)						10.0			10
Raymond				1		5.0		18.0	24
Richardson				[3] 1			2	28.0	31
Richardson Demountable (principal counted under Richardson)							1	7.0	8
River Terrace				1			1	19.0	21
Rudolph		1				12.0	1	13.0	27
Scott Montgomery			[1] 1				2	19.0	22
Seaton			[1] 1		1	3.0	1	8.0	14
Shadd				[3] 1			3	23.0	27
Shadd Demountable (principal counted under Shadd)							1	2.0	3
Shepherd		1				15.0			16
Simmons		1				2.0	2	20.0	25
Simon		1			4	20.0		6.0	31

See footnotes at end of table, p. 816.

TABLE 5.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each elementary school on Oct. 19, 1961*—Continued

School	Principals				Teachers				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Slater (principal counted under Langston)								10.0	10
Slowe (principal counted under Brookland)								9.0	9
Smothers			1					19.0	20
Stanton		[1] 1				20.0		4.0	25
Stanton Annex (principal counted under Stanton)						6.0		3.0	9
Stevens (principal counted under Sumner)						2.0		11.0	13
Stoddert (principal counted under Mann)					1	6.0			7
Sumner			[2] 1					9.0	10
Syphax				1			3	21.0	25
Takoma		1				12.0			13
Taylor (principal counted under Madison)							1	6.0	7
Thomas				1			2	21.0	24
Thomson	1					10.0	3	7.0	21
Truesdell				1		1.0	1	23.0	26
Turner			1					27.0	28
Tyler		1				18.0		9.0	28
Van Ness				1			1	27.0	29
Walker-Jones				1			1	27.0	29
Webb, Ruth K		1				4.0	3	22.0	30
West		1				11.0		7.0	19
Wheatley		1			1		1	22.0	25
Whittier		1				19.0		10.0	30
Wilson, J. O				1			3	24.0	28
Woodridge		1				4.0		14.0	19
Young				[3] 1			2	35.0	38
Young Demountable (principal counted under Young)								8.0	8
Art (itinerant)						4.0		3.0	7
Foreign language (itinerant)						18.0		9.0	27
Health, physical education, athletics, and safety (itinerant)					1	1.0		8.0	10
Music (itinerant)					4	8.5	1	6.5	20
Science (itinerant)						6.0	1	5.0	12
All elementary	5	43	13	43	28	617.5	156	1,847.5	2,753

[1] Principal supervises 2 schools.
[2] Principal supervises 3 schools.
[3] Principal supervises 1 school and 1 demountable.

TABLE 6.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each junior high school on Oct. 19, 1961*

School	Principals and assistant principals				Teachers, counselors, and librarians				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Banneker			1	1	1.0	2	14.5	31.5	51.0
Browne			2	1	1.0		14.0	38.5	56.5
Deal	2	1			9.0	36	2.0	3.5	53.5
Douglass			1	2	1.5		15.0	30.5	50.0
Eliot			1	1	1.0	1	17.0	26.5	47.5
Francis			1	1	1.5	1	16.0	15.5	36.0
Garnet-Patterson			1	1	1.0	1	10.5	25.0	39.5
Gordon	1	1			5.5	22	4.0	8.5	42.0
Hart	1	2			12.0	15	11.0	10.5	51.5
Hine	1		1	1	3.5	10	10.0	21.5	48.0
Jefferson	1	1			5.0	8	4.0	10.5	29.5
Kramer	1	1			9.0	29	3.0	3.5	46.5
Langley			1	1			11.5	34.5	48.0
Macfarland	1		1	1	3.0	14	13.0	39.0	72.0
Miller			1	2		2	19.0	39.5	63.5
Paul	2			1	11.0	24	7.0	12.5	57.5
Randall			1	1			9.5	20.5	32.0
Shaw			2	1			13.5	41.5	58.0
Sousa		1	1		8.0	13	9.0	25.5	57.5
Stuart	1	1			10.5	8	6.0	14.5	41.0
Taft	1	1	1		6.0	8	16.0	31.5	64.5
Terrell			1	1	1.0		12.5	31.5	47.0
Woodson			2	1	3.5	2	20.0	36.5	65.0
Citywide counselor serving basic program						1			1.0
English, assigned to Department of						1			1.0
Mathematics, assigned to Department of					1.0		1.0		2.0
Science (itinerant)						1			1.0
All junior high	12	9	19	17	95.0	199	259.0	552.5	1,162.5

TABLE 7.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each senior high school on Oct. 19, 1961*

School	Principals and assistant principals				Teachers, counselors, and librarians				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Anacostia	2	1			15	25	4.0	3	50.0
Ballou	1	1	1		15	15	5.0	11	49.0
Cardozo			1	2	1		19.0	30	53.0
Coolidge	2	1			18	34	1.0	4	60.0
Dunbar			2	1			13.0	27	43.0
Eastern	1	1	1		15	12	11.0	37	78.0
McKinley	1	1	1		10	14	15.0	28	70.0
Roosevelt	1		1		9	14	9.0	17	51.0
Spingarn			2	1	1		28.0	41	73.0
Western	2	1			8	28	2.5	3	44.5
Woodrow Wilson	2	1			13	47	2.5	1	66.5
All senior high	12	7	9	4	105	189	110.0	202	638.0

TABLE 8.—*Number of regular full-time educational employees in each vocational high school on Oct. 19, 1961*

School	Principals				Teachers and counselors				Grand total
	White		Colored		White		Colored		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bell	1				20	1.0	6	1	29.0
Burdick		1				15.5		8	24.5
Chamberlain	1				15	9.0	7	3	35.0
Phelps			1				31	8	40.0
Washington				2		1.0	2	36	41.0
All vocational high	2	1	1	2	35	26.5	46	56	169.5

Senator BYRD. I suppose you would not have these figures for the elementary schools or the junior high schools or the high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. No.

Senator BYRD. Or for the kindergartens?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. What percent of your teacher population is Negro?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year it was 72 percent. We got the racial breakdown on this in October.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, any questions at this point?

Senator CASE. No; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator McIntyre?

Senator MCINTYRE. None.

PERCENTAGE OF APPLICANTS FAILING EXAMINATION

Senator BYRD. What percent of your applicants failed to pass the teacher examination?

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry to say I don't have the most recent figures here. Our last report showed that about 4 out of 10 passed the examination. It is closer to 5 out of 10 now.

Senator BYRD. If you could do so for the record, will you?

Dr. HANSEN. I will be very happy to attempt to get that.

(The information requested follows:)

Summary of the results of examinations in April and May 1962 for probationary appointment in the District of Columbia public schools

	Number taking examination	Number passing examination
For elementary schools:		
District of Columbia Teachers College graduates of 1961–62	39	23
District of Columbia Teachers College graduates of other years	5	3
Miner graduates of other years [1]	2	
Wilson graduates of other years [1]	2	
Graduates of other colleges	72	46
For junior high schools:		
District of Columbia Teachers College graduates of 1961–62	24	16
District of Columbia Teachers College graduates of other years	13	2
Miner graduates of other years [1]	7	1
Wilson graduates of other years [1]	1	1
Graduates of other colleges	81	16
Total	246	108

[1] Prior to establishment of the District of Columbia Teachers College in 1955–56, the Miner Teachers College served colored students and the Wilson Teachers College served white students.

TEMPORARY TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. Do you feel that you are getting good temporary teachers, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. We are never satisfied, but I feel that our temporary teachers are in many cases outstanding. Sometimes they really do have top qualifications. As I reported in terms of degree status, all but 7 or 8 percent of them have degrees, bachelor's degrees or higher.

PAY FOR SUBSTITUTES

Senator BYRD. What is the regular pay per day for substitute service?

Miss NEEB. $19 per day.

Senator BYRD. And the previous year?

Miss NEEB. $17.20.

Senator BYRD. How much substitute service do you allow annually for each regular teaching position?

Dr. HANSEN. Seven days.

COUNSELORS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. And in how many elementary schools do you now have counselors?

Dr. HANSEN. Fifteen counselors in our regular elementary schools and two in the laboratory schools.

Senator BYRD. What is the desired pupil-counselor ratio for the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. One counselor to 750 pupils.

Senator BYRD. That is the desired?

Dr. HANSEN. That is the aim.

Senator BYRD. What is the actual? While we are looking for that, have those counselors not all been added by the Senate committee in the last 1 or 2 years?

Dr. HANSEN. They have been, sir. The present ratio is 5,727 pupils per counselor at the elementary school level.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a recruitment problem in connection with filling counselor positions?

Dr. HANSEN. We do not have. We seem to have more applicants than we really need. We do this through regular examination and special examination procedure.

Senator MCINTYRE. Mr. Chairman, excuse me. Did you say, Doctor, that you have one counsellor per 5,700-some-odd pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. That is right; we are just at the beginning stage, may I say.

Senator MCINTYRE. I guess you are.

Dr. HANSEN. It is a new program. And we are grateful to the committee for making this program possible even to this limited extent.

COUNSELORS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Senator BYRD. How many counselors do you have in the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. We have 27.

Senator BYRD. What is the desired pupil-counselor ratio for junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. One to four hundred.

Senator BYRD. What is the actual?

Dr. HANSEN. One to one thousand and sixty-one.

Senator BYRD. Do the surrounding counties have counselors in the elementary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. The surrounding counties do not have a counselor program for the elementary schools.

Senator BYRD. Do they have counselors in the junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; they do.

PUPIL-COUNSELOR RATIO, SURROUNDING COUNTIES

Senator BYRD. Do you know what the pupil-counselor ratio is in the surrounding counties?

Dr. HANSEN. We do, sir. Junior high schools in Montgomery County, 1 to 448; Prince Georges County, 1 to 159; Alexandria, 1 to 322; Arlington, 1 to 300; Fairfax, 1 to 440.

This compares with our ratio of 1 counselor to 1,061 pupils.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELORS

Senator BYRD. How many counselors do you have in the senior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. We have 24 counselors.

Senator BYRD. And what is the desired ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. One to four hundred.

Senator BYRD. And the actual ratio?

Dr. HANSEN. One to five hundred sixty-three.

Senator BYRD. And what is the situation in surrounding counties?

Dr. HANSEN. Montgomery County, 1 to 212; Prince Georges County, 1 to 549; Alexandria, 1 to 377; Arlington, 1 to 375; Fairfax, 1 to 246; Falls Church, apparently, has what is called the junior-senior high school in which they have 3 counselors with a ratio of 1 to 321.

Senator BYRD. And how many counselors are you requesting in each of the elementary, the junior high, and the high schools for this year?

Dr. HANSEN. We are requesting 28 for the elementary schools; 8 for the junior high schools, which includes the 2 for Evans, making 10 all together; 2 for the senior high schools; and 3 for the vocational high schools.

Senator BYRD. We will recess for 5 minutes.

(Short recess taken.)

NATIONAL TEACHER SHORTAGE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Is the teacher shortage a national problem, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. I don't have the current study with me, but I have recently had the necessity of looking into this problem. I find that colleges are not producing enough teachers to man the necessary classrooms. We are really, in a sense, Mr. Chairman, relying upon our teachers who have left the field to raise families to come back to teach.

It is one of the most stable sources of supply available, I think, around the country.

Senator BYRD. Is there evidence that some teachers will not work in Washington schools for reasons other than salary reasons?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. This is evidence that you can't really pin down to specifics, but reports have been made to me of teachers who have said they would not work in Washington or whose parents would not let them come to Washington. These are the younger women teachers.

I think the other side ought to be presented, too, that there is evidence that some teachers, some dedicated men and women of experience, have chosen to come to the Washington school system because of their desire to serve in difficult situations. They desire to be of service to people in need of help.

PERCENTAGE OF MALE TEACHERS

Senator BYRD. What percent of your teachers are male teachers throughout the system?

Dr. HANSEN. About 20 percent.

Senator BYRD. And what percent of the teachers in your high schools are men teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. That runs higher, but I would like to be able to check that figure for the transcript.

Senator BYRD. Let us have that, and what percent of the teachers in the junior high schools are men teachers, and again in the elementary.

(The information requested follows:)

Number and percent of male and female teachers, counselors, and librarians in elementary, junior, and senior high schools, October 1962.

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary	190	6.9	2,556	93.1	2,746	100
Junior high	386	32.2	813	67.8	1,199	100
Senior high	230	36.9	394	63.1	624	100

How many children do you have in part-time classes?

Dr. HANSEN. We have it for 1962–63. At the end of the first 6 weeks there were 2,680 children on part time.

Senator BYRD. For what period?

Dr. HANSEN. Last year, at the end of the first 6-week period. We have a recent report on it, too. Do you want the September part time?

Senator BYRD. Let's see. You just gave me what period?

Dr. HANSEN. The end of the first 6 weeks in 1962–63.

Senator BYRD. And as of June 30, 1962, you had 1,684?

Dr. HANSEN. June 1963, would you like that figure?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. 2,540.

Senator BYRD. 2,540, that is June 30?

Dr. HANSEN. It is the end of the year, June 1963.

Senator BYRD. In June 1962 you had 1,684 in 50 classes?

Dr. HANSEN. At the end of the year. That was the year we had considerable accession of buildings. The current part time if you are interested, Mr. Chairman——

Senator BYRD. Yes; very much so.

Dr. HANSEN. As of September 6, which again is the third day of school, 42 classes, 1,188.

Senator BYRD. May we have that for the record, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, indeed.

(The material referred to follows:)

Part-time classes in the elementary schools, 1962–63

Name of school	Part-time classes, Oct. 18, 1962		Part-time classes to be eliminated by opening of new schools			Remaining part-time classes, June 1963	
	Number of classes	Number of pupils	Lewis (November 1962)	Bancroft addition (March 1963)	Woodridge addition (March 1963)	Number of classes	Approximate number of pupils
Bancroft	10	346		10			
Blow	2	68				4	120
Bruce	6	207				6	180
Cleveland	2	69				4	120
Cooke, H. D.	6	186				6	180
Davis	2	49				2	60
Eckington	2	54				2	60
Gage	2	69	2				
Garrison	12	392				14	420
Grimke	10	310				12	360
Harrison	10	321				10	300
Kimball	4	129				12	360
Lovejoy	2	75				2	60
Maury						2	60
Monroe	6	192				6	180
Morgan	2	63				2	60
Pierce	4	150				4	120
Total	82	2,680	2	10		88	2,640

Source: Office of the Statistician and Office of Assistant Superintendent, Elementary Schools.

Number of part-time classes in the elementary day schools at the end of the 1st 6 weeks in each year, 1948–49 through 1962–63 [1]

School year	Number of schools having part-time classes	Number of part-time classes	Number of pupils in part-time classes	School year	Number of schools having part-time classes	Number of part-time classes	Number of pupils in part-time classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1948–49	16	81	2,611	1956–57	12	52	1,652
1949–50	16	112	4,077	1957–58	35	161	5,446
1950–51	6	56	1,925	1958–59	26	124	4,246
1951–52	1	8	265	1959–60	29	115	3,864
1952–53	2	6	232	1960–61	20	72	2,394
1953–54	1	8	326	1961–62	11	60	1,969
1954–55	2	20	755	1962–63	16	82	2,680
1955–56							

[1] The figures shown are of a date nearest to the end of the 1st 6 weeks of school.

Number of pupils on part-time instruction as indicated on the membership reports for Sept. 6, 1963

School	Number of classes	Number of pupils	School	Number of classes	Number of pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Blow	4	128	Maury	2	65
Cleveland	2	50	Pierce	4	134
Eckington	2	76	Webb, R. K	2	28
Garrison	14	367			
Grimke	8	215	Total	42	1,188
Kimball	4	125			

1963 APPROPRIATION, 1964 ESTIMATE

Senator BYRD. Now, the 1963 appropriation which includes the supplemental of $2,256,350 was $59,504,750. The original estimate for 1964 was $51,809,000. The 1964 revised estimate was $65,132,200.

Of the original estimate, $51,670,000, the reduction is $139,000.

Amendments requested in Senate Document No. 32 amounted to $3,462,200.

HOUSE TEACHER ALLOWANCE

Now the House allowed seven new positions I believe, Dr. Hansen. None of these was a teaching position; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct; no teaching positions. Seven professional and clerical positions, plus fifteen engineering and custodial positions.

Senator BYRD. These were for staffing the new school to be opened during the year; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. The House denied the request for permanent librarian positions in junior high schools?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct; the House did authorize, I believe, or informally authorized, continuation on a temporary basis of the positions.

Senator BYRD. The overall number of new positions approved by the House was how many, 7 or 15 or 22?

Dr. HANSEN. Twenty-two altogether.

Senator BYRD. Twenty-two. Seven were requested under supervision and instruction, and 15 engineering and custodial; is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. Is this the time to make a point that the annualization has to be brought up to 11 months for the positions we are talking about, because the school is opening earlier than expected.

SUPERVISION AND INSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. Now under supervision and instruction you have 5,303 positions in 1963, and in the amount appropriated for supervision and instruction of $40,215,312.

In 1964 the original estimate was for 5,323 positions amounting to $41,810,393. The House allowed 5,310 positions under supervision and instruction, and the amount of money allowed was $41,697,894.

REQUEST TO SENATE

Under supervision and instruction the Senate is being requested to add 401 positions amounting to $2,894,764. Now can you supply a breakdown of the 401 positions?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; we have a table which shows the breakdown.

Breakdown of 401 positions

Position category:	Positions
Classroom teachers	337
Elementary	146
Junior high	122
Senior high	69
Vocational high	---
Other	---
Itinerant and special teachers	6
Elementary	3
Junior high	---
Senior high	1
Vocational high	---
Other	2
Librarians	4
Elementary	2
Junior high	---
Senior high	---
Vocational high	2
Other	---
Counselors	41
Elementary	28
Junior high	8
Senior high	2
Vocational high	3
Administrative and supervisory officers	2
Other specialists	5
Clerks and secretaries	6
Total	401

Senator BYRD. For the record again, Dr. Hansen, how many of the 401 are teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, you asked for a breakdown of the positions under activity?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

BREAKDOWN OF TEACHER REQUEST

Miss NEEB. At the elementary school level we are asking for 151 positions, 149 teachers, and 2 librarians. There are 105 teachers, grades 1 to 6, 16 basic and social adjustment, 4 severely mentally retarded, 21 kindergarten, 2 music, 1 art, and the 2 librarians.

Senator BYRD. Of which how many are teachers in the overall?

Miss NEEB. 149 teachers.

Senator BYRD. At that point, how many do you have now as a base?

Miss NEEB. We have 2,666 elementary classroom teachers and 87 itinerant teachers, a total of 2,753.

Senator BYRD. How many were added last year in the elementary schools?

Miss NEEB. 112.

Senator BYRD. Now would you proceed with the junior high schools, please.

Miss NEEB. In the junior high schools we are asking for 122 teachers.

Senator BYRD. And what base did you have?

Miss NEEB. 1,182.

Senator BYRD. And last year?

Miss NEEB. Last year we received 108.

Senator BYRD. Now in your high schools?

Miss NEEB. In the high schools we are requesting 70 additional teachers. This includes one military science instructor. Our base for the senior high schools is 586, and last year we received 14.

Senator BYRD. You received 14?

Miss NEEB. Yes, sir; 14 additional teachers for senior high schools last year; 108 for the junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. Would you state that again?

Miss NEEB. Last year, 1962–63, we obtained 14 additional teachers for the senior high schools and 108 for the junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. 108?

Miss NEEB. Yes; 108 for junior high schools.

Senator BYRD. This list does not complete the breakdown of the 401 under supervision and instruction?

Miss NEEB. For the vocational high schools we are asking for two librarians. We are also asking for two speech teachers.

Senator BYRD. Have you completed the breakdown?

Miss NEEB. Did your figure include anything other than teachers? I didn't understand your figure.

Senator BYRD. 401 positions were being requested under supervision and instruction.

COUNSELORS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND CLERKS REQUESTED

Miss NEEB. We are requesting 28 counselors for the elementary schools, 8 counselors for the junior high schools, 2 counselors for the senior high schools, and 3 counselors for the vocational high schools.

We are asking also for three school psychologists for the Sharp Health School, an assistant nurse and nursing assistant, a supervising director of library services, and a supervising director of curriculum.

Our requests also include clerical positions, two in the junior high schools, one in the senior high school, and three departmental clerks. I think that takes care of all the positions.

REQUEST IN "A" BUDGET

Senator BYRD. Were any of these requested in the "A" budget? submitted to the House?

Dr. HANSEN. No, only the staffing at Evans.

Senator BYRD. The 20 positions included for Evans Junior High?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. There is no request in the "A" budget for any of the additional teachers that were included in the 401?

Dr. HANSEN. Not a single one.

REQUEST IN "B" BUDGET

Senator BYRD. Are all of the teachers requested in the letters addressed to me by Mr. Tobriner on July 30 and August 14 included in the figure of 401 as presented in the "B" budget?

Dr. HANSEN. We asked for 344 teachers. We did not include the counselor, librarian, and officer positions under activity 2, "Supervision and instruction," only the teaching positions.

I want to correct this, We did ask for two librarians, on the justification that we had this program drawing private money, and if we wanted to keep it going, we had to get authority to do so with public money.

Senator BYRD. So that the 344 positions that you are requesting—let me recapitulate. You are requesting 149 teaching positions for the elementary schools, 122 for junior high, and 70 for senior high?

Miss NEEB. Right.

Senator BYRD. Are there any over and above these?

Miss NEEB. Two teaching on various levels; they are speech teachers.

Senator BYRD. Two?

Dr. HANSEN. This is in activity 2.

Senator BYRD. This adds up to 343?

Dr. HANSEN. We are also requesting a teacher for the vocational schools under the George-Barden program.

TEACHER REQUEST IN ORIGINAL BOARD ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL 1964

Senator BYRD. So all of the 344 teachers were included in your original request to the Commissioners, is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And this request was scaled down to 222 teachers, and I assume that these 222 are embraced in the figure of 344 that we have before us?

Dr. HANSEN. Sir, for the record we have never at any time suggested 222 teachers. When we made our request in the initial letter to Mr. Tobriner, considering that this would be an extraordinary action by the committee if permitted by the statutes and regulations,

it seemed to us that the worst of the crisis could be met if two-thirds of the requested number of teachers were approved. Considering what had happened last year, that some were approved on the basis of the House allocation, our intention was to make a reasonable division, but certainly never to suggest that we would scale down our request to just 222 teachers.

REASON FOR FAILURE TO REQUEST IN "A" BUDGET

Senator BYRD. Why did you not include this request in the "A" budget? Why was this request for additional teachers not included in the "A" budget?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a determination made by the budget officers and the Commissioners and not at our level.

However, I understand the reason behind it. We were told that no additional services could be supported in the "A" budget, that new positions were being denied in the other departments, and that this principle would have to apply to the public schools.

So I am sure that the budget officials and the Commissioners intended to be equitable in their treatment of the several departments in taking a position in respect to the "A" budget.

Now it might be advisable for one of these gentlemen to answer the question rather than for me, because I can only speculate upon what has been told us, and it did seem to make sense.

We think that now there could have been a distinction made if we approached it with this in mind, that the schools have a special problem in getting organized at a given point in the year, whereas this is not particularly true of other departments.

Nevertheless, I can see why it would be said "We can't favor you against anyone else, because we don't know at this time what our budget situation is going to be."

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you want to make any comment on this?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think, Mr. Chairman, that what Dr. Hansen has said is substantially true.

We had, as you know, to submit a balanced budget. We had certain revenues that could be allocated. We had certain, I might say, priority requirements against those allocations such as within-grade promotions, mandatory pay increases, directed by the Congress, firemen, for example, the decrease in the workweek in respect to the firemen, annualizations and such, so that we felt that we had to provide only for those things that were of a mandatory nature. I would like to submit the following statement concerning the financial condition that existed when we presented the "A" budget.

(The statement referred to follows:)

The sum of $251,517,000 was available at the time the final decision by the Commissioners had to be made on the fiscal year 1964 general fund budget of the District of Columbia.

The amount of $226,605,000 of this total was required for continuing operating expenses at existing levels such as pay of employees, rent of buildings, procurement of supplies for institutions and other essential activities, as well as financing construction projects approved in fiscal year 1963.

This left the sum of $24,912,000 available for new items of operating requirements and for capital outlay ($18,925,000 for operating expenses). Because of the pay raise that had been enacted in the fall of 1962, $12,084,000 of this total was needed to finance pay raise expenses in this year. (Of this pay raise money,

$4,500,000 is for school teachers.) An additional sum of $1,207,000 was required to continue the salaries of 180 additional firemen required by Public Law 87–882 and who were employed prior to the submission of the A budget.

Another significant category of expense which the Commissioners proposed for financing in the A budget was for 263 positions costing $1,195,000 to staff new institutions and other facilities which would be completed during the fiscal year, this being on the premise that any new facility must be staffed as soon as completed.

There were other items of equivalently mandatory nature, amounting to $4,439,000 and which were made up of a range of requirements such as payments to pension funds, annualization of 1963 positions and services, and mandatory within-grade advancements. Because of the crowding that even then prevailed in the schools and welfare institutions and certain other urgent requirements, $5,987,000 of debt service and the most critical capital outlay needs also were included.

The only positions for new or improved services in this A budget were 17, for which new appropriations were not required since the funds were available from other sources.

The limitations of funds were so drastic that even some mandatory items were deferred to the B budget, such as $1,060,000 for postage rate increases, costs of the 1964 presidential election, etc., and $1,082,000 for a wage board pay increase.

The summary details on this situation with regard to the operating budget as it existed in May 1963, are shown on the enclosed statement titled "1964 General Fund Increases by Categories."

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners felt constrained to omit the estimated $2,017,000 for new teachers from the A budget, and to defer this request until the time when additional revenues would be available.

1964 general fund increases by categories

[In thousands of dollars]

	Positions requested	Budget estimates	Positions requested	Proposed for separate transmission	Positions requested	Total
GENERAL FUND						
Required operating costs:						
Pay raise		12,084				12,084
Wage board pay increase				1,027		1,027
Within-grade advancements		1,073				1,073
Extra days in excess of 52-week base		463				463
Reallocations		24				24
Annualization of 1963 positions and services		1,647				1,647
Federal obligations		274		2,362		2,636
Police and fire pensions		958				958
Reduction of workweek for firemen	180	1,207			180	1,207
Other (postal rate increase, board of elections, employees disability compensation, etc.)				1,060		1,060
Total, required operating costs	180	17,730		4,449	180	22,179
Staffing and maintenance of new construction:						
New facilities	263	1,081	3	63	266	1,144
Annualization		114				114
Total, staffing and maintenance	263	1,195	3	63	266	1,258
Workload			484	3,299	484	3,299
Total, required to maintain present standards	443		487		930	26,736
Improved services	4		397	3,583	401	3,583
New services	13		112	1,442	125	1,442
Total, general fund	460	18,925	996	12,836	1,456	31,761

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, do you or Mr. Lowe have anything on this point?

Mr. LOWE. I see nothing to add of any substance, sir.

NEW PUPILS ENROLLED

Senator BYRD. How many new students do you have enrolled?

Dr. HANSEN. The number is slightly over 4,100.

Senator BYRD. 4,300?

Miss NEEB. 4,100.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, what was your estimate of new pupils at the time when you usually make up your estimate for the next year? What did you estimate that you would have in the way of new students? The figure for new pupils is 4,131.

Miss NEEB. Last year, at the end of the first 6 weeks in October, we had 134,375. We estimated that we would have by the end of the first 6 weeks in October of this year 139,500.

Dr. HANSEN. Which is slightly over 5,000 net gain.

Senator BYRD. Will you give us the exact figure, please.

Miss NEEB. 5,125 increase.

Senator BYRD. So you estimated that there would be 5,125 increase. The actual increase at this point or at the point of the last reading was 4,131. So your estimate at that point at least is about 1,000 above the actual for new students, is that correct?

Miss NEEB. At a different time of the year, though, you must remember.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. The record of accuracy projections by Dr. Foster and his associates have been phenomenal, as you know from last year's report, so we will be very much surprised if we don't attain this figure, considering the amount of return from the dropout campaign.

NEW ENROLLEES, 1962, 1963, 1964

Senator BYRD. Now suppose you supply the subcommittee with a comparative table, if you please, that will show the additional positions originally reflected in October 1962 for the school year 1963–64.

Dr. HANSEN. Do you want just that table? We will condense it.

(The table requested follows:)

Positions requested by Board of Education and allowed by the Commissioners for 1963–64

Position category	Requested by Board of Education	Allowed by Commissioners
Classroom teachers	445	338
Itinerant and special teachers	23	6
Librarians	50	17
Counselors	43	43
Administrative and supervisory officers	21	7
Clerks and secretaries	61	9
Engineers, custodians, etc.	38	23
Other specialists	13	6
Total	694	449

Senator BYRD. I have more.

Dr. HANSEN. You are talking here about the requests presented by the Board of Education to the Commissioners?

Senator BYRD. Yes, the additional positions originally requested to the Commissioners in October 1962 for the school year 1963–64.

Dr. HANSEN. Let us supply that.

Senator BYRD. Yes. You don't have this right at your fingertips?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Also let us have——

Dr. HANSEN. You are asking for fiscal 1963, are you not, or were you asking for 1963–64, which is fiscal 1964?

Senator BYRD. That is correct.

Dr. HANSEN. I have the table showing the amount of money and positions requested by the Board of Education and the number and amount approved by the Commissioners for the budget.

1964 TEACHER REQUESTS

Senator BYRD. Could you give us that now, please. How many positions were requested, and the amount?

Dr. HANSEN. In activity 2 or in all activities?

Senator BYRD. I am talking about teachers.

Dr. HANSEN. We will have to do a little adding here; 468 altogether.

Senator BYRD. 468?

Dr. HANSEN. Talking here about teachers.

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir, and the amount of money if you have it.

Dr. HANSEN. This would require a good deal more computation.

Senator BYRD. All right. We will strike that.

APPROVED TEACHER REQUESTS

Now can we be supplied with the number of additional positions approved by the Commissioners, and included in the A budget and approved by the House.

Of course, I think the answer is that no teachers were approved by the House, and I assume none were requested.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct. None were requested in the so-called original budget.

Senator BYRD. Except staffing the new Evans Junior High, but there were no teachers for that.

Dr. HANSEN. No teachers.

REQUEST OF COMMISSIONERS, TEACHER POSITIONS, "B" BUDGET

Senator BYRD. How many additional positions were requested by the Board for the B budget?

Dr. HANSEN. This actually constitutes the B budget.

Senator BYRD. But how many did you request of the Commissioners?

Dr. HANSEN. The number which we had given you, 468.

Senator BYRD. 468?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So you requested 468. The Commissioners approved 344. So you requested for the B budget the same number of teachers plus two perhaps as you requested for the A budget, as you requested the Commissioners.

Dr. HANSEN. The total budget request of the Board, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now as of what date was this, the submittal of your original request?

Dr. HANSEN. Submitted in July 1962.

Senator BYRD. And you anticipated an increase of over 5,000 new students. The question then occurs to me, which I know you have already answered, but whether or not the Commissioners were justified in turning down your request is something which they are in a better position to decide of course.

QUESTION OF REQUESTS IN "A" BUDGET

This question would occur to me. You foresaw the estimate of 5,000 new pupils more or less, Dr. Foster's previous estimates having proved to be very good. Not one of these requested new teaching positions was included in the A budget estimate submitted to the House of Representatives.

Now I would like to make this point. I am not quarreling with the justification that has been presented for no request having been included in the A budget for teachers. But that request—had that request been included, and had the House thus been able to approve the entire request or any portion thereof, we on the Senate committee would be in a position to give you immediate authorization if we deemed it wise to do so, and I do not think we would have done otherwise so as to permit you to proceed with the recruitment of all or part of those teachers, just as we did in the case of the 20 additional positions for the new Evans Junior High School.

Those were included in the A budget. The House passed the bill, and approved the positions. Consequently we were in a position to approve the recruitment of the positions. This is the same situation that governed last year.

The House approved a certain number of new positions last year. The bill came to us. You were faced with the problem of recruiting the teachers to fill the positions.

We in the committee, after polling the committee last year, gave our approval on the teacher positions. So having foreseen this increase in school population, one may have foreseen the concomitant shortage of teachers this year.

One might have also reasoned that while other departments might want additional personnel and might need additional personnel, here in the school system is the crucial item. So whether or not the proper decision was made in not indeed proceeding to include in the A budget estimate a request for the necessary additional teachers so that you could have proceeded with the recruitment of them in time and so that you could have relieved this problem, whether or not that decision was proper I will not attempt to estimate.

I can only point out that had the request been made in connection with the A budget, whatever action the House might have taken, we could certainly have given consideration to this request, so that recruitment would not have been delayed.

Now we are confronted with the problem of having the teacher positions requested in the B budget which has not been passed upon by the House of Representatives.

POSITION STATISTICS REQUESTED

Can you supply the committee with the number of additional teacher positions requested by the Board for 1962–63, the number approved by the Commissioners, the number allowed by the House, and the number allowed by the Senate, and the number coming out of conference.

Dr. HANSEN. We shall do that.

Mr. RIECKS. Just 1 year?

(The information requested follows:)

Number of new positions requested and allowed in 1963

Position category	Requested by Board of Education	Commissioners allowance	House allowance	Senate allowance	Congressional allowance
Classroom teachers	350	285	183	224	224
Itinerant and special teachers	10	10	10	10	10
Librarians	21	2		2	
Counselors	46	17	3	17	17
Administrative and supervisory officers	18	8	6	6	6
Clerks and secretaries	58	16	6	6	6
Engineers, custodians, etc	58	39	39	39	39
Other specialists	9	3	2	2	2
Total	570	380	249	306	304

OPERATING EXPENSES

Senator BYRD. Yes. We have time for two or three more questions, Dr. Hansen.

The House bill provides $2,165,250 over the 1963 allowance for operating expenses in 1964. Could you break down that increase?

In other words, how much is for pay cost increases and so forth, how much for staffing new buildings?

Dr. HANSEN. We can do this.

Senator BYRD. Will you supply this for the record?

Dr. HANSEN. We will have to consolidate figures.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. May I be sure that I understand the question. You wanted to know the breakdown of the increase allowed by the House?

Senator BYRD. The house provided $2,165,250 over the 1963 allowance for operating expenses. Can you break this down, break down the increase the House allowed over the 1963 operating expenses. Is the question clear?

Miss NEEB. The breakdown of funds allowed by the House, is that correct?

Senator BYRD. Yes, over 1963.

Miss NEEB. Pay increases and personnel for Evans?

Senator BYRD. You are talking about your operating expenses. The House allowed something, over last year in the area of $2.1 million.

Dr. HANSEN. Do you want this in a verbal report, because we can supply it verbally, or would you like to have it——

Senator BYRD. I think a table might be well, whatever way you prefer. You requested $4.9 million, I believe.

Dr. HANSEN. Something like that.

INCREASE REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. Yes, you requested an increase, a net increase of $4,987,500 over 1963. The House allowed $2,165,250. So will you supply a breakdown of the amount that the House allowed?

(The information requested, follows:)

Increases allowed for 1964 (A budget) by the House

	Funds
Additional positions:	
Counselors	$9,412
Supervisory officers	18,065
Secretary	3,268
Engineers, custodians, etc	48,378
Other specialist	3,612
Salary increases:	
For Teachers' Salary Act employees	3,777,083
For classified employees	140,716
Annualization of 1963 reductions because of late appropriations	103,423
Annualization of positions established in 1963	103,963
Books and instructional supplies	40,110
Operational supplies	12,200
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	588,270
Total, A budget	4,848,500
Deduct nonrecurring items:	
Supplemental Public Law 88-25	−2,256,350
Other	−426,900
Total	2,165,250

LANGUAGE FOR VEHICLES

The request includes language to purchase seven passenger motor vehicles, also $3,000 for membership in the research council city program.

What is the justification for these two requests?

Dr. HANSEN. The vehicles are to transport the severely handicapped children to and from school.

Four additional classes for severely mentally retarded pupils are to be established. There is also an expected increase in pupil membership at the Sharpe Health School.

So this relates to the expansion of the program for the Military Road schoolchild, severely mentally retarded child, and the increase in enrollment expected at the Sharpe Health School.

Senator BYRD. How many vehicles do you now have with which to transport handicapped children?

Mr. WOODSON. Twenty-five total.

Senator BYRD. What will be the total cost involved?

Mr. WOODSON. For the vehicles, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes; for your vehicles that you now have, plus the ones that you are requesting.

VEHICLE VALUATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. WOODSON. I will have to supply the valuation of the vehicles we now have. The value of the vehicles which we are requesting is $22,000. We are also requesting $4,550 for vehicle maintenance operation.

Senator BYRD. How does this request for vehicle maintenance operation compare with the same item for the previous year, 1963?

Mr. WOODSON. The figure is given per vehicle, $650 apiece.

Dr. HANSEN. This is what it has been in the past. This is consistent.

GREAT CITIES PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. When was the great cities program created, and what sums have been provided to date to carry it out?

Dr. HANSEN. My first contact with it occurred in 1958. It was a very informal kind of organization and called together by people like Dr. Willis in Chicago and Dr. Bonnell in Detroit. Thirteen or fourteen major cities were represented in meetings over a period of time with special stress upon vocational education.

Three years ago it was decided to set up a permanent-type organization with an executive director and one staff member to work in a more consistent continuous way in three or four categories of interest, one being vocational education which has continued, teacher training, a second, and the problems of the culturally deprived children, a third. For example, our Ford Foundation project is one of these.

Now we have not been able to contribute any of our share toward the operation of this program, and I do not have any knowledge of the total extent to which contributions or membership fees have been paid by the other cities, but I believe that at least eight or nine of the cities are paying members, so to speak.

We have been allowed to come into the program on a kind of "Well, we want you with us anyhow," and we have benefited from that.

We hope that this year we can become a contributing member of the organization.

Senator BYRD. Were any funds provided in the House bill?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. For this program?

Dr. HANSEN. No.

Senator BYRD. Was there a request in the budget?

Dr. HANSEN. Not in the A budget.

Senator BYRD. Why was there no request this year in the A budget?

Dr. HANSEN. I would presume for the same reason that teachers were omitted, and this was a new program.

Senator BYRD. What suffered by nonauthorization of this item last year?

Dr. HANSEN. The sense of obligation we had to carry our part of the program, and our feeling that we cannot continue to participate with the Research Council unless we do.

Senator BYRD. We will recess until 7.

(Whereupon, at 5:30 p.m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 7 p.m. on the same day.)

(EVENING SESSION, 7:15 P.M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1963)

ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

Dr. Hansen, would you explain the need for the three positions under "General administration"?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Both of the administrative positions are in the department of personnel. One is to be an assistant to the personnel director and the other to the chief of the Board of Examiners.

The justifications are based essentially on the fact that this office has not expanded since it was created. There has been a significant increase in the amount of business to be done by it, and from an experienced point of view we need to step up the recruitment procedures, the method of evaluation of teachers, the services we can render to teachers in their various needs so that we can build up the quality of our staff as well as maintain the morale of it throughout. So this is one of the recurrent problems that we face. We are very glad to see that it is before this committee, and we most urgently suggest the necessity for it.

Senator BYRD. Were any added last year?

Dr. HANSEN. No.

CLERK, TEACHERS COLLEGE

Senator BYRD. Now, the one position at District of Columbia Teachers College. Would you give us the justification for that, please?

Dr. HANSEN. That is a clerk who is assigned to the president, who has under his direction only one clerk, a GS–8, and here again it is a matter of increase in the amount of responsibility in that office. The fact is that his staff is so limited that he needs this additional help of a second secretarial assistant. For this reason we are in support of this request.

Senator BYRD. Last year we had 182 positions. The House allowed 172 on the original estimate, and you are asking for the 1 additional position, is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

PRACTICAL NURSING TEACHER

Senator BYRD. Now, under vocational education, 76 positions last year, you are asking for 1 additional position.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a position of teacher in the practical nursing program. The justification is primarily the fact that this is a 12-month program with the students being supervised in the hospitals on a year-round basis. We have a shortage here, which means that hospital supervision is inadequate, and we have been requested by the hospitals to increase the amount of that supervision. I think this is a very important project, and the practical nursing program, Mr. Chairman, is among the most practical of the job outlets and services to the community.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE

Senator BYRD. You had 1,159 positions under item 5 last year, operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment. The House allowed 1,174, an increase of 15. Why do you need eight more positions?

Dr. HANSEN. Why do we need eight?

Senator BYRD. Why do you need eight additional positions? Can't you get along with 1,174, Dr. Hansen, or with 1,159, the same as you had last year?

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Woodson?

Mr. WOODSON. We are asking, sir, for 7 drivers and 1 bus attendant for the additional pupils who are to be transported to the Sharpe Health School; also to cover the severely mentally retarded children, 40 which he had mentioned before this evening, and then the additional pupils in sight and hearing which are to be expected this year.

LOCATION OF PERSONNEL ALLOWED BY HOUSE

Senator BYRD. What are the 15 positions that the House allowed over and above last year?

Mr. WOODSON. They are 13 positions for the Evans Junior High School, which has opened since the fiscal year began, and 2 for the Davis addition.

Senator BYRD. Two for Davis.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The elementary school lunch program, you are not asking for any additional personnel. You had 10, the House allowed 10, and that number is sufficient, I presume?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $38,069 over and above last year, and above what the House allowed, the House having allowed the same amount that you had last year, $566,172.

Dr. HANSEN. This is mainly to take care of the expected increase in lunches to be required, based upon the expected increase in enrollment.

There is also a small item for postage increase, which is a legal requirement, and the salary increases which were authorized under Public Law 87–793.

Senator BYRD. The House report states as follows:

> During the hearings, it developed that there is only a 15.8-percent participation in the school lunch program in Washington. There is probably no place in our country where there are more hungry children who desperately need the benefits of this program than in the District of Columbia. This matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Education and the Board has since favorably reconsidered and approved an elementary school lunch program in the public schools. The committee was advised that sufficient funds are available within the public building construction program for transfer to the Meyer and Garrison elementary school projects for the addition of lunchroom facilities and that design changes can be made in the Green and Harris elementary school projects to include such accommodations. Approval of these transfers and design changes is recommended as well as the incorporation of such features in future construction.

Do you have any comment on that paragraph, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. The Board of Education has adopted the policy now of improving facilities for cafeteria service in the new elementary schools. This is the extension of a policy adopted in 1958 to include the space and installation of ducts so this could be done later on, and with this then having been resolved this way, we will move into the elementary school lunchroom service as we construct new buildings, assuming that we have the approval of the committees concerned.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. At present there is $38,493 under the national defense education program.

Dr. HANSEN. I am sorry, was there a question?

Senator BYRD. I would like to have a justification for the item.

Dr. HANSEN. This is to extend science, mathematics, and foreign language equipment programs using District money and matching Federal money under NDE. This is really a continuation of the program which has been moving forward, as rapidly as we could finance it, for a number of years.

The statistical services increase is justified as at least a minor effort to use modern computing machinery for statistical services. Under this program the project would be underwritten on a matching basis by national defense education funds. This would supply rental costs of card punch machines, tabulating machines and service, supplies, and personnel service. We believe that this modest movement in the direction of modernizing statistical procedures is much to be desired.

REPLACEMENT OF BOOKS

Senator BYRD. How much did we provide last year for the replacement of books?

Dr. HANSEN. Dr. Foster, could you supply that information?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes.

Senator CYRD. What was the total?

Dr. FOSTER. The total amount available last year for textbooks and workbooks was $545,179. That figure includes two nonrecurring items, one of about $18,708 for supplying new buildings expected to open in that year, and also the $135,400 for replacement of obsolete books. This was a one-shot deal.

Senator BYRD. Could you tell us how you have progressed toward the replacement of the obsolete books?

Dr. HANSEN. I think I can do this without referring to the table. We have made a survey—this was done, I think, toward the end of last year—which indicated that with the proposals for increasing the allocation per person before the Congress now in the budget request we will be able to get on a 5-year cycle. This means that obsolescence in use of the book, on the average, will take 5 years.

This will move us back from a 7- to 5-year cycle as a result of the special help given in the emergency situation last year, plus the proposal here to raise the rate of allocation per capita to $4 per pupil for the elementary schools, and $4.25 for the junior and senior high schools.

So we are able to report, without obvious possible exceptions, that our situation is much improved over that of last year.

I think I need to make a qualifying statement, Mr. Chairman, that very likely if anyone were to walk in to X numbers of schools he might find books in the hands of pupils which would seem to be improper and obsolescent.

OBSOLESCENT BOOKS

Senator BYRD. When do you think you will have this job done?

Dr. HANSEN. If we are permitted to get into this 5-year cycle, with this additional amount of money requested this year, $247,000 approximately, I believe, we will expect to be on a 5-year program, which is as good as we can look forward to. As a matter of fact, I think anything less than this would be possibly wasteful.

Dr. Foster reminds me that the $4 allocation for the elementary school pupil should be increased to $4.50, and the $4.25 for junior and senior high, to $4.50. There has been some reduction in the request this year in the light of last year's special allocations.

Senator BYRD. $175,334 is for the elementary schools; $38,729 for junior high schools; $23,300 for senior high schools; $10,060 for vocational.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Making a total of $247,423.

Now, this would exclude the Military Road school and certain other schools, is that correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What is your obsolete book problem there? What is the situation there?

Dr. HANSEN. These schools have had a special allocation amount through the years of their existence. The reason is that they are special and could not successfully operate with the amount for the regular classrooms.

BOOK REQUESTS IN "A" BUDGET

Senator BYRD. What did you have in the "A" budget for this item, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Just for the new schools.

Mr. Chairman, I think we need to add one other statement to your answer to your question about the "A" budget and the textbook question.

The sum of $18,805 for books was allocated in the "A" budget to supply the new buildings expected to open in 1963–64 or early the following year.

PER PUPIL COST FOR LIBRARY BOOKS

Senator BYRD. I note regarding your per pupil charge for library books, 57 cents last year, that this goes now to a dollar, an increase of 43 cents per pupil.

Would you like to comment on that, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes. This is an extremely necessary increase in the amount of support for the libraries. On the junior, senior, and vocational high school levels, we have not been able to keep abreast of new materials. We also are very eager to support the 50-cent increase which is increased from zero for library books at the elementary school level. This would be a recordmaking, sort of a history-making, action, if the committees concur, in that for the first time we will have regular allocations for the purchase of library books for the elementary schools.

COLLECTIONS FOR BOOK DAMAGE

Senator BYRD. How much was collected from the students in the past year, Dr. Hansen, for library books?

Dr. HANSEN. For damage to library books? We have a report on that.

Sir, our report, unfortunately, is not broken down by types of books. It has to do with school textbooks and library books, lost, stolen, or damaged. This supplies information as to the total number by school levels, by areas, and by schools actually within those areas, and the amount of money received from private funds for replacements

or repair of the books. I would be glad to make this report available to you for the record.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. There were 12,762 books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use. Five thousand eight hundred and forty-one were repaired or replaced with private funds, and 951 with school funds. There are still 5,970 missing or unusable, and the amount of moneys supplied from private sources are broken down. The amount of money is $9,013.26. Do you wish to have this total for the record?

(The information referred to follows:)

Report on school textbooks and library books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use during the school year 1962–63

School level, area, and school	Number of books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use				Private funds received by school for replacement or repair of missing or damaged books [1]			
	Total number	Replaced or repaired		Still missing or unusable [3]	Total amount	Used to replace or repair books	Sent to District of Columbia Treasurer	Balance held by school [3]
		With private funds [2]	With school funds					
Elementary	2,022	550	56	1,416	$275.45	$242.13	$4.90	$28.42
Area 1	131	45	.....	86	6.81	6.81	.....	.....
Brightwood	33	12	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keene	13	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Salle	41	22	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rudolph	28	3	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Truesdell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West	16	4	.....	12	6.81	6.81	.....	.....
Area 2	59	26	.....	33	3.38	.....	.....	3.38
Barnard	12	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park View	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petworth	5	.....	.....	5	3.38	.....	.....	3.38
Powell	26	4	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 3	125	14	.....	111	7.81	7.81	.....	.....
Adams	19	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bancroft	4	4	.....	.....	7.81	7.81	.....	.....
Bruce	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooke, H. D	18	7	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 4	105	27	10	68	34.92	31.42	3.50	.....
Brookland	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunker Hill	2	2	.....	.....	3.49	3.49	.....	.....
Burroughs	25	17	.....	8	26.28	22.78	3.50	.....
Langdon	14	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noyes	16	2	.....	14	5.15	5.15	.....	.....
Slowe	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodridge	41	2	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 5	35	10	.....	25	10.18	.....	1.40	8.78
Bryan	5	.....	.....	5	8.78	.....	.....	8.78
Buchanan	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payne	14	2	.....	12	1.40	.....	1.40	.....
Watkins	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table, p. 337.

Report on school textbooks and library books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use during the school year 1962–63—Continued

School level, area, and school	Number of books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use				Private funds received by school for replacement or repair of missing or damaged books [1]			
	Total number	Replaced or repaired		Still missing or unusable [3]	Total amount	Used to replace or repair books	Sent to District of Columbia Treasurer	Balance held by school [3]
		With private funds [2]	With school funds					
Area 6	131	29	----	102	$23.73	$10.10	----	$13.63
Blow	6	6	----	----	----	----	----	----
Crummell	3	----	----	3	----	----	----	----
Miner	6	6	----	----	10.10	10.10	----	----
Pierce	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Webb	56	----	----	56	----	----	----	----
Wheatley	38	----	----	38	13.63	----	----	13.63
Young	22	17	----	5	----	----	----	----
Area 7	149	38	12	99	13.87	13.87	----	----
Blair	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Edmonds	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Goding	50	13	----	37	----	----	----	----
Hayes	6	----	----	6	----	----	----	----
Kingsman	17	----	----	17	----	----	----	----
Logan	18	8	----	10	----	----	----	----
Lovejoy	28	1	12	15	----	----	----	----
Ludlow	14	----	----	14	----	----	----	----
Madison	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Maury	11	11	----	----	2.13	2.13	----	----
Peabody	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Taylor	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wilson	5	5	----	----	11.74	11.74	----	----
Area 8	369	67	16	286	14.20	14.20	----	----
Aiton	29	27	----	2	----	----	----	----
Benning	20	20	----	----	----	----	----	----
Burrville	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Carver	3	----	----	3	----	----	----	----
Davis	8	3	----	5	----	----	----	----
Drew	5	3	----	2	----	----	----	----
Houston	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Kenilworth	130	2	15	113	4.72	4.72	----	----
Kimball	14	1	----	13	----	----	----	----
Merritt	54	3	----	51	----	----	----	----
Nalle	7	4	----	3	8.26	8.26	----	----
Plummer	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Richardson	31	----	----	31	----	----	----	----
Shadd	35	3	1	31	1.22	1.22	----	----
Smothers	7	1	----	6	----	----	----	----
Thomas	25	----	----	25	----	----	----	----
Area 9	173	71	8	94	60.20	60.20	----	----
Birney	23	13	----	10	----	----	----	----
Garfield	27	17	----	10	31.63	31.63	----	----
Ketcham	20	6	----	14	----	----	----	----
Moten	21	13	8	----	27.39	27.39	----	----
Nichols Ave	48	12	----	36	1.18	1.18	----	----
Stanton	34	10	----	24	----	----	----	----
Turner	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Area 10	20	18	----	2	21.77	21.77	----	----
Beers	14	14	----	----	15.74	15.74	----	----
Orr	4	2	----	2	3.59	3.59	----	----
Randle Highlands	2	2	----	----	2.44	2.44	----	----
Area 11	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
River Terrace	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 337.

Report on school textbooks and library books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use during the school year 1962–63—Continued

School level, area, and school	Number of books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use				Private funds received by school for replacement or repair of missing or damaged books [1]			
	Total number	Replaced or repaired		Still missing or unusable [3]	Total amount	Used to replace or repair books	Sent to District of Columbia Treasurer	Balance held by school [2]
		With private funds [2]	With school funds					
Area 12	269	82	10	177	$48.25	$46.95	.....	$1.30
Bundy	7	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	24	1	.....	23	2.50	2.50	.....	.....
Cook, J. F	72	1	10	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garrison	14	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimke	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langston	18	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	8	7	.....	1	6.25	6.25	.....	.....
Morse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry	10	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaton	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simmons	24	17	.....	7	39.50	38.20	.....	1.30
Slater	37	17	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomson	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walker-Jones	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 13	32	7	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eckington	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emery	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gage	6	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mott	13	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 14	114	9	.....	105	1.86	1.86	.....	.....
Congress Heights	19	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draper	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hendley	28	1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patterson	12	1	.....	11	1.86	1.86	.....	.....
Simon	54	3	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 15	30	3	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens	19	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 16	20	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyde	15	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 17	38	8	.....	30	13.00	13.00	.....	.....
Hardy	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mann	17	7	.....	10	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Stoddert	11	1	.....	10	2.00	2.00	.....	.....
Area 18	10	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hearst	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyster	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 19	54	21	.....	33	1.33	.....	.....	1.33
Janney	11	10	.....	1	1.33	.....	.....	1.33
Lafayette	9	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murch	34	7	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table, p. 337.

Report on school textbooks and library books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use during the school year 1962–63—Continued

School level, area, and school	Number of books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use				Private funds received by school for replacement or repair of missing or damaged books [1]			
	Total number	Replaced or repaired		Still missing or unusable [3]	Total amount	Used to replace or repair books	Sent to District of Columbia Treasurer	Balance held by school [3]
		With private funds [2]	With school funds					
Area 20	90	43	.....	47	$4.14	$4.14	.....	.....
Brent	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Giddings	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lenox	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyler	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Ness	68	23	.....	45	4.14	4.14	.....	.....
Area 21	39	13	.....	26	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
Shepherd	6	6	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
Takoma	12	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whittier	21	6	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 22	27	11	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amidon	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowen	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphax	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junior high	5,640	2,646	854	2,140	3,682.19	3,473.19	$2.00	$207.00
Area 1	852	486	366	.....	877.47	877.47	.....	.....
Deal	374	364	10	.....	522.42	522.42	.....	.....
Gordon	478	122	356	.....	355.05	355.05	.....	.....
Area 2	1,088	578	170	340	1,358.86	1,351.86	.....	7.00
Backus	94	63	.....	31	57.00	50.00	.....	7.00
Macfarland	408	129	170	109	364.77	364.77	.....	.....
Paul	325	218	.....	107	451.18	451.18	.....	.....
Taft	261	168	.....	93	485.91	485.91	.....	.....
Area 3	776	351	120	305	327.37	327.37	.....	.....
Banneker	78	53	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Francis	36	10	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garnet-Patterson	175	125	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langley	280	51	110	119	122.97	122.97	.....	.....
Shaw	78	30	10	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrell	129	82	.....	47	204.40	204.40	.....	.....
Area 4	729	496	.....	233	781.32	581.32	.....	200.00
Browne	308	140	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eliot	110	45	.....	65	202.33	202.33	.....	.....
Stuart	311	311	.....	.....	578.99	378.99	.....	200.00
Area 5	406	251	27	128	151.22	151.22	.....	.....
Hine	202	112	27	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	67	66	.....	1	151.22	151.22	.....	.....
Randall	137	73	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 6	1,406	212	146	1,048	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miller	1,083	50	115	918	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sousa	236	80	31	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodson	87	82	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Area 7	383	272	25	86	185.95	183.95	2.00	.....
Douglass	215	105	25	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hart	52	51	.....	1	2.00	.....	2.00	.....
Kramer	116	116	.....	.....	183.95	183.95	.....	.....
Senior high	4,446	2,535	.....	1,911	4,870.10	4,783.31	.....	86.79

See footnotes at end of table, p. 337.

Report on school textbooks and library books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use during the school year 1962–63—Continued

School level, area, and school	Number of books lost, stolen, or damaged beyond use				Private funds received by school for replacement or repair of missing or damaged books [1]			
	Total number	Replaced or repaired		Still missing or unusable [2]	Total amount	Used to replace or repair books	Sent to District of Columbia Treasurer	Balance held by school [3]
		With private funds [2]	With school funds					
Area 1	641	343	.....	298	$1,330.72	$1,330.72	.....	.....
Western	245	141	.....	104	566.85	566.85	.....	.....
Wilson	396	202	.....	194	763.87	763.87	.....	.....
Area 2	712	549	.....	163	1,157.94	1,107.94	.....	$50.00
Coolidge	304	173	.....	131	516.98	516.98	.....	.....
Roosevelt	408	376	.....	32	640.96	590.96	.....	50.00
Area 3	1,040	402	.....	638	787.60	787.60	.....	.....
Cardozo	467	117	.....	350	379.39	379.39	.....	.....
Dunbar	243	140	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKinley	330	145	.....	185	408.21	408.21	.....	.....
Area 4	1,782	995	.....	787	1,151.84	1,115.05	.....	36.79
Eastern	1,180	674	.....	506	1,117.36	1,080.57	.....	36.79
Spingarn	602	321	.....	281	34.48	34.48	.....	.....
Area 5	271	246	.....	25	442.00	442.00	.....	.....
Anacostia	150	125	.....	25	14.25	14.25	.....	.....
Ballou	121	121	.....	.....	427.75	427.75	.....	.....
Vocational high	621	88	40	493	133.56	50.75	$82.81	.....
Bell	222	.....	.....	222	82.81	.....	82.81	.....
Burdick	18	4	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chamberlain	76	12	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps	236	55	40	141	50.75	50.75	.....	.....
Washington	69	17	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special schools	33	22	1	10	51.96	51.96	.....	.....
Boys' Junior-Senior High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterans High School Center	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharpe Health School	11	7	1	3	8.00	8.00	.....	.....
Visiting Instruction Corps	12	5	.....	7	12.00	12.00	.....	.....
Capitol Page	10	10	.....	.....	31.96	31.96	.....	.....
Americani ation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,762	5,841	951	5,970	9,013.26	8,601.34	89.71	322.21

[1] Does not include amounts spent by parents, pupils, or other persons in the direct replacement of books.
[2] Includes books replaced directly by parents, pupils, or other persons, as well as books replaced or repaired with funds paid to the school for this purpose by parents, pupils, etc.
[3] At end of school year.

Source: Prepared by Department of General Research, Budget, and Legislation, September 1963.

PROGRAM TO REPLACE OBSOLESCENT BOOKS

Senator BYRD. Let me see if I understand your obsolescent book situation. The cost of replacing all of your obsolete books last year was estimated to be $514,000. That was $135,000 over the amount annually carried for this purpose. The Senate committee added $135,000 as a one-shot deal, so that you would have $514,000.

Now, do I understand you to say that during each year, over the next 5 years, you will have to have a certain amount so as to complete this job of replacing obsolescent books?

Dr. HANSEN. And also keeping abreast of increased enrollments, which is a part of this total element.

The amount which we are asking for this year, the $247,423 will bring us up to $4 per pupil, elementary school level. This will become a part of the base. Next year the increase will be 50 cents per pupil, bringing us to a total amount of $4.50 per pupil. This will take care of a 5-year rotation replacement of textbooks. This is based upon the best available evidence we have as to the cost of textbooks.

This is assuming the textbooks do not increase in price.

So what we are asking for here is a permanent solution to the problem of textbooks supplied to make it impractical for us or impossible for us be confronted with the kind of embarrassment we were confronted with last year.

Senator BYRD. In other words, up until last year you had an annual base of $379,000 for this item, is that correct?

Dr. FOSTER. Yes, that is correct, textbooks and workbooks.

Senator BYRD. But you were not—I assume you were not—gaining on obsolescence?

Dr. HANSEN. That is the essence of the problem.

Senator BYRD. So that the $135,000 last year was to permit you to overcome and wipe out the total supply of obsolescent books. Now you have dropped back to a base of how much over each of the next 5 years for this purpose?

1964 ESTIMATE FOR TEXTBOOKS AND WORKBOOKS

Dr. FOSTER. The amount of 1964, Mr. Chairman, is $564,670. That is for textbooks and workbooks. This is enough to take care of 1 year's obsolescence out of 5.

We are assuming that we keep having one-fifth of the books become obsolescent each year. We will need to have that much, and also a little more, as Dr. Hansen has said. This amount is based on only $4 a pupil for textbooks and workbooks at the elementary school level, and $4.25 for junior and senior high school levels, whereas to get this on a permanent basis, 5-year rotational basis, it needs to be $4.50 per pupil, as we estimate, for three levels, and $5 a pupil for vocational high schools.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, would you try to clarify this matter for me? I thought last year when we appropriated the $135,000 that this, in addition to the money that was allowed by the House, was going to do the job.

I thought this was going to complete the replacement of the obsolescent books.

NEED FOR INCREASED FUNDS FOR CONTINUOUS OBSOLESCENCE

Dr. HANSEN. This has been accomplished. But the same factor which caused the obsolescence to occur prevails or will prevail unless we increase the amount of money per capita.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. HANSEN. It is in order to prevent the backlog of obsolescence from occurring again that we are proposing now an increase which will bring us to a total availability of $564,000.

Senator BYRD. I see. So the replacement of the obsolescent books has been effectuated?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. That was done by virtue of our appropriating $135,000 over and above the House allowance of $379,000, making a total of $514,000 last year. But you want to stay abreast of this situation now or even ahead of it, and not let it develop again.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Right.

1964 REQUEST FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLBOOKS

So the amount of money once again that you are requesting this year in order to accomplish this purpose is what, $247,423?

Mr. HANSEN. $247,423 increase; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $7,297 increase for milk for elementary school pupils.

Does this take care of your increased enrollment?

Dr. HANSEN. This is based on the increased enrollment.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for $173,599 increase in the appropriation for textbooks and workbooks in your elementary and secondary schools?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. That is the $247,000 item less the $135,000 which was appropriated as a single venture last year.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS

Senator BYRD. Education of handicapped children in outside institutions, $38,000.

Dr. HANSEN. This is mainly for an increase of 20 pupils, and for an increase in the rate of tuition at the Maryland School for the Blind from $2,100 to $2,400 per pupil.

IMPROVED EDUCATION FOR CULTURALLY DEPRIVED

Senator BYRD. The program to improve education for culturally deprived children, $51,734.

Dr. HANSEN. This is to complete the project in the special language-arts program of the 14 downtown schools. This will be the third year of the project that the Ford Foundation has set up matching public money dollar for dollar.

The $51,734 will be needed to complete this operation.

May I say for the record that the A budget included $15,970 as annualization of the amount last year.

PROGRAM FOR SEVERELY MALADJUSTED PUPILS (TWILIGHT SCHOOLS)

Senator BYRD. $78,095 for the experimental program for severely maladjusted pupils.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a program somewhat experimental in nature which would make possible for the schools to find educational opportunities for boys and girls who have to be suspended from school for disciplinary reasons. This project would entail the opening of two junior high schools where there would be four teachers, including shop, academic, and physical education teachers.

The youngsters would report at 3:30 in the afternoon, using the school facilities after they are closed for general use by the regular students, providing an opportunity for continuation of education, for removing the youngsters from the street; possible rehabilitation and return to school, and possible preparation for job opportunities.

We think this is a highly important kind of experimentation. It makes better use of our school facilities. We just do not have day school space for such a program, and to the extent that we can keep these young men and women off the streets we can return benefits to the community that will be measured in dollars and cents actually as well as in human values.

Senator BYRD. The teachers here are over and above the teachers that you have talked about earlier today?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Twelve teachers and one counselor?

Dr. HANSEN. These are temporary positions actually and not permanent positions.

Senator BYRD. Do you have facilities for these classes?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir. The two schools selected, Terrell and Woodson, are fairly modern junior high schools with shops, gymnasiums, and complete facilities which will be available for this program.

ESTIMATED TWILIGHT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Senator BYRD. How many students do you contemplate teaching in the twilight schools?

Dr. HANSEN. We would expect to work in each class with 10 to 15 pupils and, roughly, I would suppose in each center in the neighborhood of 40 or 50 at one time. The numbers need to be kept small in order to keep the control factor necessary. We are just going to have to limit the number as an experimentation here to see how this works out with the staff to be requested here.

Senator BYRD. And your overall number of pupils, what do you anticipate this to be?

Dr. HANSEN. Eighty pupils in the junior high schools running about 10 per teacher, and 40 pupils in the elementary schools, running 10 per teacher.

Senator BYRD. 120 students?

Dr. HANSEN. At one time.

Senator BYRD. How do you arrive or how did you arrive at this figure?

Dr. HANSEN. This we have to do as sort of a judgmental thing. We know from experience that with socially maladjusted youngsters you cannot have over 10 in a class without some difficulty. We know this from our social adjustment classes. There has to be a close relationship between the teacher and the pupil.

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at the overall need of 120 pupils?

Dr. HANSEN. This is not estimated as a need factor, I mean a measure of need. This is set up as an experimental program to determine whether this is one way to get at the problem.

Now, if this is successful, and we do begin to rehabilitate, and since obviously the need is much greater than this, we will probably be suggesting an expansion of this program.

Senator BYRD. You are going to remove the students, the 120 students, from your elementary and junior high classes?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir; these are youngsters who will have been suspended.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case?

Senator CASE. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Do you highly recommend this program, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. I have a very strong vested interest in it. It was an idea which seemed to me with certain practical elements in the face of the extremely demanding situation, with the high incidence of juvenile delinquency and problems of pupils on the streets—to have practical elements.

So, as I presented here, and have before the Board of Education, I have great enthusiasm for it and believe it may prove to be a practical solution to at least one of our problems in a very small way.

I like, too, the idea of opening schools and letting them be used at night to get a little bit more benefit from them for the community.

Senator BYRD. All right.

We filed the justification in the record this morning, and I think we will now go to your capital outlay items.

(The justification referred to appears on p. 353.)

Senator BYRD. Do you have anything further on the items we have covered, Dr. Hansen, that you would like to say?

Dr. HANSEN. I think not, Mr. Chairman. You have done a very thorough job, I believe, in touching all of our requests and permitting us to make the presentation that we have.

We would emphasize, along with the teacher need, the need for expansion of counseling service which this committee has already supported and the need for expansion of library services. I hope we may get the librarians back in the budget and fix this program as a going concern.

I know last year this committee recommended that, and so we do appreciate this opportunity to wrap up this part of the testimony.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, do you have any other new programs that we have not discussed in addition to the twilight program?

Dr. HANSEN. New programs requiring money?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

BENEFIT FOR STUDENT FUND

Dr. HANSEN. The one program that you may have been reading about has to do with developing a scholarship or work fund for school students who are short of money. But the money for this, we hope, may come from the benefit which will be held tomorrow.

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

This is a new program of an experimental kind.

Senator BYRD. Would you file for the record some additional information on the program?

Dr. HANSEN. I shall be very happy to, Senator.

(The information referred to follows:)

STAY-IN-SCHOOL BENEFIT

On Tuesday, September 24, at 8 p.m., the Stay-in-School Fund Committee sponsored a benefit performance at the Palace Theater, which presented the world premiere of the motion picture "Charade," starring Cary Grant and Audrey Hepburn; and on stage, in person, Miss Ella Fitzgerald. This benefit will, of course, help meet one of the District's most pressing needs. However, of greater significance, the project will serve as a model for action by other communities across the country in meeting their own involuntary dropout problems.

The Stay-in-School Fund Committee, with Mrs. John F. Kennedy, honorary chairman, and Mrs. David Brinkley, Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, and Miss Flaxie M. Pinkett, cochairman, is raising money to pay needy District students for part-time in-school jobs in order that they may continue their schoolwork. Direct subsidies or gifts will be made in cases where it is not practical for a student to take a part-time job. When one considers that 1,184 students left school last year for economic reasons, the importance of the committee's work becomes apparent.

The funds raised will be distributed by a board, working in conjunction with school authorities, consisting of Mr. Leonard B. Doggett of the Washington Board of Trade; Rev. Walter O. Fauntroy of the New Bethel Baptist Church; Mr. Jack Goldberg of Washington Action for Youth; Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools; Chief Judge Morris Miller of the juvenile court; Dr. James M. Nabrit, president of Howard University; and Miss Flaxie M. Pinkett, local business leader.

A committee of school officers will screen the applications of worthy, but needy students, and forward to this board the names of students whom they recommend for the part-time jobs.

SUMMARY OF ACTION ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, before we go into the capital outlay items, I will address myself to the last paragraph on page 8 of your statement.

In that paragraph you stated as follows:

> In conclusion, approval of the request for teachers ahead of general action on the total budget is urgently needed. The entire teaching staff, the pupils and their parents, and the community look to this committee for immediate help in the present critical situation. We are united in an earnest plea for immediate authority to fill the requested teaching positions and the completion of action on the total budget.

At the time you read from that paragraph I did not have a letter from the Office of the Comptroller General which I had requested, and which I have been expecting.

On Friday, I indicated, Dr. Hansen—you were not here— that the request contained in two letters from the Commissioners, for the addition of 222 teachers which were included in the B budget, reached me at a time prior to the passage of the revenue bill, and of course prior to the submission of the B budget estimate.

The passage of the revenue bill was on August 27, the submission of the B budget estimate having taken place on September 9, 2 weeks ago today.

I indicated that the formal justifications did not reach the clerk of the committee until Friday—a week ago last Friday. I indicated that under these circumstances it would not have been possible practically or legally for me to have proceeded to authorize these positions.

When I say for me to have proceeded, it would not have been possible for the subcommittee or the full committee to have authorized these positions.

I think some analogy was drawn to the action of the committee last year in approving a number of teacher positions that had been approved by the House of Representatives.

The committee on that occasion took action to join with the House in authorizing the positions that had already been approved by that body.

I think a further analogy was drawn in connection with the 20 positions for the Evans Junior High School which had previously been approved by the House of Representatives when it passed the bill, these positions having been included in the A budget.

I pointed out that these were 2 situations entirely different from the request for 222 teachers. In the case of the teachers last year and in the case of the positions for the Evans Junior High School, the bill had already been passed in each instance by the House.

In the case of the 222 positions the revenue bill had not been enacted, and the B budget had not been submitted to the House or the Senate for consideration. Consequently, I was helpless as far as being of assistance was concerned.

Over the weekend I have sought the counsel of the Comptroller General's Office as to whether or not this committee even now has the authority to approve the positions. The revenue bill having been enacted into law, and the budget estimate having been submitted to us, I sought clarification of the question as to whether or not these developments, having taken place, would enable this committee legally to authorize you to proceed with the recruitment of these positions.

I seriously doubted that we had this authority, but I wanted to get a ruling by the Comptroller General's Office.

LETTER FROM GAO

So I shall now proceed to include in the record a letter of this date over the signature of the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, Frank H. Weitzel:

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with your request of September 22, 1963, there is enclosed a memorandum concerning the request of the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the District of Columbia school system.

In the event you have any question concerning the memorandum, or any additional related matter which you would like for us to consider, please feel free to call upon us.

Here is the memorandum:

LETTER ON FINANCING TEACHER REQUEST

A question has been raised concerning the authority of the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to obligate funds to hire an additional 222 schoolteachers as requested by the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, in letters dated July 30 and August 14, 1963.

The proposed method of financing the costs of the additional teachers prior to the appropriation of funds therefor by the Congress is set out in the letter of August 14, 1963, as follows:

"To finance these teachers the possibility of reprograming the 'A' budget could be considered. There is presently in the 'A' budget, as approved by the House of Representatives, the amount of $6,243,270 for payment to the teachers' retirement fund. This is the actuarial determined requirement for this fund. In our alloting of the 'A' we could apply $1,300,000 of this amount to the employment of teachers and if the teachers are subsequently approved in the 'B' budget, the necessary amount could be returned to the teachers' retirement fund."

Two budgets for the District of Columbia were submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1964. The original budget, commonly referred to as the "A" budget, which was submitted to the Congress on January 16, 1963, was based on current authorizations and did not take into account then pending legislation to

increase the Federal contribution and provide additional loan authority for the financing of capital outlay projects. Such legislation was approved on August 27, 1963, Public Law 88–104, and on September 9, 1963, the so-called "B" budget was submitted. The budget request for funds to hire the 222 teachers was not included in the "A" budget and consequently the funds are not included in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, H.R. 7431, which was passed by the House of Representatives on July 11, 1963, and is presently under consideration by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Funds, therefor, however, are included in the "B" budget.

The fiscal year 1964 appropriations for the District of Columbia have not been approved and the operations of the District of Columbia are therefore being financed during the period July 1 to October 31, 1963, under the authority provided by section 101(b) of Public Law 88–55, as amended, which provides as follows:

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

This is section 101(b) taken from the continuing resolution under which the District of Columbia government presently operates.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

* * * * * * *

Activities for which provision was made in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963; * * *.

The foregoing provision of law specifically provides funds for projects and activities conducted during the fiscal year 1963, but at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority. It is not entirely clear what precise meaning the Congress intended by the term "projects and activities," but a logical interpretation of the word "activities" would be that an activity as broken down in the program included in the budget is an activity within the meaning of section 101(b).

QUESTION OF TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

However, it is not necessary to reach a conclusion on this point for the purposes of the question presented. The funds for the salaries of schoolteachers are included under the appropriation for "Education," and under the broadest interpretation of the language of section 101(b) the rate of obligation for 1964 cannot legally exceed the rate of obligation for that appropriation for 1963. It is assumed that sufficient funds other than those for the teachers' retirement fund are not available under the appropriation since the proposal of the President of the Board of Commissioners is to finance the hire of the additional teachers from the teachers' retirement fund.

Now, as to whether or not the moneys could be transferred from the teachers' retirement fund, the Comptroller General says this:

The teachers' retirement fund is a trust fund established by the Congress by the act of January 15, 1920, 41 Stat. 387, as amended, 31 District of Columbia Code 701, et seq. Section 7 of that act, 31 District of Columbia Code 707, authorizing contributions by the District of Columbia provides, as follows, quoting from District of Columbia Code:

"The second and third parts of the annuity provided for by section 31–705 shall be paid by appropriations from the same fund as the current expenses of the District of Columbia were paid on June 11, 1926, or may thereafter be paid. The amount of each year's appropriation shall be calculated, on an actuarial basis, as a level percentage of the payroll of all participants which shall be adequate to cover the liability normally accrued plus a further level percentage of the payroll computed to be sufficient to liquidate, within a period of approximately 30 years after July 1, 1926, the amount of the accrued liability as of that date. The amount of the necessary appropriations shall be certified each year by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the Bureau of the Budget, and shall be transmitted by it to the Congress.

"The reserves created as the result of such annual appropriations shall be held by the Treasurer of the United States separate from the fund created by the

contributions of the teachers, and the fund shall be credited with interest at 4 percent per annum, compounded annually. The fund thus created shall be held and invested by the Treasurer of the United States until paid out as hereinafter provided, and the income derived from such investments shall constitute a part of said fund for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subchapter.

"The funds appropriated for the District of Columbia's contribution are thus directed by the Congress to be set aside as a trust fund and to earn interest for the benefit of the teachers. The funds appropriated for this purpose thus become obligated by operation of law and cannot legally be diverted and used for other purposes even for a temporary period unless specifically so directed by the Congress.

"It thus appears that there is presently no appropriation available to hire the 222 additional teachers and that an appropriation of funds therefor by the Congress is a prerequisite notwithstanding any merits of the proposal. It therefore is our opinion that the chairman of the subcommittee is without legal authority to authorize the Board of Commissioners to obligate funds to hire the additional teachers."

INCLUSION IN RECORD

I would also like to include in the record at this point a copy of the continuing resolution, joint resolution, in the form of Public Law 88–55.

I shall include in the record pages 815 and 816 of the House hearings on the 1964 appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

Also, I will include in the record the House report to accompany House Joint Resolution 508, the continuing resolution, dated June 25, 1963, and I will include in the record the Senate report accompanying House Joint Resolution 508, dated June 25, 1963.

(The documents referred to follow:)

Public Law 88–55

88th Congress, H.J. Res. 508

June 29, 1963

JOINT RESOLUTION Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, for the fiscal year 1964, namely:

SEC. 101. (a)(1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1964:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act; and the

Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority, granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1963, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority, provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1963 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963;

Agencies for which provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1963;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1963;

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Department of State,

Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) August 31, 1963, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d)(2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1963. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Approved June 29, 1963.

Legislative History:

House Report No. 448 (Appropriations Comm.).

Senate Report No. 306 (Appropriations Comm.).

Congressional Record, Vol. 109 (1963): June 25: Considered and passed House and Senate.

Mr. NATCHER. Explain this requirement.

Mr. WATT. The item for flood protection has been in House Document 480 prepared in the 1940's and the primary purpose is to divert Little Falls Creek, and East Creek, and Mill Creek which carry storm water sewage from the streets.

In intense rainstorms, this floods over into the reservoir. These creeks are here [indicating].

We now have some tunnels and the tunnels are too small with the rapid runoff occurring. These areas have been developed with houses, city streets, and more and more storm sewers are being constructed.

The request this year is for a small amount to construct one large storm drainage pipe across the shop area and start planning for the entire project.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr Watt, we want to thank you and Mr Horowitz and members of your staff for an excellent presentation.

The committee will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1963.

EDUCATION

WITNESSES

DR. CARL F. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
WESLEY WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION
CARL SMUCK, VICE PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION
MRS. LOUISE STEELE, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION
MRS. CHARLES H. ROBERTS, MEMBER, BOARD OF EDUCATION
DR. RICHARD R. FOSTER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GENERAL RESEARCH, BUDGET, AND LEGISLATION
JOHN M. RIECKS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
GRANVILLE W. WOODSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
GEORGE REYNOLDS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
GEN. F. J. CLARKE, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER
JOHN B. DUNCAN, COMMISSIONER
DR. PAUL O. CARR, PRESIDENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
FRANCIS A. GREGORY, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSIONERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LITERACY
MISS MARIE NEEB, ASSISTANT, GENERAL RESEARCH, BUDGET, AND LEGISLATION
NORMAN NICKENS, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT
MRS. ALETA L. SWINGLE, MANAGER OF SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

		1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	40,269	44,504	46,369
	Positions other than permanent	1,663	1,813	1,822
	Other personnel compensation	125	122	122
	Subtotal	42,058	46,440	48,314
	Deduct portion paid from advances and reimbursements	248	281	269
	Total personnel compensation	41,810	46,159	48,045
12	Personnel benefits	6,042	7,719	7,784
21	Travel and transportation of persons	23	27	27
22	Transportation of things	14	14	14
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	701	633	640
24	Printing and reproduction	70	45	45
25	Other services	843	792	792
	Services of other agencies	1,812	1,994	1,994
26	Supplies and materials	1,258	1,342	1,344
31	Equipment	1,241	1,294	1,119
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	5	5
	Total obligations	53,818	60,024	61,809

Personnel summary

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	6,632	6,936	6,961
Full-time equivalent of other positions	285	306	297
Average number of all employees	6,828	7,151	7,040
Number of employees at end of year	6,546	6,861	6,891
Average GS grade	5.5	5.5	5.5
Average GS salary	$5,064	$5,400	$5,459
Average salary of grades established by act of Oct. 24, 1962 (76 Stat. 1229)	$6,659	$7,418	$7,553
Average salary of ungraded positions	$4,331	$4,355	$4,403

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	1962 actual	1963 estimate	1964 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. General administration	1,347	1,394	1,438
2. Supervision and instruction	36,384	40,261	41,808
3. District of Columbia Teachers College	1,328	1,554	1,544
4. Vocational education, George-Barden program	543	615	646
5. Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	6,956	7,343	7,481
6. Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1,775	1,950	1,950
7. Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	4,745	6,229	6,261
8. Elementary school lunch program	598	566	566
9. National defense education program	142	112	115
Total obligations	53,818	60,024	61,809
Financing: Unobligated balance lapsing	388		
New obligational authority	54,206	60,024	61,809
New obligational authority:			
Appropriation	54,016	57,248	61,809
Transferred from "Personal services, wage-board employees" (75 Stat. 562)	190		
Appropriation (adjusted)	54,206	57,248	61,809
Proposed supplemental due to pay increases		2,776	

[House of Representatives, 88th Cong., 1st sess., Rept. No. 448]

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 508]

The Committee on Appropriations to which was referred House Joint Resolution 508, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

The joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of Government for which the annual appropriation bills will not have been signed into law prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision from July 1 for the various services of Government and would operate for the outside time period of 2 months—to August 31, 1963. The resolution ceases to apply to an agency or activity concurrent with approval by the President of the annual supply bill in which provision for it has been disposed. Thus the scope of the resolution constricts as each regular bill is finally enacted and the resolution would be wholly inoperative after the last approval. In accord with previous practice, the emphasis is on the continuation of existing projects and activities at the lower of one of three rates, namely, (1) the current—1963—fiscal year; (2) the budget request, where no action has been taken by either House; or (3) the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses.

The committee was importuned—as in past years—to deviate from the stereotyped pattern so as to permit acceleration of certain programs above the current level in advance of final action by the Congress on the items in the regular annual bills. But it has not done so.

The Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill is the only regular 1964 bill enacted into law. In the last two sessions, no regular bill was enacted before the start of the new fiscal year. This year seven bills for fiscal 1964 and two for 1963 entailing budget requests for about $73,630 million have been reported to the House. Five additional regular bills for 1964 and the usual closing supplemental, prospectively involving roughly $26 billion in budget requests, are yet to be reported to the House. They are:

1. The independent offices bill, $14,620 million, on which hearings have been completed for some weeks except for the space agency; authorization legislation is delaying completion of this bill.
2. The public works bill, $4,560 million, on which hearings are completed. Authorization legislation for the atomic energy program could also delay this bill.
3. The military construction bill, $1,978 million, on which hearings are in progress, but for which the authorization bill is not yet finalized.
4. The foreign aid bill, $4,840 million, on which hearings are approaching completion but for which the authorization bill has not yet been reported to the House.
5. The District of Columbia bill, $34 million in Federal requests, on which hearings are completed.
6. And, finally, the closing supplemental bill, amounts not yet submitted by the President.

The foregoing amounts exclude approximately $11,800 million in permanent authorizations (mostly interest on the public debt) for 1964 on which annual congressional action is not required.

[Senate, 88th Cong., 1st Sess. Rept. No. 306]

MAKING CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964

REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 508]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution 508, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This joint resolution provides for appropriations for the continuing of the operation of those functions of the Federal Government for which appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, have not been enacted. The appropriations made in this joint resolution remain available until August 31, 1963.

In those instances where bills have passed both bodies of the Congress and the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser of the two amounts approved and under the more restrictive authority.

Where a bill has passed only one House, or where an appropriation for a project or activity is included in only one version of the bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate of operations not exceeding the fiscal year 1963 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is the lower.

In those instances where neither House has passed an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, appropriations are provided for continuing projects or activities conducted during fiscal year 1963 at the current rate or the pending budget estimate, whichever is lower and under the more restrictive authority.

Senator BYRD. I will include in the record House Joint Resolution 667, joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

(H. J. Res. 667 referred to follows:)

[H.J. Res. 667, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (c) of section 102 of the joint resolution of June 29, 1963 (Public Law 88-55), is hereby amended by striking out "August 31, 1963" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 31, 1963".

EXCERPT FROM HOUSE REPORT

Senator BYRD. At the present time I will read two paragraphs from the House report.

In the report accompanying the continuing resolution filed by the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations on June 25, 1963, the following statement was made:

In accord with previous practice, the emphasis is on the continuation—

and the word "continuation" is underlined—

of existing projects and activities at the lower of one of three rates—namely, one, the current, 1963 fiscal year; two, the budget request where no action has been taken by either House; or three, the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses—

inasmuch as the B budget, the appropriation to meet the B budget estimate has not been passed by either House, this would mean, then, that we are governed by the lower of the two figures, which would be the current 1963 fiscal year appropriation.

Continuing—I read from the House report—

The committee was importuned as in past years to deviate from the stereotyped pattern so as to permit acceleration of certain programs above the current level in advance of final action by the Congress on the items in the regular annual bills, but it has not done so.

So the chairman of the House in his report indicated that they had nailed this down firmly.

EXCERPTS FOR HOUSE REPORT

The House committee was requested this year, as it had been in the past, to deviate from the pattern, so as to permit acceleration of certain programs—in other words, precisely what we have been asked to do here, permit an acceleration of a certain program—above the current level in advance of final action by the Congress on the items in the regular bill.

But the House committee "has not done so."

Now, I would like to read further two paragraphs—or, rather, one paragraph from the report filed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Hayden. The report accompanied this same resolution.

In those instances where neither House has passed an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, appropriations are provided for continuing projects or activities conducted during fiscal year 1963 at the current rate or the pending budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority.

As I understand, when we amended this joint resolution, we just changed the date, so that the continuing resolution which governs at the moment has the very same verbiage, and consequently we are governed, or, rather, you are governed, Dr. Hansen, by the current

level of appropriations for the items of teacher salaries and teacher positions.

POSITION OF COMMITTEE

So it would seem to me that this is very clear authority, supporting the position of the committee in its having declined the request to approve the 222 positions which had not been previously approved by the House, and which have not yet been considered by the House.

So not only can we not approve the 222 positions at the moment, but also we cannot approve any of the other positions requested in advance of Senate action on the bill. As a matter of fact, the Senate cannot approve your recruiting of these additional positions in advance of House action. You will have to wait until the bill is passed, or at least until one House acts upon the B budget. The other House could then, if it so desired, lend approval to recruitment before final action.

Now, with the cooperation of the District of Columbia government agencies, I am going to attempt to expedite our hearings and pass this bill at the very earliest possible moment in the Senate. Of course, it then must be passed by the House. Then if there are items in disagreement, we will have to have a conference.

But I am sorry that the situation is as it is. There is no question in my mind but that I acted properly in refusing the request to proceed with the employment of the 222 positions prior to the passage of the revenue bill, and prior to the submission of the B budget estimate to the Congress. But I wanted authoritative comment as to whether or not we could proceed at this time, now that the revenue bill has been passed, and we have the B budget estimate before us.

As you have heard, we cannot proceed in this manner.

So we will complete our hearings on your request this evening, Dr. Hansen, and tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Commissioner, if we could have standing by the witnesses for general operating expenses, and parks and recreation, we will try to hear their testimony tomorrow afternoon.

We would have a meeting in the morning, but I am one of the Senate conferees in connection with the Labor, HEW appropriation bill. So we will have to wait until tomorrow afternoon.

Please have these gentlemen standing by. We will proceed into the evening of tomorrow.

Wednesday we are going to try to complete all of our hearing of the testimony given by the outside witnesses. If we are able to do this, I trust that we can hear the Welfare Department on Thursday, and we will go all day, and into the night. I trust then that we would be able to take up the Police Department and Fire Department and Health Department on Friday and Saturday and try to clean up the hearings some time Saturday night.

This, then, would permit us to perhaps go to the floor some time next week, I would hope, with the bill.

I cannot, of course, speak for Congressman Natcher, and presume to say what his situation would be. But this is all I can do. I cannot do any more.

I have not failed to do anything that I could do up to this point. The record is eminently clear now, and the facts are spread upon the

record for all to see. I think it is too late to attempt to do any fault finding in this matter. That is not important at all at this point.

I think the record should be clear, however, that had these positions been requested in the A budget, we would have been in a position to have acted before now.

We would not have had to await the submission of the B budget. But as Shakespeare said, "What's done 'tis done."

Now, we have got to try to get the bill passed to provide you with some new positions.

Let me ask you this question, before I forget:

RATIO UNDER REQUESTED TEACHER ALLOWANCE

You have stated that you need 344 teachers. I believe you indicated that if you were given this number of teachers you would reach the desired pupil-teacher ratio in your junior high school academic and basic classes, am I correct?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. The desired ratio of 25 to 1.

Now I don't believe you said you would be able to meet your desired ratio in either of the other two categories, the elementary or the high school.

Dr. HANSEN. We will in the senior high school, but we will be a little short in the elementary.

Senator BYRD. You will in the senior high school, if you have 70 additional positions.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS NEED TO MEET RATIO

Senator BYRD. Now, what would you need in addition to the 344 teachers to meet your desired pupil-teacher ratio in the elementary schools?

Dr. FOSTER. I believe it is 44.

Senator BYRD. Now, what in terms of dollars and cents would you need?

Dr. HANSEN. I would very roughly estimate $260,000.

Senator BYRD. Can you give us an exact figure tonight?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, we can do that.

Senator BYRD. All right.

While we are seeking that information—Senator Case, do you have any questions at this point?

Senator CASE. I don't think I do at this point.

I do have a question I would like to get asked and answered on the capital outlay. But I don't want to interrupt your schedule.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Suppose we take up that item now, Dr. Hansen.

I will get to you in just a second, Senator Case.

REVISED ESTIMATE

The next items concerns the sum requested for "Capital Outlay Projects, Public Schools."

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The revised budget estimate is $18,265,000.

The House allowance on the original estimate was $2,122,000.

The amendment requested of the Senate, supplemental estimate, Senate Document 32, is $15,339,000. In addition an amendment, Senate Document 37, was transmitted to the Congress on September 26, 1963, which increases the estimates by $804,000. A copy of Senate Document 37 follows:

(Senate, 88th Cong., 1st sess., Doc. No. 37]

AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting an amendment to the budget, for the fiscal year 1964, in the amount of $804,000, for the District of Columbia

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 26, 1963.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an amendment to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964 in the amount of $804,000.

The details of this amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an amendment to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1964 in the amount of $804,000 in appropriations from District of Columbia funds, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Budget page (District of Columbia volume)	Heading	Original estimate, as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
40	Capital outlay	$55,129,000	$55,933,000	$804,000

This amendment to the budget is to enable the District of Columbia to provide additional funds for the purchase of three school sites. It is in addition to those amendments transmitted to the Congress on September 9, 1963 (S. Doc. 32).

I recommend that the foregoing amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1964 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

JUSTIFICATION FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

The justifications filed in support of the supplemental estimate will be placed in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows.)

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1964)

1963 allocation in annual act (includes supplemental of $187,000, Public Law 88-25)	$7,873,000
Original budget estimate submitted to House	2,309,000
Reductions: Voluntary	−187,000
House allowance on original estimate	2,122,000

Additional proposals, Senate Document 32:

Page No.	Project No.	Priority	Project title	
17-A-66	10-21	1	Hine Junior High School, replacement (C)	2,340,000
17-A-71	10-101	2	Roper Junior High School (C)	3,350,000
17-A-75	10-106	3	Rabaut Junior High School (C)	3,200,000
17-A-79	10-109	4	Bunker Hill Elementary School addition (CE)	505,000
17-A-82	10-142	5	New senior high school, 55th and Eads Sts. NE. (S)	1,114,400
17-A-86	10-121	6	New elementary school, 7th and Webster Sts. NW. (SP)	1,346,000
17-A-89	10-140	7	New junior high school, Oxon Run Parkway area (SP)	368,000
17-A-93	10-18	8	New junior high school, 16th and Irving Sts. NW. (SP)	1,728,000
17-A-97	10-146	9	Giddings Elementary School, additional land	80,000
17-A-99	10-124	10	New elementary school, Texas Ave. and Burns St. SE. (S)	870,000
17-A-103	10-94	11	New elementary school, Wheeler Rd. and Mississippi Ave. SE. (P)	100,000
17-A-106	10-118	12	Truesdell Elementary School addition (S)	568,600
17-A-109	10-67	----------	Permanent improvements to existing buildings	573,000
			Total additional proposals	16,143,000
			Total estimate for 1964	18,265,000

Analysis by funds

	1963	1964
General fund	$7,873,000	$17,381,000
Highway fund	----------	80,000
Total	7,873,000	17,461,000

Capital Outlay Project Schedule, Fiscal Year 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Hine Junior High School replacement.
Project number: 10-21.
Location: 7th and C Sts. SE.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 814 (20 net).
Scope of work: 14 regular classrooms, 3 general science rooms, biology laboratory, oral English room, typing room, 2 art rooms, 2 music rooms, homemaking laboratory, clothing laboratory, foods laboratory, mechanical drawing room, woodworking shop, metal crafts shop, print shop, general shop, language laboratory, library, double gymnasium, auditorium, administrative office suite, health suite, book room, central storeroom, cafeteria, teachers' dining room, teachers' room, custodian's room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, recreation room, and ground improvements.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$210,000	$210,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	190,000	190,000		
Construction	2,340,000		$2,340,000	
Furniture and equipment	178,000			$178,000
Total	2,918,000	400,000	2,340,000	178,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$7,636	$7,636
Program costs	12,604	12,404
Total	20,240	20,040

Funds to purchase additional ground and to prepare plans for a building to replace the old Hine Junior High School were included in the appropriation for 1963. It is recommended that construction of the new building be financed in 1964, leaving the necessary furniture and equipment to be provided in 1965.

The present Hine building is a patchwork, and most of it is 70 or 75 years old. The oldest part was erected as an elementary school in 1887. Another portion was constructed as a high school in 1892 and was converted to junior high school service in 1923. In 1932 these two buildings were connected by a new structure, and the entire facility has been used as a junior high school ever since.

The present structure is unsatisfactory for junior high school use in the following ways:

1. It has no usable auditorium. The present auditorium on the third floor was condemned years ago by the District of Columbia Fire Department and cannot be used for assembly purposes.
2. The cafeteria is a makeshift and is inadequate in every respect. Two or three basement rooms are utilized for this purpose.
3. The playground is too small and is poorly located. A larger site and proper placement of a new building will provide considerably more space for outdoor play.
4. The gymnasiums are substandard in size.
5. The shops, home economics rooms, and science laboratories are makeshifts, having been converted from old academic classrooms.
6. The building is difficult to keep clean and gives the appearance of being unsanitary in spite of continual work on the part of the custodians. The doors and woodwork are very old and cannot be adequately repaired.

The Hine building now has a capacity of 794 pupils. Its membership was 1,131 in October 1961 and 1,174 in October 1962. Moreover, as the following table shows, pupil population in the Hine, Jefferson, and Randall Junior High Schools already exceeds the combined capacity of these schools and is expected to increase further.

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Hine	794	1,131	1,174	970	930	1,010	1,060
Jefferson	583	569	602	660	640	680	710
Randall	[1] 991	704	894	1,170	1,150	1,200	1,230
Total	2,368	2,404	2,670	2,800	2,720	2,890	3,000
Additional capacity needed in area				432	352	522	632

[1] Excluding the facilities assigned to the Boys Junior-Senior High School, which formerly had a capacity of 300.

In its report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1962 the House Committee on Appropriations, recognizing the poor physical condition of the greater portion of the Hine building, recommended that the boundary lines of the Jefferson and Randall Schools be changed to permit these two schools to absorb the pupil population of the Hine. The committee also advised the Board of Education to consider transferring the Boys Junior-Senior High School activity from the Randall building to the more modern portion of the Hine, constructed in 1932, in order to release the 300 pupil-stations now assigned to the Boys School and thus increase the capacity of Randall by this number. After carefully considering these proposals, the Board of Education reached the following conclusions:

1. It would not be feasible to move the Boys School to the Hine building without spending a considerable amount of money for remodeling.

2. Even if the capacity of the Randall building were to be increased by 300 pupil-stations, as suggested, the resulting capacity of the Randall and the Jefferson combined would be only 1,874, or nearly 800 less than the capacity needed to house the combined memberships of the Randall, Jefferson, and Hine Schools in October 1962, and 1,126 less than the expected need in October 1970.

3. It would not be practicable to send the overflow from these schools to the Eliot or the Stuart Junior High School because by October 1963 the regular enrollments at Eliot and Stuart are expected to exceed their combined capacities, including that of the new addition at Eliot.

4. Complete elimination of the Hine as a regular junior high school would require several hundred of the present Hine pupils to travel inordinately long distances to Randall or some other school, thus increasing the problem of irregular attendance and adversely affecting school achievement.

5. Elimination of the Hine might result in a lowering of property values in the local community and in a curtailment of the private residential redevelopment now underway in the Capitol Hill area.

For the reasons just given, and because the existing facilities at the Hine are obsolete and quite inadequate to support the approved educational program, complete replacement of the present Hine building is strongly urged.

Essential furniture and equipment for the new Hine building are expected to cost $178,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (14 at $1,250)	$17,500
General science rooms (3 at $4,400)	13,200
Biology room	7,000
Oral English room	1,700
Typing room	10,600
Art rooms (2 at $4,400)	8,800
Music rooms (2 at $3,300)	6,600
Homemaking laboratory	8,200
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Foods laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Wood shop	7,000
Metal shop	6,000
Print shop	11,900
General shop	6,600
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
Administrative suite (general office, principal's and assistant principals' offices, counselors' offices	8,300
Auditorium	6,500
Health suite	2,000
Library	4,400
Book room	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' room	650
General building	9,150
Total	178,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Roper Junior High School.
Project No: 10–101.
Location: 48th and Meade Streets NE.
Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 6 general science rooms, biology room, oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 music rooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical drawing room, 2 woodworking laboratories, metal shop, print shop, general shop, reading classroom, double gymnasium, language laboratory, library, health suite, general office, administrative office suite, auditorium, bookroom, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room, teachers' rooms, and general building.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 1,498.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$270,000	$270,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	300,000	300,000		
Construction	3,350,000		$3,350,000	
Furniture and equipment	267,000			$267,000
Total	4,187,000	570,000	3,250,000	267,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966, 9 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$66,016	$80,017
Program costs	97,797	73,223
Total	163,813	153,240

The general area for which this new school is proposed (east of the Anacostia River and north of Massachusetts Avenue) is now served by three junior high schools. A fourth school, the Evans, is under construction and should be completed in September 1963. In October 1961 the memberships of the existing schools exceeded their combined capacities by 974 pupils, and in October 1962 the shortage of pupil-stations was 1,253. The new Evans building will provide space for nearly 900 pupils, but by the date of its completion the four schools are expected to be more than 1,000 stations short of meeting the total need. Unless still more facilities are provided, the shortage is expected to approach 1,600 by October 1966, and 3,400 by October 1970.

The following table shows the actual and projected memberships in relation to building capacity for the four junior high schools now available or authorized in this area:

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Miller	1,151	1,449	1,450	1,510	1,590	1,870	2,070
Sousa	1,044	1,356	1,418	1,360	1,430	1,690	1,880
Woodson	1,130	1,494	1,710	1,480	1,560	1,830	2,040
Evans	894			1,170	1,230	1,450	1,610
Total	4,219	4,299	4,578	5,520	5,810	6,840	7,600
Additional capacity needed in area				1,301	1,591	2,621	3,381

The 1963 appropriation included funds to purchase a site for a new junior high school at 50th and Grant Streets NE. That request was later amended to include funds for a less expensive site at 48th and Meade Streets NE., and for the preparation of building plans and specifications. It is now recommended that the construction of this school be financed in 1964 and that it be furnished and equipped in 1965. Any delay in this schedule would force a continuation of excessive pupil loads in the existing schools of the area.

In addition, because of the further substantial increase in pupil population expected by October 1970, it is recommended that a site be purchased in 1965 for another new junior high school in the vicinity of 50th and C Streets SE.

The anticipated rise in the junior high school population is due largely to the growing elementary school membership in the area. The table below shows the actual and projected sixth-grade membership in the elementary school clusters which feed the area's junior high schools:

Elementary school feeder areas [1]	Combined 6th-grade membership				
	Actual		Projected		
	October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968
No. 8	1,547	1,526	1,511	1,920	2,166
No. 11	68	114	71	70	83
Total	1,615	1,640	1,582	1,990	2,249

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1962 (available and authorized):

Area 8 (feeding all 3 junior high schools): Aiton, Benning, Burrville, Carver, Davis, Drew, Houston, Kenilworth, Kimball, Merritt, Nalle, Plummer, Richardson, Shadd, Smothers, Thomas, and Harris.
Area 11 (feeding Sousa Junior High School only): River Terrace.

In considering the projected increases in membership at both the elementary and junior high school levels, it should be noted that the area served by Miller, Sousa, Woodson, and Evans Junior High Schools, together with the Douglass-Hart-Kramer area to the south, may reasonably be expected to accommodate many of the families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction projects north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from various States. There is much space in these areas for further residential development, and a number of public as well as private housing projects are under construction or in the planning stage to help meet the growing need for living quarters.

Furniture and equipment for the Roper School will cost approximately $267,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (33, at $1,250)	$41,250
General science rooms (6, at $4,400)	26,400
Biology room	7,000
Oral English room	1,700
Typing rooms (2, at $10,600)	21,200
Art rooms (3, at $4,400)	13,200
Musicrooms (3, at $3,300)	9,900
Homemaking laboratories (3, at $8,200)	24,600
Foods laboratory	6,500
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Woodworking laboratories (2, at $7,000)	14,000
Metal shop	6,000
Print shop	11,900
General shop	6,600
Reading classroom	2,500
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
Library	4,400
Health suite	2,000
General office	3,500
Principal's and assistant principals' office	4,400
Counselors' offices	3,000
Auditorium	6,500
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2, at $650)	1,300
General building	13,750
Total	267,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Rabaut Junior High School.
Project No.: 10-106.
Location: North Dakota and Kansas Avenues NW.
Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 5 general science rooms, biology room, oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 musicrooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical drawing room, 2 woodworking shops, metal crafts shop, printshop, general shop, double gymnasium, language laboratory, administrative office suite, auditorium, health suite, library with workroom, bookroom, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room, teachers' room, central storeroom, custodians' room, engineers' office, custodial storeroom, outside tool storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, recreation room, incinerator, public address system, and clock and bell system.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 1,473.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$511,000	$511,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	275,000	275,000		
Construction	3,200,000		$3,200,000	
Furniture and equipment	261,000			$261,000
Total	4,247,000	786,000	3,200,000	261,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966, 8 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$59,348	80,017
Program costs	87,012	73,223
Total	146,360	153,240

The new Backus Junior High School, completed in January 1963, has helped to relieve the overcrowding at Macfarland, Paul, and Taft Junior High Schools. There remains, however, a shortage of more than 900 pupil-stations in the area, and this shortage is expected to reach 1,200 stations by October 1966, 1,900 stations by October 1968, and more than 2,300 stations by October 1970 unless additional facilities are provided. It is therefore urged that construction funds be made available in 1964 for a new school at North Dakota and Kansas Avenues NW., to accommodate 1,473 pupils. Funds for the site and for the preparation of plans and specifications were included in the 1963 appropriation.

The following table shows the capacities of all junior high schools in the area, their pupil memberships in October 1961 and 1962, and projections of membership and of the need for additional pupil capacity in the area as a whole:

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Macfarland	982	1,666	1,821	1,270	1,290	1,450	1,560
Paul	1,126	1,403	1,497	1,450	1,470	1,660	1,790
Taft	994	1,541	1,616	1,280	1,300	1,470	1,580
Backus	919			1,190	1,210	1,360	1,460
Total	4,021	4,610	4,934	5,190	5,270	5,940	6,390
Additional capacity needed in area				1,169	1,249	1,919	2,369

The table indicates that by October 1970 additional space for approximately 900 junior high pupils is likely to be needed in the area, even if the proposed school at North Dakota and Kansas Avenues is completed and occupied at that time. Accordingly, it has been recommended that still another new junior high school, to be located at 13th and Van Buren Streets NW., be scheduled later in the public works program.

In 1961–62 and 1962–63 some temporary relief for the Macfarland and Taft Junior High Schools has been provided by housing several hundred ninth-grade pupils from Macfarland in the Roosevelt High School building, and a similar number of ninth-graders from Taft in the McKinley High School building. Such an arrangement cannot be permanent, however, because all the facilities at Roosevelt and McKinley will be needed within a few years to accommodate additional pupils in grades 10 to 12.

The anticipated rise in the junior high school population is a natural consequence of the growing elementary school membership in this area. The following table shows the actual and projected sixth-grade memberships in the elementary school clusters which feed each of the area's existing junior high schools:

Junior high school	Elementary school feeder areas [1]	Combined 6th grade membership				
		Actual		Projected		
		October 1961	October 1961	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968
Macfarland	Nos. 1 and 2	1,105	1,165	1,130	1,420	1,510
Paul	Nos. 1 and 21	780	886	830	990	1,020
Taft	Nos. 1, 4, and 12	1,953	2,113	1,800	2,160	2,280

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1962 (available and authorized):
Area 1: Brightwood, Keene, LaSalle, Rudolph, Truesdell, and West.
Area 2: Barnard, Park View, Petworth, Powell, and Raymond.
Area 4: Brookland, Bunker Hill, Burroughs, Langdon, Noyes, Slowe, and Woodridge.
Area 12: Bundy, Cleveland, Cook, Garrison, Grimke, Langston, Montgomery, Morse, Perry, Seaton, Simmons, Slater, Thomson, and Walker-Jones.
Area 21: Shepherd, Takoma, and Whittier.

The combined sixth-grade membership figures for the elementary school areas listed above (Nos. 1, 2, 4, 12, and 21) are as follows:

Actual:	
October 1961	2,774
October 1962	3,000
Projected:	
October 1964	2,610
October 1966	3,180
October 1968	3,370

The cost of furniture and equipment for the new Rabaut School is estimated at $261,000, to be distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (33, at $1,250)	$41,250
General science rooms (5, at $4,400)	22,000
Biology room	7,000
Oral English room	1,700
Typing rooms (2, at $10,600)	21,200
Art rooms (3, at $4,400)	13,200
Music rooms (3, at $3,300)	9,900
Homemaking laboratories (3, at $8,200)	24,600
Foods laboratory	6,500
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing room	5,700
Wood shops (2, at $7,000)	14,000
Metal shop	6,000
Print shop	11,900
General shop	6,600
Reading clinic	2,500
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
Administrative suite (general office, principal's and assistant principals' offices, and counselors' offices)	10,900
Library	4,400
Auditorium	6,500
Health suite	2,000
Book room	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, and teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2, at $650)	1,300
General building	12,150
Total	261,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Bunker Hill Elementary School addition.
Project number: 10–109.
Location: 14th Street and Michigan Avenue NE.

Scope of work: 11 regular classrooms, 2 basic classrooms, speech classroom, multipurpose room, central book room, garden tool storage room, inflammable materials storeroom, ground improvements, new standard playground, rebuild slopes, and alterations to existing facilities.

Fund: General.

Capacity: 336 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$33,000	$33,000		
Construction	475,000		$475,000	
Furniture and equipment	30,000		30,000	
Total	538,000	33,000	505,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$10,189	$10,189
Program costs	22,814	16,954
Total	33,003	27,143

The Bunker Hill School is one of seven elementary schools serving area 4. At 3 of these schools (Burroughs, Langdon, and Noyes) a total of 32 additional classrooms was completed in 1960, and another 4 classrooms at the Woodridge School became available for use in March 1963. The following table shows the pupil memberships of these schools in October 1961 and 1962, their authorized capacities as of October 1962, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area to October 1968:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1962 (available and authorized)	
	October 1961	October 1962	Number	Capacity
Brookland	354	375	12	360
Bunker Hill	869	939	22	780
Burroughs	890	929	30	928
Langdon	787	818	24	748
Noyes	704	787	22	728
Slowe	279	283	10	340
Woodridge	555	575	18	580
Total	4,438	4,706	138	4,464

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1963	4,680	9
October 1964	4,770	13
October 1965	4,970	19
October 1966	5,080	23
October 1967	5,210	27
October 1968	5,330	31

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1 to 6, or special education) according to standards approved at the time of construction, or one which has been altered to closely approximate the standard classroom design in use at the time of alteration.

In October 1962 four schools in this area had a total of nine classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. The need for additional standard rooms is expected to reach 13 by October 1964, 23 by October 1966, and 31 by October 1968 unless more facilities are provided. This is true in spite of plans for highway construction which may remove some dwelling units, because of a continuing change in the racial composition of the population and some additional residential construction.

Accordingly, funds to plan a 13-classroom addition to the Bunker Hill School were included in the 1963 appropriation, and it is proposed that this addition be constructed and equipped in 1964. The Board of Education has also recommended that funds to plan, construct, and equip a 16-classroom addition to the Slowe School be provided later in the 6-year public works program.

The estimated cost of furniture and equipment for the Bunker Hill addition will be distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (11 at $1,200)	$13,200
Basic classrooms (2 at $2,500)	5,000
Speech room	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Multipurpose room	3,300
Book room	200
Teachers' room	1,100
General building	2,800
Total	30,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New senior high school.
Project number: 10-142.
Location: 55th and Eads Streets NE.

Scope of work: 37 regular classrooms, 2 art rooms, 3 typing rooms, 2 shorthand rooms, oral English room, speech room, business machines room, distributive education room, 4 biology laboratories, chemistry laboratory, physics laboratory, 2 physical science laboratories, 4 science lecture rooms, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, home nursing laboratory, 2 homemaking laboratories, auto service shop, general shop, woodworking shop, electrical shop, mechanical drawing room, printshop, sight conservation and braille room, reading clinic, 2 musicrooms, driver training room, military classroom, double gymnasium, bank, greenhouse, school store, armory, rifle range, gun room, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room, general office, administrative office suite, library, health suite, teachers' room, bookroom, auditorium, stadium, and general building.

Fund: General.
Capacity: 1,800.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,114,400		$1,114,400	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	360,000			$360,000
Construction	4,400,000			4,400,000
Furniture and equipment	392,000			392,000
Total	6,266,400		1,114,400	5,152,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$141,021	$141,021
Program costs	119,690	80,190
Total	260,711	221,211

The general area in which this new senior high school should be located (east of the Anacostia River, north of East Capitol Street, and east of Benning Road) is now served by the Spingarn High School and, to a lesser extent, by the Eastern High School. While these schools are more than adequate to house their present memberships in grades 10–12, it is estimated that by October 1966 nearly 1,300 additional pupil-stations will be needed, and that this need will increase to about 1,650 stations in October 1970 The projections of membership in relation to capacity for Springarn and Eastern, assuming no additional construction, are shown in the following table:

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Eastern	2,327	1,704	1,956	2,440	2,790	2,750	2,990
Spingarn	1,620	1,488	1,463	2,120	2,430	2,390	2,610
Total	3,947	3,192	3,419	4,560	5,220	5,140	5,600
Additional capacity needed in area				613	1,273	1,193	1,653

With this situation in prospect, it is recommended that a site for the proposed building be purchased in 1964. If acquisition of the site is delayed beyond that year, it may be difficult or impossible to obtain a suitable location at reasonable cost. Moreover, it appears desirable to finance the planning, construction, and furnishing of this school in 1965, 1966, and 1967, respectively.

The projected rise in senior high school population follows naturally from the expected membership growth in the junior high schools of the Eastern-Spingarn area. The table on the next page shows the actual and expected numbers of ninth-grade pupils in the three junior highs which now feed the Spingarn High School and which presumably will contribute most to the membership of the proposed new senior high school:

School	9th-grade membership					
	Actual		Projected			
	October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Miller	329	377	442	444	505	581
Sousa	224	319	400	402	456	526
Woodson	425	510	434	436	495	571
Evans			343	345	392	451
Total	978	1,206	1,619	1,627	1,848	2,129

Lest it be thought that excess pupil population in the Eastern-Spingarn area can be cared for satisfactorily at other schools, it should be noted that the Anacostia and Ballou High Schools are expected to have a combined shortage of more than 200 pupil-stations by October 1966, and of more than 900 stations by October 1970. This prospect indicates that additions may eventually be needed at both of the latter schools. Also, it is expected that the present excess capacity at the Dunbar, Cardozo, and McKinley High Schools will be needed by October 1967 to house the memberships of those schools.

Furniture and equipment costing approximately $392,000 will be needed for the proposed senior high school. This cost will be distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (37 at $1,150)	$42,550
Art rooms (2 at $4,000)	8,000
Typing rooms (3 at $10,500)	31,500
Shorthand rooms (2 at $1,150)	2,300
Oral English room	1,700
Speech room	1,750
Business machines room	20,000
Distributive education room	3,500
Biology laboratories (4 at $7,000)	28,000
Chemistry laboratory	4,000
Physics laboratory	8,000
Physical science laboratories (2 at $8,000)	16,000
Science lecture rooms (4 at $1,000)	4,000
Foods laboratory	4,000
Clothing laboratory	7,500
Home nursing laboratory	3,500
Homemaking laboratories (2 at $8,000)	16,000
Auto service station shop	7,500
General shop (metal)	16,000
General shops (woodworking, electrical) (2 at $12,000)	24,000
Mechanical-drawing room	11,500
Print shop	27,500
Sight conservation and braille	4,200
Reading clinic	2,500
Music rooms (2 at $3,500)	7,000
Driver training	1,500
Military classroom	1,400
Double gymnasium	5,000
Bank	3,500
Greenhouse	500
School store	1,000
Armory, rifle range, and gun room	2,000
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	25,000
General office	4,000
Principal's and assistant principals' offices	4,400
Counselors' offices (5 at $800)	4,000
Library	4,500
Health suite	2,000
Teachers' room	650
Teachers' preparation room	700
Book room	200
Auditorium	12,500
Stadium	3,500
General building	13,150
Total	392,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New elementary school.
Project number: 10–121.
Location: Seventh and Webster Streets NW.
Scope of work: 22 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech room, library, all-purpose room, general storeroom, teachers' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, multipurpose room, health suite, administrative office, central book room, custodians' room, and ground improvements.

Fund: General.
Capacity: 836.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,261,000		$1,261,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	85,000		85,000	
Construction	1,050,000			$1,050,000
Furniture and equipment	56,000			56,000
Total	2,452,000		1,346,000	1,106,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,635	$32,635
Program costs	39,452	28,592
Total	72,087	61,227

Area 2, for which this new school is requested, is now served by 5 elementary schools with a total of 122 standard classrooms and a pupil capacity of 3,972. Twenty classrooms were added in 1959 by a 12-room addition to the Powell School and by conversion of the old Heath School building to an 8-room annex. In March 1962, a 13-classroom addition to the Barnard School was placed in service. The following table shows the memberships of all area 2 schools in October 1961 and 1962, their authorized capacities as of October 1962, the projected membership for the area as a whole to October 1968, and the expected need for more classrooms during the same period:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms, [1] October 1962 (available and authorized)	
	October 1961	October 1962	Number	Capacity
Barnard	976	1,146	31	1,026
Park View	1,050	1,083	30	980
Petworth	714	705	16	520
Powell	939	952	[2] 27	[2] 866
Raymond	761	767	18	580
Total	4,440	4,653	122	3,972

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1963	4,790	29
October 1964	5,010	35
October 1965	5,290	45
October 1966	5,510	51
October 1967	5,700	59
October 1968	5,870	64

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1-6, or special education) according to standards approved at the time of construction, or one which has been altered to closely approximate the standard classroom design in use at the time of alteration.
[2] Including the Powell Annex of 8 classrooms in the old Health School building.

In October 1962 this area had 17 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, and by October 1963 the shortage of standard classrooms is expected to reach 29. The situation will continue to worsen during the next half dozen years unless additional facilities are provided, as the projections indicate an increase of more than 1,200 pupils and a shortage of 64 classrooms by October 1968.

If the proposed addition of 16 classrooms at the Raymond School is authorized as requested, the area's expected room shortage will be reduced to 29 in October 1965 and to 48 by October 1968. These figures, however, obviously indicate the need for somewhat more than another new building in addition to the Raymond project. Accordingly, it is urged that site and plan money for a new school at 7th and Webster Streets NW., be provided in 1964, to be followed by funds for construction and equipment of the building in 1965. The Board of Education has further recommended that the present Burdick Vocational High School be converted for elementary school use not later than 1968. The latter project would provide 24 new elementary classrooms.

The cost of furniture and equipment for the proposed school of 26 standard classrooms is estimated as follows:

Regular classrooms (22 at $1,200)	$26,400
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Bookroom	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers room	1,100
General building	5,700
Total	56,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New Junior High School.
Project number: 10–140.
Location: Oxon Run Parkway area.
Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 6 general science rooms, biology room, oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 music rooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical drawing room, 2 woodworking laboratories, metal shop, print shop, general shop, reading classroom, double gymnasium, language laboratory, library, health suite, general office, administrative office suite, auditorium, book room, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room, teachers' rooms, and general building.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 1,498.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	[1] $100,000		$100,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	268,000		268,000	
Construction	3,225,000			$3,225,000
Furniture and equipment	267,000			267,000
Total	3,860,000		368,000	3,492,000

[1] Site to be requested from Federal Government and small parcel purchased.

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966 4 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,676	$80,017
Program costs	69,980	73,223
Total	102,656	153,240

This school is proposed for the general area now served by the Douglass, Hart, and Kramer Junior High Schools. In October 1961 the pupil memberships of these schools exceeded their combined capacities by 622 pupils, and in October 1962 the excess of pupils over capacity was 609. The 1963 appropriation included funds to plan and construct an addition to the Hart School which will provide 479 more pupil stations. However, the area's membership is expected to rise steadily and substantially in the next half-dozen years, creating a need for approximately 1,300 additional stations by October 1966 and twice this number by October 1970, over and above the number to be provided by the Hart addition.

The following table shows the projection of membership in relation to capacity for the existing junior high schools of the area, assuming no further construction except the addition at the Hart:

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Douglass	937	1,108	1,144	1,310	1,480	1,740	1,910
Hart	[1] 1,448	1,234	1,163	1,460	1,660	1,950	2,130
Kramer	951	1,137	1,159	1,350	1,520	1,800	1,960
Total	3,336	3,479	3,466	4,120	4,660	5,490	6,000
Additional capacity needed in this area				784	1,324	2,154	2,664

[1] Including an addition for which construction funds were included in the 1963 appropriation.

Because of the prospective need as shown above, it is requested that funds be provided in 1964 to prepare plans for a new junior high school in the area, preferably on land now a part of Oxon Run Parkway. This land is owned by the Federal Government and presumably could be allocated for public school use without cost. It is hoped that the necessary approval for such an arrangement can be obtained.

If the area's pupil population continues to rise as projected, still more junior high school facilities will be needed by the end of this decade.

The expected increase in the junior high school population follows naturally from the growing elementary school membership in the area. The following table shows the actual and projected sixth-grade memberships in those clusters of elementary schools which contribute significant numbers of pupils to the three junior high schools:

Junior high school	Elementary school feeder areas [1]	Combined 6th grade membership				
		Actual		Projected		
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968
Douglass	No. 9	568	601	603	784	822
Hart	No. 14	403	427	584	738	858
Kramer	Nos. 9–10	749	770	821	1,016	1,061

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1962 (available and authorized):
Area 9: Birney, Garfield, Ketchan, Moten, Nicholas Avenue, Stanton, Turner, and Camp Simms.
Area 10: Beers, Orr, and Randle Highlands.
Area 14: Congress Heights, Draper, Hendley, Patterson, and Simon.

The combined sixth-grade membership figures for all elementary school areas listed above (Nos. 9, 10, and 14) are shown below:

Actual:	
October 1961	1,152
October 1962	1,197
Projected:	
October 1964	1,405
October 1966	1,754
October 1968	1,919

In considering the projected membership increases at both the elementary and junior high school levels, it should be noted that the Douglass-Hart-Kramer area, like the Evans-Miller-Sousa-Woodson area to the north, may reasonably be expected to accommodate many of the families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction projects north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from various States. There is much space available in these areas for further residential development, and a number of public as well as private housing projects are under construction or in the planning stage to help meet the growing need.

The estimated cost of equipment for the proposed junior high school is $267,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (33 at $1,250)	$41,250
General science rooms (6 at $4,400)	26,400
Biology room	7,000
Oral English room	1,700
Typing rooms (2 at $10,600)	21,200
Art rooms (3 at $4,400)	13,200
Musicrooms (3 at $3,300)	9,900
Homemaking laboratories (3 at $8,200)	24,600
Foods laboratory	6,500
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Woodworking laboratories (2 at $7,000)	14,000
Metal shop	6,000
Printshop	11,900
General shop	6,600
Reading classroom	2,500
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
Library	4,400
Health suite	2,000
General office	3,500
Principal's and assistant principals' offices	4,400
Counselors' offices	3,000
Auditorium	6,500
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2 at $650)	1,300
General building	13,750
Total	267,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New Junior High School.
Project number: 10 to 18.
Location: 16th and Irving Streets NW.
Scope of work: 33 regular classrooms, 6 general science rooms, biology room, oral English room, 2 typing rooms, 3 art rooms, 3 music rooms, 3 homemaking laboratories, foods laboratory, clothing laboratory, mechanical drawing room, 2 woodworking laboratories, metal shop, print shop, general shop, reading classroom, double gymnasium, language laboratory, library, health suite, general office, administrative office suite, auditorium, book room, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room, teachers' rooms, and general building.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 1,498.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$1,460,000		$1,460,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	268,000		268,000	
Construction	3,225,000			$3,225,000
Furniture and equipment	267,000			267,000
Total	5,220,000		1,728,000	3,492,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966, 4 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,676	$80,017
Program costs	69,980	73,223
Total	102,656	153,240

The general area to be served by this proposed new school has six junior high schools at present, with no other such facilities under way or authorized. Two of these schools, Langley and Terrell, now enroll about 950 pupils whose homes are south and/or east of the Pennsylvania mainline railroad tracks and who are therefore outside the area of these schools as currently defined. As shown in the following table, the total membership of this area (excluding pupils who live south or east of the tracks) already exceeds the combined capacity of the 6 schools and is expected to increase by approximately 1,900 or 31 percent, in the next 8 years.

School	Capacity, October 1962 (available and authorized)	Actual membership		Projected membership			
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968	October 1970
Banneker	851	1,240	1,411	1,430	1,440	1,660	1,800
Francis	776	777	976	900	910	1,040	1,130
Garnet-Patterson	708	904	914	1,040	1,050	1,210	1,320
Langley (north and west of tracks)	905	693	733	800	800	920	1,000
Shaw	1,167	1,353	1,395	1,560	1,580	1,810	1,970
Terrell (west of tracks)	937	513	634	590	600	690	750
Total	5,344	5,480	6,063	6,320	6,380	7,330	7,970
Additional capacity needed in area				976	1,036	1,986	2,626

From the foregoing figures it is evident that nearly two-thirds of the proposed new school's capacity would be needed by October 1964, even if it were not necessary for Langley and Terrell to house pupils who live south and east of the railroad tracks. Construction of a new school in the Browne-Eliot-Stuart area is proposed for a later year, but until this is completed there will be an even greater need for the new school north and west of the tracks. Some relief has been obtained in 1961–62 and 1962–63 by placing several hundred ninth grade pupils from the Banneker Junior High School in the Cardozo High School building. This arrangement cannot be permanent, however, because eventually most if not all of the space at Cardozo will be needed to house additional pupils in grades 10 to 12.

It is recommended, therefore, that a site be acquired and plans be prepared in 1964 for a junior high school at 16th and Irving Streets NW. If this recommendation is approved, funds will be requested for construction of the building in 1965 and for its equipment in 1966. Still more facilities will probably be needed in the area within the next few years; the shortage of pupil stations, even with the 16th and Irving project completed, is expected to exceed 1,100 by October 1970.

The desired site has an area of 170,000 square feet and is currently assessed for taxation at $717,000.

The expected rise in the junior high school population is a natural consequence of the growing elementary school membership in the area. The following table shows, for each junior high school, the actual and projected sixth grade membership in the elementary school clusters which contribute significantly to the junior high population:

Junior high school	Elementary school feeder areas[1]	Combined 6th grade membership				
		Actual		Projected		
		October 1961	October 1962	October 1964	October 1966	October 1968
Banneker	Nos. 2 and 3	1,162	1,220	1,120	1,470	1,570
Francis	Nos. 3 and 15	688	731	620	810	850
Garnet-Patterson	Nos. 3 and 13	847	951	800	1,090	1,160
Langley (north and west of tracks).	Nos. 4 and 13	796	882	700	920	1,000
Shaw	No. 12	883	963	760	870	930
Terrell (west of tracks)	No. 12	883	963	760	870	930

[1] Elementary schools as of October 1962 (available and authorized):
Area 2: Barnard, Park View, Petworth, Powell, and Raymond.
Area 3: Adams, Bancroft, Bruce, Cooke, Harrison, Meyer, Monroe, and Morgan.
Area 4: Brookland, Bunker Hill, Burroughs, Langdon, Noyes, Slowe, and Woodridge.
Area 12: Bundy, Cleveland, Cook, Garrison, Grimke, Langston, Montgomery, Morse, Perry, Seaton, Simmons, Slater, Thomson, and Walker-Jones.
Area 13: Eckington, Emery, Gage, Lewis, and Mott.
Area 15: Grant, Stevens, and Sumner.

The combined sixth grade membership figures for the elementary school areas listed above (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, and 15) are as follows:

Actual:	
October 1961	2,940
October 1962	3,159
Projected:	
October 1964	2,640
October 1966	3,330
October 1968	3,560

The proposed school at 16th and Irving Streets, NW., will require approximately $267,000 for furniture and equipment, distributed as shown below:

Regular classrooms (33 at $1,250)	$41,250
General science rooms (6 at $4,400)	26,400
Biology room	7,000
Oral English room	1,700
Typing rooms (2 at $10,600)	21,200
Art rooms (3 at $4,400)	13,200
Music rooms (3 at $3,300)	9,900
Homemaking laboratories (3 at $8,200)	24,600
Foods laboratory	6,500
Clothing laboratory	6,500
Mechanical drawing	5,700
Woodworking laboratories (2 at $7,000)	14,000
Metal shop	6,000
Printshop	11,900
General shop	6,600
Reading classroom	2,500
Double gymnasium	3,800
Language laboratory	2,700
Library	4,400
Health suite	2,000
General office	3,500
Principal's and assistant principals' offices	4,400
Counselors' offices	3,000
Auditorium	6,500
Bookroom	200
Cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' dining room	16,500
Teachers' rooms (2 at $650)	1,300
General building	13,750
Total	267,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Giddings Elementary School, additional land.
Project number: 10–146.
Scope of work: Acquisition of land adjacent to school grounds, and clearing, grading, paving, erection of retaining walls, fencing, and drainage to make area suitable for playground purposes.
Fund: Highway.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$80,000		$80,000	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	80,000		80,000	

About 11,500 square feet of playground space at the Giddings School will be lost due to construction of the south leg of the Inner Loop Highway. Since this space is about half of the original Giddings Playground and the remaining play area is inadequate, it is urgently requested that a piece of land adjoining the Giddings site on the west be purchased and improved for school use with Highway Department funds.

The desired land has an area of 4,125 square feet and is currently assessed for taxation at $18,925.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New Elementary School.
Project number: 10–124.
Location: Texas and Burns Streets SE.
Scope of work: 22 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodians' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, recreation facilities, and ground improvements.
Fund: General.
Capacity 836.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$870,000		$870,000	
Preliminary survey	95,000			$95,000
Plans and specifications	1,150,000			1,150,000
Construction	55,000			55,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	2,170,000		870,000	1,300,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$32,635	$32,635
Program costs	39,452	28,592
Total	72,087	61,227

Area 8, for which this new school is proposed, has by far the largest pupil population in the city and is presently served by 16 elementary schools. At one of these, the Carver, a fire in April 1961 destroyed eight classrooms, which have not been replaced. On the plus side, the new Houston School of 31 classrooms was placed in service in February 1962. A second addition providing 7 classrooms at the Kenilworth School was opened in April 1962, and a 17-classroom addition at the Davis School is scheduled for completion about July 1, 1963. Funds to construct the new Harris School of 31 classrooms at 53d and C Streets SE. were included in the 1963 appropriation.

The capacities of all these facilities are shown in the following table, together with the actual pupil memberships in October 1961 and 1962, and projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1962 (available and authorized)	
	October 1961	October 1962	Number	Capacity
Aiton	841	946	32	1,016
Benning	587	529	[2] 16	[2] 520
Burrville	612	560	20	640
Carver	537	289	[3] 8	[3] 240
Davis	1,046	1,119	[4] 39	[4] 1,266
Drew	1,155	1,052	35	1,106
Houston		790	31	986
Kenilworth	1,199	997	30	1,008
Kimball	990	1,143	20	680
Merritt	699	606	24	720
Nalle	903	859	24	800
Plummer	1,224	1,307	34	1,076
Richardson	1,215	963	[5] 30	[5] 980
Shadd	904	925	[6] 26	[6] 860
Smothers	561	579	18	620
Thomas	740	831	24	800
Harris			31	986
Total	13,213	13,495	442	14,304

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1963	14,810	25
October 1964	15,630	52
October 1965	16,560	85
October 1966	17,360	108
October 1967	18,120	134
October 1968	18,820	156

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1-6, or special education) according to standards approved at the time of construction, or one which has been altered to closely approximate the standard classroom design in use at the time of alteration.
[2] Including an annex of 8 classrooms.
[3] Excluding 8 classrooms rendered unusable by a fire in April 1961.
[4] Including an annex of 5 classrooms and a 17-classroom addition which is now under construction.
[5] Excluding an 8-room demountable structure.
[6] Excluding a 4-room demountable structure.

In October 1962 the elementary schools of area 8 had a total of 33 full-time classes in substandard or makeshift rooms, including 12 rooms in temporary demountable structures. Also, many classes were too large for efficient teaching and there were six part-time classes in the area. The prospect, according to the figures shown above, is for a further large increase in pupil population requiring 52 additional classrooms by October 1964, 108 by October 1966, and 156 by October 1968 (in addition to the present base of 443 standard classrooms).

This area, together with areas 9 and 14, may reasonably be expected to accommodate many of the families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction projects north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from the various States. There remains a large amount of space in the area for residential development, and many new homes are now in the process of construction by private builders. In addition, a new public housing project known as Eastgate Gardens, at 51st and G Streets SE., is expected to be ready for occupancy in 1964. This facility alone will probably house about 700 children of elementary school age. All factors considered, no other area of the city seems likely to accommodate as many additional District families with young children as area 8—families which are finding or will soon find their living quarters in older sections of the city to be inadequate or eliminated entirely by urban renewal and highway developments.

Because of the rapidly mounting need for new classrooms in this area, the Board of Education has proposed a total of seven construction projects for inclusion in the public works program, as follows: a new school of 26 classrooms (extensible) at Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE.; additions of 14, 11, 15, and 26 class-

rooms, respectively, at the Kimball, Nalle, Burrville, and Carver Schools; a 36-classroom replacement for the present Benning School and its annex; and a new school of 34 classrooms at 47th and Blaine Streets NE. It is recommended that funds be provided in 1964 to plan and construct the Kimball addition, to purchase the site for the new school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE., and to purchase a part of the ground needed for the Benning replacement.

The proposed site at Texas Avenue and Burns Street has an area of 151,217 square feet and is currently assessed for taxation at $324,172.

The proposed building of 26 standard classrooms will require funds for furniture and equipment as follows:

Regular classrooms (22 at $1,200)	$26,400
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Bookroom	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
General building	5,300
Total	55,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: New elementary school.
Project number: 10-94.
Location: Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE.
Scope of work: 30 regular classrooms, 2 kindergartens, 2 basic classrooms, speech room, multipurpose room, library, health suite, all-purpose room, administrative office, general storeroom, central bookroom, teachers' room, custodial storeroom, garden tool storeroom, inflammable materials storeroom, and ground improvements.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$111,000	$111,000		
Preliminary survey	100,000		$100,000	
Plans and specifications	1,200,000			$1,200,000
Construction	68,000			68,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	1,479,000	111,000	100,000	1,268,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1966	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$38,205	$38,205
Program costs	46,402	33,142
Total	84,607	71,347

Area 14, for which this new school is intended, is presently served by five elementary schools. No additional construction has yet been authorized, although the purchase of a site for the proposed building at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE., was approved in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1961. It is now recommended that funds to plan this building be provided in 1964.

The following table shows the pupil memberships of existing schools in the area for October 1961 and 1962, the authorized capacities of these schools as of October

1962, and projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1962 (available and authorized)	
	October 1961	October 1962	Number	Capacity
Congress Heights	540	604	16	480
Draper	896	933	29	938
Hendley	830	867	26	848
Patterson	1,084	1,066	31	1,090
Simon	988	1,049	30	980
Total	4,338	4,519	132	4,336

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1963	5,470	36
October 1964	6,070	55
October 1965	6,640	72
October 1966	7,220	89
October 1967	7,810	107
October 1968	8,400	127

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1–6, or special education) according to standards approved at the time of construction, or 1 which has been altered to closely approximate the standard classroom design in use at the time of alteration.

As the table indicates, the pupil population is expected to rise quite rapidly, producing an estimated shortage of 89 classrooms by October 1966 and of 127 classrooms by October 1968 unless more facilities are provided. Accordingly, the Board of Education has recommended that the public works program include the following projects in addition to the new school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue: an 8-classroom addition at the Hendley School, a 34-classroom replacement for the present Congress Heights School, a new school of 34 classrooms in the Bolling Field area, and a new school of 20 classrooms (extensible) at a location not yet determined.

The anticipated increase of about 3,900 pupils in area 14 during the next 6 years is based largely upon the prospect of additional residential expansion. This area, together with areas 8 and 9, may reasonably be expected to accommodate many of the families displaced from districts north and west of the Anacostia River by urban renewal and highway construction projects, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from the various States. Considerable space remains available for such expansion, and many new family dwelling units are now being constructed or planned for the area by private builders Present planning also calls for an undetermined amount of public housing on land now owned by the Federal Government along the east banks of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, known as the Bolling Field area.

In addition, recent changes in the racial composition of the population are expected to continue, bringing an increase in population density especially in the school-age group.

The proposed new school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE. will need funds for furniture and equipment as follows:

Regular classrooms (30 at $1,200)	$36,000
Basic classrooms (2 at $1,000)	2,000
Kindergartens (2 at $1,650)	3,300
Speech room	600
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Administrative offices	3,200
Bookroom	200
All-purpose room (assembly-lunchroom-playroom)	6,400
Teachers' room	1,100
General building	8,100
Total	68,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Truesdell Elementary School addition.
Project number: 10–118.
Location: Ingraham between Eighth and Ninth Streets NW.
Scope of work: 14 regular classrooms, 2 basic classrooms, reading clinic, central bookroom, garden tool storeroom, flammable materials storeroom, custodial storeroom, teachers' room, ground improvement, and alterations to existing facilities.
Fund: General.
Capacity: 496 net.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$568,600		$568,600	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	54,000			$54,000
Construction	650,000			650,000
Furniture and equipment	42,000			42,000
Total	1,314,600		568,600	746,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$11,165	$11,165
Program costs	24,414	16,954
Total	35,579	28,119

Area 1, in which the Truesdell School is located, is served by six elementary schools. At one of these schools (the Rudolph) 16 classrooms were added in 1961, increasing the pupil capacity by 508. However, the total membership of the six schools already exceeds their present capacity by several hundred people, and the prospect is for a substantial further growth in membership during the next 6 years. In view of the probable shortage of 29 classrooms by October 1964 and of 47 classrooms by October 1968, three new building projects have been proposed for this area by the board of education, as follows: a 17-classroom addition at the Truesdell School, a second addition and alterations to provide 8 classrooms at the Rudolph School, and an 18-classroom addition at the West School. Funds to purchase ground for the Truesdell addition and to plan, construct, and equip the Rudolph addition are requested for 1964.

The following table shows the actual memberships of the area 1 schools in October 1961 and 1962, the capacities of these schools as of October 1962, and the latest projections of membership and of additional classrooms needed in the area as a whole:

School	Actual membership		Standard classrooms,[1] October 1962 (available and authorized)	
	October 1961	October 1962	Number	Capacity
Brightwood	685	696	18	574
Keene	837	908	20	680
LaSalle	988	1,080	31	1,010
Rudolph	861	873	26	848
Truesdell	688	697	17	590
West	591	593	16	520
Total	4,650	4,847	128	4,222

Date	Projected area membership	Additional classrooms needed
October 1963	4,910	25
October 1964	5,050	29
October 1965	5,240	35
October 1966	5,360	38
October 1967	5,490	43
October 1968	5,630	47

[1] A standard classroom is a room designed and constructed for teaching regular classes (kindergarten, grades 1-6, or special education) according to standards approved at the time of construction, or one which has been altered to closely approximate the standard classroom design in use at the time of alteration.

In October 1962 the shortage of standard classrooms was met by housing 23 classes in substandard or makeshift rooms. This situation will have to be continued in 1963-64 and some classes will be much too large.

The proposed site for the Truesdell addition has an area of 73,016 square feet and is currently assessed for taxation at $202,456.

The necessary furniture and equipment for the proposed addition are expected to cost $42,000, distributed as follows:

Regular classrooms (14, at $1,200)	$16,800
Kindergarten	1,650
Basic classrooms (2, at $1,000)	2,000
Speech room	600
Reading clinic laboratory	2,500
Reading clinic analysis unit	2,500
Health suite	1,300
Library	2,500
Multipurpose room	3,300
Bookroom	200
Administrative offices	3,200
Teachers' room	1,100
General building	4,350
Total	42,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.

Project title: Structural changes relative to fire safety and correction of fire hazards.

Project number: 10-67.1.

Location: Various schools.

Scope of work: Enclosure of open stairways, construction of additional exit facilities, installation of fire alarm systems, and other building alterations and improvements.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$3,800		$3,800	
Construction	54,500		54,500	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	58,300		58,300	

In the original submission of the 1964 budget estimates, the amount of $48,700 was requested for a continuing project to eliminate fire hazards in older school buildings, including the enclosure of open stairways, construction of additional exit facilities, installation of fire alarm systems, etc. That amount, however, will not be sufficient to permit needed progress in the secondary schools, which have been largely neglected while efforts were being concentrated on reducing hazards in the elementary schools. Accordingly, an additional amount of $58,300 is requested for this purpose as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Electrical modernization of schools.
Project number: 10–67.4.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Rewiring and related work to bring school electrical systems up to standards specified by D.C. Code.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$7,000		$7,000	
Construction	100,000		100,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	107,000		107,000	

The District of Columbia Department of Licenses and Inspections is now requiring the school system to modernize the electrical systems in the older school buildings. This requirement, which became effective in 1957–58, is intended to bring school electrical systems gradually up to the standards specified in the District of Columbia Electrical Code. To date $680,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. The funds requested for 1964 will permit another significant step to be taken toward this objective, and future budgets will seek money to complete the work over a reasonable period of years.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Installation of automatic sprinkler systems.
Project number: 10–67.66.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Installation of automatic sprinkler systems as necessary for adequate protection against fire.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$7,000		$7,000	
Construction	100,000		100,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	107,000		107,000	

The amount of $107,000 is requested for the fourth year of a projected 10-year program to install sprinkler systems in all public school buildings of wood-joist construction—a program strongly recommended by the District of Columbia fire marshal. On July 1, 1960, the school system had 74 such buildings, and the District Department of Buildings and Grounds estimates that approximately $2,140,000 will be required to install automatic sprinklers in all of them. To date, $466,410 has been appropriated for this purpose.

Obviously, the annual appropriation for this purpose will have to be larger in future years or the period of completing the program will have to be lengthened.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Installation of window guards in certain buildings.
Project number: 10–67.70.
Location: Various schools.
Scope of work: Installation of window guards against vandalism and illegal entries.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$10,000		$7,500	$2,500
Construction	140,000		107,100	32,900
Furniture and equipment				
Total	150,000		114,600	35,400

As a part of the Board of Education's concerted drive against vandalism and illegal entries, the Board has undertaken a program of installing window guards on the vulnerable areas of certain schools. It is estimated that the major critical areas can have these installations made for a total of $300,000. One-half of this amount was appropriated for 1963, and the $114,600 now requested will care for more than three-fourths of the remaining need.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Conversion of accessory rooms to regular classrooms.
Project number: 10–67.78.
Location: Various elementary schools.
Scope of work: Conversion of 12 accessory rooms to regular classrooms with proper lighting, blackboards and tackboards, lockers, and new flooring.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,700		$1,700	
Construction	24,000		24,000	
Furniture and equipment	14,400		14,400	
Total	40,100		40,100	

A number of elementary school buildings have certain rooms which were not designed and built as classrooms. Some of these rooms have adequate window area, ventilation, and heat, and with the addition of pupil lockers, proper lighting, blackboards and tackboards, and in some instances new flooring, they could properly be classified as regular classrooms. If the necessary funds are allowed, it will be possible in this way to add badly needed standard classrooms and thus increase the capacities of some elementary schools at a relatively small expense. It is proposed to make this an annual program, starting with 12 rooms in 1964.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Major improvements to building and grounds.
Project number: 10-67.78.
Location: Petworth Elementary School.
Scope of work: Underpinning of foundations and repair of cracked walls and floors.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$6,000		$6,000	
Construction	75,000		75,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	81,000		81,000	

The foundations in the central portion of the Petworth School have been settling gradually over a period of 10 years. The Engineering Section of the District of Columbia Department of Buildings and Grounds has had the situation under close observation since June 1957 and has made several recommendations which have resulted in minor repairs to this part of the building. However, continued study including subsoil investigation by test borings has revealed that the building foundations will have to be underpinned and extensive repairs will be required for cracked walls and floors.

To guard against the development of a really dangerous condition at this school, the Department of Buildings and Grounds recommends that the necessary repairs be made within the next 6 to 8 months.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Conversion of classroom into a biology laboratory.
Project number: 10-67.71.
Location: Jefferson Junior High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and equipping an academic classroom for use as a biology laboratory.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$400		$400	
Construction	5,500		5,500	
Furniture and equipment	3,750		3,750	
Total	9,650		9,650	

Introduction of the honors program into the junior high school curriculum enables advanced pupils to take biology in the ninth grade rather than waiting until they reach the senior high school. With the increased need for scientists, it becomes imperative to move our more capable pupils ahead as rapidly as possible. Funds have already been appropriated for similar conversion in other junior high schools, and this project at the Jefferson School will be the last conversion in existing buildings. The Amidon plan is being extended into the junior high schools, beginning at Jefferson, and the new facility will offer all pupils at this school a chance to participate in a more thorough and intensive study of science.

For this project an appropriation of $9,650 will be required, together with a Federal reimbursement of $5,950 under the National Defense Education Act. These amounts will be distributed approximately as shown below:

	D.C. appropriation	Federal reimbursement	Total cost
Plans and specifications	$400	$200	$600
Construction (materials and labor)	5,500	2,500	8,000
Equipment	3,750	3,250	7,000
Total	9,650	5,950	15,600

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Renovation of general science rooms.
Project number: 10–67.72.
Location: Randall Junior High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and reequipping three general science classrooms according to present Board of Education standards.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,200		$1,200	
Construction	14,000		14,000	
Furniture and equipment	7,350		7,350	
Total	22,550		22,550	

The Randall Junior High School has three general science classrooms, two of which were built 30 years ago and the third in 1948. None of these rooms meet current standards and it is therefore proposed to modernize them, keeping abreast of the greater knowledge and improved methods of present-day science.

This project will require an appropriation of $22,550, together with a Federal reimbursement of $11,150 under the National Defense Education Act. These amounts will be utilized approximately as follows:

	D.C. appropriation	Federal reimbursement	Total cost
Plans and specifications	$1,200	$300	$1,500
Construction (materials and labor)	14,000	5,000	19,000
Equipment	7,350	5,850	13,200
Total	22,550	11,150	33,700

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Provision of auto shop.
Project number: 10–67.61.
Location: Cardozo Senior High School.
Scope of work: Remodeling and equipping space available within building.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$600		$600	
Construction	8,500		8,500	
Furniture and equipment	1,600		1,600	
Total	10,700		10,700	

The proposed auto shop at Cardozo Senior High School will be designed to train students in the simple elements of service station work. A course of this kind is already operating, but with inadequate facilities. Properly housed and equipped, it will meet a need in the community and should help to keep students in school in a neighborhood where the dropout rate is relatively high.

Ample space exists within the building for this facility. Major requirements will be the removal of a non-bearing-masonry wall, installation of an electric automobile lift, and the provision of lesser items of equipment for service station use.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public schools.
Project title: Renovation of rifle range.
Project No.: 10–67.20.
Location: Cardozo Senior High School.
Scope of work: Improvements in lighting, ventilation, and general security and provision of special equipment.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,400		$1,400	
Construction	20,200		20,200	
Furniture and equipment	500		500	
Total	22,100		22,100	

The rifle range at Cardozo High School has been out of use for many years, and the U.S. Army personnel who inspect such facilities have been recommending its renovation each year. Without a rifle range the cadet activities at this school are necessarily curtailed, and a complete program of such activities cannot be

restored until the existing range is again made suitable for use. The requested funds will permit important improvements in lighting, ventilation, and general security, as well as the provision of special apparatus, including target-changing equipment.

Senator BYRD. Senator Case, do you want to ask your question at this point?

REQUEST FROM "NEIGHBORS" AREA

Senator CASE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, you are very thoughtful.

I have had presented to me by Neighbors, Inc., a memorandum in regard to the junior high school question and integration in the Neighbors, Inc., area. They make three points:

One, they advocate the District B budget as presented by the Superintendent. That I think, speaks for itself.

Secondly, they urge there be completed on schedule of Rabaut Junior High School, Kansas and North Dakota.

And I see in the B budget you have a provision for $3,200,000, which, I take it, is intended to do that job.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator CASE. In accordance with the schedule.

Then, third, they recommend that we proceed immediately with plans for the construction of a junior high school at Van Buren and 13th Streets, to provide by 1966 for 600 pupils, to provide for expansion by 1968 or 1969 to its capacity of 1,200.

Now, I take it this Van Buren and 13th Street junior high school is something definitely on the books.

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator CASE. Planned for completion in 1968.

They suggest that if $175,000 planning money be included in this year's budget, this would have a very desirable effect upon the whole problem that they face in regard to attempting to keep a balanced community in that area.

I wonder if you could comment on that?

ATTITUDE OF SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Dr. HANSEN. The question has been asked, and I would, then, of course, say we would concur in the recommendation of Neighbors, Inc., in this proposal. It is especially important to continue the Rabaut School. We are delighted to know they support this. It is important, also, to plan for the fourth school in that area.

Our justifications indicate, perhaps, a longer period for the development of this plan than recommended by this group. But it does seem to me that there is much merit in proceeding with initial planning for the fourth junior high school in this area, even in the absence of a critical demand for it, for two reasons:

This would have a stabilizing effect in the community, if people knew there was developing at 13th and Van Buren a junior high school to accommodate the children living north and in the immediate environment of that proposed site.

The second, we have found from long experience that we rarely are able to estimate, because of physical conditions, tightness of money, the budgeting, the need for construction in advance of the actual presence of the children. This would give us an opportunity

to get a new building on the board and started and ready for use even before it is filled to capacity at the outset.

So it is for this reason that I think there is a great deal of logic in this proposal. And so long as this would not mean any reduction of any of the other projects before the committee this could be done without any retardation of any necessary programs, we would say that we certainly would encourage this development.

Senator CASE. I take it that you, therefore, mean that as far as you are concerned if you have the money, without being taken from anything else, you will be able to handle it without any interruption of your own activities.

Dr. HANSEN. That is right.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, thank you. I appreciate that very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Senator Case.

Do you have the figures I asked for?

COST OF ADDITIONAL 44 TEACHERS

Dr. HANSEN. It is a complicated thing because they have to figure out personnel benefits, retirement.

The estimate of cost now, I think this is official, is $255,860.

Senator BYRD. $255,860. This would employ how many additional teachers?

Dr. HANSEN. Forty-four.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now, you have asked for 344, and if you had 44 more this would make 388. And you had requested how much for the 344? What was the amount?

We are talking about 8 months, are we?

Mr. REICK. No, this is 10 months.

Senator BYRD. What about the 44 positions?

Mr. REICK. That is 10 months. It would have to be reduced by two-tenths.

Dr. HANSEN. This is a computation which would apply, I imagine, to the total request.

Do you have the amount?

Dr. FOSTER. Not as a single amount, Dr. Hansen. It is scattered through the book here.

Senator BYRD. How long would it take you to add that?

Dr. FOSTER. Not too long, I think.

Senator BYRD. 388 teachers would bring you to the desired pupil-teacher ratio in all categories for the first time?

Dr. HANSEN. First time. This would be a development of great excitement for all of us.

Senator BYRD. Now, let me say this to you, Dr. Hansen. I don't know of any department in this District of Columbia Government that I am any more interested in than the schools, because, as I indicated this morning, I think this is where we make the real start, not only in developing good citizens, but also in developing useful citizens, and in the years to come we save dollars in welfare and crime and delinquency by beginning here.

I would like very much, if I could, to see your desired pupil-teacher ratio achieved.

CHAIRMAN'S REQUEST FOR 44 ADDITIONAL TEACHERS

Though you have not asked for these additional 44 teachers, I am going to ask for them. So that instead of my being "personally responsible," as has been mistakenly stated, for your not getting your 222 teachers, I hope to be indeed personally responsible for your getting 388.

Dr. HANSEN. May I say we will be forever indebted to you. And this will be a red letter day in the schoool system for this city.

Senator BYRD. I am going to do the best I can to accomplish this.

Now, whenever you get your dollar figure here, we are ready to go.

Dr. HANSEN. Would it be useful if we submitted this for the record, or do you wish to have it?

Senator BYRD. We can proceed with Mr. Woodson while you are getting these figures.

HOUSE ACTION ON CAPITAL OUTLAY

Would you give us a brief résumé concerning each capital outlay item?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

The House action carried funds for 10 projects. Four of these; Garrison, Harris, Greene, and Hart, are nearly in their final stages. The request for these four buildings are for equipment only.

We expect to have these buildings completed, all of them, before or by next October.

The other buildings are the Kimball addition where we have an extremely crowded condition in area 8, for which at the present time we are now using some 23 substandard rooms and have 4 part-time classes.

The Rudolph addition of 8 rooms is in another seriously crowded neighborhood, where we are presently using 22 substandard rooms. We do not have part time in this instance.

The Hendly is in area 14, which is in one of our most rapidly growing areas in the city, this is in the far Southeast. We have presently five substandard rooms, and this addition is urgently needed.

We have the 18th and E, which is a new building, for which we have already had an appropriation for site. We are now requesting planning money. We will request the construction money in fiscal 1965. We are short in this neighborhood 30-some rooms. The construction money probably should have been in this budget, but there was a question of the freeway, and it wasn't in.

We are asking, also, for an addition to the Raymond School, where we have 18 substandard rooms now in use.

The Bennings replacement request is for a small piece of ground occupied by a church. We intend to come back in 1965 to request funds for this complete project. But in order not to let this piece of adjacent property, the church, namely, get away, the District has included a small appropriation for the Bennings site.

If I have left out any details you would like to hear, we can stop at the A budget, or proceed.

Senator BYRD. Yes, proceed, Mr. Woodson. You are doing fine.

Mr. WOODSON. All right.

B BUDGET CAPITAL OUTLAY REQUESTS

In the B budget, it carries a total sum of $15,339,000. There are in here a total of 11 school projects. We have in addition to that some compensatory land at the Giddings School, which is to be charged to the highway fund.

These schools—the first one, the priority item, is the Hine Junior High School for which we are asking construction funds. The plans are nearly complete now on this building, and we will be ready to go ahead with the construction this fall.

Senator BYRD. Will you indicate in each instance the amount requested?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir, for the Hine we are requesting $3,240,000. This is construction.

The Roper Junior High School is another building for which we are asking construction funds.

Senator BYRD. Now, in each instance would you also indicate whether or not the site has been purchased, and whether or not the plans are completed?

HINE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. I will go back to the Hine.

In the case of the Hine, the site money was appropriated last year, $210,000, and $190,000 for plans. The plans are now 59 percent complete, and will actually be completed in December. The building itself is scheduled for completion in July of 1965.

I believe that the Hine site is now either completely purchased or nearly purchased.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Mr Chairman, the site for the additional land for the placement of the Hine Junior High School—of 10 parcels, 7 have been purchased by negotiation. A declaration of taking was filed in the U.S. court on July 9, 1963. We expect the jury review in the month of December and possession at that time.

I am informed by Buildings and Grounds that they can start construction in February 1964 and we expect to have the site cleared in time for construction.

ROPER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. WOODSON. In the case, sir, of the Roper, we have already received an appropriation of $270,000 for site and an appropriation of $300,000 for plans. We are now requesting $3,350,000 for construction. This site is another one in which the purchase has been nearly completed. We, in this case, have bought the piece of property adjacent to the Deanwood playground, so that we are using public lands as a portion of the school site, in effect.

Plans are now 75 percent complete. They will be completed in November, and we expect to have this building completed October 1965.

RABAUT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The next project is the Rabaut Junior High School, North Dakota and Kansas Avenues NW. We have received funds for site and for plans totaling $786,000. This was appropriated in fiscal 1963. We are requesting in this budget $3,200,000 for construction. Plans

for this building will be completed in November. We expect this building to be completed in October of 1965.

BUNKER HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The Bunker Hill Elementary School additions is an urgently needed project in area 4—the northeast section in the vicinity of Catholic University. We are requesting here $475,000 for construction, $30,000 for equipment. These plans have been completed. No site is required for this project.

I would say in this area we have had to transfer 140 pupils into the adjacent district, into the Keene demountable building. We have no part time. We are using nine substandard classes in this area. And we would expect this building to be completed in August of 1964.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 55TH AND EADS STREETS NE.

A new senior high school at 55th and Eads Street NE. The record that you have before you carries a request for $771,400 for site. There have been some difficulties with this site. We probably will have to ask for an amendment to the bill. I think this will be done through the Commissioners, and the District of Columbia Budget Office.

Senator BYRD. Amendment to this bill?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. Before it is finally marked up.

Senator BYRD. This bill is going to be marked up within a week if we can complete hearings by Saturday evening.

Mr. WOODSON. I think we will act that fast, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. Can you discuss this?

INVOLVEMENT WITH PEPCO

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, I would like to add something to this, and perhaps Mr. McCallister will want to say a further word.

Actually, there is a 69,000-kilovolt-ampere electric line on an easement in perpetuity, running through this site. Our original estimates had included enough money to move it just around this site.

We thought that this was going to be a satisfactory solution to this problem of the electric line. However, it has developed recently that the Potomac Electric Power Co. intends to raise the power in this line to about 300,000 kilovolt-amperes. There are very many technical complications in this, and it would appear that we cannot expect reasonably to get the question of this powerline cleared up in time for us to go ahead with the site. In fact, our advice is that they cannot move the powerline.

I think that Mr. McCallister has a more detailed story. I believe he has a report.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you submit that for the record.

(The report referred to follows:)

Under date of August 5, 1963, the Director of Highways and Traffic wrote this Office conveying your instruction that a meeting be held to resolve the matter of removing the Pepco transmission lines from the proposed site for a senior high school at 55th and Eads Streets NE. In order that basic facts for discussion at such a meeting could be developed, this Office contacted the Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia, Department of Highways and Traffic, who stated that he had already contacted Pepco and requested that the power company present its position with respect to the proposal to remove their lines from the easement which they hold through the proposed school site. The Electrical Engineer further

stated that he had requested that studies be made by the power company as to the engineering feasibility of this proposal.

It should be stated at this point that the proposal to remove the transmission lines from the proposed school site was taken up with officials of Pepco by the appraiser retained by this Office to evaluate the property. He was furnished with a cost estimate of $50,000, which is included in the budget estimate now in the 1964 B budget. No mention was made that this could not be accomplished.

In the absence of a reply to the request of the Electrical Engineer for engineering proposals, he arranged a meeting with the executive vice president of Pepco and other officials of the company which was also attended by the undersigned. At this meeting Pepco officials presented their plan for the construction of a grid power transmission circuit for the area served by the company. This will include the construction of a 230,000-kilovolt line on the easement which traverses the proposed senior high school site. The pole line in the easement is presently carrying a 69,000-volt transmission line and a 13,200-volt distribution system. Other aspects of service by the company were also set forth.

In response to our request, the senior vice president of Pepco addressed a letter to you on September 10, 1963, setting forth the position of the power company. This information has been reviewed by the electrical engineer who, under date of September 17, 1963, directed a memorandum to this Office through the Director of Highways and Traffic setting forth certain facts concerning this situation and his conclusions concerning it.

This memorandum has been discussed with the electrical engineer and certain salient factors have been elicited which appear to require that the existing transmission lines be left in the present easement owned by the power company, or placed underground on public space at an estimated cost of $1,700,000, plus the cost of relocation of all gas, water, and sewer facilities in the route selected to accommodate the transmission lines. The factors involved in the proposal to move the existing powerlines are as follows:

1. The District of Columbia Electrical Code (p. 333, par. 7703), by reference to the National Electric Safety Code (pt. 2), limits the voltage of overhead transmission lines in public space to 50,000 volts on poles. Higher voltages must be of tower construction.

2. Application of safety factors and other engineering considerations have caused the District of Columbia to limit the voltage of overhead transmission lines in public space in the District of Columbia to 33,000 volts on poles as a matter of practice.

3. Title 43, section 1105 of the District of Columbia Code authorizes the Commissioners, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by them, to permit the erection of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon outside of fire limits and east of Rock Creek for electric light purposes only. The Corporation Counsel has ruled that this authorization does not authorize construction of electrical transmission lines in public space on towers, and that specific legislation for such authorization is required. This was done and a statute was enacted to authorize tower construction of transmission lines for the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the District of Columbia.

The legal rights of Pepco and its interest as contained in the easement of the property proposed to be taken for school purposes have been examined in detail in the Office of the Corporation Counsel. We are informed that, in the informal opinion of that office, Pepco has a valid and legal interest and right in the easement, and that the condemnation powers vested in the Commissioners are sufficient to condemn the easement and Pepco's rights therein.

Other engineering aspects of this problem such as turns and bends, etc., have been studied by the Electrical Engineer who has concluded that the transmission lines should remain in place and recommends that another location for the proposed school be sought.

From the foregoing it appears that the powerline cannot be moved to public space except by placing it underground at great expense. In addition, the erection of the 230,000-kilovolt transmission line proposed to be placed on the easement appears to be essential to the maintenance of adequate power in the District of Columbia and to be a portion of a classified area of national defense. The Electrical Engineer has stated that he would recommend against such a line being taken from overhead to underground and from underground to overhead in this area because of the safety factors involved.

Because of all of the considerations set forth above, it is the recommendation of this Office that the proposal to acquire the school site at 55th and Eads Streets be abandoned and that another site be sought. This view has been made known,

informally, to the Superintendent of Schools who has expressed his desire that the District return to a site previously considered at 50th and Grant Streets NE., a short distance from the 55th and Eades site.

An updated appraisal of the 50th and Grant site has been obtained by this Office and the present estimate of cost of acquisition of the site is $1,114,000, as compared to the estimate of $771,400 for the 55th and Eads site now contained in the 1964 B budget. In addition, the 50th and Grant site contains 75 family dwelling units and 10 business places as compared to 45 family units and 5 business places at the 55th and Eades Streets site.

JAMES L. MCCALLISTER,
Administrative Services Officer.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Sir, we expect to be able to present this to you within a day or so. It was just this morning presented to the Engineer Commissioner. We have a complete report from our electrical engineer containing the technical data of which we were not previously aware on the basis of the information furnished us by Pepco when we obtained our original appraisal and estimate.

This has just been submitted to him and the budget officer this morning.

And I am informed that this will be taken up very quickly by the Commissioners. We have an updated appraisal on another site previously considered to be recommended, which will probably and will undoubtedly cost more money.

Senator BYRD. And what will the amount be now?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. The amount of the new appraisal estimate I have submitted is $1,114,000.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, SEVENTH AND WEBSTER STREETS NW.

Mr. WOODSON. We are requesting funds for a new elementary school at Seventh and Webster Streets NW. This is just above the Petworth area in a neighborhood which has been increasing in pupil population constantly over the recent years.

The request before us is $900,000 for site, and $85,000 for plans, making a total of $985,000. We have no part time today. We do, however, use 18 substandard rooms.

If we were to secure these appropriations according to our plans, we would have this building completed in November of 1965.

We have here in the next project——

POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION COST RISE

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, would you please excuse me, sir; before we leave this project of new elementary schools I would like to bring to your attention in all probability at the time we come in for construction funds to this project, this $1,050,000 construction amount will go up, because the school board and the school system has asked that this school be fully air conditioned. And this estimate of $1,050,000 does not include that amount.

Senator BYRD. And what will the amount be?

Mr. BLASER. The amount at this point appears to be $1,390,000.

Senator BYRD. What is your name?

Mr. BLASER. James Blaser, Director of the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Chairman, I also add in connection with the new high school that is in this budget, the figure presented here for a future construction figure is $4,400,000.

Since this budget was prepared, the school system has indicated that they would like to have the scope of this job increased a little bit.

Senator BYRD. Like to have what?

Mr. BLASER. Like to have the scope of the job increased, additional facilities—at such time as we come in for construction funds on this job, I anticipate we might increase this estimate of construction costs by approximately $500,000.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, you give us some advice on this, will you?

Mr. HERMAN. That is a future year, sir, this doesn't come in this budget this year.

COST OF SITE ON WEBSTER STREET SCHOOL

But there is a problem, with the Seventh and Webster School. I believe there is some question about the cost of site on this school, too.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes; Mr. Herman is correct.

The estimate of $900,000 for the site that is printed in the record was based on some cheaper properties which we had first suggested. Since that time, the Highway Department has told us that we should not close Seventh Street Northwest—that we should change the axis of our school site from east-west to north-south. This has forced us to ask for a different piece of property where the improvements are of a little higher quality, and, therefore, I believe that again an amendment will be asked for to increase the site cost.

Senator BYRD. Why are you waiting until the 59th minute and the 11th hour to talk about these amendments?

Mr. WOODSON. In the case of the high school sites, sir, all the facts about the increased power, the powerline, did not come to light until just about a week or 10 days ago. We had thought that it was technically feasible to move these lines to the right place.

In the case of Seventh and Webster—we had one clearance from the Highway Department to use Seventh Street. Since that time, they have reversed themselves, and say that this is an artery which they must have open.

I think that the Engineer Commissioner has concurred in this opinion.

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the Seventh and Webster School site, as Mr. Woodson has stated, we learned after the sketches had been prepared by the Department of Buildings and Grounds that the Highway Department considered that Seventh Street could not be closed. Therefore, we would close Allison between Seventh and Eighth and Kansas Avenue. This has brought us into more densely populated and more expensive properties.

Our new appraisal, which has been submitted to the Budget Office, is $1,260,800.

Senator BYRD. Is this in the area of Spingarn?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. No, sir. This is northwest—Seventh and Webster.

Senator BYRD. What about a new senior high school at 55th and Eads? Is this in the area of where Spingarn is located?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. No, sir; this is further east, east of the Anacostia River.

Dr. HANSEN. But it would relieve Spingarn.

SPACE USE AT SPINGARN

Senator BYRD. Don't you have some classrooms at Spingarn that you are not using, Dr. Hansen?

Dr. HANSEN. No, sir. My impression is that the building is running at capacity now.

Senator BYRD. Didn't your ninth grade move out?

Dr. HANSEN. The ninth grade moved out. I just don't have the precise answer to that question.

Mr. WOODSON. I think that without exact figures I can give a pretty close answer to it.

The ninth grade moved out, but the Spingarn population is now over capacity, and we have nearly as many senior high school pupils in there alone as we had combined junior and senior last year.

Last year we used every nook and cranny in the building. We had 2,047 students.

Senator BYRD. How many do you have there now?

Mr. WOODSON. I would have to get the exact figure, but——

Mr. RIECKS. 1,463.

No; I am sorry. As of October 17, 1963, we expect 1,575. The present enrollment, I believe, is 1,604.

Senator BYRD. And what was it last year?

Mr. RIECKS. High school enrollment last year, in October of 1962, was 1,463.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. Woodson, would you like to proceed?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Dr. HANSEN. Before we leave that, may I suggest, Mr. Chairman, the reason for asking for the site money for the new senior high school is to get in ahead of developments—before that land is developed. This is a rapidly growing community. We are not likely to be coming to you with immediate requests for construction money, but we want to get the land now.

Senator BYRD. Before it increases in price?

Dr. HANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Is there any Government land available in that area?

Dr. HANSEN. Not that we have been able to get to; no.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Woodson.

18TH STREET AND MISSISSIPPI AVENUE SE. SCHOOL

Mr. WOODSON. The next project, Senator, I am afraid that we are also going to have to apologize on our site. This is the new junior high school in the far Southeast, at 18th Street and Mississippi Avenue SE., and we had anticipated that we would be able to get a site on the Oxon Run Parkway through negotiations with the U.S. Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The Park Service has suggested an alternate site, on a portion of Fort Drive, which is in the same neighborhood. And we feel that this will be a satisfactory site for us. And if we are able to pin this down, we will be able to build this school without site cost to the District government.

Senator BYRD. Thus saving $268,000.

Mr. WOODSON. No, sir. The $268,000 is for plans.

Senator BYRD. Oh, yes.

Mr. WOODSON. There is no item in here for site, on the basis that we would be able to get this piece of property from the Federal Government.

There is—in order to make the site useful, and we have studied this—Mr. Blaser's staff has studied this—we will need to purchase a very small piece of land, and I believe Mr. McCallister has an estimate on the cost of this small piece of property.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McCallister?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. Sir, we have been in negotiation for several months with the Park Service concerning the acquisition of the site in Oxon Run Parkway between 18th Street and Southern Avenue, on Mississippi Ave.

The Park Service is reluctant to break the integrity of this parkway. They offered, in our first conference, three alternate sites. They were studied by school officials and by the Department of Buildings and Grounds engineers. They were considered to be unfeasible. This was reported to the Commissioners who, in turn, directed me to take it up with the director of the local region of the National Park Service, which we did. He has replied on the 19th of this month, stating that they cannot go along with the request for the Oxon Run Parkway site, but they offered an alternate site. This is in the neighborhood of 12th and Bruce Streets SE. not far from the site requested.

This alternate has been informally accepted by the Superintendent of Schools as acceptable from an educational standpoint. The Department of Buildings and Grounds finds it can erect a school on it. However, it will require a portion of land in private ownership which projects into the site, which is not very large—contains five dwellings. I have obtained an appraisal on it. I think we can obtain it for less than $100,000.

I would like to say, also, that this site is an alternative to one considered a couple of years ago, 13th Street and Alabama Avenue SE., which would cost in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter, in addition to which it would displace at least 125 families.

The Superintendent has informally accepted this. We will have this, also, ready in a day or so. We regret the delay. It has simply been a long time for us to seek to persuade the Park people to go along with this Mississippi Avenue site.

Now they have come along with this other proposal which seems to be satisfactory.

Mr. BLASER. Since the site for this project is not yet established, the estimated construction cost under "Estimated balance needed to complete" may change at time construction funds are requested in the budget.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Woodson?

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 16TH AND IRVING STREETS NW.

Mr. WOODSON. Senator, the next project is a new junior high school at 16th and Irving Streets NW. This is for our area 3, of junior high schools, which is in the central, relatively near-in section of the Northwest section of the city.

We have severe overcrowding in this neighborhood. We would expect this building to be completed in October of 1966, by which time we will pretty nearly fill the building.

The request in this project is $1,460,000 for site, and $268,000 for plans.

If we, as I said—if we were able to follow the schedule proposed, we would have this building completed in October of 1966.

COMPENSATORY SITE, GIDDINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The next project is the compensatory site of the Giddings Elementary School. In this case, the southeast leg of the inner loop needed 11,500 square feet of the Giddings School playground. This was a very small school site to begin with, about an acre and a quarter. And this will—this request, if granted, will replace 4,125 square feet of that land.

I might say that this is not square foot per square foot, but it is all we could reasonably get at this site for compensation.

TEXAS AVENUE AND BYRNES SOUTHEAST JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The next project is a new elementary school at Texas Avenue and Byrnes Street SE. This is just south of East Capitol Street, and across the Anacostia River, a very crowded neighborhood.

At the present time we have 800 dwelling units under construction in this. This does not contemplate students which already live there. But we know of 800 dwelling units that have been built this year, or are actually under construction at this present time.

We have four part-time classes in this general area. They are using 33 substandard rooms. We will need this building. And if we are able to follow the schedule, we will have it completed in March of 1966.

This budget carries a request of $870,000 for site.

WHEELER ROAD AND MISSISSIPPI AVENUE SE.

The next project is the new elementary school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue. We have already received $111,000 for the purchase of this site, and this site purchase has been completed. We are requesting in this budget $100,000 for planning money. The construction and equipment money would be requested in fiscal 1965.

In this particular area, there are 1,492 dwellings, either constructed so far this year or presently under construction.

We have no part time at the present time. We are using five substandard rooms. But we will be hard pressed to take care of the pupils which we are going to get from these 1,492 dwellings now under construction.

Mr. BLASER. The estimated construction cost under "Estimated balance needed to complete" may change at the time construction funds are requested in the budget due to a more detailed topographic and foundation analysis.

ADDITION TO TRUESDELL

Mr. WOODSON. The next project is an addition to the Truesdell Elementary School. This is in the upper Northwest area, also very

crowded. We are requesting at this time $568,600 for the purchase of a site.

We will request plans, construction, and equipment money in fiscal 1965.

And if this schedule is followed, we would have this building completed in 1965, at which time there would be a need for 35 rooms. Sixteen of these are in this project, and the other eight in Rudolph, previously mentioned.

Mr. BLASER. The estimated construction cost under "Estimated balance needed to complete" may change at the time construction funds are requested in the budget due to reevaluation and updating costs.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. WOODSON. Now, sir, we have a request for permanent improvements. The estimate here for $1,607,800. Of this, of this $514,000 was allowed in the A budget.

The Senate committee is now being asked to approve the following permanent improvements:

Structural changes relative to fire safety, $48,700 for this item was approved in the A budget. This budget request is $58,300, which totals altogether for A and B, $107,000. This is what we have been getting each year.

I might say that this is a relatively small sum. We have yet to do $1,399,000 work. And, at this rate, we will be some 13 more years.

I might say that under this program we have already completed all of the elementary schools. We have a very small amount each year that the Fire Marshal requests for us to do.

We have begun the secondary schools, and at this time we have done the Browne Junior High School, and in conjunction with electrical modernization, we have also done the Western High School and Cardozo High School.

The electrical modernization is a program which is continuing. We have completed 27 buildings—14 more in connection with boilers and additions. We have 35 more buildings to complete. The request here is for $107,000, $100,000 of it being for construction and $7,000 for plans.

The installation of automatic sprinklers is a continuing program.

We are asking for $107,000, which is a figure which we have been budgeting for some several years past.

We have completed 8 of these this year, and we have completed 36 in the past. We still have 38 buildings to complete under this program.

The installation of window guards—we were given a special appropriation for this item last year for the first time of $150,000. This was part of a $300,000 program which was to be carried out in 2 successive fiscal years. However, the revenues do not permit the full $150,000 in this case.

We are asking for a total of $114,600, which will leave $35,400 for us to come back in fiscal 1965 with.

Senator BYRD. You got $150,000 last year?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

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WINDOW GUARDS SITUATION

Senator BYRD. And it was anticipated you would need $150,000 more to complete the installation of window guards in all of your school buildings, is that correct?

Mr. WOODSON. Not all of them, sir. But in the buildings which are the most critical.

Senator BYRD. So you are utilizing the $150,000 that was appropriated last year?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir. The program is about one-half complete at the present time.

Senator BYRD. And why are you not asking for $150,000 this year?

Mr. WOODSON. This is a question of total revenues. We asked for it in our original requests. It had to be cut to $114,600.

Senator BYRD. You need the $150,000?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And if you had this, you would be able to install the window guards?

Mr. WOODSON. We would.

Senator BYRD. And thus realize a saving in broken window panes, is that correct?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Does the saving come back to you, Mr. Woodson?

Mr. WOODSON. We have a very unfortunate circumstance. We reduced our window breakage, actual breakage, by some 22 percent, over 4,000 panes in the last fiscal year. However, increases in wages and materials made our costs stay approximately the same, just a little bit higher—$92,000. So that, regrettably, while we have cut down the actual breakage, we haven't succeeded in cutting the money.

Senator BYRD. What was the actual breakage for fiscal 1963?

Mr. WOODSON. I have this figure.

Senator BYRD. I will insert an article from the Tuesday, June 18, 1963, edition of the Washington Post, entitled "Youths Ruin 26 Panes at Junior High."

I will read the first paragraph: "Vandals smashed 26 windowpanes at Paul Junior High School over the weekend, police reported yesterday."

(The article referred to follows:)

[From the Washington Post, June 18, 1963]

YOUTHS RUIN 26 PANES AT JUNIOR HIGH

Vandals smashed 26 windowpanes at Paul Junior High School over the weekend, police reported yesterday.

Later, the school was broken into when a partition covering one of the smashed windows was forced. An attempt during the break-in to loot the cash box of a pay phone in the main corridor was unsuccessful.

Neighbors spotted several youngsters on the window-breaking spree around 7:30 p.m. Sunday. They said the youths were 17 or 18 years old.

They broke two full windows of nine panes each and eight panes in other windows, said S. H. Zevin, principal of the school at 8th and Oglethorpe Sts. NW.

Zevin said the break-in occurred some time after 11:30 p.m. Sunday.

At Coolidge High School, at 5th and Tuckerman Sts. NW., three men broke into the school bank around 3 a.m., but were surprised there by the school night watchman, George Borders, before they could take anything.

Borders told police the trio fled when he approached. School Principal C. O. Reynolds said the men got into the school by forcing the bars on a locker room window in the girls' gym.

Mr. WOODSON. Last year we reported 23,648 panes broken. The figure for 1963 is 19,307. So that you can see we have had a 4,300 drop in actual panes broken. In money, however, $90,907 for last year, and for fiscal year 1963, $91,451.52.

Senator BYRD. You are to be commended, because had you not had the drop in the breakage, the increased labor and material costs would quite pronouncedly have increased your overall costs.

Do you think you can make additional progress in the next year?

Mr. WOODSON. We hope so. We are trying very hard.

Senator BYRD. Do you think that the installation of the window guards is largely responsible for the reduction in breakage?

Mr. WOODSON. This, and I will say we have had very good cooperation from some of the neighborhoods in the city. Some of the people have turned out, people to come to the school buildings. And we are hoping to make this a more general thing throughout the city—if we can induce more parents to come in the evenings—we would hope this would cut down further.

Senator BYRD. So the progress you have made is a combination of the installation of the window guards and the cooperation on the part of the patrons and neighbors of the school.

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, did you give me your report on the broken panes?

Suppose we include that in the record.

What does that show?

Mr. WOODSON. In addition to our data on the costs of glassing, we have also this table, which graphically represents—you can see the dark bars are the actual panes of glass. These hatched are the cost figures. So that our costs have been rising, but our breakage has remained the same, except we did have a significant drop this year.

Senator BYRD. Does each bar represent a school term?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir, fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. All right. This should speak for itself, I suppose. It seems as though in 1963 according to the graph it was higher than 1962.

Mr. WOODSON. The costs were. The actual breakage——

Senator BYRD. The breakage is represented by the black bars. So there is a notable reduction.

REPORT FOR RECORD

Dr. HANSEN. This report also includes information about illegal entries, and money collected from parents, and so forth, which you may wish to include in the record.

Senator BYRD. We would like to have that in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Report on the Campaign To Combat Vandalism Conducted by the Board of Education, School Officers, and Civic Leaders

(Prepared in the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Schools June 5, 1963)

On November 1, 1961, and November 21, 1961, special meetings of the Board of Education were held with civic leaders from all sections of the city, to launch a program, on a citywide basis, to combat vandalism to public school properties. A report dated July 9, 1962, on the organization activities conducted by the various committees is attached hereto.

The activities of this campaign were carried out by subcommittees on publicity contest, community enlistment, legal aspects, with emphasis on the study of the need for a parental responsibility law, church activities, and student participation through the Inter-High Student Council organization.

All aspects of these activities have been functioning during the past school years 1961–62 and 1962–63, with outstanding results in certain areas, as pointed out in the attached reports.

On September 19, 1962, the Board of Education approved a report submitted to its committee on buildings and grounds on September 13, 1962, indicating a decline in the actual number of windowpanes broken in school buildings from 1953 to 1962 (26,924 panes in 1953; to 23,684 panes in 1962, with the lowest number, 19,635 panes occurring in 1956).

This overall decrease in the number of windowpanes broken is significant when one considers that 606 new classrooms were added to the school system during this period of time.

Because of the rising costs, however, there has been a steady increase in the amount of money spent for replacement of windows—from $51,816.01 in 1953; to $90,907 in 1962, indicating an increase in cost per pane from $1.35 to $3.84. During the current fiscal year through May 31, 1963, 19,307 panes have been replaced at a cost of $91,451.52, or an average cost of $4.73 per pane. This number of panes represents the lowest number of broken windows since 1954.

The accompanying tables give the complete picture.

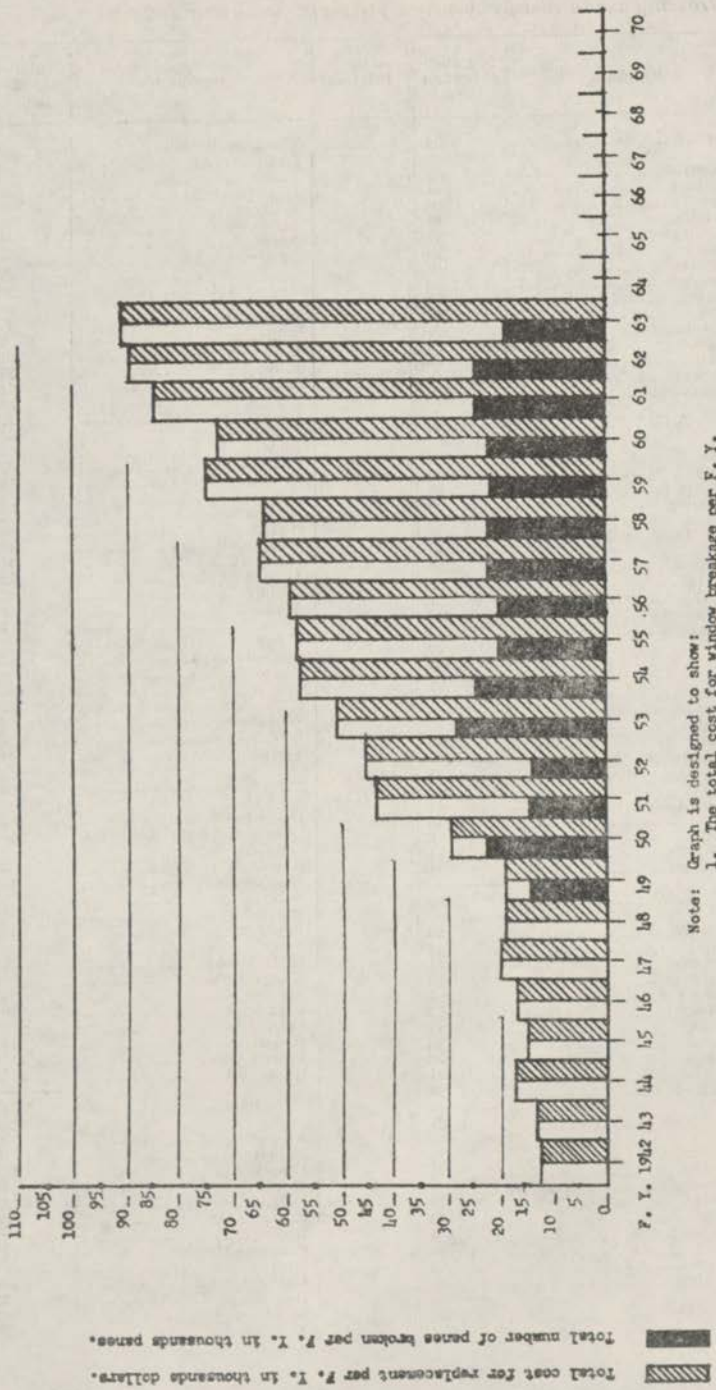
It is recognized that the breakage rate is still deplorable and much remains to be done to reduce the total picture of waste. The efforts of the school officials, the principals working in their communities, and the civic and religious leaders in cooperation with the schools and police will continue in the concerted attack on this problem.

Through the cooperative efforts of the schools, the Police Department, the Police Reserve Corps, the Youth Aid Division, the Recreation Department, and community organizations representing civic and religious groups, this campaign will continue to place emphasis on civic responsibility and the reduction of vandalism throughout the city. We feel that real progress has been made and realize that there is much yet to be done to eliminate this problem. It will require a total community effort, supported by every responsible adult and school pupil in our city.

Cost of glazing, fiscal years 1942–63

Fiscal year	Number of panes	Total cost	Average cost per pane	Fiscal year	Number of panes	Total cost	Average cost per pane
1942		$12,960.00		1953	26,924	$51,816.01	$1.93
1943		13,000.00		1954	23,510	57,317.58	2.44
1944		17,400.00		1955	19,693	58,062.11	2.95
1945		15,347.00		1956	19,635	59,267.47	3.10
1946		16,730.00		1957	21,418	65,279.50	3.05
1947		20,786.00		1958	21,346	64,427.36	3.10
1948		19,315.00		1959	20,555	75,705.29	3.60
1949	13,406	19,000.00	$1.35	1960	21,356	72,281.65	3.38
1950	20,840	29,000.00	1.39	1961	23,610	85,946.08	3.64
1951	14,431	43,000.00	2.98	1962	23,648	90,907.00	3.84
1952	13,000	46,115.45	3.55	1963	19,307	91,451.52	4.73

NOTE.—There are no records of numbers of panes broken prior to fiscal year 1949.



Note: Graph is designed to show:
1. The total cost for window breakage per F. Y.
2. The ratio between cost for replacement and amount of breakage per F. Y.
3. The relatively insignificant change in amount of breakage in comparison with the increase in cost for replacement, for F. Y. 1949-1970
4. 1963 is reported as of May 31, 1963

Office of Buildings and Grounds
June 5, 1963

Broken glass in schools by police precincts, fiscal year 1962–63

Precinct	Building	Number of broken panes
1	Seaton	24
2	Armstrong	187
	Dunbar	194
	Shaw	204
	Terrell	65
	Washington	73
	Bundy	262
	J. F. Cook	102
	Langston	23
	Morse	60
	Perry	71
	S. Montgomery	221
	Simmons	59
	Slater	6
	Thomson	16
	Walker-Jones	120
	Total	1,663
3	Francis	62
	Grant	9
	Stevens	66
	Sumner	8
	Total	145
4	Jefferson	27
	Randall	30
	Amidon	1
	A. Bowen	217
	Syphax	124
	Total	399
5	Hine	50
	Chamberlain	88
	Brent	33
	Bryan	385
	Buchanan	443
	Giddings	73
	Lenox	212
	Lenox Annex	48
	Payne	173
	Tyler	9
	Van Ness	74
	Watkins	4
	Total	1,592
6	Coolidge	23
	Paul	548
	Barnard	55
	Brightwood	33
	Military Road	4
	Rudolph	59
	Shepherd	12
	Takoma	53
	Truesdell	202
	West	41
	Whittier	98
	Total	1,128
7	Western	18
	Gordon	51
	Fillmore	4
	Hardy	73
	Hyde	12
	Jackson	4
	Key	31
	Mann	4
	Stoddert	39
	Total	236
8	Woodrow Wilson	32
	Deal	86
	Eaton	4
	Hearst	12
	Janney	7
	Lafayette	25
	Murch	35
	Oyster	1
	Total	202
9	Eastern	159
	Spingarn	37
	Browne	312
	Eliot	247
	Stuart	153
	Phelps	834
	Phelps Greenhouse	183
	Blair	70
	Blow	56
	Crummell	45
	Crummel Annex	12
	Edmonds	42
	Goding	29
	Hayes	18
	Kingman	103
	Logan	151
	Lovejoy	192
	Ludlow	71
	Madison	82
	Maury	30
	Miner	52
	Peabody	36
	Pierce	43
	Taylor	57
	R. K. Webb	255
	Wheatley	91
	J. O. Wilson	24
	Young	319
	Total	3,697
10	District of Columbia Teachers College (Wilson Bldg.)	37
	Roosevelt	36
	Macfarland	156
	Bell	47
	Burdick	12
	Bancroft	138
	Bruce	45
	H. D. Cooke	67
	Sharpe Health	9
	Monroe	243
	Park View	104
	Petworth	84
	Powell	165
	Powell Annex	111
	Raymond	133
	Total	1,387
11	Anacostia	20
	Ballou	10
	Douglass	136
	Hart	74
	Kramer	56
	Beers	103
	Birney	52
	Congress Heights	20
	Draper	71
	Garfield	154
	Hendley	23
	Ketcham	42
	Moten	120

Broken glass in schools by police precincts, fiscal year 1962–63—Continued

Precinct	Building	Number of broken panes
11—Con.	Nichols Avenue	182
	Orr	46
	Patterson	155
	Randle Highlands	151
	Simon	133
	Stanton	4
	Stanton Annex	5
	Turner	223
	Total	1,780
12	McKinley	92
	Backus	3
	Langley	131
	Taft	53
	Brookland	16
	Bunker Hill	174
	Burroughs	77
	Eckington	23
	Emery	90
	Keene	44
	Langdon	54
	LaSalle	147
	Noyes	164
	Slowe	48
	Woodridge	224
	Total	1,340
13	District of Columbia Teachers College (Miner Bldg.)	9
	Cardozo	226
	Banneker	125
	Garnet-Patterson	51
	Adams	19
	Cleveland	34
	Gage	45
	Garrison	120
	Grimke	32
	Harrison	34
	Lewis	1
	Morgan	112
	Morgan Annex	145
	Mott	616
	Total	1,569
14	Kelly Miller	129
	Sousa	125
	Woodson	127
	Alton	15
	Benning	0
	Benning Annex	27
	Burrville	210
	Carver	108
	Davis	70
	Drew	58
	Houston	4
	Kenilworth	55
	Kimball	188
	Merritt	56
	Nalle	225
	Plummer	55
	Richardson	184
	River Terrace	47
	Shadd	77
	Shadd Annex	3
	Smothers	130
	Thomas	55
	Total	1,948
	Total of classroom buildings	17,110
	Nonclassroom buildings:	
1	Franklin	3
	Webster	5
2	Twining	28
3	Ross	10
	Magruder	10
4	Harbor Garage	0
5	Maintenance Shop (Dent)	10
7	Wormley	2
	Phillips	0
9	Carbery Warehouse No. 1	69
11	Birney Warehouse No. 2	35
	Grand total	17,282

Money collected from parents or pupils for broken window panes, fiscal year 1962–63

Name of school	Police precinct No.	Amount paid
Burroughs	1	$1.25
Cardozo	13	10.70
H. D. Cooke	13	20.62
Janney	8	3.00
Stoddert	8	6.42
Total		41.99

Other vandal damage for which money was collected, fiscal year 1962–63

Article	Name of school	Police precinct No.	Amount paid
Light globes	Browne	9	$7.66
Miscellaneous	Anacostia	11	2.50
Total			10.16

Illegal entries in District of Columbia public schools for fiscal year 1963

Building	Precinct No.	Number of entries	Building	Precinct No.	Number of entries
Administration buildings: Magruder	3	1	Elementary schools—Con.		
District of Columbia Teachers College: Wilson Building	10	1	Garrison	13	1
Junior high schools:			Keene	12	1
Backus	12	1	Kimball	14	2
Eliot	9	4	LaSalle	12	1
Garnet-Patterson	13	1	Logan	9	3
Hart	11	1	Merritt	14	1
Hine	5	1	Monroe	10	1
Langley	12	1	Scott Montgomery	2	1
Macfarland	10	1	Mott	13	5
Kelly Miller	14	1	Nalle	14	1
Paul	6	1	Nichols Avenue	11	2
Randall	4	1	Park View	10	1
Sousa	14	4	Perry	2	3
Taft	12	2	Petworth	10	1
Terrell	2	1	Powell Annex	10	2
Vocational high schools:			Randle Highlands	11	1
Bell	10	1	Seaton	1	1
Chamberlain	5	2	Simon	11	1
Elementary schools:			Simmons	2	1
Bancroft	10	1	Slowe	12	2
Beers	11	1	Takoma	6	1
Bruce	10	1	Walker-Jones	2	1
Burrville	14	3	Wheatley	9	1
Gage	13	1	Woodridge	12	1
			Young	9	2
			Total		70

NOTE.—In previous 5 years there was a total of 690 illegal entries, for an average of 138 entries per year.

Lost and stolen articles during fiscal year 1963 [1]

Total lost (nonexpendable movable equipment, i.e., typewriters, adding machines, shop equipment)	$7,835.65
Recovered property	1,364.80
Net loss	$6,470.85

[1] Through May 1963.

REPORT ON FIRES AT BRENT AND NICHOLS AVENUE SCHOOLS

Brent School

The District of Columbia public schools experienced one serious fire in the fiscal year 1963—that at the Brent Elementary School on December 7, 1962. One entire classroom was burned and the paint in a central corridor was blistered. There were no injuries. The estimated cost of repairs was $6,000. Intensive investigation to determine the cause of the fire failed to make a definite finding.

Nichols Avenue School

The fire at the Nichols Avenue Elementary School was not serious because the automatic sprinkler system proved to be very effective. Two brothers, 9 and 10 years old, confessed to setting four fires at the school on the night of March 22, one of which caught and set off the sprinkler system.

Senator BYRD. Now, why don't you proceed, Mr. Woodson—although we have a considerable amount of justifying material, we would like to have whatever else you have.

Mr. WODSON. All right.

This next item is for the conversion of some accessory rooms into regular classroom.

COLLECTION FOR WINDOW BREAKAGE

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, are you able to collect from the parents for any of these broken panes? I ask you this every year. What does the record show? Are you making any progress in collecting from the parents and students?

Mr. WOODSON. We have made some small progress this year, but it was too small. I don't think we should brag about it at all.

Dr. HANSEN. It is very small.

Senator BYRD. Is it showing any improvement over the previous years?

Mr. WOODSON. I would think that it does.

I would not say so, sir. We had a case in the previous year where one principal collected nearly as much as the system collected this time.

PRIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. I note that your buildings are listed in the order of priority. I assume you want us to act accordingly, Dr. Hansen? You would like us to act affirmatively on all 12 items. But if we have to reduce it at all, you would prefer that we begin at the bottom?

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And where you are requesting money for site and plans and specifications, I assume if we had to cut one, you would expect us to cut the plans and specifications.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes, sir.

PETWORTH SCHOOL

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. Chairman, under the category of permanent improvements, which I did not complete, there is this item for the Petworth School. Actually it is potentially a dangerous situation, and really ought to have a very high priority.

Senator BYRD. What item is this?

Mr. WOODSON. This is the permanent improvement to the Petworth School—that is page 17A–119.

Senator BYRD. All right. Underpinning of foundations, repair of cracked walls and floors. Total of $81,000. Is that right?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You attach a high priority to this item?

Mr. WOODSON. Yes, sir, we do. I might say that what we have here is the settling of the ground in the general vicinity of the Petworth School. And I have a letter from the chief of program planning, who works in Mr. Blaser's office, and I would just like to read briefly:

> It is not possible to predict exactly when the settled portions of the subject structure will reach a danger point. But in view of the continuing settlement, rebuilding and underpinning should be effected within the next 6 to 12 months.

Senator BYRD. What is the date of that letter?

Mr. WOODSON. This is March 12, 1963.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. Blaser, do you have any comments on this item?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse this particular project. The portion of the building in which this particular hazard occurs was constructed in 1920, so this particular condition has been generating since that time, I am sure.

In addition, we can accomplish this total job in approximately 9 months, both design and construction. So that we can accomplish it very quickly.

NEEDED WORK AT RANDALL AND JEFFERSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Dr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, may I also suggest that under the renovation of general science rooms at Randall Junior High School, and the conversion of a classroom to a biology room at Jefferson Junior High school—we have a combination of factors which commend this—these two projects. One is the urgent need for developing these programs at the junior high school level. And secondly the fact that a fair proportion of the costs of the total conversion will be borne from Federal National Defense Education Act funds. So we think this is important.

I would also like to stress the urgency of equipping the auto shop at Cardoza Senior High School. This is a very sparsely equipped shop, and we need modernizing to bring it up to standards so we can get some vocational education going there.

I don't want to leave the impression that we do not consider these to be important projects.

Senator BYRD. All right.

DISPLACEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Will you supply for the record any evidence of displacement of families occasioned by the planned projects outlined in the budget for schools.

(The information referred to follows:)

Number of dwelling units on proposed school sites requested in fiscal year 1964

Proposed site:

1. New senior high school at 50th and Grant Sts. NE	70
2. New elementary school at 7th and Webster Sts. NW	71
3. New junior high school at 16th and Irving Sts. NW	161
4. New elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns St. SE	46
5. Addition to the Truesdell Elementary School	33

TEACHER COST ESTIMATE

Dr. HANSEN. I have the estimate of cost now. 388 positions, on 8 month's basis, $1,818,056. If you want this broken down, it is broken down into 344, $1,613,368; and the 44 positions on an 8 month's schedule of $204,688. We will submit a complete statement for the record on the cost of these positions.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Teaching positions for public schools, fiscal year 1964

	Number of positions		Annual funding	9-month funding	8-month funding
	Original	Revised			
Requested in 1964 budget:					
Elementary:					
Grades 1-6	105	105	$610,575	$549,518	$488,457
Basic and social adjustment	16	16	93,040	83,736	74,432
Severely mentally retarded children	4	4	23,260	20,934	18,608
Kindergarten	21	21	122,115	109,904	97,692
Music	2	2	11,364	10,228	9,091
Art	1	1	5,682	5,114	4,546
Total elementary	149	149	866,036	779,434	692,826
Junior high:					
Academic and art	52	54	314,010	282,609(54)	251,208(54)
Shops and home economics	6	−11	−63,965		
Basic and social adjustment	64	79	459,385	355,878(68)	316,336(68)
Total junior high	122	122	709,430	638,487	567,544
Senior high:					
Academic and art	62	67	406,020	365,418	324,816
Shops, home economics, and art	7	2	12,120	10,908	9,696
Military science	1	1	6,060	5,454	4,848
Total senior high	70	70	424,200	381,780	339,360
Speech clinic	2	2	11,364	10,228	9,091
Vocational education (George-Barden program)	1	1	5,714	5,142	4,546
Total requested	344	344	2,016,744	1,815,071	1,613,367
Supplemental data: Teachers to reduce elementary school ratio to 30 to 1		44	255,860	230,274	204,688

Senator BYRD. This would enable you to, as you say, for the first time, to reach your desired pupil-teacher ratios in all categories.

Dr. HANSEN. Yes; this includes the basic classes, shop classes, academic classes, and regular classes, grades 1 to 6.

Senator BYRD. I would like very much to see you obtain that goal, Dr. Hansen.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. I think I have one or two more questions here.

FAILURES TO SECURE PROMOTION

How many pupils failed to be promoted last June, say, from the elementary schools to junior high school, and from the junior high to senior high schools.

Dr. HANSEN. We have that data here which we can supply.

Senator BYRD. You can supply it for the record, if you like.

Dr. HANSEN. I think we have that here now. For the elementary 6.6 percent failures overall in grades 1 to 6, kindergarten, and 6.1 in grade 6.

(The information referred to follows:)

Promotions and nonpromotions in the elementary schools for the school year ending June 13, 1963

Grade	Number belonging June 13, 1963	Promoted		Not promoted	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Regular grades:					
Kindergarten	11,213	10,926	97.4	287	2.6
Grade 1:					
Regular	13,999	12,504	89.3	1,495	10.7
Junior primary	2,285	2,276	99.6	9	.4
Grade 2	12,829	11,986	93.4	843	6.6
Grade 3	11,337	10,632	93.8	705	6.2
Grade 4	9,916	9,209	92.9	707	7.1
Grade 5	10,073	9,335	92.7	738	7.3
Grade 6	9,688	9,095	93.9	593	6.1
Total	81,340	75,963	93.4	5,377	6.6
Special education: [1]					
Braille	12	9	75.0	3	25.0
Hearing conservation	27	22	81.5	5	18.5
Occupational	110	106	96.4	4	3.6
Orthopedically handicapped	164	158	96.3	6	3.7
Sight conservation	29	28	96.6	1	3.4
Social adjustment	180	128	71.1	52	28.9
Visiting instruction	123	118	95.9	5	4.1

[1] Special basic classes for mentally subnormal pupils and classes for the severely mentally retarded are omitted from this table because the usual concepts of promotion and nonpromotion do not apply to them.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Dr. HANSEN. We are trying to find the secondary school failure list, but we don't seem to have it. May we add it to the transcript?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

(The information referred to follows:)

PASSING AND FAILING MARKS RECEIVED BY PUPILS IN THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, SCHOOL YEAR, 1961–62

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.—Summary of passing and failing marks received in the 12 major subject fields, school year, 1961–62.
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TABLE 1.—*Summary of passing and failing marks received in the 12 major subject fields, school year, 1961–62* [1]

Subject field	Junior high schools			Senior high schools		
	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962	Percent passing	Percent failing	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962	Percent passing	Percent failing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Art	20,319	96.1	3.9	1,433	96.7	3.3
Business education	11,085	92.1	7.9	9,033	89.3	10.7
English	24,178	90.8	9.2	12,362	90.6	9.4
Home economics	11,021	95.3	4.7	2,993	94.9	5.1
Industrial arts	11,704	92.3	7.7	2,489	94.3	5.7
Latin	1,512	96.1	3.9	919	91.6	8.4
Mathematics	21,000	88.4	11.6	7,171	85.6	14.4
Modern languages	5,687	94.3	5.7	4,123	88.1	11.9
Music	24,189	96.4	3.6	2,264	95.5	4.5
Physical education	29,220	94.7	5.3	23,400	94.7	5.3
Science	18,123	90.6	9.4	6,923	87.6	12.4
Social studies	25,700	91.1	8.9	11,722	91.1	8.9
All fields	203,738	92.9	7.1	84,832	91.4	8.6

[1] For tables 1-6 the basic data were obtained from the regular failure reports and attendance reports submitted by all secondary schools.

TABLE 2.—*Passing marks received by the pupils of each junior high school in the 12 major subject fields, school year, 1961–62*

School	Total membership, June 14, 1962	Art		Business education		English		Home economics	
		Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Banneker	1,106	1,065	95.8	709	85.2	1,092	90.5	524	97.3
Browne	927	749	95.6	445	89.9	987	87.7	304	92.4
Deal	1,233	1,093	99.5	413	99.0	1,278	95.2	398	99.7
Douglass	698	698	91.7	328	85.4	671	87.2	239	94.6
Eliot	915	868	97.8	296	93.9	1,100	95.7	400	99.5
Francis	644	850	94.6	195	90.3	888	89.5	288	88.2
Garnet-Patterson	742	600	99.7	364	100.0	884	98.8	279	97.8
Gordon	961	587	99.1	428	94.2	974	93.6	566	98.2
Hart	1,065	362	96.4	162	90.1	1,164	91.7	274	99.6
Hine	950	1,094	90.1	752	90.0	1,188	86.1	458	91.5
Jefferson	398	253	99.2	164	95.1	408	90.0	227	99.6
Kramer	1,006	897	97.5	455	92.1	1,158	92.9	971	94.2
Langley	980	1,297	91.5	499	95.6	959	89.6	522	96.4
Macfarland	1,527	1,223	95.3	816	90.8	1,676	90.0	627	93.9
Miller	1,068	1,191	98.8	658	97.9	1,066	93.5	328	93.9
Paul	1,336	1,344	99.4	780	88.3	1,344	93.6	1,034	97.5
Randall	455	264	98.5	272	92.6	449	91.1	295	94.2
Shaw	861	1,187	92.4	205	89.8	1,266	80.2	615	92.5
Sousa	1,164	1,183	97.2	809	92.2	1,286	94.8	583	98.8
Stuart	588	565	94.9	488	88.5	538	91.6	181	98.3
Taft	1,422	949	98.3	785	96.3	1,423	92.5	632	97.5
Terrell	678	759	94.5	470	86.0	1,002	80.2	635	87.4
Woodson	1,278	1,241	98.0	592	97.3	1,377	90.8	641	93.0
All schools	22,002	20,319	96.1	11,085	92.1	24,178	90.8	11,021	95.3

[1] The number of actual enrollments in specific courses on June 14, 1962.

TABLE 2.—*Passing marks received by the pupils of each junior high school in the 12 major subject fields, school year, 1961—62*—Continued

School	Industrial arts		Latin		Mathematics		Modern languages		Music	
	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Banneker	629	84.4	47	83.0	957	91.5	279	92.8	1,300	91.9
Browne	348	93.4			873	79.4	162	98.1	904	97.8
Deal	502	98.4	307	94.5	1,240	91.4	389	95.6	1,646	99.9
Douglass	280	84.3	20	100.0	598	82.8	198	85.9	746	91.2
Eliot	324	93.8	6	83.3	938	95.4	275	97.5	729	98.6
Francis	613	95.9	58	89.7	754	86.2	139	96.4	944	96.3
Garnet-Patterson	242	99.2	190	100.0	817	98.8			800	99.4
Gordon	540	92.8	171	97.7	988	92.4	224	99.1	1,006	99.6
Hart	616	97.1	78	96.2	997	89.1	304	91.4	737	96.3
Hine	486	89.3			819	82.9	279	92.5	1,014	90.9
Jefferson	246	96.7			550	87.1	158	89.9	600	98.2
Kramer	638	90.4	130	95.4	876	91.7	212	97.2	832	98.0
Langley	469	93.0	41	100.0	860	80.5	199	97.5	1,029	95.9
Macfarland	622	95.3	170	94.1	1,412	79.8	292	95.2	1,652	95.2
Miller	382	95.5	71	100.0	979	94.2	368	98.1	1,287	96.9
Paul	600	91.7	140	97.9	1,192	86.4	350	95.1	1,768	99.4
Randall	172	93.6			462	90.3	175	98.9	423	95.5
Shaw	644	72.4			786	78.5	215	92.6	831	91.5
Sousa	641	94.7			1,059	94.4	463	91.6	1,412	97.0
Stuart	307	91.5			502	85.3	155	92.3	617	95.9
Taft	932	95.7	31	96.8	1,352	94.9	247	96.4	1,551	98.9
Terrell	585	93.2	52	100.0	644	80.9	173	87.3	968	91.1
Woodson	886	94.6			1,345	90.7	431	92.3	1,393	98.1
All schools	11,704	92.3	1,512	96.1	21,000	88.4	5,687	94.3	24,189	96.4

School	Physical education		Science		Social studies		All subject fields	
	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Banneker	1,423	94.2	873	88.5	1,087	87.3	9,985	91.0
Browne	1,205	93.9	717	84.1	964	87.4	7,658	90.1
Deal	1,612	99.6	1,200	95.3	1,359	94.0	11,437	96.8
Douglass	932	92.2	574	86.2	822	88.2	6,106	88.6
Eliot	1,328	97.8	759	97.4	1,106	97.9	8,129	97.1
Francis	913	97.5	494	91.3	720	91.9	6,856	92.8
Garnet-Patterson	1,099	98.7	626	98.6	959	98.6	6,860	99.0
Gordon	1,314	94.3	875	91.7	1,099	93.2	8,772	94.9
Hart	1,304	91.8	977	90.0	1,220	89.7	8,195	92.2
Hine	1,386	89.9	756	85.7	1,032	86.9	9,264	88.3
Jefferson	507	98.0	350	91.4	479	91.2	3,942	93.9
Kramer	1,080	99.0	806	86.4	1,219	90.6	9,274	93.6
Langley	1,399	92.8	565	85.7	1,122	90.0	8,961	91.2
Macfarland	2,124	96.9	1,161	86.4	1,957	91.3	13,732	91.6
Miller	1,096	95.4	809	91.0	1,341	94.9	9,576	95.5
Paul	1,424	95.9	1,096	96.4	1,512	92.3	12,584	94.7
Randall	468	94.4	323	97.5	565	92.9	3,868	94.0
Shaw	1,358	83.6	710	91.0	1,381	81.2	9,198	84.9
Sousa	1,817	96.4	963	93.5	1,283	95.0	11,499	95.3
Stuart	751	96.4	505	88.7	711	86.5	5,320	91.5
Taft	2,114	97.1	1,373	93.7	1,637	97.1	13,026	96.2
Terrell	858	81.0	723	77.9	839	82.0	7,708	85.3
Woodson	1,708	96.7	888	92.8	1,286	89.3	11,788	94.0
All schools	29,220	94.7	18,123	90.6	25,700	91.1	203,738	92.9

TABLE 3.—*Passing marks received by the pupils of each senior high school in the 12 major subject fields, school year 1961–62*

School	Total membership, June 14, 1962	Art		Business education		English		Home economics	
		Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing	Number enrolled [1]	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Anacostia	921	78	100.0	608	90.3	922	88.7	218	99.1
Ballou	882	136	97.1	726	92.1	893	94.4	374	96.0
Cardozo	897	236	94.1	802	92.0	776	90.3	94	94.7
Coolidge	1,153	112	100.0	805	84.0	1,236	91.6	161	94.4
Dunbar	711	80	95.0	598	92.6	816	92.5	285	97.9
Eastern	1,516	63	81.0	1,951	92.1	1,737	85.3	397	92.9
McKinley	1,347	98	99.0	901	87.1	1,416	93.5	375	96.3
Roosevelt	934	106	100.0	489	77.5	966	95.0	283	90.1
Spingarn	1,268	231	94.8	1,230	89.9	1,377	82.1	298	93.0
Western	832	116	100.0	379	84.2	848	93.6	134	88.1
Wilson	1,315	177	100.0	544	91.2	1,375	94.4	374	98.4
All schools	11,776	1,433	96.7	9,033	89.3	12,362	90.6	2,993	94.9

[1] The number of actual enrollments in specific courses on June 14, 1962.

School	Industrial arts		Latin		Mathematics		Modern languages		Music	
	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Anacostia	161	99.4	56	82.1	393	86.8	277	81.9	85	100.0
Ballou	260	97.3	60	86.7	403	91.6	245	81.2	173	96.5
Cardozo	234	91.0	26	92.3	338	87.3	117	83.8	68	89.7
Coolidge	134	94.8	71	91.5	844	84.8	519	79.8	227	97.8
Dunbar	33	87.9	70	94.3	503	90.9	144	93.1	110	96.4
Eastern	193	93.3	59	89.8	912	72.8	456	93.9	210	92.4
McKinley	634	96.7	81	80.2	946	84.5	436	93.8	259	96.2
Roosevelt	90	94.4	76	86.8	523	91.0	431	78.4	176	94.9
Spingarn	219	82.6	64	89.1	747	80.2	377	85.4	273	91.6
Western	144	93.1	124	95.2	548	86.3	305	88.2	121	96.7
Wilson	387	96.1	232	99.1	1,014	93.7	816	97.4	562	98.2
All schools	2,489	94.3	919	91.6	7,171	85.6	4,123	88.1	2,264	95.5

School	Physical education		Science		Social studies		All subject fields	
	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing	Number enrolled	Percent passing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Anacostia	1,664	98.2	550	86.7	869	93.7	5,881	92.6
Ballou	1,329	94.6	505	82.4	1,014	92.0	6,118	92.3
Cardozo	1,370	83.9	456	89.0	756	87.7	5,273	88.4
Coolidge	2,104	96.3	749	90.4	1,276	87.7	8,238	90.3
Dunbar	1,492	95.2	464	93.3	637	92.9	5,232	93.7
Eastern	3,068	93.4	805	83.7	1,265	86.1	11,116	88.6
McKinley	2,485	96.5	863	81.5	897	91.4	9,391	91.8
Roosevelt	1,580	98.9	566	87.6	1,075	94.4	6,361	92.4
Spingarn	2,775	88.7	635	86.5	1,574	87.9	9,800	87.1
Western	1,662	94.5	518	88.6	864	94.1	5,763	92.0
Wilson	3,871	98.7	812	95.2	1,495	96.5	11,659	96.7
All schools	23,400	94.7	6,923	87.6	11,722	91.1	84,832	91.4

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*

Subject and school level	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962	Percent passing	Percent failing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ART			
Junior high:			
7th grade	7,976	95.4	4.6
8th grade	7,127	95.8	4.2
9th grade	5,216	97.7	2.3
Senior high:			
Art 1	1,162	96.0	4.0
Art 2	231	99.6	.4
Art 3	40	100.0	
BUSINESS EDUCATION			
Junior high:			
Fundamentals of business	3,063	88.8	11.2
Fundamentals of business, 1st semester	99	93.9	6.1
General business I	661	93.9	6.1
General business II	1,352	92.7	7.3
General business, 1 year	124	92.7	7.3
General business 1 basic	13	100.0	
General business I–II	176	89.8	10.2
Business arithmetic I	405	92.6	7.4
Business arithmetic II	1,160	94.3	5.7
Business arithmetic, 1 year	29	100.0	
Business arithmetic I–II	138	89.1	10.9
Basic typewriting I	1,974	94.7	5.3
Basic typewriting II	1,681	94.1	5.9
Basic typewriting, 1 year	36	100.0	
Basic typewriting I–II	174	92.0	8.0
Senior high:			
Advertising	101	79.2	20.8
Basic business practice	33	100.0	
Business practice	42	83.3	16.7
Bookeeping I	630	84.6	15.4
Bookkeeping II	285	90.9	9.1
Bookeeping IV	47	91.5	8.5
Business information	166	93.4	6.6
Cooperative—Part-time work experience:			
Bank	137	100.0	
Office	5	100.0	
Store or sales	2	100.0	
Distributive education I	31	100.0	
Distributive education II	1	100.0	
Filing	411	92.7	7.3
Introduction to business skills	562	86.7	13.3
Business skills	148	93.9	6.1
Merchandise information	99	90.9	9.1
Merchandising	194	79.4	20.6
Office machines I	378	96.6	3.4
Office machines II	344	97.4	2.6
Office practice	326	93.3	6.7
Retailing	27	66.7	33.3
Recordkeeping	895	87.2	12.8
Salesmanship	107	95.3	4.7
Shorthand I	338	89.6	10.4
Shorthand II	307	92.2	7.8
Transcription I (with rel. steno. pr.)	160	99.4	.6
Transcription II (with rel. steno. pr.)	33	100.0	
Typewriting I	1,544	84.0	16.0
Typewriting II	1,351	90.3	9.7
Typewriting III	58	100.0	
Typewriting IV	271	90.8	9.2
ENGLISH			
Junior high:			
7th grade basic	438	72.6	27.4
7th grade regular	7,504	88.3	11.7
7th grade honors	538	99.6	.4
8th grade basic	480	81.7	18.3
8th grade regular	7,154	90.2	9.8
8th grade honors	507	99.0	1.0
9th grade basic	335	89.9	10.1
9th grade regular	5,583	94.1	5.9
9th grade honors	728	96.3	3.7
Reading	548	96.0	4.0
Reading, 7th grade	39	87.2	12.8
Reading, 8th grade	177	98.9	1.1
Reading, 9th grade	147	91.8	8.2

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
ENGLISH—continued			
Senior high:			
Basic 2	689	80.1	19.9
General 2	1,976	84.0	16.0
Regular 2	1,557	91.6	8.4
Honors 3	450	98.0	2.0
Basic 3	755	85.2	14.8
General 3	1,447	86.5	13.5
Regular 3	1,132	94.0	6.0
Honors 3	357	99.4	.6
Basic 4	460	92.8	7.2
General 4	1,468	93.3	6.7
Regular 4	955	96.6	3.4
Honors 4	330	99.4	.6
Journalism	121	100.0	
Speech	121	95.9	4.1
Reading	130	99.2	.8
Reading, basic	14	100.0	
Advanced grammar	256	91.8	8.2
Advanced composition	75	96.0	4.0
Review grammar	69	97.1	2.9
HOME ECONOMICS			
Junior high:			
Homemaking (clothing), 7th grade	3,871	95.1	4.9
Homemaking (foods), 7th grade	3,522	96.5	3.5
Homemaking, 8th grade	1,464	95.8	4.2
Homemaking (elective—clothing) 8th grade	77	85.7	14.3
Homemaking (elective—foods) 9th grade	332	95.2	4.8
Homemaking (elective—clothing) 9th grade	553	93.3	6.7
Homemaking (elective—homemaking) 9th grade	133	99.2	.8
Family living	1,069	92.6	7.4
Senior high:			
Basic course, 1 year 10th grade	173	96.0	4.0
Child study	355	95.5	4.5
Clothing and textiles I	491	93.3	6.7
Clothing and textiles II	377	93.1	6.9
Family living	252	96.4	3.6
Foods I, 1st semester	334	91.0	9.0
Foods II, 2d semester	427	96.3	3.7
Foods I, year	60	98.3	1.7
Foods II, year	39	100.0	
Home management	384	96.9	3.1
Home nursing (minor)	101	100.0	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS			
Junior high:			
Crafts, 7B	57	96.5	3.5
Drafting, architectural I	140	97.1	2.9
Electricity, 7–A	343	88.9	11.1
Electricity, 7–B	416	94.2	5.8
Electricity, 8–A	123	79.7	20.3
Electricity, 8–B	119	93.3	6.7
Electricity, 9–B	119	89.9	10.1
General shop, 7–A	99	83.8	16.2
General shop, 7–B	125	88.0	12.0
General shop, 8–A	27	92.6	7.4
General shop, 8–B	44	97.7	2.3
General shop, 9–A	130	86.2	13.8
General shop, 9–B	93	97.8	2.2
Mechanical drawing, 7–A	65	93.8	6.2
Mechanical drawing, 7–B	46	76.1	23.9
Mechanical drawing, 7th grade	187	94.7	5.3
Mechanical drawing, 8–A	79	98.7	1.3
Mechanical drawing, 8–B	109	95.4	4.6
Mechanical drawing, 9–A	61	90.2	9.8
Mechanical drawing, 9–B	58	86.2	13.8
Mechanical drawing, 9th grade	23	95.7	4.3
Metalcrafts, 7–A	1,446	93.0	7.0
Metalcrafts, 7–B	526	94.7	5.3
Metalcrafts, 8–A	158	95.6	4.4
Metalcrafts, 8–B	232	93.5	6.5
Metalcrafts, 9–A	19	57.9	42.1
Metalcrafts, 9–B	68	91.2	8.8
Printing, 7–A	808	89.4	10.6
Printing, 7–B	785	88.2	11.8
Printing, 7th grade	276	93.8	6.2
Printing, 8–A	354	89.5	10.5

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
INDUSTRIAL ARTS—continued			
Junior high—Continued			
Printing, 8–B	464	81.7	18.3
Printing, 8th grade	29	93.1	6.9
Printing, 9–A	112	99.1	.9
Printing, 9–B	228	96.9	3.1
Shoe repairing, 7–A	49	87.8	12.2
Shoe repairing, 7–B	27	92.6	7.4
Shoe repairing, 8–A	31	93.5	6.5
Shoe repairing, 9–A	34	97.1	2.9
Shoe repairing, 9–B	35	97.1	2.9
Woodworking, 7–A	1,397	93.6	6.4
Woodworking, 7–B	1,219	97.0	3.0
Woodworking, 7th grade	326	94.8	5.2
Woodworking, 8–A	144	88.9	11.1
Woodworking, 8–B	38	100.0	
Woodworking, 8th grade	88	90.9	9.1
Woodworking, 9–A	74	87.8	12.2
Woodworking, 9–B	266	96.2	3.8
Woodworking, major, 9th	8	100.0	
Senior high:			
Automobile engines laboratory I	17	100.0	
Automobile mechanics I	34	91.2	8.8
Automobile mechanics II	4	75.0	25.0
Drafting, architectural, I	95	95.8	4.2
Drafting, architectural, II	6	100.0	
Drafting, mechanical, I	577	92.9	7.1
Drafting, mechanical, II	131	93.1	6.9
Electricity I	106	96.2	3.8
Electricity II	11	90.9	9.1
Electrical machinery laboratory I	38	97.4	2.6
Electronics laboratory I	19	100.0	
Mechanical drawing 10–B	64	92.2	7.8
Mechanical drawing 11–B	26	100.0	
Machine shop I	87	92.0	8.0
Machine shop II	12	100.0	
Metalcrafts I	213	98.6	1.4
Printing, composition and presswork I	319	91.5	8.5
Printing, composition and presswork II	155	94.8	5.2
Printing, composition and presswork III	74	98.6	1.4
Woodworking I	353	95.5	4.5
Woodworking II	144	92.4	7.6
Woodworking III	4	100.0	
LATIN			
Junior high:			
7th grade, 1-semester course	38	100.0	
8th grade, 1-semester course	162	98.1	1.9
8th grade, 2-semester course	403	93.3	6.7
8th grade, honors (Latin 1)	200	99.5	.5
9th grade, regular (Latin 1)	474	94.1	5.9
9th grade, honors (Latin 2)	234	100.0	
Latin 2 (regular)	1	100.0	
Senior high:			
Regular 1	124	87.9	12.1
General 1	23	87.0	13.0
Honors 2	38	100.0	
Regular 2	385	88.6	11.4
General 2	62	87.1	12.9
Honors 3	169	99.4	.6
Regular 3	64	90.6	9.4
Latin 4	54	100.0	
MATHEMATICS			
Junior high:			
7th grade, basic	16	68.7	31.3
7th grade, honors	582	99.1	.9
7th grade	7,831	85.5	14.5
8th grade	7,143	87.5	12.5
Elementary algebra, 8th grade (honors)	461	99.3	.7
8th grade, basic	17	70.6	29.4
Remedial, 8th grade	28	89.3	10.7
Elementary algebra, 9th grade	1,761	91.6	8.4
General mathematics, 9th grade	2,287	90.8	9.2
Intermediate algebra, 9th grade (honors)	196	100.0	
9th grade, basic	9	100.0	
General mathematics, 9th grade basic	21	95.2	4.8

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
MATHEMATICS—continued			
Junior high—Continued			
9th grade, honors	101	100.0	
Business arithmetic	205	94.1	5.9
Commercial arithmetic, 9th grade	123	99.2	.8
Elementary algebra, intermediate (honors)	20	100.0	
School mathematics study group geometry, 9th grade (honors)	36	100.0	
School mathematics study group introduction to algebra	28	96.4	3.6
Basic arithmetic	79	96.2	3.8
Remedial mathematics	32	96.9	3.1
Special	24	79.2	20.8
Senior high:			
Elementary algebra	1,114	74.1	25.9
Basic arithmetic (4th track)	782	78.8	21.2
Plane geometry	2,239	87.3	12.7
Intermediate algebra	929	89.3	10.7
Trigonometry	324	94.1	5.9
Solid geometry	140	97.1	2.9
College algebra	253	95.3	4.7
Applied mathematics, 1st semester	384	81.5	18.5
Applied mathematics, 2d semester	542	92.3	7.7
Intermediate algebra-trigonometry	26	100.0	
Applied mathematics	55	70.9	29.1
Applied mathematics, 10th grade	138	84.8	15.2
Applied mathematics, 12th grade	65	92.3	7.7
Applied mathematics, 12th grade, honors	24	100.0	
Applied mathematics, advanced placement	25	100.0	
Unified algebra and trigonometry	25	96.0	4.0
Surveying	17	100.0	
School mathematics study group algebra	67	97.0	3.0
School mathematics study group geometry	22	100.0	
MODERN LANGUAGES			
Junior high:			
French, 7th grade, regular, 2-semester course	35	94.3	5.7
French, 8th grade, 1-semester course	936	94.3	5.7
8th grade, 2-semester course	724	96.0	4.0
8th grade, honors (French I)	178	99.4	.6
9th grade, regular (French I)	863	95.1	4.9
9th grade, honors (French II)	134	94.8	5.2
French I, regular	26	100.0	
Spanish, 7th grade, 1-semester course	118	83.1	16.9
Spanish, 7th grade, 2-semester course	32	100.0	
Spanish, 8th grade, 1-semester course	1,095	90.9	9.1
Spanish, 8th grade, 2-semester course	880	96.8	3.2
Spanish, 8th grade, honors (Spanish I)	78	100.0	
Spanish, 9th grade, regular (Spanish I)	537	92.6	7.4
Spanish, 9th grade, honors (Spanish II)	35	91.4	8.6
Russian	16	87.5	12.5
Senior high:			
French 1, honors	87	97.7	2.3
French 1, regular	416	80.5	19.5
French 1, general	102	76.5	23.5
French 2, honors	44	95.5	4.5
French 2, regular	739	86.6	13.4
French 2, general	41	82.9	17.1
French 3, honors	160	96.9	3.1
French 3, regular	207	99.0	1.0
French 4	124	98.4	1.6
Spanish 1, honors	18	100.0	
Spanish 1, regular	547	87.4	12.6
Spanish 1, general	218	74.3	25.7
Spanish 2, honors	24	100.0	
Spanish 2, regular	521	89.6	10.4
Spanish 2, general	179	81.6	18.4
Spanish 3, honors	14	100.0	
Spanish 3, regular	133	97.7	2.3
Spanish 4	48	100.0	
Spanish, conversational (basic)	39	84.6	15.4
Spanish, conversational (general)	25	84.0	16.0
German 1	239	87.9	12.1
German 2	119	95.0	5.0
German 3	2	100.0	
Russian 1	53	88.7	11.3
Russian 2	24	100.0	

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
MUSIC			
Junior high:			
Required vocal music, 7th grade	8,322	95.4	4.6
Required vocal music, 8th grade	7,171	95.8	4.2
Required vocal music, 9th grade	5,966	97.4	2.6
Instrumental orchestra, 7th grade	606	100.0	----
Instrumental orchestra, 8th grade	421	99.8	.2
Instrumental orchestra, major, 9th grade	270	99.3	.7
Instrumental band, 7th grade	403	99.0	1.0
Instrumental band, 8th grade	258	98.4	1.6
Instrumental band, 9th grade, major	233	100.0	----
Mixed chorus, 8th grade	135	100.0	----
Barbershop quartet	34	100.0	----
Boys' glee club, 9th grade	90	100.0	----
Girls' glee club, 9th grade	122	100.0	----
Mixed chorus, major, 9th grade	121	100.0	----
Choral, major, 9th grade	15	100.0	----
Music appreciation, 9th grade	21	57.1	42.9
Organ class, major, 9th grade	1	100 0	----
Senior high:			
Band, major, grade 10	147	93.9	6.1
Band, major, grade 11	177	92 7	7.3
Band, major, grade 12	79	100.0	----
Band, marching, grade 10	43	100.0	----
Band, marching, grade 11	21	100.0	----
Band, marching, grade 12	18	100.0	----
Band, concert, major, grade 10	37	100,0	----
Band, concert, major, grade 11	16	100.0	----
Band, concert, major, grade-12	6	100,0	----
Choir, grade 10	27	81.5	18.5
Choir, grade 11	22	86.4	13.6
Choir, grade 12	20	85.0	15.0
Choral, major, grade 10	239	97.9	2.1
Choral, major, grade 11	349	96.3	3.7
Choral, major, grade 12	198	99.0	1.0
Choral, ½ major, grade 10	114	98.2	1.8
Choral, ½ major, grade 11	59	100.0	----
Choral, ½ major, grade 12	63	98.4	1.6
Instrumental class, major, grade 10	34	97.1	2.9
Instrumental class, major, grade 11	17	100.0	----
Instrumental class, major, grade 12	9	100.0	----
Music, applied study with outside teacher, grade 10	1	100.0	----
Music, applied study with outside teacher, grade 11	2	100.0	----
Music appreciation, major, grade 10	124	94.4	5.6
Music appreciation, major, grade 11	77	85.7	14.3
Music appreciation, major, grade 12	111	95.5	4.5
Music harmony and music theory, major, grade 10	2	100.0	----
Music harmony and music theory, major, grade 11	4	100.0	----
Music harmony and music theory, major, grade 12	3	100.0	----
Orchestra, major, grade 10	48	100.0	----
Orchestra, major, grade 11	85	98.8	1.2
Orchestra, major, grade 12	43	97.7	2.3
Organ class, grade 10	3	100.0	----
Organ class, grade 11	1	100.0	----
Organ class, grade 12	4	100.0	----
Piano class (in school), grade 10	7	100.0	----
Piano class (in school), grade 11	1	100.0	----
Piano class (in school), grade 12	5	100.0	----
Vocal class, major, grade 10	38	68.4	31.6
Vocal class, major, grade 11	6	100.0	----
Vocal class, major, grade 12	4	100.0	----
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH INSTRUCTION			
Junior high:			
7th grade	8,671	93.7	6.3
8th grade	8,022	93.7	6.3
9th grade	6,682	96.8	3.2
Health and family life education, 8th grade	5,513	95.4	4.6
Personal hygiene, girls, 8th grade	196	88.3	11.7
Personal hygiene, girls, 9th grade	136	95.6	4.4
Senior high:			
Physical education, grade 10–A	774	99.5	.5
Physical education, grade 10–B	4,291	91.6	8.4
Physical education, grade 11–A	788	99.0	1.0
Physical education, grade 11–B	3,216	94.6	5.4
Physical education, grade 12–A	561	99.6	.4

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961—62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
PHYSCAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH INSSRUCTION—continued			
Senior high—Continued			
Physical education, grade 12-B	2,989	98.0	2.0
Health instruction, boys:			
Personal hygiene, grade 10-A	251	84.5	15.5
First aid, grade 10-B	1,861	89.2	10.8
Mental health, grade 11-A	69	92.8	7.2
Nutrition, grade 11-B	934	89.8	10.2
Community health, grade 12-A	426	91.5	8.5
Family living	127	92.1	7.9
Health instruction, girls:			
Personal hygiene, grade 10-A	1,205	93.6	6.4
Nutrition, grade 10-B	1,547	95.0	5.0
Mental health, grade 11-A	960	97.9	2.1
First aid, grade 10-B	145	99.3	.7
First aid, grade 11-B	1,236	96.0	4.0
Home nursing, grade 12-A	485	99.4	.6
Community health, grade 12-B	1,401	99.3	.7
Family living, grade 11-B	134	100.0	----------
SCIENCE			
Junior high:			
General science, 7th grade (basic)	16	68.7	31.3
General science, 7th grade	8,275	99.0	1.0
General science, 8th grade, 1st semester	3,473	88.5	11.5
General science, 8th grade, 2d semester	3,472	91.9	8.1
General science, 8th grade, 1st and 2d semesters	279	89.2	10.8
General science, 9th grade (basic)	9	100.0	----------
General science, 9th grade	2,167	93.3	6.7
Biology, 9th grade, honors	18	100.0	----------
Biology, 9th grade	414	90.6	9.4
Senior high:			
Biology	3,022	84.7	15.3
Biology, basic	112	78.6	21.4
Biology, general	270	76.7	23.3
Biology, regular	111	89.2	10.8
Biology, advanced	13	84.6	15.4
Chemistry	1,115	91.8	8.2
Chemistry, honors	54	96.3	3.7
Laboratory techniques	79	97.5	2.5
Physical science	815	87.0	13.0
Physics	572	94.1	5.9
Radio	28	85.7	14.3
Science, basic	332	92.5	7.5
SOCIAL STUDIES			
Junior high:			
U.S. geography, 7th grade	8,382	88.6	11.4
U.S. geography, 7th grade, honors	147	100.0	----------
U.S. history, 7th grade	23	82.6	17.4
American history, 8th grade	7,479	89.7	10.3
American history, 8th grade, honors	164	100.0	----------
Ancient and medieval history, 9th grade	337	96.4	3.6
Ancient history, 9th grade	881	97.5	2.5
Ancient history, 9th grade, honors	26	100.0	----------
Medieval history, 9th grade	709	97.2	2.8
Medieval history, 9th grade, honors	150	100.0	----------
Civics, 9th grade, 1 semester, regular	3,705	92.5	7.5
Civics, 9th grade, 1 year	103	95.1	4.9
World geography, 9th grade, 1 semester	3,594	93.8	6.2
Senior high:			
American government, 12th grade, 1 semester	3,113	91.5	8.5
Economics, 11th grade, 1 semester	131	91.6	8.4
Economics, 12th grade, 1 semester	166	96.4	3.6
Geography advanced, 11th grade, 1 semester	130	76.9	23.1
Geography advanced, 12th grade, 1 semester	71	97.2	2.8
Geography commercial, 12th grade	24	100.0	----------
Latin American history, 11th grade	31	100.0	----------
Law I, 11th grade	60	96.7	3.3
Law II, 11th grade	134	93.3	6.7
Law I, 12th grade	370	96.5	3.5
Law II, 12th grade	145	95.9	4.1
Modern history II, 10th grade	493	93.5	6.5
Occupations, 12th grade	83	100.0	----------
Social living, 10th grade	202	85.6	14.4

TABLE 4.—*Passing and failing marks received in each specified course, school year 1961–62*—Continued

Subject and school level (1)	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent passing (3)	Percent failing (4)
SOCIAL STUDIES—continued			
Senior high—Continued			
Social studies, basic, 10th grade	140	95.7	4.3
Sociology I, 11th grade, 1 semester	264	94.7	5.3
Sociology II, 11th grade, 1 semester	634	95.0	5.0
Sociology I, 11th grade, basic, 1 semester	28	75.0	25.0
Sociology I, 12th grade, basic, 1 semester	178	98.3	1.7
Sociology II, 12th grade, 1 year	59	100.0	----
Sociology I, 12th grade, 1 semester	530	97.0	3.0
Sociology II, 12th grade, 1 semester	59	96.6	3.4
Sociology II, 12th grade, 1 year	137	99.3	.7
U.S. history I, 11th grade, 1 year	1,107	87.8	12.2
U.S. history II, 11th grade, 1 year	2,051	87.9	12.1
World history I, 10A	144	93.7	6.3
World history II, 10B	470	83.0	17.0
World problems, 12th grade, 1 semester	768	89.5	10.5

TABLE 5.—*Rank order of specific courses in junior high schools according to the percent of pupils who received failing marks, school year 1961–62 as compared to 1960–61* [1]

Course (1)	School year, 1961–62			Rank, school year 1960–61 [2] (5)
	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962 (2)	Percent failing (3)	Rank (4)	
Music appreciation	21	42.9	1	----
Metal crafts	19	42.1	2	7
General science, 7th grade, basic	16	31.3	3	----
Mathematics, 7th grade, basic	16	31.3	4	----
Mathematics, 8th grade, basic	17	29.4	5	----
English, 7th grade	438	27.4	6	2
Mechanical drawing, 7–B	46	23.9	7	----
Mathematics, special	24	20.8	8	24
Electricity, 8–A	123	20.3	9	35
Printing, 8–B	464	18.3	10	32
English, 8th grade, basic	480	18.3	11	3
U.S. history, 7th grade	23	17.4	12	----
Spanish, 7th grade, 1 semester course	118	16.9	13	----
General shop, 7–A	99	16.2	14	----
Mathematics, 7th grade, basic	7,831	14.5	15	8
Home economics (clothing), 8th grade	77	14.3	16	----
General shop, 9–A	130	13.8	17	----
Mechanical drawing, 9–B	58	13.8	18	48
Reading, 7th grade	39	12.8	19	----
Mathematics, 8th grade	7,143	12.5	20	13
Russian II, 9th grade, honors	16	12.5	21	----
Shoe repairing, 7–A	49	12.2	22	39
Woodworking, 9–A	74	12.2	23	14
General shop, 7–B	125	12.0	24	47
Printing, 7–B	785	11.8	25	24
English, 7th grade, regular	7,504	11.7	26	27
Personal hygiene, girls, 8th grade	196	11.7	27	----
Science, 8th grade, 1st semester	3,473	11.5	28	12
U.S. geography, 7th grade	8,382	11.4	29	30
Fundamentals of business	3,063	11.2	30	9
Electricity, 7–A	343	11.1	31	----
Woodworking, 8–A	144	11.1	32	----
Business arithmetic I and II	138	10.9	33	----
Science, general, 8th grade, 1st and 2d semesters	279	10.8	34	----
Mathematics, 8th grade, remedial	28	10.7	35	----
Printing, 7–A	808	10.6	36	----
Printing, 8–A	354	10.5	37	19
American history, 8th grade	7,474	10.3	38	15
General business I–II	176	10.2	39	----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 417.

TABLE 5.—*Rank order of specific courses in junior high schools according to the percent of pupils who received failing marks, school year 1961–62 as compared to 1960–61*—Continued [1]

Course	School year, 1961–62			Rank, school year 1960–61 [2]
	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962	Percent failing	Rank	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
English, 9th grade, basic	335	10.1	40	10
Industrial arts, electricity, 9–B	119	10.1	41	6
English, 8th grade, regular	7,154	9.8	42	28
Mechanical drawing, 9–A	61	9.8	43	----
General mathematics	2,287	9.2	44	22
Woodworking, 8th	88	9.1	45	----
Spanish, 8th grade, 1 semester course	1,095	9.1	46	16
Metal crafts, 9–B	68	8.8	47	26
Spanish II, 9th grade, honors	35	8.6	48	----
Elementary algebra, 9th grade	1,761	8.4	49	54
English reading, 9th grade	147	8.2	50	----
Science, 8th grade, 2d semester	3,472	8.1	51	31
Basic typewriting, I–II	174	8.0	52	----
Civics, 9th grade, 1 semester, regular	3,705	7.5	53	18
Business arithmetic I	405	7.4	54	----
Home economics, family living	1,069	7.4	55	49
Industrial arts, general shop, 8–A	27	7.4	56	----
Industrial arts, shoe repairing, 7–B	27	7.4	57	----
Spanish I, 9th grade, regular	537	7.4	58	50
General business, II	1,351	7.3	59	37
General business, 1 year	124	7.3	60	----
Industrial arts, metal crafts, 7–A	1,446	7.0	61	----
Industrial arts, printing, 8th grade	29	6.9	62	----
Industrial arts, electricity, 8–B	119	6.7	63	38
Latin, 8th grade, 2 semester course	403	6.7	64	53
Science, 9th grade, 1st and 2d semester	2,167	6.7	65	----
Home economics, clothing, 9th grade	553	6.7	66	----
Industrial arts, metal crafts, 8–B	232	6.5	67	----
Industrial arts, shoe repairing, 8–A	31	6.5	68	----
Industrial arts, woodworking, 7–A	1,397	6.4	69	43
Physical education and health instruction, 7th grade	8,671	6.3	70	46
Physical education and health instruction, 8th grade	8,022	6.3	71	44
Industrial arts, mechanical drawing, 7–A	65	6.2	72	1
Industrial arts, printing, 7th grade	276	6.2	73	----
World geography, 9th grade, 1 semester	3,594	6.2	74	33
Fundamental of business, 1st semester	99	6.1	75	----
General business, I	661	6.1	76	----
Basic typewriting, II	1,681	5.9	77	52
English, 9th grade, regular	5,583	5.9	78	41
Latin, 9th grade, regular—Latin I	474	5.9	79	----
Business arithmetic	205	5.9	80	----
Industrial arts, electricity, 7–B	416	5.8	81	11
Business arithmetic, II	1,160	5.7	82	----
French, 7th grade, regular 2 semester course	35	5.7	83	----
French, 8th grade, 1 semester course	936	5.7	84	25
Basic typewriting, I	1,974	5.3	85	----
Industrial arts, metal crafts, 7–B	526	5.3	86	40
Industrial arts, woodworking, 7th grade	326	5.2	87	----
French II, 9th grade, honors	134	5.2	88	----

[1] Limited to courses which enrolled at least 10 pupils and in which at least 5 percent of those enrolled received failing marks.

[2] No figure in col. 5 means that the course in question was not offered in 1960–61 or was failed by fewer than 5 percent of the pupils who took it.

TABLE 6.—*Rank order of specific courses in senior high schools according to the percent of pupils who received failing marks, school year 1961–62 as compared to 1960–61* [1]

Course	School year, 1961–62			Rank, school year 1960–61 [2]
	Number enrolled, June 14, 1962	Percent failing	Rank	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Retailing	27	33.3	1	
Vocal class, major, grade 10	38	31.6	2	
Applied mathematics	55	29.1	3	
Elementary algebra	1,114	25.9	4	8
Spanish I, general	218	25.7	5	19
Sociology I, 11th grade basic, 1 semester	28	25.0	6	
French I, general	102	23.5	7	37
Biology, general	270	23.3	8	
Geography, advanced, 11th grade, 1 semester	130	23.1	9	
Biology, basic	112	21.4	10	
Basic arithmetic (4th track)	782	21.2	11	12
Advertising	101	20.8	12	69
Merchandising	194	20.6	13	38
English, basic 2	689	19.9	14	23
French I, regular	416	19.5	15	41
Applied mathematics, 1st semester	384	18.5	16	5
Choir, grade 10	27	18.5	17	
Spanish 2, general	179	18.4	18	33
French 2, general	41	17.1	19	13
World history II, 10–B	470	17.0	20	30
Business practice	42	16.7	21	
Typewriting I	1,544	16.0	22	40
English, general 2	1,976	16.0	23	34
Spanish, conversation, general	25	16.0	24	10
Personal hygiene 10–A, boys	251	15.5	25	
Biology, advanced	13	15.4	26	
Spanish, conversation, (basic)	39	15.4	27	22
Bookkeeping I	630	15.4	28	14
Biology	3,022	15.3	29	25
Applied mathematics, 10th grade	138	15.2	30	
Choir, grade 12	20	15.0	31	
English, basic 3	755	14.8	32	43
Social living, 10th grade	202	14.4	33	27
Radio	28	14.3	34	
Music appreciation, major, 11th grade	77	14.3	35	
Choir, grade 11	22	13.6	36	
English, general 3	1,447	13.5	37	31
French 2, regular	739	13.4	38	20
Introduction to business skills	562	13.3	39	64
Latin, general 1	23	13.0	40	7
Physical science	815	13.0	41	
Latin, general 2	62	12.9	42	1
Record keeping	895	12.8	43	18
Plane geometry	2,239	12.7	44	58
Spanish 1, regular	547	12.6	45	15
U.S. history I, 11th grade, 1 year	1,107	12.2	46	
German I	239	12.1	47	53
Latin, regular I	124	12.1	48	32
U.S. history II, 11th grade, 1 year	2,051	12.1	49	
Latin, regular 2	385	11.4	50	70
Russian 1	53	11.3	51	
Biology, regular	111	10.8	52	
First aid, 10–B	1,861	10.8	53	46
Intermediate algebra	929	10.7	54	
World problems, 1 semester, 12th grade	768	10.5	55	
Shorthand I	338	10.4	56	39
Spanish 2, regular	521	10.4	57	51
Health instruction, boys, nutrition, 11–B	934	10.2	58	

[1] Limited to courses which enrolled at least 10 pupils and in which at least 10 percent of those enrolled received failing marks.

[2] No figure in col. 5 means that the course in question was not offered in 1960–61 or was failed by fewer than 10 percent of the pupils who took it.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AVAILABLE FROM LOAN FUND

Senator BYRD. Now, what portion of the capital outlay appropriation needs is available from the loan fund?

Dr. HANSEN. This is a matter which we would not be prepared to discuss, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. In the B budget the fund is 57.1 percent, based on the $12.8 million loan. That is for all departments of course—not only schools.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen, are you satisfied?

Do you have any further comments?

Dr. HANSEN. Extremely pleased. I think that the expeditious manner in which you plan to proceed with the budget is everything anybody could ask. The encouragement given on the advancement of our pupil-teacher ratio goals is something which will long be remembered. We are grateful.

Senator BYRD. I know this is one of your goals, and has been for a long time. We have been trying to move in this direction each year. As you know, we have been cuttiug down the ratio a little bit. I would like to see you reach that goal.

I am going to do everything I can to help you reach it. We may fail, but I am going to try. Of course, that may mean cutting some positions out of some other departmental requests. And this might not meet with such a kind reception elsewhere.

Are you satisfied, Dr. Hansen, that I was powerless to provide the 222 positions for you?

Dr. HANSEN. I was sold even before you presented the very strong testimony here this evening. I do want to make that clear again that we never had any intention of indicating that you were not cognizant of our problems, and had not done everything possible. And certainly on the basis of the GAO report, you have proved to be right in your decision.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Williams, do you have any comments you would like to add?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would only say that your obvious sensitivity to our needs is exemplary, and if it can only be translated into action through your efforts, that we stand to commend you tremendously.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think that the members of the subcommittee will—I cannot speak for them, but I have a feeling they will support me. This is a goal we want to see come about.

Now, Mr. Williams, are you satisfied that I was powerless to act in answer to the request?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am satisfied. But the only thing, we have to translate it to the community, who doesn't understand procedures.

Senator BYRD. Yes. But I want to be sure you are satisfied. If there are any questions or doubts, I think this is the place to express them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am certain. The board members—I know some are still here—Mrs. Steele is still here. The others have probably faded into the night.

Senator BYRD. We are delighted to have Mrs. Steele with us.

Dr. HANSEN. Dr. McLendon was present here this evening, too, but he had to leave.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have nothing further, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, would you have any comment?

Mr. TOBRINER. I have no further comment, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Are you satisfied, Mr. Tobriner, that I acted as only I could act under the circumstances.

Mr. TOBRINER. I think I said so on Friday.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan, do you have any comments?

Mr. DUNCAN We are very elated over the prospects, the effort, at least, No 1, and the prospects ultimately for improvement in this situation.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Lowe or Mr. Herman?

Well, I certainly thank you, Dr. Hansen, for the excellent testimony you have given. I appreciate your letting us impose on you as you have. And this goes for your associates as well.

I think you are doing a good job, in a difficult situation at times. And I hope that we can act so as to make it possible for you to continue to do a good job.

Dr. HANSEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, we will then expect to have those departments standing by which we enumerated earlier this afternoon.

COMMITTEE RECESS

The committee will stand in recess until 2 p.m., tomorrow afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 9:25 p.m., Monday, September 23, 1963, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, September 24, 1963.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1963

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 4:15 p.m., in room S–126, the U.S. Capitol Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee), presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd, McIntyre, Proxmire, and Case.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE BOARD, METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS; VICTOR O. SCHINNERER, CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU; HUDSON S. MOSES, PRESIDENT, HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; JENNINGS SNIDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER, JULIUS GARFINCKEL CO., INC.; AND AUSTIN KENNY, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

REVISED ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

The next item concerns the appropriations for general operating expenses. The original estimate is $17,058,000. The revised estimate is $18,469,100.

The House allowance on the original estimate is $16,910,000. The amendment requested of the Senate is $1,559,100. This request includes $28,901 restoration request, and $1,530,199 supplemental estimate in Senate Document 32.

Amendments requested and justifications filed in support thereof will be placed in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

OPERATING EXPENSES

(House hearings, pp. 94, 145, 159, 199, 203, 228, 239, 258)

1963 appropriation (includes supplemental of $413,500, Public Law 88–25)	$16, 387, 750
1964 original estimate	17, 058, 000
1964 revised estimate	18, 469, 100
House allowance on original estimate	16, 910, 000
House reduction on original estimate	148, 000
Amendment requested (includes $1,530,199 in S. Doc. 32)	1, 559, 100

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 3, line 17, strike out "$16,910,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$18,469,100", or an increase of $1,559,100 in the appropriation which represents $28,901 restoration request and $1,530,199 in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 32.

(2) Page 3, line 18, strike out "$350,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$375,000", or an increase of $25,000 in the limitation for District of Columbia employees' disability compensation.

(3) Page 3, line 20, after the word "compensation" insert the following: "and $262,700 shall remain available until December 31, 1964, for the purpose of conducting the 1964 Presidential election in the District of Columbia,".

This language is necessary to make funds available from July 1, 1963, through December 31, 1964, because major election activities occur in May and November of the same calendar year but late fiscal year 1964 and early fiscal year 1965.

(4) Page 3, line 20, strike out "$164,200" and insert in lieu thereof "$218,601", or an increase of $54,401 in the amount payable from the highway fund.

(5) Page 3, line 22, strike out "$23,900" and insert in lieu thereof "$31,900", or an increase of $8,000 in the amount payable from the water fund.

(6) Page 3, line 22, strike out "$6,400" and insert in lieu thereof "$14,400", or an increase of $8,000 in the amount payable from the sanitary sewage works fund.

(7) Page 4, line 7, after the word "diem" insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed $30,000 of this appropriation shall be available for contingent expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners to participate with the surrounding areas in studying problems common to these several jurisdictions."

HOUSE REPORT

"GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

"The committee recommends an appropriation of $16,910,000 for general operating expenses during the fiscal year 1964. This is $522,250 above the current year appropriations, but a reduction of $148,000 in the budget estimates.

"*Department of General Administration.*—The recommended amount for the Department in 1964 is $7,204,600, an increase of $193,314 over the current appropriation and a decrease of $63,100 in the budget estimate. For the second time the committee has denied the five additional positions requested for the Real Property Division.

"*Public Library.*—A total of $3,449,100 is included in the bill for the operation of the library system in the District during the coming year. This is an increase of $247,730 and includes provision for the staffing and operation of the new Capitol View and Palisades Branches which will be opened in the latter part of the fiscal year. The request for 29 new positions for these branches on a partial year basis is approved. The total amount allowed is $44,200 below the budget estimate.

"*Department of Veterans' Affairs.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of $110,000 for fiscal year 1964. This is a decrease of $9,600 below the 1963 allotment and $21,300 less than the budget estimate due primarily to the elimination of four positions as recommended by the Commissioners."

Explanatory table (by agencies and funds)

	1963 appropriation [1]		1964 original estimate [2]		House allowance on original estimate		Amendments requested	
	Position	Amount	Position	Amount	Position	Amount	Position	Amount
AGENCY								
Executive Office	68	$796,778	67	$759,600	67	$758,300	7	$530,900
Department of General Administration	712	7,011,286	710	7,267,700	705	7,204,600	21	[3] 682,056
Regulatory agencies	240	1,920,511	240	2,032,200	238	2,016,300	2	55,844
Department of Occupations and Professions	56	455,383	56	468,200	56	467,500	1	10,700
Public Library	436	3,201,370	465	3,493,300	465	3,449,100	6	59,800
Department of Veterans' Affairs	16	119,600	16	131,300	12	110,000	------	1,800
Department of Buildings and Grounds	297	2,678,822	301	2,693,700	297	2,692,400	22	218,000
Office of Surveyor	36	204,000	36	212,000	36	211,800	------	----------
Total, general operating expenses	1,861	16,387,750	1,891	17,058,000	1,876	16,910,000	59	1,559,100
FUND								
General	------	16,195,150	------	16,820,300	------	16,715,500	------	1,488,699
Highway, regular	------	113,000	------	157,100	------	114,000	------	54,401
Highway, motor vehicle parking account	------	49,300	------	50,300	------	50,200	------	----------
Water	------	23,900	------	23,900	------	23,900	------	8,000
Sanitary sewage works	------	6,400	------	6,400	------	6,400	------	8,000

[1] Includes $413,500 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (Public Law 88-25).
[2] Does not include $1,530,199 in S. Doc. 32.
[3] Includes Senate restoration request of 5 positions and $28,901 (payable from highway fund).

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Insert: "and $262,700 shall remain available until December 31, 1964, for the purpose of conducting the 1964 presidential election in the District of Columbia."

Appropriation language is requested to make these funds available from July 1, 1963, through December 31, 1964, because the major elections activities occur in May and November of the same calendar year but late in fiscal 1964 and early in fiscal 1965. The board of elections would be seriously handicapped if it did not know at the onset what its total funds were going to be for both elections.

Insert: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed $30,000 of this appropriation shall be available for contingent expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners to participate with the surrounding areas in studying problems common to these several jurisdictions."

The District of Columbia, as a major governmental unit in these organizations is unable to respond with its share until money can be obtained through regular appropriation channels. Deferral of funding by the District of Columbia can impede, if not halt, the progress of many of the activities sponsored by joint organizations even when the District of Columbia is a prime mover in stimulating and expediting progress. The current transportation compact negotiation is a prime example of a vital project which must continue without delay in the best interest of the District of Columbia and the entire area transportation program.

Allotment summary

1962 Allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$716,600
1963 Allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $4,978, Public Law 88–25)	791,800
Deduct: Nonrecurring items	−93,720
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	698,080
Original budget increases	+61,520
Total budget estimate, original submission to House	759,600
Reductions:	
House action	−1,300
House allowance or original estimate	758,300
Additional proposals:	
Senate Document No. 32	+530,900
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	1,289,200

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Board of Commissioners:							
A. Commissioners' office	$188,201	$12,596	$200,797	$363	$200,434	$65,492	$265,926
B. Redevelopment Land Agency	3,860		3,860		3,860		3,860
C. Apprenticeship Council	3,000		3,000		3,000		3,000
D. Board of Appeals and Review	37,099	1,967	39,066	30	39,036	112	39,148
E. Public Information Unit	45,520	3,968	49,488	101	49,387		49,387
F. Downtown Progress						48,000	48,000
G. Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau	25,000		25,000		25,000	25,000	50,000
Total, activity 1	302,680	18,531	321,211	494	320,717	138,604	459,321
2. Office of the Secretary	165,400	15,793	181,193	379	180,814	8,384	189,198
3. Commissioners' Youth Council	73,700	15,881	89,581	169	89,412	14,885	104,297
4. Office of Urban Renewal	79,000	8,414	87,414	196	87,218	65,245	152,463
5. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	22,000		22,000		22,000	25,500	47,500
6. Board of Elections						262,700	262,700
8. Human Relations	32,200	2,901	35,101	62	35,039	13,603	48,642
9. District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission	23,100		23,100		23,100	1,979	25,079
Total, Executive Office	698,080	61,520	759,600	1,300	758,300	530,900	1,289,200

Analysis by funds

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General fund	$698,080	$61,520	$759,600	$1,300	$758,300	$489,400	$1,247,700
Highway fund, regular						25,500	25,500
Water fund						8,000	8,000
Sanitary sewage works fund						8,000	8,000

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

Activity 1A. Commissioners Office, $65,492

Contingency fund, $30,000.—Many of the problems of the District of Columbia have a direct relationship to the problems of surrounding States and local jurisdictions. Joint solution of many of these problems is desirable, if not mandatory, especially in such fields as water supply, sanitary facilities, pollution abatement, traffic control, and area transportation. The District of Columbia now participates in such organizations as the Water Supply and Pollution Abatement Committee, the Regional Sanitary Board, the Tri-State Transportation Commission, the Potomac Basin State Governors' Conference, and other joint activities sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

The participants in the above organizations can call upon their respective State Governors for money from State contingency funds to support the prosecution of projects undertaken by mutual consent of all members. The District of Columbia, as a major governmental unit in these organizations is unable to respond with its share until money can be obtained through regular appropriation channels. Deferral of funding by the District of Columbia can impede, if not halt, the progress of many of the activities sponsored by joint organizations even when the District of Columbia is a prime mover in stimulating and expediting progress. The current transportation compact negotiation is a prime example of a vital project which must continue without delay in the best interest of the District of Columbia and the entire area transportation program.

It is requested that a contingency fund of $30,000 be established in the Commissioners office for necessary contributions by the District of Columbia for joint participation in studies or programs of the various joint organizations.

Commissioners special investigation staff, $35,400.—As confidential agents of the Board of Commissioners; (*a*) provides continuous surveillance over the activities and conduct of District government employees in order to insure a high level of proficiency, ethical conduct, and performance, and (*b*) receives, inquires into, and reports upon complaints made by District employees and the public in order to correct injustices affecting individuals and eliminate conditions determined to the efficiency or reputation of the District government.

Functions: (1) Conducts inspections, investigations, surveys and studies, as directed by the Board of Commissioners or an individual Commissioner and advises and reports upon any matter including employee performance, discipline and morale, which pertains to the efficiency and economy of District government departments and agencies under the Board of Commissioners. Advises and reports upon such matters as appropriate, to the Board of Commissioners. (2) Receives, inquires into, and reports upon complaints registered by District government employees, other Government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to provide the Commissioners with an independent appraisal for correcting injustices affecting individuals and eliminating conditions which are considered detrimental to the efficiency or reputation of the District government. (3) Investigates situations of alleged or suspected bribery, goldbricking, cheating, conflict of interest, or violation of any law, regulation, Commissioners' order or Commissioners' policy.

Distinction between proposed special investigation staff and existing staff inspectional-type activities: Existing staff inspectional-type activities of the Department of General Administration include internal auditing, budgeting, accounting, personnel, management analysis, procurement, and property utilization. The Commissioners also have available the resources of the Police Department and the Corporation Counsel. The existing staff groups are furnishing a high degree of services to the Board of Commissioners in the management and administration of the vast and multiple functional District government. However, the Commissioners do not presently have a confidential staff to investigate District employees regarding such matters as questions of fidelity, alleged cases of goldbricking and cheating, infractions of the Commissioners' policies on conflict of interests, violations of Commissioners' orders and regulations, and morale problems. The special investigations staff will utilize audits, management appraisals and manpower surveys and reports, and, occasionally in collaboration with the Director of General Administration, the Corporation Counsel and the Chief of Police, draw upon staff assistance from these departments and offices in conducting special investigations. This staff will be comprised of two attorney-investigators and a secretary.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–15, attorney investigator	1	$14,581	$530	$1,064	$35	$250	$16,460
GS–13, attorney investigator	1	11,170	270	842	18	250	12,550
GS–7, secretary	1	5,554	120	458	8	250	6,390
Other contractual services (contingency fund)						30,000	30,000
Postal rate increase						92	92
Total additional proposals	3	31,305	920	2,364	61	30,842	65,492

Activity 1D. Board of Appeals and Review, $112

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postal rate increase						$112	$112
Total additional proposals						112	112

Activity 1F. National Capital Downtown Committee, $48,000

This committee is a nonprofit corporation organized, supported, and financed by the civic and business leaders of Washington. It has developed an action plan for the revitalization of downtown Washington, D.C., at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. In the downtown area, retail sales have been decreasing, the tax base has declined, traffic congestion has increased, and deterioration and blight have spread. Since it is evident that business and government must act together if blight and deterioration are to be arrested and downtown revitalized, the major work of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., will be to assist in carrying out the action plan. The National Capital Downtown Committee does not seek to replace or supplant any official agencies either public or private. On the contrary its objective is the fullest utilization of the resources of these agencies for the good of the District.

The financial assistance and participation by the District government is requested for feasibility studies for new development to increase the tax base. These funds will be used to prepare preliminary designs and undertake feasibility studies of new development proposals for specific locations in downtown. A number of possibilities for new developments have evolved during the preparation of the downtown action plan. The proposed studies would test their feasibility and permit the preparation of preliminary designs which would be used as an important inducement for interested developers and private investors in the development of downtown property. The studies could well include specialized housing structures, combination office-apartment buildings, apartment hotels, residential structures for single people, office buildings, and retail and office combinations. Four times previously the Congress has seen fit to appropriate funds for the use of downtown progress in its program for the revitalization of downtown Washington. The action plan which was published in January 1962, a copy of which has been transmitted to every member of the Congress, shows promise of the extraordinary dividends which this program has in prospect for the Nation's Capital. The amount requested here, together with amounts previously paid or pending, would be less than 18 percent of the cumulative expenditures of downtown progress through 1964. It is expected that the studies for which financial support is here requested will have considerable value to many departments of the District government as well as provide an important contribution to the revitalization of the downtown.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Other contractual services						$48,000	$48,000
Total additional proposals						48,000	48,000
General fund						24,000	24,000
Highway fund						24,000	24,000
Total						48,000	48,000

Activity 1G. Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, $25,000

Over the years the economic strength of the Washington community has been heavily dependent upon convention and tourist traffic and the influx of dollars spent by visitors to this area. Recognition was first given to the effect of this business in 1931 when, for the first time, a substantial community fund was raised to be used in the promotion of visitor travel.

Since 1931, and up until 1961, the business community raised all the funds necessary for this project. In the latter year $230,000 was supplied by area business firms. In the following year—fiscal 1961–62—the businessmen raised $250,000 and Congress, out of District tax money, made its initial appropriation to the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau fund in the amount of $25,000, against a request for $50,000.

For fiscal 1962–63, businessmen again raised in excess of $250,000 for the Bureau, and Congress voted an appropriation of $50,000.

For the upcoming fiscal year, 1963–64, the Bureau's campaign from the business community has been set at $300,000 and Congress is being asked to repeat and to establish as a permanent annual appropriation the sum of $50,000.

The $25,000 appropriated for 1961–62 was used to defray part of the operating expenses of the Bureau for printed material and for bulk postage for distributing this material. Out of the $50,000 appropriated in the 1962–63 budget, $25,000 was again used to partly pay for the literature expenses and $25,000 was allocated for the production of an acknowledgedly much-needed moving picture on Washington. The latter amount is now obligated, the contract for the film having been let and the film in the process of being produced.

It is our earnest request, for the reasons which will follow, that the full amount of $50,000 be again appropriated, and on a continuing basis, for the fiscal year 1963–64.

We are currently producing promotional literature of a variety and quantity never before possible. As we had promised several years ago, some of our literature is being produced in seven languages. The reception to this literature in foreign countries is excellent. The reports we are getting from the foreign offices of the U.S. Travel Service indicate that as of this time, Washington is just one of two cities in the United States which is distributing material in these languages.

Total distribution of our visitor information folders in the past year was over 1,525,000 pieces. A breakdown of the distribution on these folders shows—

Hotel/motel rate sheets	133,500
Welcome to Washington (foreign versions)	224,255
Welcome to Washington (English version)	479,000
There's more to see (all versions)	400,000
Where to eat/where to shop	100,000
Convention facilities	1,500
Seeing the Nation's Capital	200,000

Printing costs on these items amounted to $43,375. Mailing costs were just over $9,000. Thus, it can be seen that in these two items alone over $52,000 was spent out of a total budget of $300,000. Toward these two items we received an appropriation of $25,000. It might be stated here that over 120,000 pieces of this literature were supplied directly to more than 300 congressional offices. The

other portion of the appropriation—$25,000 for the film—was obligated, as has been stated. We expect that delivery will be made of the film late this year.

Of course, the distribution of literature is just a small part of our total effort toward getting more tourists and more convention delegates to Washington. The constant attention to conventions, travel for promotional purposes, supplying services to visitors and convention groups, overhead, etc., all contribute to our overall budget.

We attach a summary of the impact of tourist traffic to Washington in the period from 1950 through 1962. The conclusions are obvious—the more funds available for tourist promotion, the greater the results. (See exhibit A.)

The amount of spending by visitors is a very impressive figure. Taken as an "industry" for the area, it ranks first among local industries in volume of dollars spent. It ranks second in size only to the Federal Government payroll. So important is this money to the city's economy that a large segment of all business activity in the community is directly related to the visitor trade. It has been noted recently in the press that of the 10 highest rated pieces of real estate in the city, 4 were hotels. Further, it has been estimated that in the period between January 1961 and the end of 1964, there will have been spent over $100 million on new hotel construction in this area. This volume and this spending must have a direct relationship to visitor spending. If our visitors were not leaving a sufficiently large volume of dollars here, such investments would not be made in the properties catering to them. Consequently, the tax returns to the District would be proportionately less.

Just to cite a specific example, District tax revenues benefited to the extent of over $1,625,000 from transient room taxes alone during the 12-month period June 1962 to May 1963. This may be compared with a yield of just over $1½ million for the 1962 fiscal year.

In April 1962 the transient room tax was increased from 3 percent to 4 percent. This increase alone yielded an additional $300,000 for the first 12-month period it was in effect. Since so large a portion of hotel revenue is dependent upon tourist and convention delegate use, a substantial amount of the $300,000 increment to District tax revenues was attributable to the promotional efforts by the Convention and Visitors Bureau. Consequently, and just based upon this sole factor, the request for $50,000 from District tax money to the Bureau fund seems eminently justified.

These latter figures are concerned purely with hotels. Magnify the visitor industry tax yield from other sources—sales taxes on retail spending, restaurant charges, gasoline tax, liquor taxes, and taxes on sightseeing, amusements, taxicabs, and the many other service-type establishments which have flourishing businesses because of the visitors who come here. We estimate that the direct tax yield to the District of Columbia from visitor spending is over $10 million annually.

A further opportunity for increasing the visitor traffic substantially within the next 2 years will be presented because of the New York World's Fair. The officers of the fair expect that in the first year of operation they will attract approximately 40 million people. We feel that with proper promotion by our Bureau at least 10 percent of them will stop over in Washington. If we are successful, we could have about a 50-percent increase in tourists in 1964. We already have a large and representative citizens committee prepared to go into high gear on this project as soon as it is apparent that we will have reached our $350,000 campaign goal.

We feel that the Bureau is at the stage when a firm and substantial operating budget must be readily available. The competition among cities and areas for the tourist and convention dollars is at its highest level. To maintain the position Washington has in the travel field and to continue the flow of visitor dollars into the area demands an aggressive campaign to keep these visitors coming. This can only be accomplished with a proper budget.

Program or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Other contractual services						$25,000	$25,000
Total additional proposals						25,000	25,000

Exhibit A

Year	Number of tourists [1]	Number of conventions [2]	Convention delegates [2]	Civic funds raised [2]	Amount of tax on private rooms (District of Columbia only) [3]	Total visitor spending [2]
1950	3,211,164	312	175,000	$112,300	(4)	$148,046,560
1951	3,771,151	325	200,000	118,265	(4)	173,246,040
1952	4,038,573	300	165,000	124,319	(4)	180,022,920
1953	4,243,120	320	200,000	135,000	(4)	192,124,800
1954	4,531,394	326	298,810	140,425	(4)	214,722,480
1955	4,624,428	330	275,000	143,360	[5] $589,915	215,777,120
1956	5,559,555	345	240,000	152,000	744,988	276,142,200
1957	6,246,729	350	253,000	165,000	821,471	340,000,000
1958	6,544,306	375	310,000	183,000	842,225	350,000,000
1959	6,707,104	425	350,000	200,000	884,629	367,000,000
1960	7,000,000	450	375,000	230,000	994,830	375,000,000
1961	7,250,000	433	381,000	255,000	1,057,186	380,000,000
1962	7,500,000	465	395,000	255,000	1,514,965	385,000,000

[1] Figures from Smithsonian Institution (calendar years).
[2] Figures from Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau (calendar years).
[3] Figures from the District of Columbia government (fiscal years).
[4] No figures available.
[5] 10 months.

Activity 2. Office of the Secretary, $8,384

Advertising, $8,000.—It is requested that $8,000 be added to the amount now appropriated to pay for general advertising in newspapers (including the District of Columbia Register) and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioners, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices, and notices of changes in regulations.

This request is necessary due to the fact that in 1960 and again in 1961 rate increases by all of the local newspaper companies, totaling 6 cents per line, resulted in additional substantial demands on the funds available to cover this obligation. Also, the volume of advertising has increased in every category, such as bids and proposals, public hearings, public notices, revision of existing codes and regulations and the promulgations of new codes and regulations which are required by law to be advertised. In addition to the above, the amount requested will provide for necessary advertising by the various District departments in connection with the stepped-up public works programs of the District of Columbia. Further, various regulations of the District of Columbia are now being amended and revised, which will naturally result in increased lineage in 1964 at the then prevailing rates.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which related to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Office of the Secretary:			
Advertising	$22,000	$8,000	$30,000
Postage	1,400	384	1,784
Total	23,400	8,384	31,784

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Advertising						$8,000	$8,000
Postal rate increase						384	384
Total additional proposals						8,384	8,384

Activity 3. Commissioners' Youth Council, $14,885

Two GS–9, Youth Council advisers, $14,700.—Experience has established that seven people working with the area boards is the least possible number needed to insure a reasonably effective delinquency prevention job throughout the city. Each of these seven persons brings into operation for the District of Columbia the efforts of many hundreds of citizens at the grassroots level. Experience indicates that volunteer citizens, although willing to give of their time, energy, and interest, cannot sustain an effective, coordinated effort without the active support, guidance, and assistance of the paid staff worker. Having fewer than seven staff persons has meant, during the current year, that we have had to abandon some sections of the city even though we knew the need there to be great. We have no staff person east of the Anacostia River where delinquency has been increasing rapidly. No area board nor organized citizen delinquency prevention group has been active in that area. West of Rock Creek Park, we have assigned one person half time. This is token service only; but, with the limited staff, it seemed wiser to concentrate our efforts in the central section of the city. The workload in this office has increased measurably as has the delinquency problem in the District of Columbia. Washington is indeed fortunate in the vast number of people who are willing to work on prevention projects if their efforts are supported. We are convinced these two GS–9 positions will prevent numbers of referrals to the juvenile court as well as improve the climate for good citizenship in our neighborhoods.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–9, Youth Council adviser	1	$6,675	$182	$103		$390	$7,350
Do	1	6,675	183	103		389	7,350
Postal rate increase						185	185
Total additional proposals	2	13,350	365	206		964	14,885

Activity 4: Office of Urban Renewal, $65,245.—The community renewal program authorized under section 103(d) of the Housing Act, as amended, provides Federal financial assistance to cities for establishing long-range guidance for their urban renewal efforts. In the District it will permit evaluation of existing physical, social, and economic conditions on a citywide basis which relate to blight and substandard housing. It will also include review of the resources of the District that are available to improve physical and social conditions throughout the city. Long-range goals and objectives will be defined and a program established to apply to resources efficiently to obtain the objectives over a period of years. The program will include provision for annual review and updating to meet changing conditions.

In June 1962 the Urban Renewal Administration approved a grant of $426,667 for support of a community renewal program in the District of Columbia contingent on the District furnishing services and funds to a total value of not less than $213,333. It is estimated that District of Columbia services to the project will have a value of approximately $130,000 and that funds in the amount of $85,000 will be required from the District—$65,000 are being requested for fiscal year 1964 and the balance in fiscal year 1965. However, a recent reevaluation of the program indicates that costs due to mandatory pay increases, extended time and staff increases will raise the fiscal year 1965 budget request to $52,000.

A temporary staff has been working on the program since September 1962 financed by Federal funds ($194,460) advanced with the understanding that the District would seek funds in its fiscal year 1964 budget to support its share of the costs. The authorization for this procedure is contained in section 20(d) of Public Law 592, 79th Congress, as amended. The District's cash contribution will be used to defray costs such as office rent, communications services, printing and reproduction, and contractual services from governmental and private consultants. The community renewal program is scheduled to be completed in December 1964. Fiscal year 1964 is the period during which activity and cost will be at a peak.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Other contractual services						$65,000	$65,000
Postal rate increase						245	245
Total additional proposals						65,245	65,245

Activity 5. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, $25,500

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments since its beginning in 1957 has served as the cooperative organization of National Capital area governments in discussing and promoting steps to meet regional needs. As the regional needs become identified and the means of meeting these needs more clear the work of the Council of Governments expands and becomes more varied.

The Council of Governments, with representation from 15 governmental jurisdictions, is involved in coordinating and cooperating not only with member jurisdictions but with over 30 committees and agencies who are involved with some aspect of regional problems. The growing scope and importance of Council of Governments operations in the Washington region is readily understandable when consideration is given to the numerous functional needs and to the complexity of developing a consensus of all agencies involved in meeting these needs.

These complexities of coordination and analysis take on fiscal significance when translated into an annual operating budget for the Council of Governments.

The increases requested for 1964 will insure the continuation and development of two successful projects and the introduction of one major new project. The summary below briefly describes and justifies each functional program as to major changes which are proposed in this budget:

Land: The council's participation in the joint open space study during 1964 (together with National Capital Planning Commission, National Capital Regional Planning Council, and the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies) is covered by the appropriation of $35,000 in 1963.

Transportation: The compact consultation project is an expanded continuation of legal consultant services financed for the Joint Transportation Commission in preparing a transportation compact. The primary concern of such a compact is the possible future operating agency for rail transit. An amount of $7,500 is now available, but an increase of $2,500 is necessary to continue this program.

Water and waste: It is expected that water and waste will need a vastly increased effort in 1964, not only in efforts in special fields but also in the continuing efforts of the staff in present activities such as the concern for the sewerage and waste water plan. Three special studies are planned. The sewerage prob-

lem in outlying areas study should be made because of the need for (*a*) methods for development of meaningful basic utility plans upon which judgments and decisions can be based and ways and means by which the utility plans can be accepted by those concerned and realized on a scheduled basis; (*b*) factual data, scientifically arrived at, to support enactment of legislative controls over development not on public service and to reinforce judgments of administrative officials; (*c*) methods of interim control of sewer and water service between time of development and availability of permanent service; (*d*) methods for development of central sewer and water systems in aging population centers not now served; and (*e*) methods of coordination between various agencies concerned which permit a joint attack for prevention and cure of the problem.

A regional study on the disposal of solid waste is needed because problems in Arlington and the District of Columbia have reached emergency proportions, and will become progressively more serious for the rest of the region in the foreseeable future unless attacked soon on a regional basis.

The Regional Sanitary Advisory Board is now making a survey of existing jurisdictional water supplies and plans for insuring future adequacy. Little is known as to the estimated future amounts and location of demands for water of the individual jurisdictions of the region. Further study will be required to determine the preferred regional approach to insuring adequate water at the point of demand for each jurisdiction. An amount of $39,000 is needed for this program. In addition to strengthening the regular Council of Governments information program, steps will be taken to develop, maintain, and expand the mailing list and improve the information library. Citizen understanding of regional problems is essential if many of the council projects are to be brought to fruition. This project would continue and develop attractive package information programs to be presented by television (including the present program, "Traffic Court") and other mass media and for widespread circulation.

The statistical information (data) program has now been developed for presentation.

This budget proposes the addition of three new positions to the Council of Governments' staff. These three positions are an attorney, and two secretaries. The attorney would be involved in working with local and State agencies to develop legal documents which would allow and expedite coordinated actions. The legal field of governmental cooperation is new and a great deal of legal research and preparation of State and local legislation is required. The primary functional program areas where the attorney would probably be involved include transportation, land use, water and wastes, and public. One requested secretarial position would be assigned to the new attorney. The other secretarial position would be concerned with increased administrative and informational activities.

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Other contractual services						* $25,500	$25,500
Total additional proposals						25,500	25,500
General fund						8,000	8,000
Highway fund						1,500	1,500
Water fund						8,000	8,000
Sanitary sewage works fund						8,000	8,000
Total						25,500	25,500

Activity 7. Board of Elections, $262,700

Under the Election Act of 1955 (Public Law 376, 84th Cong.), the Board of Elections maintained a permanent registry of voters and held two elections in May of 1956 and 1960. These elections, limited to voters who had declared their party affiliations at the time of registration, were intraparty elections to choose the delegates to the national conventions nominating the party's candidates for U.S. President and Vice President, members and officers of the local party

committees, and to vote on questions on matters of party policy. These elections may be summarized as follows:

	1956	1960
Number of registered voters	58,408	75,660
Number of ballots cast	45,000	30,000
Expenditures	$40,000	$53,878

Under the 23d constitutional amendment, and Public Law 87–389, approved October 4, 1961, District residents may also vote for three presidential electors in November 1964 and quadrennially thereafter. To vote in the November presidential elections only, party affiliation is not required. The 1961 act also abolished the permanent feature of voter registration. Under the 1961 act, all voters must register once every 4 years. Registration opens on January 2 of each presidential election year and closes 45 days before the May and November elections, respectively.

The Board of Elections, therefore, is faced with a number of unknown variables. The 1964 presidential election will be the first held in the District in 164 years. It must be conducted in a manner that will do credit to the Capital City of the United States. The estimates for 1964 are made on the following assumptions, explained later in more detail.

1. That funds can be made available through December 1964.
2. That the Board of Elections should be prepared in 1964 for 100,000 voters in May, and 250,000 in the November election.
3. That the cost estimates should be based on possible increase in the number of precincts from 68 to approximately 100.
4. That, in addition to registration at the central office beginning January 2, 1964, field registration should also be held at the locations where the voting will later be held.
5. That field registrations on Fridays and Saturdays should be conducted for 5 weeks before each election.
6. That the May election ballots should be counted at a central location, the November election ballots in the precincts.

For the purposes of this budget request, activities are divided into the following parts:

A. Administration, covering central office and other fixed costs that will not vary significantly with the number of registrants or voters anticipated.

B. Field registration activities, covering costs which will vary with the number of registration sessions, precincts, and the like.

C. May election day activities, covering costs which will vary with the number of clerks required to handle the voters in each precinct.

D. November election day activities, same as May election activities.

No permanent positions are to be established in this budget. Employment of central office staff members will terminate not later than December 31, 1964.

A. Administration

Personnel compensation, $34,104.—This is to cover compensation of a central office staff of 5 employees and payments of $3,750 to the 3 Election Board members for attendance at an estimated 50 meetings from July 1963 through December 1964. The central office staff will consist of the following: One GS–9, administrative assistant, 18 months, $10,190; one GS–6, registration supervisor, 12 months, $5,035; one GS–5, payroll and accounting clerk, 12 months, $4,565; two GS–4 clerk-typists, 12 months, $8,220; total, central office staff, $28,010.

The administrative assistant is requested for 18 months beginning July 1 1963, to assist the Board of Elections in the development of procedures, regulations, and related details prior to the opening of voter registration on January 2, 1964. Other members of the staff are requested for 12 months beginning in December 1963. The administrative assistant will be responsible for general supervision of central office operations and the recruitment and training of the registration and polling clerks. The registration supervisor will be responsible for the processing of registration papers, maintenance of the necessary indexes, and preparation of the precinct lists of voters. The payroll and accounting clerk will handle timekeeping and payroll preparation for as many as 1,100 clerks on election days, as well as the maintenance of data on the status of funds. The clerk-typist will operate the special tape-punch typewriters from which punch cards

will be made automatically. As the workload requires, this small staff will be supplemented by per diem employees (paid approximately $1.25 per hour) who will later work in the field registration stations and in the polling places. This has been found to be the most effective way of insuring that each registration and polling place will later be staffed with one or more clerks thoroughly familiar with the work required. It is also anticipated that at peak registration periods typists from other District of Columbia agencies will have to be obtained to operate the tape-punch typewriters at night and on weekends. Funds to reimburse these agencies for overtime pay have been included in the estimates of contractual services furnished by District of Columbia agencies. Personnel benefits for the above are $2,344.

Contractual services and supplies, furnished by other District of Columbia agencies, $29,600.—This includes $12,000 for printing ballots, voter registration forms, regulations, etc., and $7,600 for the fabrication of voting booths, ballot boxes, signs, and other equipment, not usually available from commercial sources. An estimated $10,000 is requested to reimburse other District of Columbia agencies for services contributed in significant amounts to the Board of Elections. This is somewhat less than the cost of similar services rendered by District of Columbia agencies in 1960. In 1964, the Board of Elections plans to reduce the cost of other services formerly performed by outside contractors by the use of data processing equipment already owned or rented by District of Columbia agencies. To do this, the Elections Board must be able to reimburse other agencies for the overtime pay of its machine operators.

All other contractual services and supplies, $31,470.—This item covers contractual services and supplies furnished from outside the District government. The major item of $14,990 is for processing on a contractual basis the machine record cards and preparation of precinct lists of voters. This is about half the total estimated cost for the machine processing of registration cards, indexes, and precinct lists required for the 1964 estimate of 250,000 voters. In 1956, the only other District of Columbia election with comparable problems, all of this work was done by an outside contractual service at a cost of $120 per thousand registrants. The total 1964 cost would be at least $30,000, without any allowances for general increases in costs since 1956 and for the fact that in 1964 additional precinct lists will have to be made for the November election. Also included in this estimate is an item of $8,500 for postage and communications. This includes $7,900 for postage required for the 250,000 mail notices to be sent to each registered voter. The purpose of these notices is to (1) provide a check against fraudulent registrations, (2) notify the voter of the precinct in which he should vote, and (3) speed up the identification of the voter at the polling place. And, finally, $7,980 is requested for all other contractual services and supplies not furnished by District of Columbia agencies. Such services include rental of trucks to haul supplies to the polling places and pick them up after election, to transport ballot boxes in the custody of precinct election officials, rental of data processing equipment, and purchase of miscellaneous office supplies, envelopes, and specialty printing not obtainable through the District of Columbia printing facilities.

Equipment, $7,990.—In general, the Board of Elections obtains all items of conventional office furniture and equipment from surplus Government stocks, including typewriters, adding machines and letter-size file cabinets. The major item is $6,600 for two tape-punch typewriters. These typewriters automatically produce a punched tape, similar to a teletype tape. Once the name, address, and other essential registration data has been proofread and any errors corrected, the tape can be used to retype the data automatically as often as necessary. The tapes can also be run through other machines to reproduce the data on punchcards which can, in turn be machine sorted by name, address, party affiliations, precinct, or any other arrangement needed by the Board of Elections, the candidates, or the party committees. These tape-punch typewriters are the key to the Election Board's plan to reduce outside contractual costs. Without them, this budget request would have to be increased from $10,000 to $12,000. These typewriters are obtainable on a rental basis. At present, however, 10 months' rental would approach $4,800. Since these typerwiters are being increasingly used in District agencies to eliminate paperwork bottlenecks, the two typewriters acquired by the Board of Elections can be turned in as surplus after the elections and the Board's funds credited by an amount at least equal to the difference between rental and purchase prices. The remaining $1,399 requested for equipment purchases will be almost entirely used for special file cabinets to house the city-wide index to voters and the identification cards used in the precincts on the days of elections.

B. Field registration activities

Registration of voters at the central office after January 2, 1964, must be supplemented by more conveniently located registration opportunities. In 1956 and 1960, neighborhood registrations were held at only 24 locations. Actual voting was later conducted at 68 precinct polling places. In spite of the mail notices sent every registrant and information disseminated through the local party committees, radio, television, and even maps published in all newspapers, many voters assumed their voting place would be the same as where they registered. When their names were not found on the precinct lists at these 24 locations on election day, the registration system was blamed. Some voters were sent to the correct polling places; in 1960 several thousand others voted by a "Challenged" ballot which would be counted only after eligibility at the proper precinct had been verified.

About 400 of these challenged ballots were not counted for lack of sufficient information to make the necessary verification. All of this, slowed down the voting of those who went to the correct polling place. We have no way of knowing how many of those directed to the right polling place actually went to the trouble of voting. The Board of Elections feels strongly that in 1964, this source of confusion should not be tolerated in a presidential election involving several hundred thousand voters. The Board therefore proposes to use the same schools, firehouses, and libraries for both field registration and voting purposes. School buildings are the most suitable because space is more nearly adequate for election-day crowds. Lines most usually form outside during peak hours at firehouses, police stations, and libraries. This will discourage most voters, as well as persons waiting to register, on a rainy day. The Board of Elections feels that the added costs of custodians at schools is offset by the advantages of using school buildings. It accordingly plans to use at least 60 school buildings for both registration and voting purposes.

The Board plans in 1964 to hold 2-day sessions for 5 weeks before each election, Fridays from noon to 8 p.m., and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The days and hours chosen are based on experiences in 1956 and 1960. A minimum of two clerks are required per station and increased as the volume of work requires. As the last days for registration approach, six or more clerks may be required. On the days when field registrations are being held, additional clerks are required in the central office, not only to handle the increased registration workload at the central office but to attend to the administrative details of distributing and collecting supplies and records, and answer telephone inquiries as to where to register. Each clerk is also required to attend a 4-hour training session at which time the necessary employment documents are executed and final instructions given.

The Board of Election is required by law to reimburse the Board of Education for the cost of custodial services whenever a school building is used after normal school hours or when school is not in session as on Saturdays or during the summer vacation. The cost varies widely from school to school and also increases on the larger schools when heat is needed. Experiences with 55 schools used in the 1960 election indicates that these custodial costs average $20 per day per school. In 1964, it is estimated that at least 60 schools will be used 20 days for registration purposes.

C. May Election Day activities

Personnel requirements for the May election are based on an estimate that the Board of Elections should be prepared to handle 100,000 voters in the party elections. This estimate is about twice the vote of 45,000 in the 1956 election. This estimated increase is based on the assumption that the ability to vote in a Presidential election will stimulate interest in the May party election. In Montgomery County, Md., for example, more than 93 percent of all voters are registered as either Democratic or Republican. Less than 7 percent are registered as independents.

The Board estimates that 7 clerks will be required for 12 hours at each of the 100 polling places. Additional clerks will be needed at the central office to handle inquiries and complaints. (In 1960, 20 special telephone lines were busy most of election day.) Twenty laborers are needed at a central warehouse to pack ballots and other supplies for the voting places for about 5 days before the election. The 700 polling clerks will each be required to attend a 4-hour training session before the election. The counting of ballots will be done at a central counting place such as the National Guard Armory which was used in 1960. For this purpose, 400 counting clerks are requested to work for an average of 12 hours. This average of 4 clerks per each of the 100 precincts is approximately that required in 1960 when only 30,000 ballots had to be counted as compared

with the 100,000 estimated for 1964. The Board plans to be prepared for this increase in the number of ballots by the use of machines to replace some manual phases of the counting processes performed manually in 1960.

In spite of their well-known advantages, the cost of voting machines continues to be prohibitive. It is estimated that a minimum of 300 machines would be required for the long ballots of the May election, although only 200 might be needed for the short November ballot. Conventional voting machines can be rented at approximately $200 per year, including transportation charges. They can be purchased for about $1,700 each. Voting machine costs, therefore, would range between $60,000 a year rental or over $500,000 for purchase. If voting machines were used, clerks would still be required at the polling places; only the cost of counting the votes, estimated not to exceed $15,000, would be eliminated.

D. November election day activities

The estimated cost of the 1964 November election day activities is based on the assumption that the board of elections must be prepared to handle 250,000 voters. According to U.S. Census data, 509,110 persons 21 years of age or older resided in the District on January 1, 1960. To this might be added 44,377 persons between 17 and 21 years old in 1960 who will reach voting age by November 1964. This increment is disregarded in our estimate, however, because approximately 42,000 persons will have either died or moved out of the District by 1964. If 63.5 percent of persons of voting age actually vote in the District, as they did in the whole United States in the 1960 presidential election, the District of Columbia Board of Elections should be prepared for 323,215 voters in the 1964 November election. From this figure, however, we are compelled to make allowances for the highly transient portion of the District population, military and civilian, and those long-term residents who retain voting rights elsewhere for civil service or other reasons. No reliable data on the number of such persons is available. We are therefore reducing the 323,215 figure based on national averages to 250,000.

The costs of November election day activities are similar to those required for the May election with the following exceptions: (1) Polling clerks at each precinct are increased from seven to nine. (2) Ballots will be counted at the polling places, not at a central location.

Laborers at the warehouse, clerks at the central office and training of clerks will remain the same. The counting of the ballots will be extremely simple. Ballots will be sorted into probably not more than two or three groups for each of the major political parties. If the ballots are printed on paper or card stock that can later be counted by machine, the preliminary returns from each princinct can be verified by machines.

No matter how short the ballot or simple the counting, however, the time required to identify the voter before he is given a ballot remains the same. If 700 polling clerks are needed to handle 100,000 voters in May, more will obviously be required to handle the 250,000 voters in November. The counting clerks will report for duty at 2 p.m. to relieve the polling clerks and to help handle the peak load of voters in the late afternoon and early evening. The counting clerks will continue until 10 p.m. to complete the count.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-9, administrative assistant	1	$10,190	$636	$827	----------	----------	$11,653
GS-6, registration supervisor	1	5,035	----------	424	----------	----------	5,459
GS-5, payroll and accounting clerk	1	4,565	----------	380	----------	----------	4,945
GS-4, clerk-typist	2	8,220	----------	713	----------	----------	8,933
Intermittent employees	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$136,250	136,250
Contractual services and supplies furnished by other District of Columbia agencies	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	56,000	56,000
Contractual services and supplies not furnished by District of Columbia agencies	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	39,460	39,460
Total additional proposals	[1] 5	28,010	636	2,344	----------	231,710	262,700

[1] Temporary positions.

Activity 8. Council on Human Relations, $13,603.

GS–4, clerk-typist, $4,525.—Ever since 1959, when the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations was officially staffed with one professional and one secretary, all of the secretarial and clerical duties of the Council have been handled by a single secretary. These duties include stenographic and secretarial services for the two senior staff members, maintaining the files, handling complaints and inquiries during the many periods when the senior staff members are out of the office, maintaining the budget and financial records of the Council, etc.

The Council has requested this additional position (GS–4, clerk-typist) every year since 1961. It becomes more urgent as the workload of the Council increases. The possibility of a third senior staff member, approved by the Commissioners for the 1964 budget, further emphasizes the need for additional clerical help for the Council.

GS–11, intergroup relations supervisor, $8,795.—Organization order No. 125, May 1961, authorized the Council on Human Relations to play a larger role in the solution of problems and tensions resulting from intergroup frictions throughout the District as well as within the District government. The Commissioners' order No. 62–713, April 1962, assigned the Council an important role in the implementation of the Commissioners' policy concerning nondiscrimination by District government contractors. In January 1963, the Council launched a new program of strengthening equal employment within District government through the appointment of "liaison representatives" in all District departments to cooperate in the encouragement of equal opportunity for all employees.

These broadened functions for the council create a growing demand for its professional services, but its three-man staff has not been expanded since September 1959. Complaints of discrimination filed with the council now average over 20 a month, and are growing. An additional intergroup relations specialist (GS–11) is sorely needed to help keep up with the work of the council. The Thanksgiving Day disturbances, the report of the Citizens Crime council, the recent Conference on Equal Employment Opportunities all emphasize that racial tensions are acute in Washington and that discrimination is an important contributing factor to many of the social and economic problems facing the community.

It should be noted that the staff of the Council on Human Relations is the smallest of any intergroup relations agency in a city of comparable size. A recent survey showed staff sizes of such agencies as 4 in Newark, 5 in Denver, 10 in Detroit, 11 in Cleveland, 30 in Philadelphia, 32 in Chicago, and 68 in New York.

Local transportation, $200.—During the past several years the council has been operating on a budget of $300 for total local and official travel. This must be stretched to cover several out-of-town trips by staff members to study the operations of other municipal agencies, travel to professional conferences, locally and out of town, as well as normal local travel by two senior staff members. The work of the council involves considerable travel throughout the District. District government pool cars are available only about half of the time when local travel facilities are required. Additional travel funds are needed to properly carry the present workload of the council.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which related to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Council on Human Relations:			
Intergroup relations supervisor		1	1
Clerk-typist		1	1
Total		2	2
Local transportation	$300	$200	$500
Postage	200	83	283

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–11, intergroup relations supervisor	1	$8,610	----------	$185	----------	----------	$8,795
GS–4, clerk-typist	1	4,470	----------	55	----------	----------	4,525
Local transportation	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$200	200
Postal rate increase	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	83	83
Total additional proposals	2	13,080	----------	240	----------	283	13,603

Activity 9. District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission, $1,979

The Commission maintains and operates a centennial information center where visitors are greeted, welcomed, and assisted. The National Association of Travel Organizations, the American Automobile Association, and other agencies have estimated that 18 million people will journey to Civil War areas during the centennial period, ending June 30, 1965. At least one-half of the number should include Washington in their intinerary. It is believed that substantial revenue has come and will continue to come into the area as visitors stay at hotels, motels, rooming houses, and nearby places; restaurants should reap a harvest; expenditures for all manner of items purchased here should be substantial. The $2,500 is for rental of space for our information center, as we have been obliged to vacate the lobby of the Belasco Theater Building.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Rent for Visitors Center	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$1,900	$1,900
Postal rate increase	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	79	79
Total additional proposals	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,979	1,979

AGENCY: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Delete: "of which $350,000 (to remain available until expended) shall be available solely for District of Columbia employees' disability compensation".

Insert: "of which $375,000 (to remain available until expended) shall be available solely for District of Columbia employees' disability compensation".

The 1964 budget contains an increase of $25,000 which represents the increased cost of District of Columbia employee disability compensation payments. This increased cost necessitates the approval of this language change.

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")		$6,358,504
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $249,936, Public Law 88-25)		6,761,350
Add: Transfer from food services, Public Welfare		+12,000
Deduct: Nonrecurring items		−59,338
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate		6,714,012
Original budget increases		+553,688
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House		7,267,700
Reductions:		
Voluntary	$9,300	
House action	53,800	
		−63,100
House allowance on original estimate		7,204,600
Additional proposals:		
S. Doc. No. — (includes $7,155 transfer from vocational rehabilitation)	653,155	
Restoration request	28,901	
		+682,056
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate		7,886,656

Analysis by activity

Activity	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Office of the Director	$46,245	$4,941	$51,186	----------	$51,186	----------	$51,186
2. Administrative services:							
A. Operations	223,074	62,161	285,235	$43,550	241,685	[1] $28,901	270,586
B. Space rental	576,600	45,100	621,700	9,300	612,400	[2] 132,838	745,238
3. Budget	257,530	20,791	278,321	600	277,721	18,683	296,404
4. Finance	3,676,878	297,391	3,974,269	7,150	3,967,119	89,279	4,056,398
5. Internal auditing	242,082	28,461	270,543	600	269,943	61,223	331,166
6. Management	146,795	26,735	173,530	400	173,130	89,651	262,781
7. Personnel:							
A. Operations	317,579	37,821	355,400	800	354,600	10,283	364,883
B. Employees disability compensation	350,000	----------	350,000	----------	350,000	25,000	375,000
C. Employees unemployment compensation	246,000	----------	246,000	----------	246,000	199,000	445,000
D. Workmens compensation administration expenses	278,900	----------	278,900	----------	278,900	25,100	304,000
8. Procurement	352,329	30,287	382,616	700	381,916	2,098	384,014
Total	6,714,012	553,688	7,267,700	63,100	7,204,600	682,056	7,886,656

Analysis by funds

Activity	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General	$6,552,712	$507,288	$7,060,000	$19,900	$7,040,100	$653,155	$7,693,255
Highway:							
Regular	83,000	44,100	127,100	43,100	84,000	28,901	112,901
Motor vehicle parking	48,000	2,300	50,300	100	50,200	----------	50,200
Water	23,900	----------	23,900	----------	23,900	----------	23,900
Sanitary sewage works	6,400	----------	6,400	----------	6,400	----------	6,400

[1] Senate restoration request.

[2] Includes $7,155 transfer from vocational rehabilitation.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for general administration, $674,901 (S. Doc. 32, $646,000; Senate restoration, $28,901):

Activity 2. Administrative services, $125,683 (S. Doc. 32)

B. Space rental.—Funds in the amount of $11,880 are required as a nonrecurring item to cover rental of space for the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. This requirement comprises a portion of the District's contribution of one-third of the cost of a project for youth opportunity and community improvement in the District under an agreement between the District and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The current project agreement will terminate June 30, 1964. Funds for this purpose may be required thereafter, depending upon the approval of additional grants.

Funds in the amount of $4,800 are required for rental of space for a child hygiene clinic for the Department of Public Health as replacement of a clinic which has become totally inadequate by reason of the advanced deterioration of the leased structure and its inability to handle the increased workload. The limitations of size require mothers and children to stand in line out of doors awaiting the services of the clinic which is contrary to the purpose of the child health and hygiene service. A proper location in the area served, with sufficient size and convenience of access, has been sought for several years without prior success despite the spiraling requirements for the service.

Funds in the amount of $30,250 are required for rental of space for the aid to unemployed parents units of the Department of Public Welfare. In order to provide adequate office space including interviewing and waiting areas in a central location, 5,500 square feet of space at $5.50 per square foot is required.

Improved and expanded building management service at an annual cost of $7,393 is required for the operation of a leased structure at 1291 Taylor Street NW., occupied by the Public Assistance and the Child Welfare Divisions of the Department of Public Welfare. This space comprises approximately 73,000 square feet and accommodates in excess of 500 employees with the necessary offices, and the medical examination, interview, waiting, and conference rooms associated with the requirements of these activities. The structure was originally designed and constructed as a warehouse but was converted to office use at a rental rate which combined with its capacity and location has made its occupancy extremely advantageous to the District. However, because of its original design, the conversion to office use has not been ideal. The heating, air circulation, and ventilating systems require periodic adjustment to conform to varying weather conditions despite modern automatic control mechanisms, lighting and electrical power circuits require close attention due to varying and changing uses of office equipment, the public toilet facilities are subject to misuse and become inoperative unless closely inspected and controlled, and other occupancy and use problems necessitate constant attention by qualified personnel to promote the most efficient use of the space, to eliminate delays in correction of unsuitable conditions, and to eliminate loss of time by administrative personnel who must otherwise concern themselves with these matters which are not related to their regularly assigned responsibilities.

It has been found that the services of an on-site building manager with knowledge and experience in building operation and maintenance will be required to furnish liaison between the lessor, the occupants, and the Administrative Services Office which administers the lease. This service includes receipt of reports of conditions requiring operational, maintenance, or repair attention, evaluation of such reports, communication of them to the lessor's representatives or to the Administrative Services Office for action, initiation of emergency measures in proper situations, and continuing independent inspection and report on the development or existence of conditions which might interfere with the uninterrupted use of the building or conductive to uncomfortable or intolerable working conditions.

This service will be furnished by the Department of Buildings and Grounds on a reimbursable basis at the cost of $7,393 per annum.

There is an additional requirement of $12,460 to provide building guard service at the 1291 Taylor Street location due to the large numbers of persons visiting the building daily for welfare services and for security reasons. The public visitors must be directed to the proper waiting room locations, must be controlled to prevent their movement throughout the offices which would interfere with the efficiency of operations, must have emergency assistance, and must occasionally be handled with firmness which can be provided only by uniformed personnel. In addition, guard service must be available for a reasonable period prior to

regular working hours to allow employees to enter the building, and until approximately 11 p.m., to provide security during cleaning operations, to assure that the structure is vacated by overtime employees, that entrances and exits are secured when all employees have vacated the structure. The funds requested will provide for such service between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. on regular workdays, on a reimbursable basis from the regular guard force of the Department of Buildings and Grounds at an estimated annual cost of $12,460.

Additional funds for rent are required in the amount of $18,900 in order to provide retail store type outlets for the distribution of surplus food by the Department of Public Welfare in accordance with a plan for such distribution approved by the Commissioners on June 18, 1963. The amount requested provides funds for the payment of utility costs including the cost of electricity for refrigeration of perishable foods.

6 distribution outlets:	
Rental, at $3,000 per annum, each	$18,000
Utility, at $1,200 per annum, each	7,200
Total	25,200
9 months' operation	18,900

The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation is housed in a rented building occupying 8,000 square feet. A survey of departmental operations by the Administrative Services Office indicates the present quarters are inadequate and it is necessary to move the entire operation. It is estimated that the present level of services along with new staff and programs will require a minimum of 12,000 square feet and inasmuch as District-owned space is not available, it will be necessary to secure rented space. Inasmuch as a portion of the Department's operations is financed from Federal funds available through the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, special funds are available for renting new quarters.

The following table reflects the budgetary needs for renting additional space and represents a comparison of the 1963 level of operations for the parts of the program which relates to the 1964 increase:

Rental of 12,000 square feet, at $6 per square foot	$72,000
Alterations, moving, etc	20,500
Rental of parking space for 12 vehicles	3,600
Total need in 1964	96,100
Less budget allotment available in 1964 base (District of Columbia, $7,155; Federal, $8,945)	16,100
Additional needed	80,000
Less amount available from Federal funds	40,000
Increase requested	40,000

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases:

	1963 (available)	Transfer	Decrease	Increases requested	1964 total
B. Space rental: Rents, lands, and buildings	$610,600	$19,155	$31,000	$146,483	$745,238

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

	Other	Total
Rents, lands, and buildings	$105,830	$105,830
Services of other District of Columbia agencies (building management)	19,853	19,853
Total amendments to 1964 budget estimates	125,683	125,683

Activity 2. Administrative services, $28,901 (restoration request)

	Original request	House allowance	Senate restoration
Positions	5		5
Amount	$43,100		[1] $28,901

[1] Funds requested for 8 months only.

RESTORATION JUSTIFICATION

A. Operations (real property division): Restoration of five positions are necessary in order to keep pace with expanded realty operations.

The greater portion of the real property acquired is for highway rights-of-way. Of this, the principal requirement is on Federal aid projects. In order to participate in the Federal aid program, it is necessary to comply with all of the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Public Roads. The District has not been able, with available personnel, to comply with these requirements and has been repeatedly warned that its failure to do so will result in nonparticipation in the cost of Federal aid projects.

The principal requirements in which the District has been delinquent are the complete review by staff review appraisers of fee appraisals obtained prior to offers and negotiations for the purchase of right-of-way, the full and complete documentation of the acquisition files in order to permit review by Public Roads officials, the preparation of detailed reports of income and expenditures on acquired properties pending construction, and prenegotiation interviews with owners of property to be taken.

The workload of the real property activity is such that this additional work of compliance with Federal procedures cannot be absorbed by the existing staff even with the extensive use of overtime. The acquisition of 1,542 parcels having an estimated value of $32,610,000 will be started in this fiscal year on highway projects approved in this bill. The addition of the five positions requested will permit the employment of specialists for appraisal review and for other personnel which will relieve the existing staff and enable it to comply with the procedural requirements of the Bureau of Public Roads and to perform the acquisition of property for other public uses and manage the District's real property holdings in the manner required to protect the interests of the District.

Real estate statistical data

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE ACQUISITIONS

Fiscal year	Lots	Estimated cost
1960	140	[1] $2,019,984
1961	74	[1] 1,024,420
1962	28	[1] 192,625
1963	102	[1] 1,180,650
1964	517	[2] 8,193,480

HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITIONS

1961	78	[1] $6,297,553
1962	170	[1] 9,095,674
1963	341	[1] 8,884,777
1964	1,671	[2] 34,158,596
1965		

RENTAL INCOME

	Amount
Fiscal year:	
1961	[1] $225,805
1962	[1] 215,462
1963	[1] 213,753
1964	[2] 148,749

[1] Actual.
[2] Programed.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
A. Operations:			
Real property division:			
Realty officer	2	1	3
Appraiser	1	2	3
Realty specialist	2	0	2
Real property inventory clerk	2	0	2
Clerk (typing)	3	0	3
Clerk-stenographer	0	2	2
Total	10	5	15
Travel and transportation	$335	$50	$385
Printing and duplicating	750	101	851
Supplies and materials	1,335	201	1,536
Maintenance and repair to vehicle	500	234	734
Repairs to office machines	900	69	969
Equipment	759	550	1,309

The total restoration requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title)	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964	Present rate	January 1964		
GS-14 realty officer	1	$8,570	$240	$581	$17	$154	$9,562
GS-11 appraiser	2	10,733	227	727	17	396	12,100
GS-5 clerk-stenographers	2	6,101	65	412	6	655	7,239
Total	5	25,404	532	1,720	40	1,205	28,901

Activity 3. Budget, $18,683

1. *Central budget operations.*—Continued stress is being placed within the central budget operations on (1) making a more complete budget review and analysis, (2) improving financial review, and (3) developing more meaningful reports and making better utilization of reports now being made, including the editing of the quarterly report.

We have already undertaken specific projects in this area. Progress is being made particularly in the use of financial data. A standard review format has been developed and is being used to report operating budgets in terms of accomplishments and costs against agency work plan.

As another example, a condensed version of the budget document in laymen's language is being prepared in order to encourage greater understanding of the budget, thus assisting public participation in the budget decisionmaking process. Stress is being placed on standard instructions to enable us to retain the same basic instructions in written form from year to year, saving preparation time.

However, achievement and progress should be faster. It would mean more effective and economical operations in the District government. The most logical step in this effort will be an additional clerical position. This would release professional time now being devoted to clerical tasks and will permit the improvement and expansion of the ways and methods for conducting this program.

2. *Financial management improvement program.*—In fiscal year 1963, improvements in financial management are being directed mainly toward a system for the Department of Highways and Traffic; revision of the central accounting system for automatic data processing equipment; the completion and issuance of a revised accounting manual; coordination of accounting and budget activities; and such minor systems as required. Accounting systems work will continue as planned throughout fiscal years 1964–66. Progress is satisfactory on financial accounting systems work. However, more work should be done in the development of reporting systems that produce nonfinancial data. Knowledge of financial data alone is not sufficient to properly evaluate programs and progress against work plans. A budget analyst is requested for this purpose in order to signifi-

cantly increase the time that the Budget Office is able to devote to concentration in this area.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963	Increase	1964
1. Central budget operations:			
Professional	10		10
Clerical	2	1	3
Total	12	1	13
2. Financial management improvement program:			
Professional:			
Accounting staff	8		8
Other	3	1	4
Clerical	1		1
Total	12	1	13
Equipment	929	794	1,723

The total increases requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-13 supervisory budget analyst	1	$11,170	281	$841	$19	$397	$12,708
GS-6 secretary (stenographer)	1	5,054	94	424	6	397	5,975
Total additional proposals	2	16,224	375	1,265	25	794	18,683

Activity 4. Finance, $89,279

B. Property tax, $3,575

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$13,100	$3,575	$16,675

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$3,575	$3,575

C. Revenue, $10,485

Two temporary employees, GS-2, $3,185.—Tax returns and allied documents are distributed to over 300,000 income and franchise taxpayers each year during the period from November to mid-April. This bulk mailing activity is vital to the

income and franchise tax program since it is the most direct method of making tax forms available to the taxpayer for tax filing purposes. To avoid misassignment of higher grade permanent personnel and to assure the continuance of regular programs without interruption, two GS–2 clerk positions not to exceed a total of 10 man-months are requested.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 total
Temporary clerk (for 5 months)		2	2
Postage	$32,700	$7,300	$40,000

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–2 temporary clerk (for 5 months)	2	$2,984	$25	$176			$3,185
Postage						$7,300	7,300
Total additional proposals	2	2,984	25	176		7,300	10,485

D. Treasury Division, $3,900

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$15,400	$3,900	$19,300

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$3,900	$3,900

E. Enforcement Division, $700

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$3,300	$700	$4,000

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$700	$700

F. Accounting Division, $200

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases benefits	1964 (total)
Postage	$500	$200	$700

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$200	$200

G. Processing Division, $70,419

Twelve temporary employees, GS–3, $12,184.—Funds are requested to finance 12 temporary GS–3 clerical positions, not to exceed a total of 36 man-months, to meet seasonal tax processing workloads. Since fiscal year 1958, it has been necessary to detail personnel from other important duties to process income tax peak season workloads between March and July. In fiscal year 1962, approximately 36 man-months of additional personnel time was required to meet this need.

As the following table indicates, workloads in the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year for certain programs are more than twice those of the first and second quarters. If a backlog in clerical processing or key punching develops, revenue deposits, tax refunds, and subsequent machine accounting operations are delayed. Delay in taxpayer refunds adversely affects public relations and delay in revenue deposits distorts our annual revenue picture.

Documents	Fiscal year			
	1st quarter	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter
Individual income tax returns	258	392	114,000	167,000
Declaration returns and installment payments	30,000	30,000	40,000	26,000
Franchise tax returns	500	1,000	500	18,000
Income tax bills	8,500	12,000	500	4,000
Total	39,258	43,392	155,000	215,000

ADP operations—Rental of equipment, $58,035.—Increased requirements in administering current and foreseeable tax and fiscal programs presents compelling need to update and augment our punchcard systems with magnetic tape equipment to provide greater flexibility and versatility in automatic data processing operations. The following equipment is requested to meet increased data processing complexities and expanding program requirements:

1401 central processor to accommodate magnetic tape (net increase)	$7,680
1 storage unit to provide 4,000 additional positions of internal memory	7,680
5 magnetic tape drives	30,075
Dual-purpose printer for bill-feed ability (net increase)	12,600
Total annual increased cost	58,035

Tax and fiscal program administration presently includes the punchcard processing of such voluminous annual workloads as:

(1) revenue accounting and mathematical audit of approximately 675,000 income, franchise and sales tax returns;

(2) preparation of 170,000 income tax refunds and bills;

(3) preparation of 305,000 real estate bills and revenue accounting for 293,000 real estate payments;

(4) maintenance and updating of 162,000 real property records and preparation of the official assessment roll;

(5) processing of some 350,000 accounting transactions affecting the general and allotment ledgers of the District and preparation of approximately 1,500 accounting and financial reports;

(6) preparation of payrolls and maintenance of payroll accounts for approximately 21,000 biweekly employees, 5,000 monthly employees, and 3,500 pensioners; and

(7) preparation of upward of 1 million check disbursements.

The aforementioned workload will increase substantially in fiscal 1964 and thereafter particularly in connection with implementation of Internal Revenue Service requirements for furnishing social security numbers on payroll and tax documents. Punchcard equipment does not provide processing speeds and flexibility demanded for the efficient handling of these expanding workloads. Our present card-input computer restricts our ability to reap the benefits of an automated tax compliance program which could be gained with the equipment requested.

By updating our installation with the requested magnetic tape processing equipment, we will have potential benefits in tax and fiscal programs not now available. The following compliance programs can be undertaken:

(1) Matching D–99 information returns against the individual income taxpayer index;

(2) Matching W–2 information returns submitted by employers against the individual income taxpayer index; and

(3) Matching records of occupational licenses and permits against the filing records of business taxpayers.

Additional benefits will be:

(1) Installation of a "combined revenue file" to permit integrated and more efficient processing of all business tax transactions and provide a basis for increased discovery of these businesses which comply with one tax law, but fail to comply with others.

(2) Conversion of personal property tax processing and billing, now performed manually, to an ADP system.

(3) Increased speed in refunding overpayment of income taxes, through faster and more up-to-date indexing of accounts.

(4) Increased automation of accounts receivable operations, now performed by bookkeeping machine and punched card processing.

(5) Frequent reconciliations of real property tax accounts and historical listings of account status.

(6) Availability of consolidated records on assessments and property description for building inventory and planning purposes.

(7) Provision of growth potential in payroll processing such as additional payroll deductions, centralized leave accounting, automated retirement accounting, and more meaningful reports on personnel management.

In addition, the equipment requested will provide faster and more efficient printing of payroll and voucher checks in conformity with Treasury Department

regulations thus expediting issue of income tax refund, voucher, and payroll checks.

The increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade, title, and/or item)	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$200	$200
Equipment rental						58,035	58,035
Temporary employees GS-3	12	$11,481	$96	$607			12,184
Total subactivity	12	11,577		607		58,235	70,419

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates for the Finance Office will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade, title, and/or item)	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$15,875	$15,875
Equipment rental						58,035	58,035
Temporary employees:							
GS-2 (5 months)	2	$2,984	$25	$176			3,185
GS-3 (36 months)	12	11,481	96	607			12,184
Total activity	14	14,586		783		73,910	89,279

Activity 5. Internal auditing, $61,223

Three additional auditors and three investigators are requested to assist in meeting workload requirements in the area of audits, special assignments, and investigations.

The Internal Audit Office on June 5, 1962, was assigned by the Board of Commissioners, the responsibility for coordinating and preparing replies to all audit reports submitted by the General Accounting Office in their review of District government activities. In the area of contract audit, this Office was given additional responsibilities after fiscal year 1962 in connection with the cost of services rendered to indigent District patients by private hospitals. Under new contracts with the hospitals, it is now necessary for the Internal Audit Office to determine the accuracy of financial reports submitted annually by the hospitals. The audited costs of the hospitals serve as a basis for setting rates of reimbursement. The Internal Audit Office is also required, under authority delegated by the Board of Commissioners in Reorganization Order No. 19, as amended, to certify as to the accuracy of the annual financial statement of the District of Columbia Stadium. Since the stadium began operations in fiscal year 1962, additional workload has been placed upon the Internal Audit Office in carrying out the requirements of this audit.

In addition, numerous other audits are required on a regular periodic basis, such as, annually: certification of the Armory Board financial statement, appropriation-functional audits of all departments; rates charged by District institutions for the care and/or treatment of persons, trust funds and special funds; quarterly audits; accounts of the clerk of the municipal court, accounts for the Department of Food Services, accounts of the clerk of the juvenile court, Recreation Department trust fund, and verification of all cash fund accounts maintained within departments.

In performing these required audits and special assignments which are usually of an urgent nature the appropriation functional audits are left to be done in the remaining time which is diminishing with each added responsibility of a priority

nature. It is in the area of appropriation functional audits that our usefulness as a protective and constructive service to management is most fully exploited. Therefore, the Internal Audit Office is requesting the following:

An additional deputy internal audit officer, GS–14, to assume responsibility for the increasing number of special assignments and contract audits. It is necessary for such a top-level supervisor to be actively engaged in the performance and supervision of many of these assignments. The type of work involved generally requires a thorough knowledge of District and Federal laws, policies, and procedures. In many of the assignments, it is required that he work with and advise department directors in the formulation of financial management policies and procedures. These assignments frequently are of a sensitive nature and accordingly require adroit handling to prevent embarrassment to the District or possible libel suits.

Two auditors, GS–11, are requested to assist in meeting the overall workload requirements of the office. This is the minimum increase which would enable us to show a satisfactory measure of progress toward our objectives under the financial management improvement program.

One investigator, GS–12, and two investigators, GS–11, are being requested due to the fact that the Internal Audit Office has been directed to divert staff to carrying out investigations and other special assignments. The incidence of the requests and directives to perform other than normal internal auditing functions has greatly increased during the past years. These assignments, due to varying factors, involve the detailing of two or more auditors for periods varying from several days to several months. Recent investigations have included the surplus food program, water registrar field employees, and currently the Department of Occupations and Professions. The increased activity in this highly specialized area has disrupted the already heavy workload schedule established for the normal internal auditing function.

In order that the Internal Audit Office may maintain a reasonable internal audit schedule and perform special assignments and investigations on a proper basis, the following is requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates and will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–14 deputy internal audit officer	1	$12,854	$375	$955	$26	$185	$14,395
GS–12 investigator	1	9,485	240	730	16	185	10,656
GS–11 senior auditor	2	16,100	360	1,264	26	336	18,086
GS–11 investigator	2	16,100	360	1,264	26	336	18,086
Total additional proposals	6	54,539	1,335	4,213	94	1,042	61,223

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Internal audit officer, GS–15	1		1
Deputy internal audit officer, GS–14	1	1	2
Supervisory auditor, GS–13	2		2
Supervisory auditor, GS–12	3		3
Investigator, GS–12		1	1
Supervisory auditor, GS–11	8	2	10
Investigator, GS–11		2	2
Auditor, GS–9	9		9
Junior auditor, GS–7	1		1
Administrative assistant, GS–7	1		1
Secretary-clerk, GS–6	1		1
Audit clerk, GS–5	1		1
Total	28	6	34
Equipment	$1,056	$967	$2,023
Supplies and materials	965	75	1,040

Activity 6. Management, $89,651

A total increase of seven positions is requested for conducting management appraisals and for performing work sampling and similar statistical assignments.

Management appraisal: Three additional management analysts and one stenographer, plus $10,000 for related consultant services, are needed to increase our efforts in appraising management performance in the manifold activities of the entire District government. Three of these people must be highly qualified professionals; the fourth will provide supporting stenographic services.

Management appraisal involves the critical study and analysis of the program and operations of District departments. Its purpose is to make recommendations for immediate improvements, to supervise and assist in their implementation, and to develop intermediate and long-range improvements. Its basic concept is the prevention of breakdown by detecting and correcting deficiencies before they develop into extraordinary proportions. It is estimated that a thorough appraisal of a major department, including the installation of necessary changes, takes between 12 and 18 months to accomplish. Our experience over the past year in the Department of Public Welfare supports this view. The present staff of 13 professionals is insufficient to conduct a full program of cyclic appraisals among all major District agencies without jeopardizing their regular work.

The amount of $10,000 also is requested to obtain specialized consultant services in connection with the management appraisals. It is not possible to build into a small staff the wide variety of technical competence necessary to focus on every element in the District government. Examples of special consultant services are the appraisal of a department head's executive performance, economic analyses of community problems leading to substantive changes in health, welfare, and other special benefit programs, and technical advice on the adequacy of institutional facilities.

Each year several District departments will be selected by the Commissioners for this type of review and appraisal. The projects normally will entail considerable collaborative effort.

Statistical work sampling: Three additional people are needed to perform statistical work sampling and similar assignments in which statistical techniques are essential. Two of these people must be professional statisticians; the third will provide stenographic and nonprofessional statistical support to insure the most productive use of professional time.

Work sampling is an effective statistical technique for improving personnel and equipment performance, for insuring the best use of professional staff time, and for developing performance-type budgeting. In public works programs, for example, such as bridge and building design and construction, statistical estimation of time required for each step in the workflow makes it possible to analyze ahead of time where bottlenecks are likely to occur, where savings can be made, and how staff time and equipment use can be most efficiently distributed. Another example is in our social welfare programs, including both public health and public welfare, where a continuing sampling of social workers' use of time will reveal any need for redistributing work assignments, substituting simpler methods for recording information or eliminating the recording of duplicate information, and otherwise insuring that the professional worker is functioning at the highest level of skill for which he is being paid. A third example in which a trained statistician can be most effective is in performance budgeting where the development of work units and the estimation of total units of production and average unit costs can be most efficiently accomplished by the statistical method of work sampling.

Other statistical work of equal importance includes the design and conduct of sample surveys, the development of specialized reporting systems as a basis for management decisions, and the installation of statistical quality control procedures in operating situations.

The three additional people will augment the existing staff of two professional statisticians. They will work closely with other staff members of the management office and, in particular, with the management appraisal team in applying statistical techniques and methods toward improving management performance.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Management officer	1		1
Management analyst	7	3	10
Digital computer systems analyst [1]	3		3
Statistical analyst	2	2	4
Secretarial-clerical	1	2	3
Total	14	7	21
Other contractual services	40	10,000	10,040
Equipment	485	2,117	2,602

[1] Funds for 1 digital computer systems analyst will be transferred from "Highways and traffic".

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-15 management analyst	1	$14,580	$551	$1,072	$37	$223	$16,463
GS-14 management analyst	1	12,854	385	955	26	223	14,443
GS-14 statistical analyst	1	12,854	385	955	26	223	14,443
GS-13 statistical analyst	1	11,161	289	839	20	224	12,533
GS-12 management analyst	1	9,484	250	725	17	224	10,700
GS-5 clerk-stenographer	2	9,152	125	784	8	1,000	11,069
Other contractual services						10,000	10,000
Total additional proposals	7	70,085	1,985	5,330	134	12,117	89,651

Activity 7. Personnel, $259,383

A. Operations, $10,283

Administration and Safety Division, $400.—An additional sum of $400 is needed for the maintenance and operation of the automobile assigned to the Personnel Office. This car is used by all divisions of the Office, but is particularly useful to the safety officer and to members of the Classification and Wage Division in making necessary field trips in performance of their official duties. These costs have been absorbed in the past, but only at the expense of other necessary functions such as the acquisition of equipment and supplies.

Classification and Wage Division, $8,933.—The present workload and the urgent need to perform inspection work in those departments which have delegated classification authority and responsibility necessitates the addition of one position classifier, GS-11, $8,237 per annum, and related costs of $696, total $8,933. The Division provides direct classification service for over 3,000 Classification Act positions and for approximately 6,800 wage board jobs. Seven major departments have been delegated authority to classify all positions except certain key positions and wage board positions. Under the terms of delegated authority, these departments are subject to certain controls and inspections to insure the propriety of the program operations. To date it has not been possible to conduct formalized inspections in these departments because of the heavy workload in meeting day-to-day classification needs.

More than 2,800 new positions were authorized for the District government for fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962. Only two position classifiers have been added to the staff in the past 6 years. A ratio of 1 classifier to every 400 to 600 employees is generally considered necessary and adequate. The present staff consists of 6 classifiers and 1 wage analyst to service some 3,000 classified and 6,800 wage board positions. One additional position classifier is urgently needed to insure reasonably adequate program control.

Employment and Training Division, $950.—An additional sum of $950 is needed for length-of-service pins, awarded to employees at the completion of varying periods of municipal service. The awarding of these service pins has been a continuing practice for several years in the District government. It was insti-

tuted as an aid in developing employee morale and an "esprit de corps." The growing number of employees now qualifying for the awards annually, and high manufacturing costs under current economic conditions, make it necessary that funds be appropriated for this specific purpose. Appropriation of funds for this purpose would permit expenditure of other funds for regular operating expenses for which they are allotted.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Classification and wage program:			
Chief of Division	1		1
Assistant Chief of Division	1		1
Position classification specialist	1		1
Classification and wage specialist	1		1
Position classifier (GS-11, GS-9, and GS-7)	5	1	6
Classification clerk (stenography)	1		1
Clerk-typist	1		1
Total	11	1	12
Vehicle maintenance		$400	$400
Program development supplies, length of service emblems	$1,196	950	2,146

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-11 position classifier	1	$8,050	$187	$629	$12	$55	$8,933
Vehicle maintenance						400	400
Supplies, length of service emblems						950	950
Total additional proposals, A. Operations	1	8,050	187	629	12	1,405	10,283

B. Employees' disability compensation, $25,000

It is estimated that the sum of $375,000 will be needed for the payment of disability compensation expenses and benefits for fiscal year 1964. This is an increase of $25,000 over the 1963 appropriation. Actual expenditures for fiscal 1962 were $355,711 with no carryover to 1963. The anticipated increase of $25,000 in 1964 can be attributed to the following:

1. A total of five death cases, resulting from occupational injuries, are now pending decision. It is expected that all will be approved for payment, and the result will be an additional cost of $13,000 in fiscal 1964.

2. Actual charges for doctors, nurses, and hospitals for fiscal year 1962 are some $12,000 more than the amount allowed for these items in the 1963 estimates. It does not appear that there will be a drop in charges for professional services in the foreseeable future. Two of the principal factors contributing to this sharp increase in costs are (*a*) a heavy outpatient load at the U.S. Public Health Outpatient Clinic, making it necessary to refer more injury cases to private consultants; and (*b*) the Federal Bureau of Employees' Compensation, which decides the payment of medical bills, no longer regulates service charges under a prescribed fee schedule.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Employees' disability compensation and medical expenses						$25,000	$25,000

C. Employees unemployment compensation, $199,000

The District Unemployment Compensation Board, which administers this program for the District government, estimates that in fiscal year 1964 a total of $445,000 will be needed to pay these benefits. This is an increase of $199,000 over the basic appropriation for fiscal 1963. The estimate is based upon experience with the new and more liberal benefits through December 31, 1962. The full effect of the increased payments is now assessable and the 1964 estimate is considered to be soundly based. It should be pointed out also that the District government has found it necessary to request of the Congress a supplemental appropriation of $107,000 for a total amount of $353,000 to finance unemployment benefits for fiscal year 1963. Benefits paid during the first few months of fiscal year 1963 were paid under prior regulations, while 1964 will feel the full impact of the higher rates and extended benefit period. This accounts for the difference between the 1963 and 1964 estimates.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Employees' unemployment compensation benefits						$199,000	$199,000

D. Workmen's Compensation, Administrative Expenses, $25,100

The Bureau of Employees' Compensation estimates that an increase of $25,100 will be needed in fiscal year 1964 to cover the Bureau's costs of administering this program for the District government. This cost increase results from the passage of Public Law 87–793, approved October 11, 1962. Public Law 87–793 is the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, the provisions of which directly affect the cost of administering the workmen's compensation program.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses	$278,900	$25,100	$304,000

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses						$25,100	$25,100

Activity 8. Procurement, $2,098

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$9,442	$2,098	$11,540

The total increase requested as an amendment in the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$2,098	$2,098

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$1,839,000
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $58,511, Public Law 88–25)	1,862,000
Deduct: Nonrecurring items	−3,300
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	1,858,700
Original budget increases	+173,500
Total, budget estimate—original submission to House	2,032,200
Reductions:	
Voluntary	11,700
House action	4,200
Total	−15,900
House allowance on original estimate	2,016,300
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+55,844
Total, 1964 estimate requested in Senate	2,072,144

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	$223,000	$19,200	$242,200	$500	$241,700	----------	$241,700
2. Administration of parole laws	294,570	32,330	326,900	700	326,200	$21,900	348,100
3. Death investigations	133,300	20,000	153,300	300	153,000	----------	153,000
4. Administration of insurance laws	210,500	25,200	235,700	655	235,045	----------	235,045
5. Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws	177,200	18,700	195,900	400	195,500	5,200	200,700
6. Filing and recording property and corporation papers	416,800	23,200	440,000	700	439,300	16,100	455,400
7. Investigation and regulation of public utilities	245,530	24,570	270,100	12,345	257,755	100	257,855
8. Planning and zoning	95,100	9,100	104,200	300	103,900	----------	103,900
9. Metropolitan Area transit Commission	62,700	1,200	63,900	----------	63,900	----------	63,900
10. School transit subsidy	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	12,544	12,544
Total (general fund)	1,858,700	173,500	2,032,200	15,900	2,016,300	55,844	2,072,144

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES—ADMINISTRATION OF PAROLE LAWS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$292,600
1963 allotment (1964 base) (excludes supplemental amount of $27,968, Public Law 88-25)	294,570
Original budget increases	+32,330
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	326,900
Reductions: House action	−700
House allowance on original estimate	326,200
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+21,900
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	348,100

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
2. Administration of parole laws (general fund)	$294,570	$32,330	$326,900	$700	$326,200	$21,900	$348,100

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Administration of parole law," $21,900:

Activity 2. Administration of parole laws, $21,900

A. Administrative, $153.—This increase is a required operating expense requested due to the general postal rate increase which was effective in fiscal year 1963.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Communications, postage						$153	$153
Total additional proposals						153	153

B. Parole, $7,200.—This increase is requested for required operating expense, to meet additional personnel services cost due to general reallocation of all field parole officer positions from grade GS–9 to GS–10 during the fiscal year 1963.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Reallocations		$6,509	$201	$475	$15		$7,200
Total additional proposals		6,509	201	475	15		7,200

C. Institutional, $2,700.—This increase is requested for required operating expense, to meet additional personnel services cost due to general reallocation of all field parole officer positions from grade GS–9 to GS–10 during the fiscal year 1963.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Reallocations		$2,441	$75	$178	$6		$2,700
Total additional proposals		2,441	75	178	6		2,700

D. Interstate, $1,800.—This increase is requested for required operating expense, to meet additional personnel services cost due to general reallocation of all field parole officer positions from grade GS–9 to GS–10 during the fiscal year 1963.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Reallocations		$1,628	$50	$120	$2		$1,800
Total additional proposals		1,628	50	120	2		1,800

E. Mandatory release, $10,047.—It is requested that one additional field parole officer position be allowed in the fiscal year 1964 in this unit to enable us to reduce caseloads from 149 per officer to 93 per officer which would provide effective and adequate supervision; a greater protection to the community; and close supervision for the early detection of possible violations which could mean a tendency to revert to crime and the prompt return to confinement before a mandatory releasee commits a new criminal offense.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Mandatory release unit:			
Casework supervisor	1		1
Field parole officer	2	1	3
Clerk-stenographer	1		1
Total	4	1	5
Equipment		$168	$168

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
1 GS-10 parole officer	1	$7,260	$206	$568	$45	$168	$8,247
Reallocations		1,628	50	120	2		1,800
Total additional proposals	1	8,888	256	688	47	168	10,047

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES—ADMINISTRATION OF WAGE, SAFETY, AND HOUR LAWS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$175,600
1963 allotment (1964 base) (excludes supplemental amount of $5,500, Public Law 88-25)	177,200
Original budget increases	+18,700
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	195,900
Reductions: House action	−400
House allowance on original estimate	195,500
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+5,200
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	200,700

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
5. Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws (general fund)	$177,200	$18,700	$195,900	$400	$195,500	$5,200	$200,700

Item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Reclassifications in Industrial Safety Division		$4,880		$320			$5,200
Total additional proposals		4,880		320			5,200

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws," $5,200:

Activity 1. Industrial Safety Division, $5,200

The Personnel Office of the District of Columbia government made an on-the-job survey of the duties in four positions in the Industrial Safety Division of the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board. The Office determined that the positions should be reclassified as of November 1962, as follows:

Director of Industrial Safety Division from GS–13 to GS–14.
Supervisory inspector from GS–10 to GS–11.
Safety officer from GS–10 to GS–11.
Safety inspector from GS–8 to GS–9.

Eight employees were involved in this action, one in each of the first three positions and five in the position of safety inspector.

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES—FILING AND RECORDING PROPERTY AND CORPORATION PAPERS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$411,400
1963 allotment (1964 base) (excludes supplemental amount of $4,000, Public Law 88–25)	416,800
Original budget increases	+23,200
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	440,000
Reductions: House action	−700
House allowance on original estimate	439,300
Additional proposals: S. Doc. 32	+16,100
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	455,400

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
6. Filing and recording property and corporation papers (general fund)	$416,800	$23,200	$440,000	$700	$439,300	$16,100	$455,400

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers," $16,100:

Activity 6. Filing and recroding property and corporation papers, $16,000

B. Filing and recording real property, $16,100.—The filing and recording of real property transactions is a function relating to the examination, filing, and recording of such instruments as deeds, deeds of trust, and other land papers, the development and maintenance of a daily index record, alphabetical and by lot and square designation of all land transactions in the District of Columbia, and the maintenance of an index record of veterans discharge papers in the District of Columbia. With the passage of the District of Columbia Revenue Act, a tax is levied on all deeds of real property recorded by the agency. All deeds presented for recordation have an affidavit stating the consideration, from which the tax will be computed. It is estimated that approximately 16,000 deeds will be processed during the fiscal year 1964 to yield approximately $1,600,000 in additional revenue to the District of Columbia. In order to take care of the increased workload and the recordation tax, one additional employee is requested.

Request is also being made for an increase of $11,000 to purchase a Photo-Copy machine for recording real property transactions. This machine is needed badly because the two in use now are 14 years old and the repairs are over $900 annually. It is estimated that the cost of overhauling the machine would be approximately $2,500 with no guarantee of service. The estimated life of a machine of this type is from 8 to 10 years.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Filing and recording real property:			
Supervisory clerk	3		3
Examiners	3	1	4
Assistant supervisory clerks	3		3
Clerks	15		15
Clerks	5		5
Total	29	1	30
Equipment	$557	$11,000	$11,557

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-5 examiner	1	$4,576	$59	$392	$5	$68	$5,100
Equipment						11,000	11,000
Total additional proposals	1	4,576	59	392	5	11,068	16,100

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES—INVESTIGATION AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$246,400
1963 allotment (1964 base)	245,530
Original budget increases	+24,570
Total budget estimate—original submission to House	270,100
Reductions:	
Voluntary	11,700
House action	645
Total	−12,345
House allowance on original estimate	257,755
Additional proposals:	
S. Doc. No. 32	+100
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	257,855

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
7. Investigation and regulation of public utilities (general fund)	$245,530	$24,570	$270,100	$12,345	$257,755	$100	$257,855

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Investigation and regulation of public utilities," $100.

Activity 1. Administration, $100

Operations, $100.—To defray the cost of increased postage and to meet the requirements of increased mailings proposed by this Commission for this fiscal year. New taxicab regulations will be promulgated during this fiscal year and will necessitate a mailing of some 12,000 pieces of correspondence during this period.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Administration: postage	$200	$100	$300

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Postage						$100	$100
Total additional proposal						100	100

AGENCY: REGULATORY AGENCIES—SCHOOL TRANSIT SUBSIDY

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	
1963 allotment (1964 base)	
Original budget increases	
Total budget estimate, original submission to House	
Additional proposals, S. Doc. 32	$12,544
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	12,544

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "School transit subsidy," $12,544:

Activity 10. School transit subsidy, $12,544

Public Law 320, 84th Congress, approved August 9, 1955, provided that the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia shall fix the rate of fare for transportation by street railway and bus of schoolchildren going to and from public, parochial, or like schools in the District of Columbia at not more than one-half of the cash fare established from time to time by the Public Utilities Commission for regular route transportation within the District of Columbia.

Public Law 87–507, approved June 28, 1962, amended the above-cited law to provide for subsidizing mass transportation operations whenever the net operating income from mass transportation operations in the District of Columbia of any common carrier required to furnish transportation to schoolchildren at a reduced fare is less than the rate of return established by the regulatory commission having jurisdiction in such carrier's last rate case.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission is charged with the duty of certifying to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia data pertaining to the income from mass transportation operations in the District of Columbia of any common carrier required to furnish transportation to schoolchildren at a reduced fare. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission has certified to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the WMA Transit Co. qualifies for a subsidy of $12,544, which is the difference between the amount of reduced fares paid to WMA Transit Co. by schoolchildren in accordance with Public Law 320, and the amount which would have been paid if such fares had been paid at the lowest adult fare established by the Commission having jurisdiction.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Other contractual services				$12,544	$12,544

AGENCY: OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$480,000
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $14,383, Public Law 88–25)	441,000
Deduct nonrecurring items	−3,628
1963 adjusted (1964 base)	437,372
Original budget increases	+30,828
Total budget estimate, original submission to House	468,200
Reductions: House action	−700
House allowance on original estimate	467,500
Additional proposals: S. Doc. 32	+10,700
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	478,200

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$64,500	$6,865	$71,365	----------	$71,365	$6,387	$77,752
2. Examination	70,275	----------	70,275	----------	70,275	----------	70,275
3. Investigation and inspection	74,060	6,669	80,729	$700	80,029	----------	80,029
4. Processing and issuance	228,537	17,294	245,831	----------	245,831	4,313	250,144
Total (general fund)	437,372	30,828	468,200	700	467,500	10,700	478,200

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Occupations and professions," $10,700.

Activity 1. Administration, $6,387.

A request for $6,387 to provide a GS–7 fiscal analyst position in the Office of Administration. The need for such a position has long been recognized; however, the need has become increasingly more apparent as the budgetary workload of the Department has increased. In fiscal 1962, the Department was given the responsibility for licensing practical nurses, and in fiscal 1963, the responsibility for licensing physical therapists. As a result, the Department is now responsible for the administration of 22 different occupational and professional licensing programs, each involving the budgetary functions connected with the collection of fees and the control of expenditures. The Department's receipts each year are approximately $450,000, representing more than 40,000 separate fees for original and renewal licenses. The fiscal analyst being requested will be assigned many of the Department's budget responsibilities. Because of insufficient personnel in the immediate Office of Administration, much of the budget work must now be farmed out to other sections of the Department. This is an unsatisfactory arrangement for several reasons. Not only does it prevent the administrative officer from having the close contact with, and ready availability to, important budget data, but it also rules out the specialized and thorough attention which should be afforded to budget matters. In addition, it places an undue burden on the employees of other sections who are already carrying a full load of duties and responsibilities.

Because the Department is required by law to be approximately self-supporting, the Department is required to prepare and furnish a vast amount of statistical data and budgetary information. Such requests come from the various occupational and professional licensing boards, commissions, and committees within the Department; from Federal and District government agencies; and from Members and committees of Congress. Furthermore, because the Department is required by law to be approximately self-supporting, it is essential that the Department give constant and close attention to its costs of operation. Consequently, the Department's fiscal and budgetary procedures take on added significance. In all, hundreds of varying procedures are involved in the day-to-day operations of the Department, which encompass the processing and issuance of more than 80 different types of original licenses and a similar number of types of renewal licenses. To date, the Department has not had the necessary personnel to study and streamline the large number of procedures involved in its operation. With the Department being assigned the responsibility for administering additional licensing programs each year, it seems essential that serious attention be given to the matter of procedures, without further delay. The fiscal analyst being requested will help materially in achieving this important objective.

It seems reasonable to assume that the streamlining of procedures will eventually result in a certain amount of savings through greater efficiency in the Department's overall operations. In addition, bringing the budget work into the immediate Office of Administration will afford an opportunity for closer supervision and control of expenditures and the overall budget functions. We are, therefore, requesting funds with which to establish this much needed fiscal analyst position.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Administration:			
Director	1		1
Deputy Director	1		1
Chief, Office of Administration	1		1
Administrative assistant	2		2
Fiscal analyst		1	1
Secretary	1		1
Administrative aid	1		1
Total	7	1	8

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-7 fiscal analyst	1	$5,540	$123	$420	$8	$296	$6,387

Activity 4. Processing and issuance, $4,313

Funds are requested in the amount of $2,000 for the replacement of the Department's present Stenofax. This machine was purchased 8 years ago, and frequency of its breakdowns has increased to the point that the company which is under contract to provide maintenance for it has informed us that they will not renew the maintenance contract when it expires. This would greatly increase the cost of repairs. In addition, the quality of the machine's reproductions is substandard even when it is in good repair. This Stenofax has been a means of considerable savings to the Department, by eliminating the need for typing stencils for reproduction jobs. The prorated cost of the Department's present Stenofax has amounted to only about $200 per year. In view of these facts, it is felt that the replacement of this Stenofax is the most economical answer to the Department's reproduction and duplicating operations.

It is requested that $360 be provided for an electric typewriter to replace a 12-year-old model. The large volume of typing done on this machine over many years has resulted in an increasing frequency of breakdowns. It is felt that the cost of these breakdowns, both in money and efficiency, is greater than the prorated cost of replacing this machine.

The amount of $40 is requested to provide a bookcase for the Real Estate Commission lending library.

The amount of $1,712 is requested to cover the cost of increased postage.

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 total
Equipment		$2,600	$2,600
Postage	$6,950	1,713	8,663

AGENCY: PUBLIC LIBRARY

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$3,043,000
1963 allotment (1964 base) (excludes supplemental amount of $61,170, Public Law 88-25)	3,140,200
Original budget increases	+353,100
Total, budget estimate—original submission to House	3,493,300
Reductions:	
Voluntary	39,800
House action	4,400
Total	−44,200
House allowance on original estimate	3,449,100
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+59,800
Total, 1964 estimate requested in Senate	3,508,900

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original-budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$192,294	$23,868	$216,162	.....	$216,162	$5,025	$221,187
2. Processing	412,669	28,151	440,820	.....	440,820	10,651	451,471
3. Public service:							
Central library	655,586	64,575	720,159	.....	720,159	14,869	735,028
Branches	830,410	199,536	1,029,946	$44,200	985,746	.....	985,746
Extension	160,154	14,426	174,580	.....	174,580	.....	174,580
System book fund	351,422	.....	351,422	.....	351,422	.....	351,422
Other program costs	67,162	.....	67,162	.....	67,162	9,622	76,784
Total, public service	2,064,734	278,535	2,343,269	44,200	2,299,069	24,491	2,323,560
4. Buildings and grounds	470,503	22,546	493,049	.....	493,049	19,633	512,682
Total	3,140,200	353,100	3,493,300	44,200	3,449,100	59,800	3,508,900

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Public Library, $59,800:

Activity 1. Administration, $5,025

Administrative workload cannot be measured statistically. However, since it is the mission of administration to coordinate and direct all aspects of library activities, as well as to perform certain functions directly, growth in the library system and use of its facilities have augmented the workload of everyone in administration. In addition, Federal and District programs have increased the workload so far as the Public Library budget office is concerned. The governmentwide program of financial management improvement is a case in point. This involves expanded techniques such as programing of budgets, projection of future requirements, and coding in connection with data processing. An additional clerical assistant is needed in the Public Library budget office to handle the increased workload. This person would assist the budget officer in the preparation of routine budget statements (e.g., the detail of personal services, analysis of positions, apportionments); the collection, organization, and maintenance of information necessary for records, reports, and hearings; the maintenance of office files and records; and budget typing.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Public Library Budget Office:			
Budget officer and administrative assistant	1		1
Chief clerk	1		1
Assistant chief clerk	1		1
Accounting clerk	2		2
Property and supply clerk	1		1
Stock clerk	1		1
Administrative clerk		1	1
Total	7	1	8

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Administrative clerk, GS-5	1	$4,576	$65	$380	$4		$5,025
Total additional proposals	1	4,576	65	380	4		5,025

Activity 2. Processing, $10,651

The Public Library system has added seven new branch buildings and a second bookmobile since 1953. Two new branches are expected to be in operation in fiscal 1964. The system book fund has also been increased to meet rising costs and greater use. As a consequence, the bibliographic and other work involved in the acquisition of books and related materials for public service have grown enormously. The following tabulation shows the dramatic increase in the workload since 1953:

Books purchased

1953	46,367	1959	82,404
1954	53,367	1960	83,446
1955	50,054	1961	103,750
1956	52,028	1962	122,494
1957	52,179	Increase	164 percent
1958	70,298		

This tabulation does not include gifts, transfers, and nonaccessioned materials such as periodicals, documents, microtexts, maps, recordings, educational films, pamphlets, and newspapers.

It is obviously impossible for the present authorized staff to handle this increased volume of work. Therefore, whenever possible, additional personnel is assigned on a temporary basis, but this is becoming increasingly difficult to do because of mounting public service demands. In any case, the acquisition of books for all phases of the public service (reference and advisory work and the circulation of books for home reading) is frequently delayed. It is not uncommon for the acquisitions department to be 100 to 200 cartons behind in unpacking books received from dealers. This delays the cataloging and preparation of such materials and adversely affects public service. Additional positions are needed to speed up all aspects of the acquisition procedure, such as looking up bibliographic information; typing, checking, consolidating, and filing orders; unpacking books received and checking invoices; and accessioning volumes before forwarding them to be cataloged. Two positions are requested in this budget to help relieve this workload.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Acquisitions:			
Chief, acquisitions department	1		1
Assistant chief, acquisitions department	1		1
Bibliographic assistant	1		1
Government documents clerk	1		1
Supervisor of accessions	1		1
Supervisor of serials	1		1
Serials assistant	1		1
Accessions assistant	1		1
Acquisitions assistant	3	2	5
Total	11	2	13

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Acquisitions assistants, GS-3	2	$7,654	$64	$676	$4		$8,398
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (7)		2,162		91			2,253
Total additional proposals	2	9,880		771			10,651

Activity 3. Public service, $24,491

A. Central Library, $14,869

The workload at the Central Library has grown substantially in recent years. Beginning with the Cleveland Park Branch, which opened in fiscal 1954, the Public Library has added a second bookmobile and seven new branch buildings. Three of these were completely new installations and four of them replaced small inadequate agencies. While branches satisfy most of the library requirements of the communities they serve, each new agency also increases the Central Library workload. The reason for this is that branches containing 50,000 to 60,000 volumes are necessarily limited in scope compared to the Central Library which contains approximately 400,000 volumes. In addition, the subject divisions at the Central Library, staffed by specialists in various fields of knowledge, are equipped to take care of the more difficult reference problems which the branches do not have the resources to handle.

The vast increase in knowledge since World War II has had a dramatic impact on the use of Public Library service. Developments in such areas as science, technology, business, economics, national and world affairs have resulted in steadily increasing demands for reference and advisory service. While the growth of this demand cannot be demonstrated statistically, other measurable factors directly affecting the workload are available. The following tabulations are examples:

	1951	1962	Increase	Percent increase
Enrollment in institutions of higher education in the District of Columbia	31,351	51,155	19,804	63
Books published in America (new titles and new editions)	11,255	21,904	10,649	95

The circulation of books for home reading represents only one aspect of Public Library service. However, this factor continues to grow, as shown by the following comparison of 1962 circulation with 1953 (the earliest year with which valid comparisons can be made):

	1953	1962	Increase	Percent increase
Central Library:				
Adult	342,131	446,500	104,369	
Juvenile	57,210	69,751	12,541	
Total	399,341	516,251	116,910	29

Relief for these workloads has been obtained as far as possible through savings achieved through management improvement, a continuing program that has been in effect since 1947. As a result, it has been possible to keep requests for budgetary relief to an absolute minimum. However, in 1956 two positions were authorized to staff the new philosophy-psychology-religion division. In 1961 one position was granted for the technology and business divisions. Funds for three positions (one professional and two clerical) were appropriated in the 1963 budget: a reference assistant and assistant desk supervisor for the children's room, GS–5; a desk assistant for the circulation department, GS–3; and a stacks assistant, GS–3. Additional positions are still urgently needed of which three are included in this budget:

Clerical assistant, history and biography divisions, GS–3.—This position is needed to enable the chiefs and advisers to spend more of their time in public service and other professional work. In this connection, attention is invited to the increase in publishing in the fields of history, geography, travel, and biography:

	1951	1962	Increase	Percent increase
New titles	1,251	2,011	760	61
New editions	197	866	669	340
Total	1,448	2,877	1,429	99

The duties of this clerical job would include checking library holdings against general and special bibliographies to make sure that the District of Columbia Public Library collection contains all of the publications needed to meet the requirements of local readers; maintaining files of services, including periodic supplements and revisions (such as Federal Personnel Manual, Congressional Quarterly, U.S. Internal Revenue Federal Tax Regulations, District of Columbia Tax Regulations, District of Columbia Police Regulations, Current Biography; filing nonaccessioned materials in the vertical files and maintaining these files (this involves checking to see that library materials are in correct order so that they can be found when needed, and rearranging materials to relieve crowding and obtain better utilization of space); preliminary filing in the shelf list; typing book orders, correspondence, and supply requisitions; filing cards in the "books ordered" and "books received" files; checking in new books and periodicals; checking books returned from bindery.

The history and biography divisions have no clerical position assigned to them. Originally subject divisions could draw on the circulation department for clerical assistance. However, there has been a significant increase in the circulation of books for home reading, so that all of the staff available is needed for circulation and related functions. As a result, professional librarians in the subject divisions have had to perform their clerical tasks themselves. Apart from the fact that this is a waste of professional time, the increased demand for reference, advisory, and research assistance in the subject divisions makes it urgently necessary that we relieve the higher-grade professional staff of such clerical duties.

Stacks assistant, GS–3.—This position is needed to handle the increased workload. The circulation from central stacks to the subject divisions has shown a

tremendous increase since 1956 (the earliest year for which complete statistics are available):

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Increase	Percent increase
Books	8,742	13,429	12,049	16,581	14,660	27,289	20,551	11,809	135
Periodicals	32,219	51,165	68,324	77,441	87,354	104,189	115,324	83,105	257

Cataloger, Music Division, GS-7.—In addition to the duties usually carried by readers' advisers in the other subject divisions, those in the Music Division have the added responsibility of cataloging the scores, sheet music, and phonorecords. Attention is invited to the fact that cataloging of scores requires specialized information not included on the title page, such as, medium of performance, the form in which the work appears, arrangement of version, type of music notation, duration of performance, etc. The total professional time available in the Music Division is 120 hours a week (3 positions by 40 hours a week). Since the Library is open 9 to 9, 6 days a week, this means that at least 72 hours of the 120 must be spent at the public service desk, leaving a maximum of 48 hours a week, or 16 hours a week for each librarian, in which to perform the professional activities essential to selecting and maintaining the book, record, and score collections and to catalog the items added. To stay current, it is estimated that cataloging would require roughly 20 hours a week of each adviser's time. Since staff members' maximum time away from the desk is 16 hours each (and this calculation makes no allowance for sick and annual leave and emergencies), it is apparent that the cataloging can be done only by neglecting other professional duties, or vice versa. The assignment of a cataloger to the Music Division is necessary to free the higher grade readers' advisers for advisory and other professional work.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
History-biography divisions:			
Chief, history division	1		1
Chief, biography division	1		1
Readers' adviser, Eastern Hemisphere history	1		1
Readers' adviser, Western Hemisphere history	1		1
Readers' adviser, geography	1		1
Clerical assistant		1	1
Total	5	1	6
Stacks:			
Supervisor of stacks	1		1
Assistant supervisor of stacks	1		1
Night supervisor of stacks	1		1
Periodicals assistant	1		1
Processing assistant	1		1
Stacks assistant	4	1	5
Stacks page	7		7
Total	16	1	17
Music division:			
Chief, music division	1		1
Readers' adviser (music scores)	1		1
Readers' adviser (music records)	1		1
Music assistant	1		1
Cataloger		1	1
Total	4	1	5

The total increases requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Clerical assistant, history-biology divisions, GS-3	1	$3,827	$32	$335	$2	----------	$4,196
Stacks assistant, GS-3	1	3,887	31	374	2	----------	4,294
Cataloger, music division, GS-7	1	5,554	132	439	9	----------	6,134
Pay increase for existing Wage Board positions (1)	----------	229		16		----------	245
Total, additional proposals	3	13,692		1,177		----------	14,869

B. Other program costs, $9,622

The total sum of $9,622 is needed for other program costs as indicated below.

Increase in system postage account, $4,222.—Of this sum, $1,222 is for the rate increase. The remaining $3,000 is required to handle increased workload, primarily in connection with the retrieval of overdue books. Attention is invited to the fact that books and other Public Library materials are Government property, and the library is obligated to get them back when they become overdue. Apart from this, many of the books are needed by other readers. Failure to retrieve overdues makes it necessary to use book funds to purchase replacement copies of titles in demand. This involves more than just the cost of the book concerned, since staff time has to be spent in selection, ordering, checking in, cataloging, and preparation for public service. Furthermore, funds used for this purpose are not then available to buy other materials which would enrich the collection and improve public service.

While most books will be returned even if overdue notices are not sent, experience has demonstrated that it becomes increasingly difficult to get the remaining ones if overdue notices are not mailed promptly and followup procedures carried out on schedule. Delay in sending overdues increases the cost of messenger work and, because of the transient nature of much of Washington's population, makes it impossible to retrieve some of the books at all.

Postage funds for overdues have never been adequate. As the circulation increases, the postage money available becomes less adequate, as there is a definite relationship of books overdue to total circulation. The increase in this workload is illustrated by the system circulation statistics:

1956	2,123,703	1960	2,540,520
1957	2,235,634	1961	2,655,181
1958	2,322,710	1962	2,784,282
1959	2,423,070	Increase (31 percent)	660,579

In an effort to control the cost of processing overdues, the Public Library has undertaken a number of management improvements in recent years. For instance, by installing photocharging it is now possible to process overdue notices photographically at the rate of 400 an hour, in contrast to the 50 notices an hour typed under the previous system. Window envelopes have eliminated the need to type addresses. The Board of Library Trustees has increased fines from 2 to 5 cents a day for adult books in order to reduce the number of overdues and encourage readers to return their books on or before the date due. Recently arrangements were made to mail first notices under the bulk mailing regulations of the Post Office at a charge of 2⅝ cents each, thus saving 2⅜ cents per notice, or an estimated $3,000 a year for postage only.

Personnel time saved in this process will increase the annual savings to at least $5,000. If it were not for bulk mailing of first notices, the amount needed for postage to meet present requirements would be more than twice the $3,000 requested.

Increase in supplies and materials account, $4,000.—The growth in circulation of books for home reading has also been a factor in the use of supplies and materials. To illustrate, in 1956, when an increase of $1,000 was appropriated in this account, the amount spent for photocharging paper used in charging books was $4,535. There has been no increase in the cost of this paper; however, because of the 31-percent increase in circulation between 1956 and 1962, the actual expenditure for photocharging paper has gone to $5,944, an increase of approximately $1,400. The additional money is needed to meet increased volume of circulation.

The cost of catalog cards has gone up since the last increase in the supplies and materials account was allowed in 1956. The following tabulation compares the prices then and now:

	Price scale in effect at time of submission of 1956 budget request (cents)	Present rate (cents) (effective Sept. 1, 1958)	Increase
1st copy of card ordered by library card number	6	7	1 cent (17 percent).
1st copy of card ordered by author and title	10	11	1 cent (10 percent).
Additional copies	3½	5	1½ cents (43 percent).

Inasmuch as 86 percent of our orders fall in the category of "Additional copies," there has been an overall rise of 37 percent in cost. Apart from the increased cost, the Public Library has had to use a great many more cards because of the addition of new branches, the second bookmobile, and the growth of the book fund. The total amount spent for catalog cards in 1962 was $8,690, compared to $3,820 in 1956.

Rental of Xerox 914 copier, $1,400.—Authorization is requested to rent a Xerox 914 office copying machine for making facsimile copies of pages in books, periodicals, etc. This machine will improve reference and research work. Furthermore, it is anticipated that this will also serve to reduce the mutilation of expensive reference and other books. A charge will be made for the facsimile copies provided, so that part or all of the cost will be liquidated by this means.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Postage	$4,889	$4,222	$9,111
Supplies and materials	13,434	4,000	17,434
Machine rental	----------	1,400	1,400
Total	18,323	9,622	27,945

The increases requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Postage (rate increase on base, $1,222; increase for system, $3,000)	----------	----------	----------	$4,222	$4,222
Supplies and materials	----------	----------	----------	4,000	4,000
Machine rental	----------	----------	----------	1,400	1,400
Total, additional proposals	----------	----------	----------	9,622	9,622

Activity 4. Buildings and grounds, $19,633

The Chevy Chase Branch of the Public Library and the Chevy Chase Community Center of the Recreation Department jointly occupy the old E. V. Brown School Building, which is maintained and operated by National Capital Parks on a reimbursable basis. The library presently pays $10,000 as its share of the cost. The Recreation Department has advised us that our share of the cost has risen to $14,000. The $4,000 requested is needed to cover the difference.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 requested increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Maintenance and operation of E. V. Brown Building	$10,000	$4,000	$14,000
Total	10,000	4,000	14,000

The increases requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position, grade, title, and/or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Maintenance and operation of E. V. Brown Building				$4,000	$4,000
Pay increase for existing Wage Board positions (60)		$14,573	$1,060		15,633
Total additional proposals		14,573	1,060	4,000	19,633

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1964)

1963 allocation in annual act $1,059,500

Original budget estimate submitted to House 101,000

Additional proposals, Senate Document No. 32:

Project number	Priority	Project title	Amount
11-4	1	New downtown central library, site	$2,350,500
11-15	2	Old central library, plans and specifications for electrical modernization	2,800
11-9	3	Southwest branch library, construction, basic book collection, and equipment	549,000
11-12	4	West end branch library, plans and specifications	35,000
		Total additional proposals	2,937,300
		Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate (general fund)	3,038,300

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public Library.
Project title: New downtown central library.
Project number: 11-4.
Location: Vicinity of 9th and G Streets NW.

Scope of work: Acquisition of site measuring approximately 76,500 square feet, for 8-story building (five above ground and three below) of approximately 400,000 square feet, with live load factor of approximately 150 pounds generally. Area of ground floor of proposed building approximately 50,000 square feet. Excess

land will be used for approaches, service facilities, lawn space and limited automobile parking. Principal entrance to be at sidewalk level.

Funds: General

Capacity: 400,000 gross square feet.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$2,350,500		$2,350,500	
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	650,000			$650,000
Construction	8,000,000			8,000,000
Furniture and equipment	1,000,000			1,000,000
Total	12,000,500		2,350,500	9,650,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1969, full year	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$421,000	$421,000
Program costs		
Total	421,000	421,000

Site for a new downtown central library, $2,350,500

The Organic Act of June 3, 1896, amended April 1, 1936, states that the District of Columbia Public Library "shall consist of a central library and such number of branch libraries so located and so supported as to furnish books and other printed matter and information service convenient to the homes and offices of all residents of the said District."

In its request for a supplemental appropriation in fiscal 1961 the District government requested, as part of the Executive Office budget, funds to continue its support of the work of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., $15,000 of the sum requested was for a study of the central library situation. Congress appropriated the money and the National Capital Downtown Committee engaged the management consultants Booz, Allen, & Hamilton to make this study. The survey had three objectives: (1) to see if a new central library was needed; (2) if so, how large it should be; and (3) where it should be located.

After a thorough and comprehensive study lasting almost 4 months the firm made its report on July 10, 1961. This report presented the following conclusions:

> The present Central Library buildings provide only 35 percent of the space necessary to perform efficiently and adequately the activities now being undertaken, and only 25 percent of the space needed to provide a full range of library services. Public facilities are congested and often uncomfortable. Staff facilities are so cramped that efficient and economic operation is reduced significantly.
>
> The separation of Central Library activities among two buildings and four branches leads to great losses of staff time, expensive transportation requirements, and many operational difficulties.
>
> The present public portion of the Central Library at Mount Vernon Square is poorly located from the standpoint of convenience, atmosphere, and safety.
>
> The present shortage of space prevents the Central Library from offering a number of important facilities and services to the public.
>
> The Central Library Building at Mount Vernon Square is obsolete. Poor interior arrangement, high ceilings, poor reflecting surfaces, much wasted space, and a lack of air conditioning lead to expensive operation, public and staff inconvenience and discomfort, and operational inefficiencies.

On the basis of these findings, Booz, Allen, and Hamilton made the following major recommendations:

> A new Central Library structure should be built containing at least 400,000 square feet.

The building should be located as near to the heart of the business district as possible.

The building should be located on a level, rectangular plot of land containing a minimum of 50,000 square feet of space.

The proposed new structure should be modern inside and out, with low ceilings, central heating and air conditioning. Permanent walls, columns, or partitions should be kept minimal.

In addition the Booz, Allen, and Hamilton report makes the following statement: "The need for new facilities is urgent today. Delay will only increase the degree of urgency and the costs. This project has been a matter of public consideration in the District for more than 30 years. There is little to be said for putting it off any longer."

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public library.

Project title: Electrical modernization of old Central Library to conform to District of Columbia Code.

Project number: 11–15.

Location: 8th and K Streets NW.

Scope of work: Preparation of plans and specifications (1) to eliminate deficiencies in and extend existing electrical distribution system in the entire building to permit conversion of stack elevator from direct to alternating current; (2) to extend lighting modernization; (3) as well as to comply with the District of Columbia Code that requires installation of an emergency lighting circuit and fire-alarm system.

Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$2,800		$2,800	
Construction	40,000			$40,000
Furniture and equipment				
Total	42,800		2,800	40,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, (6 months)	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$500	$1,000
Program costs		
Total	500	1,000

Electrical modernization of old Central Library to conform to the District of Columbia Code, $2,800

The bookstack area elevator in the old Central Library building at 8th and K Streets NW., operates on direct current. The Potomac Electric Power Co. will stop supplying direct current on December 31, 1965. This will make it necessary to convert the bookstack area elevator to alternating current. The District of Columbia Department of Buildings and Grounds advised the library on June 27, 1962, that to accomplish the above conversion it will be necessary to eliminate deficiencies throughout the entire building electrical system for the following reasons:

(*a*) The existing building service is now overloaded and the building electrical system is in need of some modernization work.

(*b*) The added load of the elevator cannot be accommodated by present service and would require an additional service if a new larger building service were not provided.

(*c*) By modifying a portion of the system the building code requires that the entire system be brought into compliance.

In view of this it will be necessary to budget the subject project in the following amount:

Plans and specifications	$2,800
Construction	40,000

It would be virtually impossible to operate the Central Library without the bookstack elevator. An estimated 228,000 books and periodicals are housed in the closed stacks. Except for a stairway, the second, third, and fifth levels can only be reached by this elevator. As an indication of the importance of this transportation, attention is invited to the fact that during the 1962 fiscal year, 20,551 books and 115,324 periodicals were taken from the stacks. The workload was actually double that figure as everything taken out had to be returned. This involves an average of almost 900 items (taken out and returned) each working day. However, this does not represent the total workload involving the use of the elevator. Literally tens of thousands of other books (new books added to the collection, old books to be mended, rebound, or discarded) have to be transported into and out of the stacks.

Funds for the plans and specifications are requested in fiscal 1964.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public Library.
Project title: Southwest branch library.
Project No.: 11–9.
Location: Northwest corner of intersection of Third and K Streets SW., in proposed park area adjacent to Town Center.
Scope of work: Construction and equipment of 2-story building with partial basement on site containing approximately 22,000 square feet. Area of ground floor approximately 9,000 square feet. Excess land will be used for approaches, service facilities, lawn space, and limited automobile parking. Building to be designed to permit addition of third floor at some future period. Principal entrance to be at sidewalk level. Building to provide for an adult reading room, children's reading room, lobby, workspace, display window, bookstacks, bookstack-conference room, staff work area and lockers, toilets, roof or basement boiler, utility and custodial spaces, etc., with a live load factor of 125 to 150 pounds. (For prototype see Tenley-Friendship branch plans.)
Fund: General.
Capacity: 18,000 gross square feet, 50,000 volumes.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$49,500	$49,500		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	36,000	36,000		
Construction	448,000		$448,000	
Furniture and equipment	101,000		101,000	
Total	634,500	85,500	549,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965, full year	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$15,800	$15,800
Program costs	57,068	57,068
Total	72,868	72,868

Southwest branch library, $549,000

The Organic Act of June 3, 1896, amended April 1, 1926, states that the District of Columbia Public Library "shall consist of a central library and such number of branch libraries so located and so supported as to furnish books and other printed matter and information service convenient to the homes and offices of all residents of the said District."

Funds for purchase of a site and for plans and specifications for a new branch library in Southwest were appropriated by Congress in fiscal 1963. Money for construction of the building ($448,000), the basic book collection ($45,000) and basic equipment ($56,000) is requested in 1964.

The proposed new branch will serve Southwest urban renewal project areas C, C–1, B, and other areas in the Southwest section of the city. The area boundaries are: west, 14th Street SW. and Washington Channel; north, Independence Avenue; northeast, Canal Street; east, a line from the intersection of South Capitol and E Streets to O Street and Canal Street SE. (near main sewage pumping station at Anacostia River); south and southeast, Anacostia River; southwest, Washington Channel. Redevelopment of this section is materially improving its economic character. It is estimated that the ultimate population will be approximately 25,000. Such new branches as Washington Highlands, Tenley-Friendship, and Fort Davis have demonstrated that a building of approximately 18,000 gross square feet of space, with a book capacity of 50,000 volumes, is needed to give adequate public library service to a population of 20,000 or more within a mile radius.

When the new branch library building is completed, the present branch library located in the east wing of the Jefferson Junior High School will be closed to public service and the vacated space will be used for the expansion of the Schools Division, which now occupies the basement and second floor of the present branch building. As a result of the increased emphaiss on reading and the growing school enrollment, the circulation of books to classrooms by the District of Columbia Public Libary Schools Division has gone from 143,872 in 1948 to 349,072 in 1962, an increase of 143 percent. (School enrollment projections indicate that the trend will continue upward.) As a consequence, the Schools Division is so congested that it cannot function efficiently. Additional floor space is badly needed.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Public library.
Project title: West End branch library.
Project number: 11–12.
Location: Northeast corner of 24th and L Streets NW.
Scope of work: Preparation of plans and specifications for a two-story building with partial basement on site measuring approximately 16,000 square feet. Area of ground floor approximately 9,000 square feet. Excess land will be used for approaches, service facilities, and lawn space. Building to be designed to permit addition of third floor at some future period. Principal entrance to be at sidewalk level. Building to provide for an adult reading room, children's reading room, lobby, workspace, display window, bookstacks, bookstack-conference room, staff work areas and lockers, toilets, roof or basement boiler, utility and custodial spaces, etc., with a live load factor of 125 to 150 pounds. (For prototype see Tenley-Friendship branch library plans.)
Fund: General.
Capacity: 18,000 gross square feet, 50,000 volumes.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	$330,000	$330,000		
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	35,000		$35,000	
Construction	422,000			$422,000
Furniture and equipment	101,000			101,000
Total	888,000	330,000	35,000	523,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1965, 3 months	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,049	$15,804
Program costs	28,947	85,784
Total	33,996	101,588

West End Branch Library, $35,000

The Organic Act of June 3, 1896, amended April 1, 1926, states that the District of Columbia Public Library "shall consist of a central library and such number of branch libraries so located and so supported as to furnish books and other printed matter and information service convenient to the homes and offices of all residents of the said District."

Funds for purchase of a site for a branch library in West End were appropriated by Congress in fiscal 1961. Funds are needed in fiscal 1964 for preparation of the plans and specifications for this building. The boundaries of the area to be served by this branch are: west, Georgetown Channel and Rock Creek Park; northwest, a line extended from Sheridan Circle to the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road; northeast, a line extended from the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road to the intersection of Q and 17th Streets; east, 17th Street; south, Constitution Avenue. This section of the city, which is without public library branch facilities, is estimated to have a population of about 33,000 people. The area is now in a state of transition. Substandard housing is in the process of being redeveloped. A number of new office buildings have recently been constructed. Modern high-density apartment houses have also been built and more are planned. These developments will obviously result in an even greater population in this area. Such new branches as Washington Highlands, Tenley-Friendship, Fort Davis, and Benning have demonstrated that a building containing approximately 18,000 gross square feet of space, with a book capacity of 50,000 volumes, is needed to give adequate public library service to a population of 20,000 or more within a 1-mile radius.

AGENCY: VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment		$118,000
1963 allotment (1964 base)		119,600
Original budget increases		+11,700
Total budget estimate, original submission to House		131,300
Reductions:		
(Voluntary (in base))	$21,400	
House action	+100	
		−21,300
House allowance on original estimate		110,000
Additional proposal: S. Doc. No. 32		+1,800
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate		111,800

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
Service to veterans (general fund)	$119,600	$11,700	$131,300	$21,300	$110,000	$1,800	$111,800

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Department of Veterans' Affairs, $1,800:

Activity 1. Services to veterans, $1,800

The $1,800 represents the additional amount for terminal leave. The amount is needed to help cover the cost of terminal leave of an employee who will retire during the fiscal year 1964. The Department of Veterans' Affairs can absorb part of the total terminal leave payment, but not the total amount. This De-

partment would have to reduce the services to veterans if it had to absorb the total amount of the terminal leave payment.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Terminal leave	----------	$1,800	----------	----------	----------	----------	$1,800
Total additional proposals	----------	1,800	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,800

AGENCY: BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$2,656,700
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $24,522, Public Law 88-25)	2,654,300
Deduct nonrecurring items	−25,462
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	2,628,838
Original budget increases	+64,862
Total budget estimate, original submission to House	2,693,700
Reductions: House action	1,300
House allowance on original estimate	2,692,400
Additional proposals, S. Doc. 32	218,000
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	2,910,400

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$98,600	$9,232	$107,832	----------	$107,832	$187	$108,019
2. Program planning	125,383	13,610	138,993	----------	138,993	----------	138,993
3. Design and engineering	76,086	9,609	85,695	----------	85,695	2,500	88,195
4. Buildings management	2,328,769	32,411	2,361,180	$1,300	2,359,880	215,313	2,575,193
Total	2,628,838	64,862	2,693,700	1,300	2,692,400	218,000	2,910,400

Analysis by funds

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General fund	$2,598,838	$64,862	$2,663,700	$1,300	$2,662,400	$218,000	$2,880,400
Highway fund, regular	30,000	----------	30,000	----------	30,000	----------	30,000

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Department of Buildings and Grounds, $218,000:

Activity 1. Administration, $187

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (1)			$174		$13		$187
Total additional proposals			174		13		187

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Department of Buildings and Grounds, $218,000:

Activity 3. Design and engineering, $2,500

Over the past several years increased costs of subsoil investigations have left the Department without sufficient funds to accomplish these investigations in time to prepare timely estimates of proposed building construction projects. An increase of the present $5,000 item to $7,500 is requested.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this activity which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Design and engineering: Soil investigation	$5,000	$2,500	$7,500

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Soil investigation						$2,500	$2,500
Total additional proposals						2,500	2,500

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Department of Buildings and Grounds, $218,000.

Activity 4. Buildings management, $215,313

Operation of the old Court Building at 451 Indiana Avenue NW., is being transferred to this activity approximately January 1, 1964; there will be required one-half of the estimated annual operating cost of the building, $50,000, for non-recurring repairs and alterations, and prior to that date, $9,000 for operation of a portion of the space under GSA control, a total of $154,000.

A wage board increase of $0.046 per hour, effective December 24, 1961, to Repairs and Improvements Division personnel from whom repair services are obtained will increase costs for this service in fiscal year 1964 by $4,200.

The water and sewerage systems at the District Building, provided when the building was erected in 1905–08, have deteriorated to the extent that it is no longer practical nor economical to keep them in repair on a day-to-day basis.

Accordingly, the first increment of a 4-year, $40,000 program to rehabilitate the plumbing system at this building is required in the amount of $10,000.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this activity which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Buildings management:			
Administrative supervisors	4		4
Clerical assistant	1		1
Guards and guard supervisors	61	6	67
Building engineers	53	5	58
Elevator operators and elevator operator supervisors	39	3	42
Truck drivers	1		1
Laborers	96	8	104
Matrons	11		11
Elevator maintenance mechanics and helpers	2		2
Total	268	22	290
Contractural services and supplies	$807,399	$115,307	$922,706
Equipment	9,005	1,000	10,005

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Court Building:							
GS–2 building guards (one-half of fiscal year)	6	$10,596	$180	$946	$6		$11,728
WBR–13 Operating Engineer (one-half of fiscal year)	1	2,923		239			3,162
WBR–12 Operating Engineer (one-half of fiscal year)	1	2,787		230			3,017
WBR–11 Operating Engineer (one-half of fiscal year)	1	2,683		223			2,906
WBR–9 Operating Engineer (one-half of fiscal year)	2	5,096		427			5,523
WBR–5 Laborer (one-half of fiscal year)	1	2,267		194			2,461
WBR–3 Laborer (one-half of fiscal year)	3	5,865		521			6,386
WBR–2 Laborer (one-half of fiscal year)	4	6,697		618			7,315
WBR–1 elevator operator (one-half of fiscal year)	3	4,181		406			4,587
Part-time cleaners (one-half of fiscal year)		4,877		331			5,208
Repairs and Alterations (nonrecurring)						$50,000	50,000
Repairs and Alterations (one-half of fiscal year)						22,805	22,805
Other objects (one-half of fiscal year)						20,302	20,302
Occupancy of space in Federal Building (nonrecurring)						9,000	9,000
Subtotal, Court Building	22	48,152		4,141		102,107	154,400
Pay increase for existing wage-board positions (202)		43,469		3,244			46,713
Plumbing rehabilitation						10,000	10,000
Repairs and improvements						4,200	4,200
Total additional proposals	22	91,621		7,385		116,307	215,313

Summary of capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1964)

1963 allocation in annual act $482,697
Original budget estimate submitted to House .....
Additional proposals Senate Document No. 32:

Project number	Priority	Project title	Amount
24-34	1	Replace condenser water chiller fans, East Administration Building.	$26,800
24-13	2	Pointing and resetting stonework, various buildings	24,000
24-31	3	Replace window frames, District Building	214,000
24-15	4	Vacuum clean ducts, East Administration Building	75,000
24-11	5	West Administration Building—preliminary study	75,000
		Total additional proposals	414,800
		Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate (general fund)	414,800

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Buildings and grounds.
Project title: Replace condenser water chiller fans, East Administration Building.
Project Number: 24-34.
Location: 300 Indiana Avenue NW.
Scope of Work: Replacement of three condenser water chiller fans and fittings.
Fund: General.
Capacity: Not applicable.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$1,800		$1,800	
Construction	25,000		25,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	26,800		26,800	

Project No. 24-34—Replace condenser water chiller fans, East Administration Building

Plans and specifications	$1,800
Construction	25,000
Total	26,800

JUSTIFICATION

The three large cooling tower fans on the roof of the East Administration Building were installed when the building was constructed in 1941, and have seen concontinuous service during air-conditioning seasons. A recent inspection revealed that shafts, bearings, and fan wheels are in need of replacement. With careful operation, it is believed that the equipment will last through the summer of 1963, but it is not possible to plan on safe or continuous operation beyond that time without replacements.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Buildings and grounds.
Project title: Pointing and resetting stonework, various District buildings.
Project number: 24-13.
Location: Various District buildings.
Scope of work: Pointing and resetting of masonry panels and stone blocks on the exterior of buildings.

Fund: General.
Capacity: Not applicable.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$6,300	$1,500	$1,600	$3,200
Construction	89,700	22,500	22,400	44,800
Furniture and equipment				
Total	96,000	24,000	24,000	48,000

Project No. 24–13—Pointing and resetting stonework, various District buildings

Plans and specifications	$1,600
Construction	22,400
Total	24,000

JUSTIFICATION

Due to weathering over the years, the mortar between masonry panels and stone blocks on the exterior of buildings washes away. Therefore, it is a maintenance requirement that stonework be repointed periodically. In addition to the unsightly appearance caused by mortar streaks, a critical safety hazard is caused by the loosened condition of stonework. In several places there are granite blocks weighing a ton or more which are out of place due to settlement or weathering. It is proposed to accomplish pointing and resetting stonework as required over a 4-year period with a program starting in fiscal year 1963. The total cost of the program is estimated to be $96,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Buildings and grounds.
Project title: Replace wood window frames and sashes District building.
Project number: 24–31.
Location: 14th and E Streets NW.
Scope of work: Replacement of wood window frames and sashes.
Fund: General.
Capacity: Not applicable.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$14,000		$14,000	
Construction	200,000		200,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	214,000		214,000	

Project No. 24–31—Replace wood window frames and sashes, District Building

Plans and specifications	$14,000
Construction	200,000
Total	214,000

JUSTIFICATION

The existing wood window frames and sashes have been in use since the building was constructed in 1905. Deterioration of wood members has progressed so that now it is difficult to maintain a weathertight condition or to maintain appearance.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Buildings and grounds.
Project title: Vacuum clean ducts and install air washing facilities, East Administration Building.
Project number: 24–15.
Location: 300 Indiana Avenue NW.
Scope of work: Vacuum clean air duct system and install air washing facilities.
Fund: General.
Capacity: Not applicable.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$5,000		$5,000	
Construction	70,000		70,000	
Furniture and equipment				
Total	75,000		75,000	

Project No. 24–15, vacuum clean ducts and install air washing facilities, east administration building

Plans and specifications	$5,000
Construction	70,000
Total	75,000

JUSTIFICATION

This building is principally heated and ventilated by means of a warm air duct system which has never been cleaned. The air is recirculated with approximately 50 percent fresh makeup air added. The constant recirculation of air without filtration has caused an accumulation of dirt and debris in the system to the extent that a fire hazard as well as a hazard to the health and welfare of the occupants and public visitors has been created. It is also proposed to install air washing facilities which will prevent the necessity of future cleaning of the ductwork.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Buildings and grounds.
Project title: West administration building, preliminary study.
Project No.: 24–11.
Location: Indiana Avenue, 6th and C Streets.
Scope of work: Preliminary study of building design based on management and space study by Department of General Administration.
Fund: General.
Capacity: Not applicable.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site	(1)			
Preliminary survey	$75,000		$75,000	
Plans and specifications				
Construction				
Furniture and equipment				
Total	75,000		75,000	

[1] Available.

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost, 1969	Full year recurring cost, 1970
Maintenance and operating costs	$850,000	$850,000
Program costs		
Total	850,000	850,000

Project No. 24–11, West Administration Building preliminary study, $75,000

JUSTIFICATION

The present rate of growth of the District government indicates probable requirements of office space in a proposed West Administration Building totaling approximately 365,000 to 400,000 square feet by 1970. Seventy-five thousand dollars is now needed to perform a preliminary engineering study including foundation test borings, preliminary architectural design and preliminary selection of construction materials. This design study will be based on building population and usage presently established and to be further refined prior to start of the study. Development of the population and usage data has been and will continue to be accomplished with existing personnel and no funds therefor are included in the $75,000 requested.

The requirement for 365,000 to 400,000 square feet of space is based on 68,000 square feet in space now being rented at an annual cost of $309,000; 85,000 square feet for the consolidation of public schools administration now being housed in 15 locations, 6 of which are superannuated, former school buildings; 30,000 square feet required to relieve presently overcrowded conditions in existing District office buildings; and 47,000 square feet to provide for centralization of other activities. In addition, planning for the new facilities must include 7,000 to 42,000 square feet for unprogramed but probable personnel increases between now and 1970, as well as provision for other related services which may later be scheduled for occupancy based on operational needs. Further, it is our understanding that the long-range planning of the Federal Government contemplates using the District Building, so we feel that we should include 128,000 square feet to accommodate the activities now located in the District Building.

Pending provision of the needed space in a new building, the additional space requirements must be met by continued use of rental quarters; by continuation of overcrowding and dispersement at the sacrifice of administrative efficiency and economical operation; and by use of structures which could be sold and returned to the city's tax rolls. It is expected that a part of this requirement may be met temporarily by occupying the old courthouse building at 451 Indiana Avenue NW., which is now under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners and on loan to the Federal Government. This structure contains approximately 55,000 square feet of usable space the utilization of which is limited due to the fact that it is a wall bearing structure containing many large rooms which formerly served as courtrooms. It is expected that legislation recently enacted and that pending before the Congress will require the expansion of the local judicial system. The juvenile court legislation authorizes the addition of two judges and will require additional necessary staff; and the jurisdiction of the municipal court in civil cases we anticipate will be increased from $3,000 to $10,000 and will require additional judges, courtrooms, and staff. Also, legislation is being prepared to transfer other "local" functions of the Federal court to the District government including the Commission on Mental Health, the issuance of marriage licenses, the Register of Wills, etc. In view of these considerations, it appears inevitable that either the old courthouse, which is designed for court usage, or an additional court building will be needed for judicial and allied purposes progressively during the period ending 1970, the date proposed for completion of the West Administration Building. The location and interior architecture of the old courthouse make it most desirable for these purposes and ultimate release of that building to the courts as their requirements may justify such action, may preclude the need for a new court building.

As a result of providing space in the requested new structure for school administration, six of the old buildings which presently house units of the school's forces could be disposed of and returned to the city's tax rolls. These are structures whose economic life has been consumed and their sale for land value would bring an estimated $2,347,000 on the present market without conjecture of their increased sale value in 1970. One other former school building used for nonpublic school activities would be available for similar disposal, valued at $347,000 on the current market, making a total minimum return of $2,694,000.

The growth of the District government over the years has forced the dispersion of various activities into rented quarters and into former school structures unsuited to conversion into efficient office space. This dispersion has been accomplished by relocating complete agencies or operating units of large departments at a considerable loss in efficiency and communication, as well as to the detriment of service to the public. The dispersion is especially acute in Public Schools Administration which now operates in 15 separate locations throughout the city, and in the Departments of Public Health, Highways and Traffic, and in Sanitary Engineering. The funds requested herein are urgently needed in order that an immediate start can be made on studies leading to the design of a structure to correct the existing conditions of overcrowding, dispersion, and uneconomical use of inadequate structures.

DATA FOR SUPPORT OF FUNDS FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN OF WEST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Space requirements

	Square feet
Now being rented	68,000
Required for school administration	85,000
Relief of overcrowding in District-owned structures	30,000
Centralization of other activities	47,000
Expansion of personnel and other requirements, such as further centralization	7,000–42,000
Presumed Federal requirement of District Building	128,000
Total square feet required, 1970	365,000–400,000

Rental properties to be vacated for centralization

	Square feet	Annual rent
1145 19th St. NW	21,924	$110,035
261 Constitution Ave. NW	4,178	17,965
32 F St. NW	6,858	27,432
819 9th St. NW	8,380	16,760
1625 I St. NW	5,765	33,204
401 3d St. NW	11,815	49,910
20 L St. SW.:		
Rental	5,375	22,308
Vehical storage		4,800
1420 New York Ave. NW	3,360	13,740
Parking		12,852
Total	67,655	309,006

Vacated structures intended for sale

	Sale price
Ross, 1730 R St. NW Phillips, 27th and N St. NW Wormley, 33d Pl. and Prospect Ave. NW Franklin, 13th and K Sts. NW Magruder, 1619 M St. NW Webster, 10th and H St. NW Corcoran, 28th and M Sts. NW	[1] $2,694,000

[1] Estimated present market value.

Location of overcrowded District of Columbia facilities

	Square feet
District Bldg. (all agencies and offices)	9,000
499 Pennsylvania Ave. NW	3,000
East Administration Bldg.:	
Health Department	6,000
Finance Office	5,000
Police Department	5,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	2,000
Total	30,000

Facilities to be vacated by centralization (nonschool activities)

	Square feet
Corcoran Bldg	12,000
Bell School	14,000
Recreation	10,000
Veterans' Affairs	5,000
Civil Defense	6,000
Total	47,000

Total Request

Senator Byrd. Mr. Herman, who is your first witness?

Mr. Herman. Mr. Chairman, you recall in Mr. Tobriner's opening statement he submitted a tabulation for the record which indicated that the reduction could be made in the budget due to the lateness of appropriations. This appropriation was for general operating expense. The amount that can be deducted is $143,369, which will leave a total request of $18,325,731.

Under the Executive Office, the first witness will be General Duke, who will justify the contingency fund in the amount of $30,000.

Senator Byrd. Thank you, Mr. Herman.

General Duke, you may proceed.

Transit Development Program

General Duke. Mr. Chairman, as the Engineer Commissioner of the District, you undoubtedly know that I serve on many regional organizations such as the National Capital Regional Planning Council, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

This is the Tri-State Transportation Commission which currently is engaged in developing a draft interstate compact to provide an organization for the provision of regional transportation facilities. The efforts of this commission in this area are directly related to the transit development program legislation now before the Congress. We feel that it is advisable that these important compact preparations continue in pace with the legislative action on this transit development program.

Difficulty in Cost-Sharing Arrangement

The Commission has been unable to arrive at an equitable cost-sharing arrangement to date for the payment of legal consultant services, primarily because the District could not make adequate financing arrangements except after the normal budgetary procedures.

Fortunately, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments was able to assist in the initial consultant payments on an emergency basis, and the negotiations proceed. At the moment, however, they are being held up pending the ability of the three agencies involved to arrange the necessary financing for the legal consultants' services.

In general and in substance, we are proposing that this $50,000 contingency fund, Mr. Chairman, be established to give the District Commissioners generally an amount of flexibility in this area of regional planning to facilitate these emergency type programs.

Senator BYRD. Now I would like to discuss the item.

REQUEST FOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

The first item, 1–A, the Commissioners' Office. The adjusted 1964 base was $188,201. The total budget estimate in the original submission to the House was $200,797. The House allowed $200,434, a reduction of $363.

The Senate is being requested to add $65,492. This would include one GS–15 attorney investigator, one GS–13 attorney investigator, and one GS–7 secretary.

Would someone explain the need for these three additional positions?

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Thornett of the Board of Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

STATEMENT OF GEOFFREY M. THORNETT, SECRETARY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE STAFF

Mr. THORNETT. My name is Geoffrey Thornett, secretary to the Board of Commissioners.

This item is of special interest to the Board of Commissioners. It is a request for $35,000 to provide two attorney investigators and one secretary who will comprise the special investigative staff and act as confidential agents for and work directly under the Board of Commissioners. They will have for their purpose the examining into and locating trouble spots such as serious fidelity matters before they develop into large-scale situations.

They will provide continuous surveillance over the activities and conduct of District government employees in order to insure a high level of proficiency, ethical conduct and performance and receive and inquire into and report upon complaints made by District employees and the public in order to correct injustices affecting individuals and eliminate conditions determined to be detrimental to the efficiency or reputation of the District government.

DISTINCTION IN STAFF

The distinction between the proposed investigative staff and existing staff inspection type activities is: Existing staff inspectional type activities of the Department of General Administration include auditing, internal auditing, budgeting, accounting, personnel, management analysis, procurement and property utilization. The Com-

missioners also have available the resources of the Police Department and the Corporation Counsel.

The existing staff groups are furnishing a high degree of services to the Board of Commissioners in the management and administration of the vast and multiple functional District government.

However, the Commissioners do not presently have a confidential staff to investigate District employees regarding such matters as questions of fidelity, alleged cases of gold-bricking and cheating, infractions of the Commissioners' policies on conflict of interest, violation of Commissioners' orders and regulations and morale problem.

Special investigational staff will utilize audits, management appraisals of manpower surveys and occasionally in collaboration with the Director of General Administration and Corporation Counsel and Chief of Police, draw upon staff assistance from these departments and offices in conducting special investigations.

Senator BYRD. Is it not felt that the existing staff inspectional-type personnel are sufficient to carry on this work, Mr. Thornett?

JUSTIFICATION FOR STAFF

Mr. THORNETT. I think the Commissioners feel very strongly, Mr. Chairman, that if they had this small staff which would work directly under the Board of Commissioners, under them personally, that they would be able to contribute a great deal and probably result in offsetting situations before they become too acute.

Senator BYRD. Has a request of this kind ever been made before by the Commissioners?

Mr. THORNETT. Not to my knowledge.

Senator BYRD. What evidence do you have that such personnel are needed?

Mr. THORNETT. I can only say to you this: That the Commissioners have been thinking about this for quite some time, and at the present time they have an informal committee comprised of the special assistants to the Commissioners to whom they turn over confidential matters, and of course, they have not the time to devote to this sort of thing because of their other multitudinous duties.

Senator BYRD. What about the internal audit people? Can they do this?

Mr. THORNETT. I think that this is just a little different in that I am sure the Commissioners feel that they should have this group directly under them, and that it would be of tremendous benefit to the whole District government.

QUESTION OF CHEATING

Senator BYRD. When you make reference to alleged cases of cheating, do you not have the personnel and the instruments with which to deal with cases of cheating?

What do you have reference to when you speak of cases of cheating—alleged cases of cheating?

We are dealing with this in welfare now. What other areas are you talking about? Are you talking about——

Mr. THORNETT. Well, we might say cheating in welfare and other things. If the Commissioners had had this small staff, they feel maybe they would have been able to obviate some of these situations.

Senator BYRD. This small staff could not deal with cheating in welfare. We added 90 positions, more or less, last year, investigative and clerical positions, to deal with cheating in welfare, and I do not think the Commissioners have in mind cheating in welfare.

Mr. Commissioner, what do you have reference to?

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

STATEMENT OF WALTER N. TOBRINER, PRESIDENT

NEED FOR STAFF

Mr. TOBRINER. For a long time, Mr. Chairman, the Commissioners have felt the need of a small group that would report directly to them. While I think we have the best department heads of any municipal city, of any municipal government in the country, I think fundamentally and organizationally it is wrong that a group investigating a department should report through the department head instead of directly to the Commissioners.

There have been a number of instances where if we had had this group—I do not say positively but possibly—we could have detected these things in advance, or prevented them altogether.

For example, we have the case of the meter readers and we have possible conflicts of interest in District of Columbia employees. We had, as you are well aware, the surplus food distribution matters and so forth.

This small group would be of the nature of—they would act toward the Commissioners as an inspector general in the Army does toward his command. We feel this would be a very strong preventive type of action, if people knew that they were subject to this surveillance by a group directly under the Commissioners, I feel that we would have less to contend with in the way of irregularities in the government.

MORALE PROBLEMS

Senator BYRD. How would this group deal with morale problems?

Mr. TOBRINER. I am not sure, sir, that this would properly come before the group. We have the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations that deals with morale problems. I think a matter of morale would be largely the Commissioners' own disposition.

Senator BYRD. I notice these words were used by Mr. Thornett.

Mr. TOBRINER. Yes, I think inadvisedly.

Senator BYRD. Why should not this unit be under the Director of Administration, Mr. Lowe? He has a large staff with valued experience.

Mr. TOBRINER. Again, as I say, I would trust Mr. Lowe with my dearest possession, but I think organizationally it is wrong to have a group investigating possibly one of Mr. Lowe's department report to the Commissioners through Mr. Lowe.

ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF MR. LOWE, DIRECTOR

CONTINGENCY FUND

Mr. LOWE. That is the item that General Duke testified on, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Now let's have another explanation of it?

What did you have reference to when you mentioned $30,000?

General DUKE. The $30,000 is the item that I referred to a while ago as the contingency fund, and this has to do with giving the Board of Commissioners the flexibility to pay their share or the District's share of regional planning activities that developed between the budget cycles.

I cited, of course, the example of the Tristate Transportation Commission and the difficulties that we have had in that organization to pay the legal counsel fees in the development of the compact.

Senator BYRD. Is this a new item?

General DUKE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You want to establish this in the Commissioners' Office?

General DUKE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Has a request of this kind been made before, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think it has last year, but it was turned down.

Senator BYRD. Did the House allow it last year and the Senate cut it out?

Mr. TOBRINER. The House turned it down.

Senator BYRD. The House turned it down?

Mr. THORNETT. I think they turned it down.

Senator BYRD. We will recess for 5 minutes.

(Short recess.)

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Senator BYRD. Mr. Thornett, briefly give us an explanation of the House allowance of $3,860 for the Redevelopment Land Agency.

Mr. THORNETT. This sum is to pay the five members $100 per day for attending meetings and doing the work of the agencies. These members hold no other salaried public position. It is required by law that they be paid, but not by the redevelopment law but I mean the members of these boards have to be paid. This is just for the payment of the salaries when they attend the meetings.

Senator BYRD. Why are you asking for $112 for Board of Appeals and Review?

BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW

STATEMENT OF W. HERBERT GILL, VICE CHAIRMAN

INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES

Mr. HERMAN. We have Mr. Gill here.

Mr. GILL. Mr. Chairman, that is an item for increase in postage rates.

Senator BYRD. Can you not absorb that item, $112?

Mr. GILL. It is quite possible it could be, but in figuring it, it seemed to come out that way, sir, so we put it in.

Senator BYRD. Public Information Unit, 1964 base was $45,520. The House allowed $49,387. Would you explain the increase?

PUBLIC INFORMATION UNIT

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN KEESEY, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

PERSONNEL BENEFITS

Mr. KEESEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Keesey, Truman, Jr.

Senator BYRD. Will each witness please identify himself for the record?

Mr. KEESEY. Public Information Office, government of the District of Columbia.

The increase is for personnel benefits in the following categories: Within-grade advancements, $345, 2 days' pay in excess of 260-day base $255, pay raise and benefits, that is the legislative pay increase, $2,518, and then the estimated January 1964 increase of $84.

Senator BYRD. There are no additional personnel involved?

Mr. KEESEY, No, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right. What is the explanation for the $48,000 requested for downtown properties?

Mr. HERMAN. Adm. O. S. Colclough, chairman, executive board, National Capital Downtown Committee.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Colclough, you may proceed.

DOWNTOWN PROGRESS

STATEMENT OF ADM. O. S. COLCLOUGH, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REVITALIZATION OF DOWNTOWN AREA

Mr. COLCLOUGH. My name is O. S. Colclough.

Senator BYRD. Dean Colclough, you have four pages in your statement.

Mr. COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. If you want to read your statement you certainly may, but I would like it inserted in the record, and this is only an item amounting to $48,000. I wonder if you could just hit the highlights for us.

Mr. COLCLOUGH. Yes, sir; I would be very happy to, Mr. Chairman. My name is O. S. Colclough. I am provost and dean of faculties of George Washington University, and I am chairman of the executive committee of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., also known as Downtown Progress.

As a private nonprofit corporation, organized by the business and civic leadership of Washington, we have invested nearly $700,000 in an action plan which will lead to the revitalization of the downtown of the Nation's Capital.

In addition, we have nearly completed our second fundraising campaign so that the total private funds paid and pledged to date now equals $937,977.75, for the development of the action plan and to work to see that it becomes a reality.

(Prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY O. S. COLCLOUGH, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CAPITAL DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE, INC.

My name is O. S. Colclough. I am provost and dean of faculties of the George Washington University, and I am chairman of the executive committee of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., also known as Downtown Progress. As a private nonprofit corporation, organized by the business and civic leadership of Washington, we have invested nearly $700,000 in an action plan which will lead to the revitalization of the downtown of the Nation's Capital. In addition, we have nearly completed our second fund-raising campaign so that the total private funds paid and pledged to date now equals $937,977.75, for the development of the action plan and to work to see that it becomes a reality. The business and civic leadership has recognized that it is essential to have a healthy downtown from the standpoint of both business and government. The major tax resource of the District of Columbia lies within the downtown area, both from property taxes and from various sales and business taxes. I think, too, we can all agree that it is extremely important that the downtown of this city, which has been referred to as the capital of the free world, should reflect to the world, by way of example, the ability of government and business within a democracy to work together in solving the tremendous urban problems of our present day.

Accordingly, our organization welcomes the proposal by the District Commissioners to include $48,000 within its budget for the support of continuing studies, implementing the action plan. The original request of $60,000 was reduced by mutual agreement to $48,000 in view of the critical fiscal situation that currently exists for the District of Columbia government.

The action plan envisons $33 million in public expenditures within the area between 15th and North Capitol Streets, M Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Most of this amount is related to improving transportation. This is exclusive of the subway and freeways which are regional costs and as such are not chargeable specifically to downtown. The total construction within this area, both private and public, which will result within this framework of improved public facilities is estimated to be at least $500 million by 1980. This will mean an increase of at least 60 percent in property tax revenues to the District of Columbia in present-day dollars and at the present day rate of taxation. This estimate takes into consideration the fact that some of these buildings will be public buildings and will not pay real estate taxes. Accordingly, the modest request on the part of the District of Columbia for a total of $48,000 to be added to the substantial funds being expended by the business community for planning and action purposes should, we feel, have your approval.

I should like to enter into the record a statement prepared, as of June 30, 1963, for our executive committee setting forth the $937,977.75 in business contributions in support of the development of the action plan for downtown, the expenditures of $775,121.60 up to that time, and the $132,104.45 in contributions from the District government, including anticipated reimbursement, which were approved by this subcommittee. As you are aware, over the past 4 years this subcommittee has approved funds in support of our organization's activities and objectives. The amount approved last year was $60,000. As I said earlier, the amount requested for this year by the District Commissioners has been by mutual agreement reduced from $60,000 to $48,000. These funds are to be used to prepare preliminary designs and undertake feasibility studies of new development proposals for specific locations in downtown. A number of possibilities for new developments have evolved during the preparation of the action plan for downtown. Examples of these development possibilities are an interstate bus terminal over the center leg freeway and a combination of apartments, compatible commercial uses, and parking at several locations between 7th and 9th Streets. The proposed studies would test their feasibility and permit the preparation of preliminary designs to be used as an important inducement for interested developers and private investors in the development of downtown property. They could well include specialized housing structures, combination office-apartment buildings, apartment hotels, residential structures for single people, office buildings, and retail and office combinations. The foregoing is consistent with our proposal in the action plan that, although the process of urban renewal is absolutely essential to the total revitalization of downtown Washington, the maximum encouragement should be given to private initiative to proceed with the job of new development and major renovation. It is also expected that the studies, for which financial support is requested, will have considerable value to the departments of the District government as well as to provide an important contribution to the

revitalization of downtown and, therefore, a strong assist to the tax base of the District of Columbia.

With respect to the $60,000 approved by this subcommittee last year we report as follows:

1. The study for a visitor and student center has been completed, and a copy of the study was furnished to the subcommittee. The summary brochure, describing the proposed center was furnished to every Member of Congress. Funds appropriated for this purpose amounted to $30,000. Actual contract costs amounted to $30,259.01, exclusive of costs of supervising the contract and related staff work by the National Capital Downtown Committee. We believe this study to be the first and essential step toward the development of a visitor and student center described on pages 26–27 of the "Action Plan for Downtown" offered herewith.

2. Design studies: These studies, called for in the "Action Plan for Downtown" (p. 39), have been completed and are reflected in the publication, "Downtown Streets and Places." A copy of this report is offered herewith. Funds appropriated for this study amounted to $30,000. Contract costs for this study amounted to $39,408.75, exclusive of costs of supervising the contract and other appropriate staff time of the National Capital Downtown Committee. Improvement of the first two blocks is expected in 1964.

In both instances all contract expenses in excess of $30,000 are, of course, borne by the National Capital Downtown Committee, as are the related staff and overhead expenses. Both of these studies are significant steps forward and are sound investments on the part of the District of Columbia toward the solution of problems which currently affect the District of Columbia and its tax base.

In closing, I should like to express the appreciation of our organization for the splendid cooperation that we have had from the Congress, specifically from this subcommittee, from the District government, from the National Capital Planning Commission, from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, and from many public and private organizations in our efforts to plan and go forward with an action program for the revitalization of the downtown of our Nation's Capital.

DOWNTOWN PROGRESS,
NATIONAL CAPITAL DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE, INC.,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1963.

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTIONS

Subscription year	Pledges received	Payments received
First year (1960)	$260,067.50	$260,067.50
Second year (1961)	262,855.00	262,855.00
Third year (1962)	215,360.50	215,360.50
Fourth year (1963) [1]	199,694.75	167,881.75
Total	937,977.75	906,164.75

[1] Fourth year campaign not yet completed.

EXPENDITURES

1960	$168,919.02
1961	268,443.35
1962	234,981.22
January-June 1963	102,778.01
Total	775,121.60

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

1960 through June 30, 1963 (includes anticipated reimbursement)	$132,104.45

The foregoing District contributions reflect financial participation to date by the District government for budgetary items approved by the Congress and spent on contracts for mutually beneficial studies administered by the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., at the request of or with the concurrence of the District government. Including these contracts, this amounts to about 16 percent of the total expenditures of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc. However, no funds from the District government have been used to defray

overhead or salaries of this nonprofit organization. Also, the National Capital Planning Commission recommended a space-use-employment study and reimbursed the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., in the amount of $2,000 of the $4,527.59 cost of the study.

In summary, the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc., has to date spent nearly $700,000 of its own funds without reimbursement to develop the action plan for downtown and to begin to make the plan become a reality.

USE OF FUNDS REQUESTED

Mr. COLCLOUGH. What we are really asking for this year, and as my statement indicates, the Congress and this subcommittee has very generously granted us money in the last 3 years. We went into business on the 1st of April 1960, and we worked up an action plan. The next step after the action plan is the development of how to do it, and now we have reached the real crux of the whole thing of getting it done.

The $48,000 we are asking for this year is to be used to prepare preliminary designs and undertake feasibility studies, and Mr. Chairman, when I say feasibility, I mean in large part the economic feasibility of the development of various parts of downtown Washington.

Examples of these developments are an interstate business terminal, to illustrate a point, commercial development in combination with apartments, and so forth, and so on, and it has to do, Mr. Chairman, both with the economic feasibility and the investment interest.

With your permission, I would like to offer for the record an office memorandum as of this date which tells the story of the reawakened developer interest in downtown Washington, which has increased the tax base by approximately $19 million, and the two types of our many efforts for which we have asked the Congress for money, or rather, the District Commissioners have, and I am only here supporting that.

The District Commissioners have to do with, one, the tax base question and, two, the improvement of downtown facilities. We do not use any of the money that the Congress appropriates for our overhead operations, et cetera, et cetera. Have I made it clear, sir?

Senator BYRD. Oh, yes, and we will include both your statement and the memorandum from Robert L. Morris in the record, and I think this will be sufficient justification.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

DOWNTOWN PROGRESS, NATIONAL CAPITAL DOWNTOWN COMMITTEE, INC.,
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

SEPTEMBER 24, 1963.

To: Knox Banner, executive director.
From: Robert L. Morris, urban renewal coordinator.
Subject: Increasing downtown tax base.

The reawakened developer interest in downtown has already resulted in marked increase in the tax base of the District of Columbia. New construction in downtown (15th Street to North Capitol, Pennsylvania to M) since 1960 will raise the tax base by approximately $19 million. This increase is based on actual and estimated reassessments of improvements to the land, and does not consider probable increases of land values. At the current real property tax rate of $2.50, the added income to the District of Columbia would be approximately $475,000 per year.

Listed below are new buildings started in downtown since Downtown Progress began operations on April 1, 1960, with the corresponding assessment for im-

provements. The figures shown with asterisks are estimates, based on building permit applications. Not included in the list are renovations to existing buildings or new tax-exempt structures.

Building	1960 assessment	1963 assessment
1. Madison Office Building	$164,700	*3,000,000
2. The Madison	24,700	2,390,000
3. 1100 Vermont	10,500	*1,000,000
4. Pitney-Bowes Building	1,600	105,000
5. Kent Office Building	316,200	*1,800,000
6. 1430 K Street	20,000	710,000
7. 1330 Massachusetts Avenue	87,500	*1,000,000
8. Franklin Square North		*2,000,000
9. Prudential Building	12,000	*500,000
10. Horizon House Apartments	90,100	*1,100,000
11. Albert Pick Terminal and Motel		1,110,000
12. 12th and E Office Building	11,000	1,900,000
13. Columbia Savings & Loan addition	212,000	462,000
14. Safeway Stores	60,000	*1,500,000
15. Judiciary Building		*300,000
16. 633 Indiana Avenue	50,900	*1,200,000
17. National Association of Letter Carriers addition		*601,000
Total	[1] 1,061,200	[1] 20,678,000

[1] $20,678,000 minus $1,061,200 equals a $19,616,800 increase.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Dean Colclough. We will recess again for 5 minutes.

(Short recess.)

WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND VISITORS' BUREAU

STATEMENT OF VICTOR O. SCHINNERER, CHAIRMAN

AMOUNT OF REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Now we will take up the item, "Washington Convention and Visitors' Bureau." The request is for $25,000.

Mr. SCHINNERER. My name is Victor O. Schinnerer, president of Victor O. Schinnerer Co., Inc., and I am chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Convention and Visitors' Bureau.

This is the first time I have had the privilege of appearing before this committee in support of this appropriation. However, my predecessor, Edward R. Carfires, appeared here 2 years ago to request $50,000 in District tax money for the Convention and Visitors' Bureau. At that time an initial appropriation of $25,000 was made, and last year for the 1963 fund the Congress voted a $50,000 appropriation. For each of these years the businessmen of this community raised in excess of $250,000 as their share of our operating fund.

For the 1963–64 fiscal year, the Congress is being asked to repeat and to establish as a continuing annual appropriation the sum of $50,000.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Schinnerer, I know a good bit about this item. We added $25,000 last year for the film. This subcommittee has supported the item, believing that it is good for the District of Columbia, believing that the additional few dollars that are provided by the Congress will stimulate activity upon the part of the business people, and result in the overall attraction of more visitors, more tourists to the city, and we have felt that the additional few dollars redound to the best interests of the District in that additional taxes are brought into the coffers. We have been very much interested in the item.

PREVIOUS EXPENDITURES

Now, did you spend the $25,000 last year for the film?

Mr. SCHINNERER. Yes. The film has been contracted for. We very carefully examined all the proposals which came to us. The contract was finally let to Encyclopaedia Brittanica, who not only agreed to produce a fine film, but provide us with the most unusual distribution setup I have ever seen.

Senator BYRD. How much did the film cost?

Mr. SCHINNERER. I believe we were right under the budget at $25,000.

WASHINGTUN CONVENTION AND VISITORS' BUREAU

STATEMENT OF AUSTIN KENNY, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PAYMENT FOR FILM

Mr. KENNY. Austin Kenny, Assistant Executive Director.

They used the $25,000, and then the unusual part of it was for instance, on the first film which is now some 15 years out of date, the largest number of prints we ever had was 75, they are taking on the total distribution and actually guaranteeing us that at least 300 prints will be in circulation at all times with a strong possibility of 1,200 prints. This was really the basic difference between their proposition and anybody else's because the amount, of course, was public knowledge that $25,000 was available. So almost everybody came in at this price.

Senator BYRD. How much did you spend of the $25,000?

Mr. KENNY. As of right now, because of the way the contract reads, they get one-third as the contract was signed, one-third when they produce a rough print, and the last third when it is completed. They now have received only one-third, or $6,333. They are right now in Washington, D.C., doing the film.

Senator BYRD. When would they get the second part?

Mr. KENNY. I would estimate they would get the second part of it probably not until about sometime in December when they can show us a rough print along with the script so that the narration can be put onto the film.

Senator BYRD. What about the other $8,000 plus.

Mr. KENNY. At that point when the film is actually completed and there are, say, 300 prints out into their source of distribution.

Senator BYRD. So you are saying that the entire $25,000——

Mr. KENNY. Is obligated.

Senator BYRD. Is obligated?

Mr. KENNY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. For the film. You are getting 300 prints whereas you only had 75 formerly.

Now, the House allowed you $25,000, which drops you back to where you were in previous years?

Mr. SCHINNERER. That is right.

NEED FOR FUNDS

Senator BYRD. Why do you need the additional $25,000 this year?

Mr. SCHINNERER. Senator, from a purely economic standpoint there is so much work to do in this convention visitors business, and the business is so competitive that to keep up with our competition and to bring in an increasing amount of this business, we need that money each and every year. This has become a very highly competitive business, as you know, and we are getting our share of it, but statistically over the years the volume of business which we brought in is directly proportionate to the amount of money that we had to spend, and we have done so well in the last several years with this increased budget, this past year with the film—as a matter of fact, last year we spent over $50,000 in literature.

Senator BYRD. How much was contributed by the businessmen last year?

Mr. SCHINNERER. In the current campaign or in last year's campaign——

Mr. KENNY. About $251,000.

Senator BYRD. That was over the previous year?

Mr. SCHINNERER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. About how much?

Mr. KENNY. Just about a couple thousand dollars.

Senator BYRD. How does it look this year?

Mr. SCHINNERER. This year we will go over the $250,000. We are optimistically hoping that we will come up to $275,000, but at this stage of the game you are down to the hard core, and I would hate to make a definite prediction. But I believe it will be about 10 percent ahead of last year.

ORIGINAL REQUEST

Senator BYRD. How much money did you request originally when you went to the Commissioners?

Mr. KENNY. $50,000.

Senator BYRD. You requested $50,000?

Mr. KENNY. Yes.

Senator BYRD. It was cut to $25,000?

Mr. HERMAN. Sir, that was the A budget, $25,000. It was held back for the B budget.

Senator BYRD. You requested $50,000; $25,000 was in the A budget. It was allowed. Now you are asking for the other $25,000?

Mr. SCHINNERER. Yes, sir.

COORDINATION WITH U.S. TRAVEL SERVICE

Senator BYRD. What is your relationship with the U.S. Travel Service in the Department of Commerce, which is encouraging U.S. touring by foreigners?

Mr. SCHINNERER. We have, as a matter of fact, worked very closely with the U.S. Travel Service. This year we produced two separate pieces of literature in seven languages which are currently being distributed through the Office of U.S. Travel Service throughout the world.

In that connection, we were among the first of the cities to produce this type of literature, and as I say, we have worked very closely with them.

Senator BYRD. One final question.

Do you think you will have need for the 300 copies?
Mr. SCHINNERER. Of the film?
Senator BYRD. Yes.
Mr. SCHINNERER. Oh, I believe so.

REQUESTS FOR FILM

Mr. KENNY. I say yes, sir, for this reason. We have never been able in the last 4 or 5 years to fulfill the requests we receive from high schools. Really, starting right now we have no films available. We have about 15 or 20 prints of 3 different films in our office. They are all booked through December of 1964. So we do not really know how large the backlog is. We know it is considerable.

Senator BYRD. Do you get requests from civic organizations throughout the country for this film?

Mr. KENNY. Yes. I think our principal use, though, is from schools. I would say that was at least 80 percent of the requests we get.

Senator BYRD. Do you make any charge for a loan of the film to a high school, say in Ohio or California?

Mr. KENNY. No, sir. We pay the postage to the school and the only thing they have to pay is the return postage for the film.

Now, this film will even be cut down now because even Encyclopedia has regional distribution points and regional film libraries that these films are taken from. We have a tremendous delay problem. If it goes to a school today, they may want it for a program next Monday, and then they think about the return of the film a week after that, so we have this tremendous delay now that slows down the film usage.

Senator BYRD. This will increase your postage costs to some extent?

Mr. SCHINNERER. To some degree, yes.

Senator BYRD. And do you plan to step up your printing of literature?

Mr. SCHINNERER. This we have been doing and intend to do. This is really a very effective way of getting our story across, getting the message to the people.

Senator BYRD. Last year you had a little over $300,000.

Mr. SCHINNERER. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And you need more?

Mr. SCHINNERER. And we need $300,000 and more.

Senator BYRD. Is there any personnel involved in this?

Mr. KENNY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Anybody that gets paid?

Mr. KENNY. Our own current budget comes up next Monday and there are no staff increases in our own current budget.

TOTAL POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many persons are on your staff?
Mr. KENNY. Twenty, sir.
Senator BYRD. Twenty?
Mr. KENNY. Yes, sir.
Senator BYRD. What is the amount involved in salaries for the 20?
Mr. KENNY. $132,380.
Senator BYRD. How does this compare with last year?

Mr. KENNY. It is up $8,000, but that covers salary increases that were only made for part of the year last year and we are really putting in now the full impact of it, so that, as I say, there is no increase in staff except the raises that we instituted back last summer, some in March and some in May.

Senator BYRD. If you get the additional $25,000, you do not intend to increase your staff? There is no plan to increase the staff?

Mr. KENNY. No.

Mr. SCHINNERER. Not at the moment.

Senator BYRD. No plan to increase salaries?

Mr. SCHINNERER. No.

Senator BYRD. You plan merely to produce more literature and do more work?

Mr. SCHINNERER. Exactly. The salary problem of course is a continuing one in any organization, and as the cost of living and competition creeps into it, we do have to retain good people and we try to do this prudently and wisely.

INCREASE IN TOURISTS

Senator BYRD. You say that the number of tourists has increased by 100 percent in the last 10 years?

Mr. SCHINNERER. In 1950 we estimate that the total—and this is spending—total spending in 1950, and this is based on 3.2 million tourists and 312 conventions, they spent $148 million.

In 1960 that had jumped to 7 million, with 450 conventions and spending of $375 million.

In 1962 we estimate 7.5 million tourists, 465 conventions, and a spending of $385 million.

Senator BYRD. There are more questions which could be asked, but I think most of us recall the testimony given last year and the year before.

I thank you very much, Mr. Schinnerer, for your testimony.

At this point we will place in the record a statement by Hudson S. Moses, president, Hotel Association of Washington, D.C.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HUDSON S. MOSES, PRESIDENT, HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C., IN SUPPORT OF $50,000 APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU 1964–65 BUDGET

My name is Hudson S. Moses. I am president of the Burlington Hotel, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., and president of the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C.

We in the hotel industry in Washington are naturally interested in visitor business here. And, as a consequence, we are vitally interested in the activities and the strength of the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau, the only organization in the city solely devoted to the promotion of conventions and tourists.

Of course, we have a selfish interest in tourists and conventions—a very substantial portion of our business is derived from this source. Estimates we have made indicate that between 50 and 60 percent of our annual business is attributable to visits by tourists and convention delegates.

But we also know that because we in the hotel industry benefit by this source of revenue, so does the rest of the city's business economy.

Permit me to cite a few examples of what I mean:

The hotels of this city employ approximately 9,000 persons on a steady payroll annually. All of these folks are area residents, paying taxes, renting apartments,

or buying homes, buying food, clothing, automobiles, appliances of all sorts, and contributing to the city's economy generally. These people depend upon us for their livelihood and, I repeat, we depend largely upon the visitor trade for our existence.

The second point I would like to make is that total hotel sales in Washington—rooms, meals, functions—amount to over $81 million annually. Again, this money is not kept in our hotels—we keep very little of it—but it is disbursed by our hotels for payrolls, taxes, supplies, equipment, modernization of our properties, food and liquor. This is another example of what the visitor dollars mean to the city.

Third, I would mention the real estate assessment of the hotel properties in Washington. There are 43 hotels in the local Hotel Association. The total assessed valuation of these properties is $69,515,104, on which real estate taxes paid last year were $1,737,877. Only if we keep our occupancy high are we able to continue to contribute this large sum to our tax structure.

Next, I would point out to you the direct tax income received by the city from the 4-percent room tax. In the past 12 months this amounted to over $1,300,000. So we can see that the direct benefits to the city itself continues to mount to a very appreciable figure.

The 43 hotels in our association subscribe annually in excess of $65,000 to the Washington Convention and Visitors' Bureau. In addition, practically all of our hotels maintain sales staffs working in conjunction with the bureau and the amount of dollars put into this effort is also a considerable sum.

Gentlemen of this distinguished subcommittee, I submit that the city can make no better investment than an appropriation to support the activities of the Washington Convention and Visitors' Bureau. Purely on the basis of the figures that I have had the privilege of giving you here, an appropriation of $50,000 out of city tax funds is a modest amount indeed and our association strongly recommends that your committee approve this request.

Thank you.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Senator BYRD. The Office of the Secretary.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Thornett will speak on that, sir.

Mr. THORNETT. This is a request for an increase in the appropriation which pays for advertising in newspapers such as amendments to the police regulations, alcoholic beverage control regulations, and notices of hearings. A great deal of our advertising is for bids on proposed construction work.

This cost has increased in the last few years. This advertising is all required by law and mandatory. We have no control over the advertising. The increase over the last several years, the total cost of advertising for the fiscal year 1962, was $31,297, and for the fiscal year 1963 we spent $33,150. We are asking for this increase to approximate the actual expenditures under this appropriation.

Senator BYRD. Your increase over last year so far as the original budget estimate is concerned was $15,793. The House allowed almost the entire amount. Why can you not get along with the amount that the House allowed, Mr. Thornett? That is an increase over last year. Can you not absorb these costs in this figure of $180,814?

Mr. THORNETT. We had quite a difficult time in the last several years of taking care of this shortage in this appropriation. This, as I say, is all mandatory and required by law. We have no control over these expenditures.

Senator BYRD. What did you spend the year before last?

Mr. THORNETT. In 1961, $25,646.

Senator BYRD. In 1961?

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir. In connection with this item, we also are faced with the possibility of being required to pay for the ad-

vertising of the fire prevention code and maybe some other codes that have to be advertised by law.

Senator BYRD. What did you spend in 1961 again?

Mr. THORNETT. We spent according to my figuring $25,646.

Senator BYRD. What did you spend in fiscal 1962?

Mr. THORNETT. $31,292.

Senator BYRD. What did you spend in fiscal year 1963?

Mr. THORNETT. $33,150.

Senator BYRD. How much have you obligated so far this year?

Mr. THORNETT. I tried to get that figure, sir. We have not got all of our bills in. The figure that I got for the first 2 years was not correct because we have not paid all of our bills and we have not received all of the vouchers.

TOTAL POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many persons do you have on your staff?

Mr. THORNETT. You mean in the Secretary's Office?

Senator BYRD. I am talking about the whole item here, whatever this covers, $180,000. Give us a breakdown of this $180,000, the $181,193 that is requested. You say $31,000 of it is for advertising and postage.

Mr. THORNETT. We have 19 positions, and we are asking for a total of $181,000 according to this statement here.

Senator BYRD. You have 19 positions?

Mr. THORNETT. We have 19 permanent positions, and we have had them for I guess several years. We have not had any increase.

Senator BYRD. And money needed for the 19 positions is how much?

Mr. THORNETT. $181,193.

Senator BYRD. I thought your advertising costs were included in that. Did you not just say that your advertising costs were included in that?

Mr. THORNETT. That is the total, yes, sir, and the advertising costs and the within-grade advancements that we have already gotten through the A budget total according to the figure here $15,793.

Senator BYRD. Now let me ask the question over again. I may have confused you. Would you break down the item? Break down your budget estimate of $181,193. How much is for advertising and how much is for personnel and so on, how much is for postage?

Mr. THORNETT. We do not have any costs except for personnel and supplies and advertising in our office, just for the employees, and this advertising is shown on page 112 of the justifications.

Mr. HERMAN. Actually, do you see that figure $10,397 personal services and personal benefits $692 and contract services and supplies and so forth?

Mr. THORNETT. We do not seem to have that figure broken down outside of personal services.

Senator BYRD. Did not the House ask you any questions about this item?

Mr. THORNETT. We only asked for the mandatory increases and within grade in the House.

Senator BYRD. Supply for the record a breakdown of the budget estimate.

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir.

Justification

Program	1964 estimate	
	Positions	Program total
Office of the Secretary	19	$18,193

ACTIVITY BY MAIN OBJECT CLASS

Object class:		
Personnel Compensation:		
Permanent positions	19	$143,027
Deduct lapse		13,750
Add January 1964 increase		2,996
Net permanent		132,273
Positions other than permanent		7,160
Other personnel compensation		964
Total personnel compensation		140,397
Personnel benefits		9,632
Local transportation		100
Postage		1,400
Telephone		5
Telegraph service		4
Printing and reproduction		5,002
Advertising		22,000
Repairs to office equipment		200
Supplies, materials		2,453
Total		181,193

Senator BYRD. Originally submitted to the House, $181,193; and I will give you a further opportunity to justify your request for $8,384 over what the House allowed you.

Mr. THORNETT. Yes, sir.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE FOR ADVERTISING, $8,000, AND POSTAL RATE INCREASE, $384

The Office of the Secretary is required by law to advertise in one or more daily newspapers in the District of Columbia in a large number of categories, such as adoption and amendments of police (including fire), traffic and motor vehicle, alcohol beverage control, zoning, health (milk), sign, minimum wage and industrial safety standards, and boiler and furnace regulations. In addition, newspaper advertising is required by acts of Congress, in a large number of proceedings such as required public hearings on various urban renewal projects, condemnation proceedings, closing of streets and alleys, highway plans, condemnation of land for streets, opening, widening or straightening of alleys or minor streets, construction, repairs, and improvements to streets, avenues, or sewers, alleys and sidewalks, removal of wire fences, straightening of roads, removal of weeds, bids and proposals and multitudinous legal notices of various kinds.

In the case of regulations, the regulations specified above are not enforceable unless they are advertised in the newspapers, and in all other cases, the various matters listed above, among others, are required by law to be advertised; in some cases, such as orders for closing public ways, the order must be advertised for 14 consecutive days under the statute.

Due to the increased activities in the various fields in which newspaper advertising is required by law, the cost of advertising has risen progressively for the past several years. For instance, in fiscal year 1961 the cost of such advertising was $25,646.01 or $3,646.01 over the appropriation; in fiscal year 1962 the cost rose to $31,297.56, or $9,297.56 over the appropriation; and in fiscal year 1963 the total cost was $33,150.60, or $11,150.60 over the appropriation for advertising.

Every effort has been made by the Secretary's Office during the past 5 years to keep the cost of advertising at an absolute minimum. For instance, advertising, which heretofore was published (although not required by law) as a matter of public service and convenience, is no longer advertised. All notices, recitals and

regulations, and various orders which are required to be advertised are are framed in the briefest manner possible in order to save costs. In the case of newly adopted codes or regulations, which would normally be required to be advertised in the paper, at tremendous cost, are abridged or coordinated with the superseded code or regulations in such a manner that only a very small portion of the superseded code or regulations are required to be advertised.

Another occurrence which has cropped up in the past year, which increases the cost of advertising, in addition to the expanded activities of the various departments and agencies, is the increase in the advertising rates for this type of advertising. For instance, the newspaper advertising rate which used to average $0.38 per agate line, now costs an average of $0.46 or an increase of $0.08 per agate line. This amounts to an increase of approximately 20 percent over the old rate which was in effect 1 or 2 years ago.

The cost of advertising, notices of public hearings, adoption and amendment of all regulations, and similar matters, included in the District of Columbia Register, is included in the cost of advertising. The cost of printing the District of Columbia Register in the last fiscal year, was $2,873.81 for 26 issues a year, with a circulation of 850 copies. However, the cost of printing the Register is recaptured by obtaining $2,300 revenue from a paid circulation of 460 at $5 per year. The remaining 320 copies on the subscription list are charged to the various departments and agencies to which they are distributed. However, the revenue from the subscriptions is not reflected in the printing costs set out above.

It is important to note however that the cost of printing of the District of Columbia Register is minuscule compared with the cost of printing similar official organs by other cities. Parenthetically every city in the country publishes an official periodical similar to the Register, having a much greater coverage, more frequent publication, and costing vastly more to print. For instance, the cost of printing the City Record of Cleveland, Ohio, which is comparable in size to the District, in 1956 was $64,375 for 2,000 copies a week or a total of 2,500 pages a year. The estimated cost in 1957 was $70,875 and has probably increased considerably since then. Another example is the City Journal of Toledo, Ohio, a city considerably smaller than Washington. The cost of printing this weekly publication in 1956 was $55,667.11, with an average of 50 pages per issue. The subscription rate was $1 a year or $0.10 per copy, and the circulation was between 1,000 and 2,000 copies per year.

Another factor contributing to the progressively increased cost of advertising of regulations is the increase in new regulations and codes and the adoption of original codes necessitated by the enactment of new legislation and progress in the completion of the codification program. Included in this category, for instance, are the practical nurse regulations, physical therapy regulations, home improvement regulations, and other products of recent legislation.

In regard to the item of $384, for postal rate increase, this increase was caused by the recent increase in postal rates from $0.04 to $0.05 per ounce for first-class mail, etc.

It is respectfully submitted that the increase for advertising of $8,000 and the postal rate increase of $384 are quite justified since the increases are unavoidable and are either required by law or are essential for the functioning of the Executive Office.

Senator BYRD. Now the Commissioners Youth Council, Mrs. Nina Trevvett.

COMMISSIONERS YOUTH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF MRS. NINA TREVVETT

BUDGET ESTIMATE AND HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator BYRD. The adjusted 1964 base was $73,700. The total budget estimate originally submitted to the House was $89,581. The House allowed $89,412 and the request was for an additional $14,885.

Mrs. Trevvett.

Mrs. TREVVETT. That is for the restoration of two community organizers to work with the area boards. It is a restoration I said because the positions were eliminated from the 1962 budget.

Senator BYRD. The year before?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Yes, and we did not ask for the increase in the item in the House because we were on the A budget at that time.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a prepared statement, Mrs. Trevvett?

Mrs. TREVETT. No, sir; I do not.

Senator BYRD. I think you ought to file a statement justifying the request for the restoration of these positions. Last year I believe the House restored the money for you. We went along with it.

Mrs. TREVVETT. They restored four of six positions; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the Senate went along with it. While we have your justification here, you might want to add something additionally because there is not very much here, just a half page.

I would be interested in knowing what you have accomplished with the positions which have been restored.

Mrs. TREVVETT. That is really why I did not prepare any justification, sir, because if there is opportunity to talk about what we have accomplished, I think it will stand on its own feet.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Perhaps you could just submit a statement on this.

Mrs. TREVVETT. All right.

Senator BYRD. Would this be agreeable with you?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Fine.

Senator BYRD. Let me ask you one question.

WORK OF COUNCIL IN STADIUM INCIDENT

Was the Council of any assistance in connection with the stadium riot last year, or has there been any application of time and effort toward the prevention of such riots?

Mrs. TREVVETT. Very much so. We did an immediate followup, as immediate as we could, on calling at Eastern High School, which is adjacent to the stadium, a seminar in January to consider the neighborhood approach to juvenile delinquency. We got the young people interested in taking part in it. It was on a Saturday morning, but there were more than 700 people who registered for the seminar.

As an outgrowth of it we have many committees, clubs, and projects going, directly aiming to counteract or to prevent further incidents like that at the stadium.

One of the results of that seminar is the United Youth, which is an organization of teenage youngsters whose stated purpose is to prevent younger children from getting into that kind of trouble. They say they have 20,000 members. I do not think there could be quite that many, but they nevertheless are quite a potent element in the community.

I think the activities of the area boards are a real factor in holding things down as well as they have been held down in Washington.

Senator BYRD. I certainly am not unsympathetic with the need or efforts along this line. I merely would like to be sure we are accomplishing something for our money, and perhaps we are. I would like for you to present something additionally.

A justification in one paragraph, I think, is insufficient, so we will give you an opportunity, Mrs. Trevvett——

Mrs. TREVVETT. May I outline in the statement some of the specific projects that are going on?

Senator BYRD. Yes, write as much as you like. You have been a good witness, and I don't want to shut you off today, if you want to say something further. You may proceed. But if you can put it in a written statement, it will be read by the committee.

Mrs. TREVVETT. I will be glad to.

STATEMENT OF MRS. NINA TREVVETT, COMMISSIONERS' YOUTH COUNCIL

When I appeared before your committee yesterday on behalf of the Commissioners' Youth Council, your chairman asked that I submit a written justification. The item before your committee is $14,885 to restore to the Council staff two GS–9 community organizer positions eliminated in 1962. It was my understanding from your chairman that justification of the entire program was requested because there is no opportunity for reporting activities and little of what we do is known to the public. The chairman seemed to think that the District of Columbia delinquency and prevention program would be of interest to this committee. I am glad to have this opportunity to submit this report, particularly since delinquency here increased 13 percent in fiscal 1963.

The Commissioners' Youth Council has been operating for 10 years. It is the District of Columbia government agency responsible for the total problem of treatment, control, and prevention of juvenile delinquency. The staff is small. We now have eight professional persons and three clerical staff. (The 1964 budget item would make this 10 and 3.) We work in the neighborhoods of the city, particularly in slum areas. Our method of operation is the recruiting of volunteer citizens to work in behalf of their own neighborhoods. Each of our staff persons is assigned to certain sections of the city and in each one we have organized area boards which consist of the volunteer citizens willing to work there. This method is obviously economical for the District of Columbia since it means that for each paid staff person, several thousand volunteers work in a systematized fashion toward Youth Council goals.

Community development

One of the very important aspects of our job is that of community development. By this we mean the improvement of total community life, a revitalizing of the community's own forces so that the community is enabled to strengthen itself and its individual members and to grow continuously in its problem-solving capacity.

This intangible element is very difficult to report upon, but is highly important because without it the community would not be able to make maximum use of programs and reforms which might be offered, no matter how large the appropriation underwriting it.

This report to you will be limited to a description of the projects underway in the past year. I invite your attention to the vitality of the community development that is reflected in these projects which were not imposed upon the community but rather were created by the communities in response to their own felt need.

Race relations

Your chairman, yesterday, asked if we had done anything about the riot at District of Columbia stadium last Thanksgiving Day. We have. There have been many serious discussions and working committees among the young people themselves. To put this in operation a successful seminar on the neighborhood approach to juvenile delinquency was held at Eastern High School in January 1963 and out of it came much self-examination and deliberate preventive planning on the part of the neighborhood groups.

The question yesterday moves me to comment that there is no consciousness on the part of the Youth Council staff or the area boards of a race problem in Washington. Rather, we have a very serious slum problem and this we are working on. Along with the fairness of the District of Columbia government and the Police Department, the Youth Council area boards are a very important element in the soundness and stability of race relations in the District of Columbia. We have real confidence that we will continue to go forward in this field in spite of Washington's peculiar vulnerability and the tensions which surround us.

Assignment of two new workers

In earlier budget material I have indicated that 10 workers were the minimum required to furnish staff support for all of the city. That is no longer the case and I feel that I owe your committee an explanation of this. We have been, for the past year, covering the territory that lies between the Anacostia River and Rock Creek Park. At the present time area L, which is the entire second precinct, has token coverage only. (You will see from the following project description that area L worker has had to devote almost full time to a less well organized area J.)

Area I, a very complex section which includes Columbia Heights, Mount Pleasant, and part of the Cardozo area, is without staff coverage. I, therefore, plan to assign the two new 1964 workers to these areas and, if there is any margin of time, for them to devote such time to police cases (described later).

The caliber and the variety of programs in the areas where we have strong area boards with staff help have improved and grown to such an extent that it has been necessary to give them increased support rather than to expand the geographical territory served. For example, 2 years ago, one worker had responsibility for area L (the second precinct) and area P (the ninth precinct). As programs grew and more and more people became active in our behalf, I had to reassign L and let the worker devote full time to area P which, by the 1960 census, had 82,000 population of whom 31,000 were under 19 years of age. Two months ago, I assigned an assistant to the area P worker.

To justify the use of two persons in one area, I want to tell you in some detail what that one area board is doing, but first, one further comment needs to be made. I do not see any necessity for an indefinite expanding of the Youth Council staff because we are tending more and more to establish neighborhood centers from which coordinated services to slum areas and problem families can emanate. When such facilities are attained, recruiting and working with volunteers should come from these neighborhood centers and not from a central Youth Council office. We are not yet in that position and we are in need of additional staff if we are to attain it.

WHAT ONE (AREA P) BOARD IS DOING

1. A club of 350 elementary schoolchildren from a slum area, all in basic track, all referred to us by their teachers because they were misfits or unaffiliated, meets weekly. The social events are injected with kind but firm discipline, lessons in common courtesies, and an emphasis upon respect for, rather than exploitation of, the opposite sex. Teachers state that there is visible improvement in general attitude and in academic achievement of the children.

2. A group of 60 youngsters from social adjustment classes in junior high schools also meets weekly. Visiting nurses, police officers, Red Cross instructors, family service counselors, are among those who have talked informally to the group. Response has been excellent. Several of the young people have been enabled to return to regular class.

3. A mothers club organized by area P because they lived in an unusually troublesome block is sustained because they are a vital force in developing and maintaining higher standards in their own and in adjoining blocks which they have helped to organize. They have taken responsibility for supervising their teenage children. They have learned how to teach remedial reading and have actually taught a group of 22 illiterate young adults in their block to read.

4. In all nine of the census tracts in area P, the board is attempting to set up subboards so that they can make better use of the close neighborhood, grassroots approach. (This may mean that our staff will be supporting, in effect, 10 boards in area P.) Already committees in the nine tracts are actively attempting to implement all pertinent recommendations which came out of the area's January seminar. Although this was held on a Saturday morning, more than 700 people registered to discuss "the neighborhood approach to delinquency prevention."

5. United Youth is one outgrowth of the seminar. These teenagers come, I believe, from 30 schools, many civic associations, and churches. Many of them we had known earlier because they had themselves been in trouble. They are increasingly assuming responsibility for themselves and are struggling with such problems as how to reach the parent who doesn't want to come to "family night," and how to help their younger brothers and sisters so they won't "get in trouble as teenagers." In preparing for a recent event, they formed teams for calling upon parents to issue personal invitations. They visited 109 homes. The event—a movie and discussion of parent-child relations—was highly successful. They claim that they can speak for 20,000 young people. I think this claim may anticipate a delegate system not yet fully developed, but they are nonetheless a considerable force whose voluntary services to the community are being felt. They meet every other Saturday morning. Their motto is "Everybody is Somebody."

6. A committee of 40 area ministers is organized to counsel problem children and families. Assignments are on a geographical, not a sectarian, basis. Each minister agreed to attempt to serve any family referred to him. The minister gives individual counseling and a committee of his church draws the referred family into friendly neighborhood activities. (Our worker developed guide sheets on what to talk about on the first visit to the family, how to plan social activities, etc.). The referrals are going well. We use this resource for police cases and for school problem children. (The ministers do not know why a family is referred to them.)

7. In cooperation with the junior chamber of commerce who pay a full-time director, area P is sponsoring Crash, a program for dropouts and potential dropouts. There are 117 in the program now. They get remedial reading and other tutoring, counseling, help with housing, health, and family problems, vocational training, job placement.

8. The board has set up tinkering space and provided tools for boys in the area. Originally established for 11- to 15-year-olds who wanted to enter the National Soap Box Derby sponsored by Chevrolet, the area board hopes to maintain the facilities for general use.

9. The Pied Pipers are 120 teenagers who carried out a program of supervised recreation for younger children this summer. Citizen involvement in the project was extensive. Civic associations, churches, PTA's of several schools organized 30 blocks to take part. Adult leaders on each block provided identification tags and checked the children out and back into their home blocks. We expected 300 children, but 600 responded. These are children who, left to themselves, do not make use of recreation areas. The Pied Pipers took the children to assigned centers where they played, learned arts and crafts, had storytelling, dancing, dramatics, singing. The Pipers were given training for this. They conducted the program and were responsible for the children until they delivered them back to their own blocks. Most, if not all, of the Pipers are members of United Youth. They had volunteered their time, and did not know until their training period was over that the Meyer Foundation had awarded a grant so that we could pay them for their time—three afternoons a week for 6 weeks. The Pipers are still very much alive and have volunteered their time to help with after-school programs this fall.

10. Planning has been completed for after-school programs. Area P will open 4 centers with each serving 250 children for 2 hours, 2 days a week. This is for children through the fourth grade. The program offers some academic help, but is mostly for social and cultural enrichment and for fun; 40 Pied Pipers with general leadership ability and 10 more with special skills (music, art), will direct and be responsible. Each center will have a "family night" once a month. Again, the young people are willing to serve without pay. We are hoping, however, for a grant from the Children's Bureau which would enable us to pay them.

11. The Junior Miss and Junior Mister Clubs are for fifth and sixth grade girls and boys. These will use the same four centers mentioned in the previous item. Program will be varied, but the main focus with these children will be upon personal and social hygiene.

12. In addition to these projects, the area P board and/or the staff persons run countless small clubs aimed at redirecting predelinquents. A typical one consists of 12 subteen boys all of whom live in one block. They made a nuisance of themselves this summer by deriding the children in the Pied Piper program—the only sour note. I am told that real progress is evident now that they have their own club.

OTHER AREA BOARD HIGHLIGHTS

I will not attempt to enumerate all of the projects underway. Here are some of the significant ones which vary from projects already described.

1. Area J (south and west of Howard University) has a visiting parents group available one day a week to visit troubled parents of the area who would like to talk over their problems on a friendly basis. They are in great demand. Our staff person went along in the beginning to make sure it did not get out of hand and has been much impressed with the effectiveness of the visitors. I would say that they have made more progress with these families in 6 months than the authoritative agencies have in as many years. Some of those visited are now serving on the area board, in the clothing room, or helping on area board projects—and their children's problems are being alleviated.

2. Several of the area boards have self-improvement clubs for junior high school girls which are very popular. The girls join to improve appearance and grooming, cultivate special interests, and enjoy social meetings. Our own ultimate purpose is to prevent illegimate pregnancies and we are pleased that, as far as we know, among our approximately 250 club girls, there has not been a pregnancy in the past 2 years in spite of the fact that many of them are referred to us because their teachers recognize their special susceptibility.

3. We operate five clothing centers. This is important for keeping up school attendance. Most clothing is dispensed at the request of school principals or neighborhood social workers. Area board clothing committees make every effort to give sustained support—not just emergency clothing—to each family. I do not have cumulative figures, but area I, whose fiscal year ended August 31, reports that they distributed slightly over 10,000 items this year exclusive of shoes. On "back-to-school day" on August 29, they served 60 children.

4. With three or four area boards cooperating, the youth talent hunt this summer provided fun and opportunity for several hundred youngsters in six neighborhood centers. This will be a continuing program.

5. Employment training projects of several varieties have met with some success. Notable was a recent training project for girls in area L (second precinct) conducted in cooperation with the telephone company. A common discouraging factor in employment training efforts is the functional illiteracy of so many of our out-of-school and out-of-work young people.

6. In the 1500 block of Q Street NW., area K established and has been operating a center at which several agencies and especially four large churches have co-operatively devised and carried out programs geared to meet their neighborhood needs. This board is now applying to a foundation for funds to pay a full-time director. This neighborhood center would be a focal point for activities of area K's thriving block club groups. The special goal here is to achieve maximum agency coordination at the neighborhood level.

7. In the 1400 block of V Street NW., area J, with the Inner City Mission of the Council of Churches, is trying to complete plans for a neighborhood center using the large facility there recently converted from a convent to a settlement-house-type operation. The full-time director of the settlement house has offered use of the facility to the area board. What we hope to do here is to concentrate upon the needs of the pupils in the first three grades of the elementary school in the next block, improve their family and home situations—in true preventive fashion. We will give special attention to the total families of those we identify as being most likely to become delinquent (using the Gluecks' recent modified predictive tables). The special goal is to develop complete family service right in the neighborhood without subjecting families to the agonizing intake procedures of the formal agencies, nor to the time- and fare-consuming referrals for services which might be available in distant parts of the city. Rather, we propose that we, ourselves, do what is necessary to supply the families' urgent needs, build some self-respect and eventually enable them to stand on their own feet. It can be done. We will use one worker as contact on total family problems. The operating group consists of three workers from the Council of Churches, the area J worker, and the executive director of the Youth Council, the school principal, the settlement house director, a psychiatrist with a private practice office nearby, and several of the staff of Children's Hospital located a block away. Extensive use of voluntary service from area board members is anticipated so that these families may be caught up in the mainstream of community life.

8. A mothers' club in public housing project has become a good self-help group. They have organized cooperative day-care program for preschool children, have sought and obtained health services, will soon be adding dental services from

Howard University students. These women are now considering ways of getting training for work so that they can become independent.

9. With help from Fort McNair, area M in the Southwest section, has operated two buses a day, 5 days a week, through the entire summer to take 150 children a day to the Potomac Park swimming pool.

10. Southeast of the Capitol, area N has rounded up volunteer professional help to make it possible to reopen the reading room, wood shop, and other parts of the Boys Club on 17th Street SE., which have been closed since the facility was opened to Negro boys 2 or 3 years ago. The club has a capacity of 3,000 members, and had a staff of 15. It now has a staff of 4 and membership slightly under 1,000. The board has also arranged transportation to the club and has provided membership dues ($2) where needed.

11. Area R (south of Soldier's Home) experimented successfully with the assignment of students from Howard University School of Social Work to do fieldwork with the area board. Each Howard student took over responsibility for two difficult, problem children in one of the elementary schools. Area board members provided whatever support or supplementary help was needed. We wish to repeat this project because success was visible in the improved social adjustment of the children.

12. Area I (Mount Pleasant) sponsored group singing for children in five elementary schools. The children responded with enthusiasm, on their own time after school. Near the close of school, they had a Festival of Arts at which a 300-voice chorus performed magnificently in a cantata called "This Is My Country." We are planning to continue this activity and to combine it with the talent hunt idea and with existing ballet and drama groups to keep open for deprived children some opportunity for expression in these arts.

13. Area I supported (with secretarial work, scheduling, etc.) the Metropolitan Athletic Association which is a citywide league of 20 to 25 ball teams (whatever is in season) comprised of boys who would never make the school teams. Area boards sponsor several of the teams. Some are gang or fringe groups. Emphasis is on fun, teamwork, and sportsmanship. The MAA is quite valuable to us. The 91 coaches, umpires, timekeepers, and other helpers are all volunteers. Most of these are businessmen.

14. Areas K and H (Petworth) in addition to area P, paid teenagers to help with summer programs. Since we have never had any money for program, this means that they first had to raise the funds. Area K's were donated. Area H staged a fashion show to raise money.

15. Area F (Brightwood) runs an educational discussion group for parents of gang boys or those in trouble with the police or juvenile court. A psychiatrist and a psychologist share the leadership role. Progress is perceptible.

16. Areas F, K, and R, all have variations of travel clubs, all working toward the "Higher horizons" concept.

Again, I have not mentioned the innumerable small clubs, the cultural enrichment projects, the counseling committees and their work, the parent education groups, the study halls, the farflung projects that seek to bring personal attention and sponsorship to children lost in the anonymity of slum living.

I should emphasize that all of these projects are constantly supervised by volunteer adults. From this description it is apparent that there may be several hundred—perhaps a thousand—in one area. They expect the paperwork, the legwork, and much of the headwork, to come from the Youth Council staff—and rightly so, I think.

This kind of activity and community development explains why we cannot extend our geographical coverage with the anticipated 1964 restoration of two positions. These two staff persons will enable us to cover adequately the section of the city that lies between Rock Creek and the Anacostia River. There is no program west of Rock Creek—which is not too serious—and none east of the Anacostia—which is serious.

If we are to extend service east of the Anacostia, we will need four professional workers (one GS–11, three GS–9's) and one clerk (GS–4) to get that community organization underway. In the 1965 budget material submitted to the District Building, I made such a request. Salaries for the five positions total $32,650. A typewriter costs $400.50.

OTHER FUNCTIONS NOT COVERED ABOVE

Newsletter publication.—One activity developed this year has been the publication of the newsletter. This is not an end in itself but has proved to be a very effective tool in stimulating new and improved programs in the area boards, and it affords us a chance to give necessary recognition for outstanding service. It is our only media for communicating with all area boards, and it has fairly wide distribution outside of the District. It is sent by HEW to the States' delinquency agencies, thus fostering an exchange of information which we have found helpful. The staff member who produced the newsletter is no longer with us but would like to come back to us for a half-time job. The newsletter publication would be a half-time job and I am most anxious to get that experineced person back. She has volunteered to produce an occasional paper for a little while. A newsletter is now in process.

In our 1965 budget request I asked for a half-time GS–12 position for this purpose, and a GS–4 clerk to spend half-time in support of the newsletter writer and half-time in our currently inadequate clerical pool. The cost of these two half-time salaries is $7,098 and half of a typewriter is $200.25.

Youth Aid Division cases.—Since 1957, the Youth Aid Division of the Police Department has referred to the Youth Council those boys known to them who were not remanded to the juvenile court but who were in need of some further assistance in their social adjustment. These case referrals have again increased—this year to 1,149. This reveals a steadily more progressive police division alert to the needs of the boys they apprehend. Our aim continues to be to absorb them back into wholesome activities in their own neighborhoods. We have had enough success to know that the goal is attainable in most cases.

These police case referrals have steadily increased and have greatly jumped in number for the past 2 years. In successive years since 1957 they have numbered 10, 17, 45, 81, 105, 718, 1,149. There has never been any addition to our staff to serve these boys. We have professional committees on the area boards who willingly give their time, but we have difficulty holding up our end—giving the committees enough data to work from, protecting the confidentiality, processing the referrals. Some of the children can respond to group projects, but many of them need individual attention. Although area boards have responded well, we are not doing nearly enough for these children. It is frustrating to have to withhold service from them either because we have no staff operating in the area of a child's residence, or we have not developed the appropriate facility or service in the community, or we lack the staff necessary to handle the mechanics of data gathering, assessing, deciding, planning, referring to the area board, following up, recording, reporting.

I feel strongly that these children should be a primary target for service in our office because among them are surely the ones most likely to be the serious delinquents of the near future. I regard the referrals from the Youth Aid Division as a sort of last chance to prevent this serious delinquency.

In the 1964 budget, I requested a new position—someone who has training and experience in mental health evaluation, social work, and community organization. I think we need such a person to screen—at the beginning—those children who need something more than our community programs can offer, and who should, therefore, be appropriately referred elsewhere for treatment. Of special concern are sex deviates, peeping Toms, suspected arsonists, and children with sadistic tendencies.

This item was deleted from the 1964 budget because a question was raised about the legal authority of the Youth Aid Division to refer cases anywhere other than to juvenile court. I was deeply disappointed. As a social worker, and not a lawyer, I felt the actualities of the situation were more pressing than the technicalites. We have 1,149 delinquency-prone children on our doorstep. Are we to help them or not?

This item appears again in my 1965 request. I am asking for a GS–12 to do the screening described. I plan to assign, as an assistant, a GS–7 social worker position already on our staff. And I am asking for a GS–4 clerk to take care of all the police case clerical work. This would make it possible not only to refer more discriminately, but to gather social data on which to base recommendations for treatment before the staff people take the cases to the area boards, thus enabling responsible therapists to move more rapidly and more effectively into action.

Salaries of the two new positions total $14,195. A typewriter adds $400.50 to the cost.

CONCLUSION

In this era of grave concern over delinquency and crime, Washington stands in special danger. We have a higher proportion of disadvantaged people than most cities. We have a higher school dropout rate. We have less industry, and fewer jobs for unskilled people. We have too high an illiteracy rate among adults and teenagers. We have the highest venereal disease rate in the United States.

On the other hand, we have thousands of citizens who work voluntarily toward delinquency prevention in the District of Columbia. Supported by a staff of 11 paid workers at a cost less than $100,000 these area boards of the Youth Council have evolved a program which is second to none in this country.

In our 10 years of operating in the neighborhoods we have learned much. We know how to mobilize communities into constructive action and enable them to move toward solving their own problems. We know how to use the neighbor-to-neighbor technique for the rehabilitation of multiproblem families. We know how to give help to individuals and we can identify those who need it the most, or are most likely to become delinquent. We know how to use volunteer service to buttress and make effective the paid services. We have achieved meaningful coordination of services at the neighborhood level, although at the administrative level, we cannot make such a claim.

Because our work cuts across that of all of the city's agencies, and because the police refer delinquency cases to us, we are in a unique position to assess Washington's services and identify gaps and weaknesses. It should go without saying that it is others' misfits and failures which come to our attention—not their successes, however numerous.

The magnitude of Washington's problem is well known but some of the contributory factors have not been thought through realistically. Among these is the kind of social service we have been pumping into the slums. It is an appalling fact that the families who are causing the most trouble now are those who have been given the most money and the most "service" from the most agencies for the longest time. Obviously, what we have been doing falls short of what we must have intended.

The area boards and the staff have worked thoughtfully toward finding ways of improving the system which has for so long proven inadequate. We think we have evolved a framework within which all agencies could function as one.

Given this eventuality, the welding of voluntary and professional services, the better use of what we now have, a realinement of services, we—the city of Washington—can deal with our slum problem without vast appropriations of funds and without recruiting new hordes of paid workers.

In the meantime, we shall continue to work in the neighborhoods and shall attempt to establish more and more community centers. This points toward neighborhood-based facilities where true realinement of agency services can be realized, and maximum use of the powerful instrumentality of the area boards attained.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. The next item, the Office of Urban Renewal.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. John Crocker will justify this item, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right. The request is for $65,245 over the House allowance. The House allowed $87,218, and the adjusted 1964 base was $79,000.

OFFICE OF URBAN RENEWAL

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. CROCKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

Mr. CROCKER. Sir, I can read my program justification.

Senator BYRD. We have the program justification.

Mr. CROCKER. Or give you the highlights of it.

Senator BYRD. Give us the highlights, because this has already been included in the record.

Mr. CROCKER. Very good, sir. I do have one correction to make in the program justification.

On the third page, page 1–a–19 at the end of the first line, the sum of $101,660 should be changed to $194,460. Since this was made up, we have had an additional allocation of funds from the Federal Government.

Senator BYRD. So what you are saying is this: The temporary staff has been working on the program since September 1962 financed by Federal funds ($194,460) advanced with the understanding that the District would seek funds in its fiscal year 1964 budget to support its share of the cost.

Mr. CROCKER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Does this change in figures to which I have just referred justify the request for the increased amount?

Mr. CROCKER. No, sir. The change in figures does not justify the request. The request is justified by the total approved grant of the $426,667 that is mentioned in the paragraph before. That represents two-thirds of the cost, of the estimated cost of the program.

The District's share would be $213,333, and it is estimated that the services by District departments will amount to $130,000 and the balance would be in cash, a cash contribution by the District in the amount of $85,000, of which we are requesting $65,000 this fiscal year.

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you.

The next item is Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Mr. HERMAN. General Duke will testify on this, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. The House allowed $22,000 which was the same amount in the original budget, and we are being requested to add $3,500.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. C. M. DUKE, MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, ACCOMPANIED BY SAMUEL HUMES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PREPARED STATEMENT

General DUKE. I have a prepared statement. With your permission I will summarize it briefly.

I would like to introduce also Mr. Samuel Humes, who is the executive secretary.

Senator BYRD. All right.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Duke follows:)

I am Brig. Gen. Charles M. Duke, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. As a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and as a member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments I am appearing in behalf of the District of Columbia's request for appropriations to contribute a proportionate share of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments budget for fiscal year 1964. Appearing with me to answer any subsequent questions which the committee may desire to ask is Mr. Samuel Humes, executive secretary of the Council of Government.

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments is the joint organization of the governments of the National Capital region. The purpose of this council is to advise and assist the local governments in mutual cooperation to identify and resolve common metropolitanwide problems which cannot be solved effectively by unilateral action. The deliberative organs of the Council of Governments are composed of the members of the governing bodies of the member

local governments plus representatives of the General Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia and the Congress of the United States.

Public Law 86-527 of the 86th Congress emphasizes the necessity for regional coordination to resolve community development problems of the Metropolitan Washington region on a unified metropolitan basis. The law echoes the conclusions of the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Washington Problems which noted that the Council of Governments "progress * * * should be furthered in every possible way." The Board of Commissioners fully support these principles and the continuing efforts of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to mutually resolve problems affecting the metropolitan region without sacrificing the autonomy of the local governments. In the past week the Board of Commissioners demonstrated this resolve by endorsing a proposed charter for the Council of Governments which would serve to enhance the image and posture of the Council of Governments in the metropolitan area.

The governments of the region have worked together through the Council of Governments on a wide variety of regional problems ranging from air pollution to water supply and waste disposal. Among the more important projects programed by the Council of Governments for fiscal year 1964 are an air pollution sampling network, the development of police and fire radio communications networks, the preparation of a uniform building code, the promotion of traffic safety legislation and a study of the solid waste disposal and water supply needs of the rapidly growing metropolis.

The total Council of Governments budget for fiscal year 1964 is $121,100. The District's share of this total budget computed on a population ratio is $50,500; $25,000 of that amount has been approved in the A budget ($22,000 was provided for under the Executive Office and $3,000 was included under the Department of Motor Vehicles for regional traffic programs). The remaining District of Columbia obligation to the Council of Governments is $25,500 which is included in the budget now being considered by your committee. The Board of Commissioners will appreciate your favorable consideration of the District's request for an appropriation to provide a proportionate share of the Council of Governments budget.

General DUKE. This prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, indicates the support of the Board of Commissioners to this organization and to the budget which has been submitted for approval. I might indicate also that the method of derivation of this particular figure that was in the District's budget is based upon a prorated share of the metropolitan area based on population.

BUDGET REQUEST

The entire budget of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments is $121,100. Based upon the population breakout the District's portion of that would be $50,500. It shows there as a total of $47,500 on your sheet, because there is another $3,000 in the A budget under the Department of Motor Vehicles for a traffic study.

As shown there also, the A budget contains under the Executive Office $22,000 which the House passed, and its request here is for the additional $25,500.

As I mentioned, the Board of Commissioners does support this request, and has recently as a matter of fact endorsed the proposed charter of the Council of Governments.

With that I will introduce Mr. Humes, the executive secretary, who may answer questions that you may have.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Humes, do you have anything further to say?

Mr. HUMES. I would merely like to add that the chairman, Mr. Sickles, hoped to be here this afternoon, but he is on the floor of the House on the tax bill. He said if you wanted him to appear, he would be very happy to come over, if you had any questions of a political nature.

I also want to point out there is a change to be made in the last four lines of the justification on page 1–A–21 in transportation, the Council of Governments had to make a reduction in the budget. The reduction brings this to $121,000, and this item has to come out, so that is an error.

Senator BYRD. You are referring to which paragraph?

Mr. HUMES. Transportation.

Senator BYRD. Read the paragraph as you would correct it.

Mr. HUMES. I would strike the paragraph.

Senator BYRD. You would strike the paragraph?

Mr. HUMES. Yes.

POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. All right. How many positions are involved?

Mr. HUMES. How many new positions are being requested?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. HUMES. There are two new positions which would come on at the tail end of the year. One is a legal counsel and one is a secretary.

A third position is a secretary to a sanitary engineer being provided free of charge by the Public Health Service, which has provided him free of charge for 2 years, provided we provide the secretarial service for him.

The counsel would come in the last 3 months of the year. We need him partially for work on the solid waste study, partially for work on developing several model codes for the area, electrical codes, plumbing codes, building codes, and we need him to figure out what is legally possible in the 3 jurisdictions, 12 local jurisdictions but 3 State jurisdictions.

Senator BYRD. So you are envisioning the addition of two secretaries and one counsel?

Mr. HUMES. Right.

Senator BYRD. What is the size of your present staff?

Mr. HUMES. Three secretaries at present—including one temporay—not counting the Public Health Service engineer who doesn't show up in the budget, because we don't pay him.

Senator BYRD. To break out the six, how many secretaries do you have?

Mr. HUMES. Three secretaries at present—including one temporary—and three professionals. There is myself, two assistants and three secretaries.

Senator BYRD. Was there any increase last year in the number of persons?

Mr. HUMES. Yes. There is one assistant and one secretary added as a result of the merger of the former Area Traffic Counsel with the Counsel of Government.

Senator BYRD. You have had four prior to last year?

Mr. HUMES. Right.

Senator BYRD. You added one assistant and one secretary last year?

Mr. HUMES. Right.

Senator BYRD. And you plan to add one attorney and two secretaries this year?

PROJECT AFFECTING INCREASE

Mr. HUMES. Right. I might add a major project accounting for the increase in cost this year is the solid waste study, which is the primary reason for the increase in the budget.

The reason for this is that there is 40 million noncombustible cubic feet per year produced in the District alone. There is no longer any space to put it.

Taking it out by flatcar or by barge would cost $1,500,000 a year. The only space that we can put it in the area is in the suburbs, so it has to be a regional study, but it is of primary interest to the District.

As present the refuse is being disposed above grade, which means it will probably have to be moved again. The District was the one that took the initiative on it. The region has agreed to finance this, as all other projects, on a proportional basis. All of the suburbs have approved the budget, have already appropriated their funds, and have already forwarded the funds, which are now held in trust for the Council of Governments.

Senator BYRD. How much did we appropriate last year?

Mr. HUMES. It was $33,000 last year, including $30,000 appropriated under executive office, $3,000 under the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Senator BYRD. We appropriated $33,000 last year?

Mr. HUMES. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much are we being asked to appropriate this year?

Mr. HUMES. $50,500, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the difference is involved in the three positions?

Mr. HUMES. The primary difference involved is in the solid waste disposal study.

Senator BYRD. In what?

Mr. HUMES. In the solid waste study is the primary portion of this.

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you very much.

We will pass over the Board of Elections. I guess we have to appropriate this item, don't we, Mr. Tobriner?

Mr. TOBRINER. I think you have to, sir, as long as you have got a constitutional amendment in the——

Senator BYRD. The next item is human relations.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Paul Rilling.

Senator BYRD. We will come back to this last item, Mr. Tobriner, in just a minute, but we will proceed with human relations.

All right, will you identify yourself.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

STATEMENT OF PAUL RILLING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. RILLING. I am Paul Rilling, the Director of the Council on Human Relations.

Senator BYRD. The justification will be included in the record.

(The justification follows:)

JUSTIFICATION BY ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM

Program	1962 obligations (actual)		Transfers		1963 adjusted (1964 base)		Increase or decrease		1964 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
Commissioners' Council on Human Relations	3	$27,817			3	$32,200		$2,901	3	$35,101

ACTIVITY BY MAIN OBJECT CLASS

OBJECT CLASS										
Personnel compensation:										
Permanent positions	3	$24,997			3	$25,417	2	$1,906	3	$27,323
Deduct lapse		323			0	197				197
Add January 1964 increase								667		667
Net permanent	3	25,320			3	25,220	2	2,573		27,793
Other personnel compensation								194		194
Total personnel compensation	3	25,320			3	25,220	2	2,767		27,987
Personnel benefits		2,005				1,750		134		1,884
Contractual services and supplies		492				5,230				5,230
Total object class		27,817				32,200		2,901		35,101

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM

The Council conducts programs, on behalf of the Commissioners, to encourage harmonious relations among the residents of the community and to encourage the granting of equality of opportunity by persons engaged in private business; serves in an advisory and consultative capacity to District government departments, regulatory agencies, and advisory boards in an effort to assure the effective compliance with the Commissioners nondiscriminatory policies and orders; engages in research and educational activities and has the responsibility of planning, developing, and implementing a program designed to effectively advise the Commissioners in carrying out their policy orders prohibiting discrimination in the District government and with work performed under District government contracts. The Council is also responsible for promoting educational programs for employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other nongovernmental groups in order to eliminate or reduce the basic causes of discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin.

WORK OF COUNCIL

Senator BYRD. Will you just highlight it for us, please.

Mr. RILLING. The Council on Human Relations is the agency which represents the concern of the Government for improving intergroup relations, relations among the various racial and religious groups in the community, trying to reduce tensions.

We have had increased duties in recent years, both through designation of functions by the Board of Commissioners and because of the recent emphasis on civil rights matters.

Our staff has not been increased since 1959. We are requesting this year two additional positions, one an additional secretary, which has been requested every year since 1961, and a first-time request for an additional intergroup relations specialist.

Senator BYRD. Did the House allow you any additional money over last year?

Mr. RILLING. Only the amount indicated for normal ingrade increases. We did not touch on these matters in the House. We were on the A budget.

Senator BYRD. The House then did not allow any additional positions?

Mr. RILLING. That is right.

INCREASE REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $13,603 over what the House allowed?

Mr. RILLING. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. What did you have last year?

Mr. RILLING. The total budget year, $32,200.

Senator BYRD. And the $13,603 would permit you to employ how many additional people?

Mr. RILLING. Two additional.

Senator BYRD. Two persons?

Mr. RILLING. Two persons.

Senator BYRD. And what additional expenditures would there be over and above the personnel increase?

Mr. RILLING. We have requested $200 additional travel both in consideration of the extra personnel, and because we are already tied on that item, and $83 additional on postage because we are running low on this.

We have been tied on our postal budget in the last 2 years.

Senator BYRD. You have what?

Mr. RILLING. We are pushing the limit on our postal budget. We find the need for more.

Senator BYRD. What is the size of your postal budget?

Mr. RILLING. It is presently $200. We are requesting $283, an increase of $83.

Senator BYRD. And what other costs are there involved, how much for postal budget, how much for travel?

Mr. RILLING. Two new positions. Travel we are requesting $200 more. We had $300. We are requesting $500.

Senator BYRD. Did you have any increase in travel last year?

Mr. RILLING. No.

Senator BYRD. Over the previous year?

Mr. RILLING. No.

Senator BYRD. Is this travel within the metropolitan area?

Mr. RILLING. I am new in this position, and I am not sure on this. My understanding is this item covers all travel.

Of course most of our travel is within the metropolitan area, but we do have some occasional trips to professional meetings and to study the operations of other agencies in other cities. It is my understanding that these trips also come out of this item.

POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. One of the positions would be for a GS–4 clerk-typist?

Mr. RILLING. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And one a GS–11 intergroup relations supervisor?

Mr. RILLING. That is right.

Senator BYRD. And you say you presently have six persons?

Mr. RILLING. We presently have three.

Senator BYRD. Three persons?

Mr. RILLING. Two intergroup relations specialists and one secretary.

Senator BYRD. What are you paying them?

Mr. RILLING. We are paying them at the rate of GS–14 and GS–12. I don't have the exact figures here.

Senator BYRD. You have three persons?

Mr. RILLING. Three.

Senator BYRD. You pay one at the rate of ———.

Mr. RILLING. GS–14; one at the rate of GS–12; one at the rate of GS–6.

Senator BYRD. Clerk-typist, I suppose?

Mr. RILLING. Secretary is the designation of the GS–6.

Senator BYRD. Are the councils on human relations in the adjoining areas?

Mr. RILLING. They are just beginning. There is one in Montgomery County, Md., a new one in Prince Georges County, and one in Arlington. These are not staffed organizations as yet.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you file a justification of the item. File a justification supporting the A budget and a justification in addition to what you have already stated and in addition to what we have, if you have anything additionally supporting the $13,603 request of the Senate.

Mr. RILLING. Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The A budget request before the House committee was for an increase of $2,901 over the 1963 budget. This amount would provide for normal in-grade salary increments for the three present staff employees and the January 1964 salary scale provided by congressional action.

Before the Senate committee the Council requested an additional amount of $13,603, placed by the Commissioners in the B budget of the District. The bulk of this requested increase ($13,320) would provide two additional staff positions for the Council, an intergroup relations specialist, and a clerk-typist. The remainder of the requested increase would raise our postage from $200 to $283, and our travel budget from $300 to $500.

The staff of the Council has not been increased since 1959. Since that time the work of the Council has more than doubled. The Council has been given increased duties and responsibilities by the Commissioners and recent emphasis on civil rights concerns has brought increased requests for help from citizens, businessmen, and private organizations.

The Council faces an increasing backlog of employee complaints and departmental requests for help on equal employment problems. The additional employees requested would enable the Council to fulfill its assigned responsibilities with more efficiency and less delay.

Senator BYRD. How many years has your Council been operating?

Mr. RILLING. Since April of 1958.

Senator BYRD. And how long have you been working with the Council?

Mr. RILLING. Since last December.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you.

Your statement will be included in the record.

Now we skipped the Board of Elections. We have a request for $262,700.

Mr. HERMAN. We have Mr. Charles Mayer here, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Mayer is the Chairman of the Board of Elections.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. MAYER, CHAIRMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY DANIEL F. NOLL, SECRETARY

AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. MAYER. Mr. Chairman, do you want me to read this brief statement?

Senator BYRD. Yes, it is a short statement. Why don't you proceed with it.

Mr. MAYER. I am Charles H. Mayer, a native Washingtonian, an attorney in private practice in the District of Columbia, and currently Chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Elections.

We are requesting approximately $263,000 to conduct two elections in the calendar year of 1964. One is the party primary election held in May, the third of its kind under our election law. The other in November will be the first presidential election held in the Nation's Capital in the memory of any living person.

I do not wish to take the time of this committee with repetition of the considerations and factors which I hope are fully covered in the detailed presentation already in your hands.

However, the cornerstone of all our budgetary planning was the question of how many people we should reasonably expect to register and vote in the two coming elections. In arriving at this estimate we

had to take into account the probable adult population of the District of Columbia in 1964 (based on existing census figures for 1960) and the probable percentage of the adult population that could be expected to register and vote. Fortunately, we had the assistance of Mr. Richard Scammon, now Director of the Bureau of Census, and a nationally outstanding authority on the subject of elections.

Mr. Scammon was to have been here today, Mr. Chairman, but unfortunately is not able to be with us. I have with me Mr. Daniel Noll, who, on loan from the Management Office, has served as the Executive Secretary of the Board of Elections since its establishment in 1955, and who is thoroughly familiar with the detailed costs contained in our estimates. Between the two of us, I hope we can satisfactorily answer any questions you may have.

POSITIONS INVOLVED

Senator BYRD. You have five positions involved I believe?

Mr. MAYER. Yes, sir. That is for central office as a kind of a permanent—temporary staff, if I may say so, because all of our people are temporary, but they would be full time during such time as we have to deal with the elections.

Senator BYRD. In addition to these, you have intermittent employees?

Mr. MAYER. Yes. That is for registration, operating polling places and the counting of votes on the two elections.

Senator BYRD. How do you arrive at the figure, the total of $126,250 for that item?

Mr. MAYER. That is for the intermittent employees, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. MAYER. I think that was arrived at by computing the number of precincts that we would be operating branch registration on a number of weekends prior to each election, the number of precincts at which we would be voting on the 2 election days, and the probable number of people we would need to operate the central counting in the primary election.

Senator BYRD. You have in the justification sheet under the category denominated "Other" $136,250. You have the total $126,250. Is that a typographical error?

Mr. MAYER. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator BYRD. In which column?

Mr. MAYER. The right-hand column under "Total" should read "$136,250". It doesn't add up correctly to $262,700 unless you add that on.

Senator BYRD. So it will then add up to $262,700?

Mr. MAYER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is that correct?

Mr. MAYER. That is correct.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Senator BYRD. How did you arrive at the figure of $56,000 for contractual services and supplies?

Mr. MAYER. That is mostly for the type of thing such as IBM work and preparing precinct lists and preparing a master card file of registered voters and that sort of thing.

Mr. Noll, who is an expert in IBM machinery, has come up with that figure based on our experience in the past two elections, and what we expect to encounter this year.

Senator BYRD. And I assume the same explanation would be good for the next item, "Contractual services and supplies not furnished by District of Columbia agencies"?

Mr. MAYER. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. You have a very lengthy justification. I have no further questions, Mr. Mayer.

Thank you.

Mr. MAYER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. The next item is District of Columbia War Centennial Commission.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Paul J. Sedgwick, please.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. SEDGWICK, CHAIRMAN

ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUESTED

Mr. SEDGWICK. I am Paul Sedgwick.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sedgwick, how much money did you have last year?

Mr. SEDGWICK. $23,100.

Senator BYRD. The House allowed the same amount this year, and the request is for $1,979 additionally.

Mr. SEDGWICK. That comes about because we had free rent for our visitors' information and centennial center in the lobby of the Belasco Theater, but that land has now been condemned, and we in the USO were ousted, and we are seeking other quarters to meet, greet, and serve visitors here who come to see the Civil War areas.

We are presently looking at 712 Jackson Place ground level, which has been vacant for some months, and it is operated under the control of the GSA.

If I can get out, that is if I can get in there rent free, until such time as they use that space for something else, we can get along with the $1,900. But if I have to rent a place during the summer months commencing with the approximate month of Easter, and ending at the end of September, then I am going to have to pay about $300 a month rent for a suitable place.

Senator BYRD. When does the authority for the Commission expire?

Mr. SEDGWICK. June 30, 1963, under the act of Congress.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Herman, can you make some contact with the General Services Administration and see if we can't get this item without cost?

Mr. HERMAN. I will be very happy to, sir.

Senator BYRD. Let's try to do that.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. McCallister is our property manager.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McCallister, could you speak to this?

Mr. MCCALLISTER. To the availability?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. McCallister. We have been informed in the past that GSA is limited by law to provide space for governmental agencies only.

We would have to ask them what their interpretation of the status of this organization is.

Senator Byrd. This is a small item, Mr. Herman. Can't we find some space in the District of Columbia quarters somewhere for this?

Mr. Herman. Again, Mr. McCallister is the space man.

Mr. McCallister. We have considered this in the past. We don't have anything which is considered suitable. The matter of location to this Commission is of great importance. They attach great significance to their location in the vicinity of Lafayette Square.

We don't have anything that serves this purpose, so far as I know.

Senator Byrd. If you don't get the item, what will you do, Mr. Sedgwick?

CENTENNIAL PUBLICATION

Mr. Sedgwick. What I would like to do, and what we have always done where money which we thought would be used in one direction and then something blocked us there and we used it in another direction, what I would like to do would be to come out with our second publication on the centennial.

The first—perhaps you have seen one, I will hand it up to you, Mr. Chairman, and I have other copies here—we were able in saving a salary for a period of time, to come out with this "Symbol and Sword."

We paid for 50,000 copies, and are now in process of distributing 34,000 to all the secondary school libraries, public, private, and parochial schools over the country.

We have shipped out about 25,000 volumes already, and we are trying to get the other States to pay for the distribution.

If they don't, then I am going to have to find the money somewhere to get these reference books for students of that age group into the consolidated schools over the Western and Midwestern States.

I have the transcript, that is a narration for this book on the defenses of Washington, which will be a counterpart of the "Symbol and Sword," and if I can have the $1,900· even if I get free space, I would like to put out this second publication.

I have here files of letters from the good Members of the Congress on both sides of the Congress.

For instance, I presently am confronted with a request from the Speaker of the House for 1,000 copies of this "Symbol and Sword."

Senator Byrd. When were you first alerted to the eventual vacation of the lobby of the theater building?

Mr. Sedgwick. About 1 year ago.

Senator Byrd. Then why was the request not included in the A budget when you went before the House?

Mr. Sedgwick. Principally because when you come to the end of September you come into the winter months, and there aren't too many visitors here at that time, and so I did not stress it or make any point about it then.

BUDGET REQUEST

What I actually did at the end of last year was to, I am afraid, shock the officials of the District Building, by asking for $50,000 over and above my budget.

I did that for this reason: That the State of Virginia, which has operated on a budget of $1,373,000 during the 4-year centennial period is leaving to posterity a $750,000 centennial center for the use of the medical college there.

New York State is going to house the original Emancipation Proclamation there as a gift to posterity. Maryland has rebuilt the Dunkirk Church at Antietam, and I would like the northern capital of that war period to leave something to posterity, and so I just threw in $50,000 knowing full well that it would be rejected, and I was quickly thrown out.

But I want the authorities to know that other States are going to leave something, and this centennial is about 20 months from now.

My thought is that something that would not require security, would not require continuing expense as museums and other things might entail would be to come out with a comprehensive work, a book something like our "Symbol and the Sword."

The comments over the country have been such that we are going to have to republish that work. We are getting pretty well through our 50,000 volumes.

Now I can talk a long time, but I know your time is limited. I will just wait for your questions.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Sedgwick. I don't think I have any more questions.

Mr. SEDGWICK. Incidentally, 5,000 of these books went to all the Members of the Congress, and if any more are requested, why as long as we have them we will be glad to supply them.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Sedgwick. We have completed our testimony as far as your item is concerned.

Mr. HERMAN. The next is the Department of General Administration, Mr. Chairman, the witness being Mr. Lowe.

Senator BYRD. Very well.

Will you proceed, please, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF SCHUYLER LOWE, DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION; ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH BACK, FINANCE OFFICER; D. P. HERMAN, BUDGET OFFICER; JAMES L. McCALLISTER, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER; HENRY HUBBARD, PERSONNEL OFFICER; JOSEPH CHICHERIO, MANAGEMENT OFFICER; FRANK M. HALLY, INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICER; AND REXFORD G. WESSELLS, PROCUREMENT OFFICER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, I have no opening or so-called general statement. There is submitted of course rather complete details on this budget proposal, and we will be pleased to elaborate on those in any way that you consider desirable.

In the immediate office of the Director there are no items except some A budget matters of pay increases within grades amounting to $4,941.

Senator BYRD. No additional personnel?
Mr. LOWE. No additional personnel.
Senator BYRD. All right, then we go to——

POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. LOWE. Administrative Services, we have a restoration involving five new positions and a space rental, office rental item for which this office is the central service group. The restoration, and they are paying from the highway fund, are to provide five positions to require highways——

Senator BYRD. Will you speak a little louder, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. Are to acquire five positions to acquire highway rights-of-way because of the greatly accelerated highway construction program.

This item has been before your committee previously.

Senator BYRD. I believe we added one or two last year.

Mr. LOWE. You added three last year, Mr. Chairman, and the conferees did not provide them. In a sense we are here to throw ourselves on the mercy of the court.

We are getting increasingly in a bad way because of this problem, and we can supply such added details as you may want, but it is a very critical matter.

The Bureau of Public Roads is levying heavier and heavier criticisms on our failures to comply with the full scope of their requirements.

STATEMENT FROM PUBLIC ROADS

(Statement containing criticisms and recommendations of the Bureau of Public Roads, of the Department of Commerce, concerning right-of-way procedures in the Administrative Services Office of the Department of General Administration)

Representatives of the Bureau of Public Roads have conducted what are termed by the Buerau to be "Reviews-in-Depth" of the operations of the Administrative Services Office with respect to the acquisition of rights-of-way for highway projects authorized in the Federal aid program. These reviews are made to determine whether or not the procedures or practices being followed comply with the requirements contained in the Bureau's policy and procedure manuals established for uniform administration of the Federal aid program throughout all of the States. These reviews were made during the summer of 1963 and the reports received in August and September of this year.

With respect to the area of "appraisal review procedures," the Bureau points out numerous inadequacies in the records of the appraisals and of their reviews, which were due to the lack of qualified personnel in sufficient number to execute handling of the detailed requirements. It is expected that, without the additional positions requested, this condition will persist as the highway program gets underway again after a lull in acquisitions over a period of several months. In addition, recommendations are made that elaborate written instructions be prepared to govern all actions of review appraisers, and that a training program be initiated to instruct all such personnel in the requirements of these procedures.

The review report on the "negotiation phase" pointed out that:

1. Negotiators did not make offers to property owners as required by Public Roads' procedures. The offer is submitted by letter to each individual who has an interest therein. This practice has been followed because of the lack of personnel to make these offers in person.

2. Written instructions for negotiators in the performance of their duty are required to be prepared.

3. Persons handling negotiations are assigned other major duties. This is necessary because of the lack of personnel with which to perform these functions properly and, also, in compliance with the procedures of the Bureau.

4. Files have not been documented to the full extent of conversations and conferences with property owners.

5. There is no printed material available for distribution to property owners explaining District acquisition procedures. This, again, is due to the improper distribution of workload which precludes those competent to write such procedures from performing this and other such necessary management duties.

6. The lapse of time between the date of initial offer to purchase and the date of condemnation order for those properties not purchased, which average 6 months during the past fiscal year, is criticized as being too long a period during which property values can rise, thus increasing the cost. This criticism is absolutely true and is equally applicable to the acquisition of properties for other District purposes such as schools, libraries, police stations, etc. It is directly attributable to the lack of qualified personnel in the numbers necessary to perform the duties.

With respect to the area of "property management," the Bureau report criticizes present operations in part as follows:

1. There is no separate unit in the Real Property Division established to conduct property management functions, and recommends that such be established. Personnel requested in this budget will provide for a reorganization of the Real Property Division in order that these functions may be adequately performed.

2. There is no designated property manager, a condition which would be corrected under the proposal contained in the budget request.

3. Again, there is a lack of written procedure for property management for it was found that property management duties are being performed by personnel assigned other major duties. These other major duties are in the area of inleasing, outleasing of property having no connection with the highway projects, space assignment in District-owned and leased properties, negotiation of leases, etc.

4. Also, the inadequate protection against vandalism being provided for properties which are acquired and vacated. The report recommends that management personnel make frequent inspections of properties until they can be demolished, and this, again, requires additional manpower.

In addition to the foregoing, letters from the Division Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads responsible for the administration of the Federal aid program in the District of Columbia by the Bureau of Public Roads has urged that steps be taken to correct the deficiencies in the procedures of the Administrative Services Office in order that the District of Columbia may be eligible for reimbursement of expenditures on projects within the Federal aid program of amounts expended by the District as provided for by the Federal Highway Act. Failure to comply with the Bureau of Public Roads requirements in this respect will result in the loss of funds by the District of Columbia.

As you know, across the country they have very meticulous requirements that they require all of the States and the District of Columbia to adhere to, to protect the Federal money involved in these 90–10 projects.

Senator BYRD. Go ahead, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. And that is the reason that we are seeking this restoration of these five jobs.

TOTAL POSITIONS

There are three professional positions dealing with the one GS–14, two GS–11's, and two clerk-stenographer-type positions, GS–5.

Senator BYRD. Pardon me, Mr. Lowe. Proceed.

I had interrupted.

Mr. LOWE. I was just going to say the cost would be $285,901, that being a 9-month basis.

Senator BYRD. In your original estimate that was submitted to the House, it was $285,235.

The House reduced this. Were the five positions included in that original estimate?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. They were on a full-year basis in that estimate. The House deduction I think was some $45,000.

Senator BYRD. Did the House allow the five positions?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Did it allow any of them?

Mr. LOWE. They did not allow any.

Senator Bfl84. You gave testimony on the item to the House.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, we did, Mr. Chairman.

HOUSE REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Do you understand why the House did not allow the five positions?

Mr. LOWE. No. In fact, the House was somewhat critical of us in their disallowance. They included in their report a notation to the effect that they had disallowed this item for the second time. We are at a loss as to where in we failed to bring out the importance of this matter. It is something that some way or other we are failing to make it clear I am sure.

Senator BYRD. Do you suppose the standard highway program has anything to do with this?

Mr. LOWE. It is possible. I couldn't state. They have not supplied us with any interpretative comments as to the reasons.

Senator BYRD. How many persons do you presently have in this category, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. There are 10 I think on the rights-of-way operation. This, of course, covers site acquisitions other than highways as well.

You see, this is a central staff group to procure all real estate required for our various construction programs. The school sites, highway rights-of-way, fire station sites, as well as management and disposal from a property administration point of view of all District-owned real estate.

RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator BYRD. The House disallowed $43,550. You are asking for restoration of $28,901. Is this because one-fourth of the year has passed?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; part-year basis.

Senator BYRD. How much did you have last year?

Mr. LOWE. For this office?

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOWE. The administrative services office, the adjusted base——

Senator BYRD. For operation.

Mr. LOWE. Was $223,074.

Senator BYRD. The House increased that by about $17,000 it appears.

Mr. LOWE. They increased it by $18,000—$18,597.

Senator BYRD. And what is embraced in the increase?

Mr. LOWE. Pay increases of $14,716, within grades, $3,881.

Senator BYRD. But no additional personnel?

Mr. LOWE. No additional personnel.

Senator BYRD. $29,901 would provide five additional persons.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; on the 8 months' basis for the balance of this fiscal year.

SPACE RENTAL

Senator BYRD. Could you tell us something about the space rental. Let's talk about that.

Mr. LOWE. This is tied in with our continued expansion of our District activities. The projects that are involved call for a gross annual rental——

Senator BYRD. Why did the House reduce this by $9,300?

Mr. LOWE. I think the $9,300, sir, that was a volunteered adjustment to correct a very complicated plus and minus kind of situation. The space rental money is a continually changing situation.

As agencies move into and out of rented space, it is that type of thing. But anyway, this $9,300 was a technical adjustment in the total.

Senator BYRD. Can't you get along with the $612,000 that the House allowed?

SPACE NEEDS

Mr. LOWE. We cannot, sir, and provide space for the agencies that need to have office space provided for them.

Illustrative of this is in the juvenile delinquency program where we have to provide the office space and certain facilities. We need $11,880 for that.

The Health Department needs a child hygiene clinic, $4,800. The biggest item is for the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, $40,000. They are getting additional grant funds and having to expand their operation materially. Those are illustrations of the kinds of thinks that are involved, and we are fully utilizing in this year——

Senator BYRD. Suppose you give us a breakdown of all of the items that are involved.

(See insert, p. 530.)

Mr. LOWE. All right, sir.

Senator BYRD. Give us a breakdown of all the items that are involved, and tell us where those various activities have been operating.

(See insert, p. 530.)

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir. Do you want that now or supply it for the record?

Senator BYRD. No, you can supply that for the record.

Mr. LOWE. All right.

Senator BYRD. Is any portion of this $132,000 affected by the five positions that you are requesting?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir; Maybe I should repeat the five positions payable from highway funds to.

Senator BYRD. The $9,300 that was reduced by the House, which was a voluntary reduction on your part I believe——

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is not included in the $132,000?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. It has not been put back in?

Mr. LOWE. No; You see, each time we adjust this fund for rent, it is based on the actual situation as to leases on hand and leases anticipated.

BUDGET OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now the next item.

Mr. LOWE. The next item in the budget office, there are two new positions requested in addition to the pay increase money in the basic budget.

Senator BYRD. Incidentally, let me go back to this last space rental item. How much of the additional space required relates to new personnel?

(See insert, p. 530.)

Mr. LOWE. I would say principally the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and I think most of their funds are coming from Federal grant money, 50 percent of their funds are.

Senator BYRD. You will give us a breakdown?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we will indicate whether new personnel are involved, but generally this is just to take care of the present problem of the District government in the way of space. You know our space problem is quite critical.

Senator BYRD. You give us the activities, indicate whether or not new personnel are involved, indicate where the activities have been operating, the necessity for finding additional space, and anything over and above that that might be persuasive.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; we will try to be persuasive, I assure you. The budget item, except for pay raise money, is for two new positions aggregating $18,683, a GS–13 and a GS–6.

Analysis of Increases

Space rental, general administration, $125,683

Agency	Square feet	Rate	Total	Present accommodations	Need for increase
Department of Public Welfare aid to unemployed persons.	5,500	$5.50	$30,250	None	New program requiring accommodations for 44 employees.
Department of Public Welfare surplus food service.	(1)	(2)	(18,000)	Central storage and distribution at 4th and D Sts. SW.	Revised program to provide decentralized, neighborhood distribution outlets.
Add utilities	6	1,200	(7,200)		
			(25,200)		
9 months operations			18,900		
Department of Public Health Child Hygiene Clinic.	2,400	2.00	4,800	Move accomplished at expiration of former lease paid with departmental funds. Moved from 900 Maryland Ave. NE., to 404 H. St. NE.	Clinic workload so increased that existing structure completely inadequate. Space uninhabitable due to deteriorated condition and limited size. Insufficient sheltered waiting area.
President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.	2,970	4.00	11,880	Rented space at 1420 New York Ave	1963 fiscal year paid from savings; nonrecurring item requested to partially fulfill one-third District of Columbia contribution under agreement with HEW, expiring June 30, 1964.
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	12,000	6.00	(72,000)	Now in 8,000 square feet in rented structure, not expandable. 819 9th St.	25 new positions together with 3 new programs—IBM Section, Registry for Blind and Mobility Training for Blind. Cannot be accommodated in existing space. Contributory fund available from HEW. Of $40,000 requested, $10,250 are nonrecurring moving and alteration costs.
Parking	(3)	(4)	(3,600)		
			(75,600)		
District of Columbia share due to Federal contribution.			40,000		
Department of Public Welfare, building manager, 1291 Taylor St. NW.			7,393	Employee of Department of Buildings and Grounds utilized on reimbursable basis from rental savings.	Essential to habitable occupancy of space; no longer possible to absorb in available funds.
Department of Public Welfare uniformed guard service, 1291 Taylor St. NW.			12,460	do	Essential to assure building security and to provide control of clientele awaiting interview and attention.
Total request			125,683		
Less voluntary reduction in S. Doc. 32			34,281		
Total, 8-month funding			91,402		

[1] 6 store-type outlets.
[2] $3,000 each per annum.
[3] 12 spaces.
[4] $300 per annum.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you now have?
Mr. LOWE. The budget office now has 27 positions.
Senator BYRD. How many were added last year?
Mr. LOWE. None.
Senator BYRD. And you are asking for two more?
Mr. LOWE. That is correct.
Senator BYRD. Does this represent the $18,683?
Mr. LOWE. That is correct.
Senator BYRD. What is involved in the increase over last year allowed by the House?
Mr. LOWE. The $20,191 allowed by the House over last year was entirely for pay raise, mandatory pay raise costs.

FINANCE OFFICE

Senator BYRD. The next item for finance.
Mr. LOWE. In the finance office we have three categories of increases, four categories actually. We have the mandatory pay increases and within grades which were included in the "A" budget amounting to $231,834 and $58,407, respectively.
Then we have a postage increase attributable directly to the increase in postage rates of $15,875. Then we have a request for the hire of temporary clerks. We identified in various portions of the justification, 14 clerks. What we are actually after is about 46 man-months of part-time temporary help in two of our operations that are quite seasonal.
Then we need to expand our automatic data processing equipment to give it the necessary capacity to keep up with the overall growth requirements of the tax program and the various support activities that our present data processing installation lends to other District agencies.
Essentially this is to convert a small computer which we now have from a card-type system to a tape-type system. I think that is the gist of that particular item.
It too, is involved in the reduction based on the season of the year. That item would be cut back to $40,000 even, because of the timing of the budget cycle.

PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. How many additional employees are involved?
Mr. LOWE. There are no additional employees involved in the equipment rental. There are 46 man-months.
Senator BYRD. I am talking about the item of finance. How many additional employees are involved?
Mr. LOWE. No full-time additional employees.
Senator BYRD. Two temporary employees?
Mr. LOWE. There are 14 temporary employees to be employed an aggregate of 46 man-months.
You might say that close to four additional employees are involved, but they are set up to be employed only during our seasonal peaks. As you know, in a tax operation of the type that we have, we have several major seasonal peaks.

Senator BYRD. How many employees do you now have?

Mr. LOWE. 514 in the finance office.

Senator BYRD. And this would permit the employment of 14 temporary employees?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, for an average of about 3 months each.

Senator BYRD. Which would equate the number of four full-time employees.

Mr. LOWE. Right.

Senator BYRD. And you have how many employees now?

Mr. BACK. 514, sir.

Senator BYRD. What is involved in the increase allowed by the House?

Mr. LOWE. That is entirely mandatory, what we classify as mandatory items, pay raise money of $231,834, and within grade salary advancements of $58,407.

Senator BYRD. No additional personnel is involved?

Mr. LOWE. No additional personnel is involved; no, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is there anything else you want to say on this item, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. I don't believe so, sir. The basic justifications which you have already placed in the record I think gives succinct details on this. I believe your questions have brought out other pertinent matters.

Senator BYRD. I may have interrupted you in your justifications of the equipment rental item.

Mr. LOWE. No, sir, you did not. I was trying to give you a very concise picture of it. I would be very pleased to go into that in such additional way as you might desire, but I was trying to be as brief as I could.

Senator BYRD. You may have covered it.

CONVERSION OF CARD SYSTEM

Mr. LOWE. What I was explaining is that our continued growth of workload, both in the tax and central accounting operations is coupled with the services that we render to other District agencies, have outgrown our present card-type computer system, and in its simplest terms, this is to convert this card system over to a magnetic tape operation, so that it will be able to handle the additional work and keep up with the growth of our needs.

Senator BYRD. Would this be in the nature of a new program, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir, this is not a new program. This is simply a workload matter where the growth, the unit growth of the work calls for additional machine capacity. In this field we do not have new programs as a rule, except where they are started by legislation, like a new kind of tax or something of that nature would of course create a new program.

Senator BYRD. What is involved in the House reduction of $7,150?

Mr. LOWE. That was an across-the-board reduction that they made in the pay raise funds. I believe they applied a 3-percent factor to all of the pay raise increases.

POSTAGE INCREASE

Senator BYRD. What is the explanation for the increase in postage amounting to $15,875?

Mr. LOWE. That is attributable to the increase from 4 cents to 5 cents on first-class postage I think is the principal cause of that. This is the office that mails out all the real estate tax bills, all the income tax as well as, of course, a great many other mailings.

Senator BYRD. Suppose the money was appropriated for equipment rental, but the additional positions were disallowed?

Mr. LOWE. Well, the additional positions were to help us on the seasonal peaks. I don't want to imply that we would not appreciate the equipment rental. If we had to make a choice, it would be the equipment rental by all manner of means.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

Senator BYRD. All right, the next item is internal auditing.

Mr. LOWE. There are new positions in this internal auditing request, sir, a total of six ot be exact, made up of three additional auditors and three investigators, the investigators being one grade 12 and two grade 11 investigators. The auditors are to try and make further headway in this difficult field we have.

Senator BYRD. Isn't Mr. Hally's operation—this is Mr. Hally's operation?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, Mr. Hally is here. In this difficult field we have been trying to expand what we call the appropriation audits to where they reflect a more reasonable coverage of the total.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Now, Mr. Hally, would you like to address yourself, if I might ask you to do so, to the need for additional personnel. I am trying to find every position possible to squeeze out, because of the need for additional teachers.

Mr. HALLY. May I read something that is prepared?

Senator BYRD. You can insert it please.

ACTIVITY—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICE

Increased responsibility in the area of special assignments and contract audits, added workload caused by the D.C. Stadium audit, and other audits required by law, have prevented the performance of regularly scheduled audits as frequently as necessary for effective service to management.

The Internal Audit Office on June 5, 1962, was assigned by the Board of Commissioners, the responsibility for coordinating and preparing replies to all audit reports submitted by the General Accounting Office in their review of District government activities. In the area of contract audit, this office was given additional responsibilities after fiscal year 1962 in connection with the cost of services rendered to indigent District patients by private hospitals. Under new contracts with the hospitals, it is now necessary for the Internal Audit Office to determine the accuracy of financial reports submitted annually by the hospitals. The audited costs of the hospitals serve as a basis for setting rates of reimbursement. The Internal Audit Office is also required, under authority delegated by the Board of Commissioners in reorganization order No. 19, as amended, to certify as to the accuracy of the annual financial statement of the District of Columbia Stadium. Since the Stadium began operations in fiscal year 1962, additional workload has been placed upon the Internal Audit Office in carrying out the requirements of this audit.

Certain other audits are required by law to be performed at specified intervals:

(*a*) the act of June 4, 1948 (62 Stat. 342) provides for the certification each year of the financial statement of the Army Board;

(*b*) the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1199), requires the audit of accounts of the clerk of the municipal court at the end of every quarter;

(*c*) the act of October 3, 1951 (65 Stat. 370), requires a quarterly audit of the accounts of the Department of Food Services;

(*d*) the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 605), provides for the audit of the accounts of the clerk of the juvenile court at the end of every quarter;

(*e*) the act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 263), requires the audit of the Recreation Department trust fund quarterly.

In performing these required audits and special assignments which are usually of an urgent nature the appropriation functional audits are left to be done in the remaining time which is diminishing with each added responsibility of a priority nature. It is in the area of appropriation functional audits that our usefulness as a protectve and constructive service to management is most fully exploited. Therefore the Internal Audit Office is requesting three positions in fiscal year 1964 to curtail the increasing workload which cannot be met with the existing staff.

An additional Deputy Internal Audit Officer is requested to assume responsibilitity for the increasing number of special assignments and contract audits. It is necessary for such a top-level supervisor to be actively engaged in the performance and supervision of many of these assignments. The type of work involved generally requires a thorough knowledge of District and Federal laws, policies, and procedures. In many of the assignments, it is required that he work with and advise department directors in the formulation of financial management policies and procedures. These assignments frequently are of a sensitive nature and accordingly require adroit handling to prevent embarrassment to District or possible libel suits.

Two supervisory auditors, GS–11, are requested to assist in meeting the overall workload requirements of the Office. This is the minimum increase which would enable us to show a satisfactory measure of progress toward our objectives under the financial management improvement program. In the 1962 annual report on the financial management improvement program the future plans and schedule of the Internal Audit Office were stated as follows:

"Efforts to perform audits more currently will continue with particular emphasis being placed on the appropriation-type functional audits. This type of audit is designed and expected to be of greater assistance to management and to lead to more efficient operations."

INCREASE IN AUDIT

Mr. HALLY. so far as the increase in the audits are concerned, we have had a greater increase in the functional type of audit. In other words, where we might have spent 120 hours on an audit, we are now spending more time. We are going into more facets of the particular audit.

In addition to that, there is an increase in the number of audits. For example, this year we had 794 audits to be preformed, an increase of 22 audits over 1962 fiscal year, and in addition we have had at least 10 different types of investigations. For example, we had an investigation of charges of improper conduct on the part of certain employees in the Department of Correction. A special audit of the District of Columbia General Hospital pharmacy operation was made. This audit was made in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department to corroborate evidence that drugs had been stolen from the hospital.

We had an investigation of an alleged theft of paint from the Repairs and Improvement Division of the Department of Buildings and Grounds, an audit and investigation of the surplus food program, Department of Public Welfare, and an investigation of unauthorized activities during the hours of duty by meter readers in the Department of Sanitary Engineering, an investigation of improper acts by employees of the Department of Occupations and Professions, an in-

vestigation of outside lectures and teaching activities of officers and employees of the Department of Health, several investigations of alleged misconduct of employees in the Finance Office, several investigations of complaints by citizens relative to alleged misconduct of employees; that is, street cleaners and trash disposal employees.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Hally, you can include that in the record.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES—INVESTIGATORS

The Internal Audit Office is frequently called upon by the Board of Commissioners to perform special audits or investigations which require the use of investigative techniques and practices. During the past year the number of such investigative assignments has increased significantly. The assignment of staff to investigations has caused a serious reduction in the regular audit production with the result that important audits have had to be postponed. We are, therefore, requesting that three positions be authorized for investigators to assist in meeting the increased workload. One investigator is requested at the GS–12 level and two at the GS–11 level. These investigators must have sufficient training and experience to conduct independent investigations of a diversified nature in the various District departments and agencies. In addition they must be qualified to assist in the performance of internal audits.

Some of the more important investigations performed during the past year are as follows:

1. Investigation of charges of improper conduct on the part of certain employees of the Department of Corrections.
2. Special audit with the District of Columbia General Hospital pharmacy operations. This audit was made in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department to corroborate evidence that drugs had been stolen from the hospital.
3. Investigation of alleged theft of paint from the Repairs and Improvements Division, Department of Buildings and Grounds.
4. Audit and investigation of the surplus food program, Department of Public Welfare.
5. Investigation of unauthorized activities during hours of duty by meter readers, Department of Sanitary Engineering.
6. Investigation of improper acts by an employee of the Department of Occupations and Professions.
7. Investigation of outside lectures and teaching activities of officers and employees of the Department of Public Health.
8. Several investigations of alleged misconduct of employees of the Finance Office.
9. Several investigations of complaints by citizens relative to alleged misconduct of District employees (street cleaners, trash disposal employees).
10. Investigation of alleged discrimination because of religion by an employee of the Armory Board.

Mr. HALLY. In other words, we have spent about 15,000 man-hours on special investigations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM AUDITS

Senator BYRD. Do you see any results coming out of these audits, or are you just merely turning in reports? Are there real accomplishments that accrue from them?

Mr. HALLY. I honestly feel there is an improvement.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, I would say that Mr. Hally has an exceptionally high record of approvals from the Board of Commissioners on his audit recommendations.

Senator BYRD. Do you agree with that, Mr. Hally?

Mr. HALLY. That is a very nice compliment.

Senator BYRD. I believe you indicated the other day you had not had any increase in personnel for quite some time.

Mr. HALLY. That is correct. The last time we had an increase in personnel was in fiscal year 1962. We were allowed three positions.

I might state that in 1952 our office was established and we had 20 employees. From that time to 1963 we had an increase of eight employees, which is 40 percent. In the meantime, when we first started we had 480 audits to do in 1952 and now we have 784, which is an increase of 62 percent in our audits.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Hally, do you do any special investigations at the direction of the Commissioners? I have reference to the request, the earlier request, for a special investigative unit to act under the direction of the Commissioners.

AUDIT STAFF

Mr. LOWE. May I make one observation on that, before Mr. Hally comments?

Senator BYRD. Yes, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. LOWE. The investigative staff which the Commissioners have sought is of a different type of background. They are attorney-investigators at the grade 15 and grade 13 level. Mr. Hally's investigators that are included in this budget request consist of one grade 12 investigator and two grade 11, and of course would work with and supplement the efforts of the special investigative staff which the Commissioners have sought.

Senator BYRD. He doesn't presently have personnel of the grade level——

Mr. LOWE. He has no investigators on his staff.

Mr. HALLY. None whatsoever.

Mr. LOWE. We have felt this lack from time to time, but the past year I think brought out rather emphatically the need for someone to augment the audit staff in this way.

Senator BYRD. The increase allowed by the House I suppose is a mandatory increase.

Mr. LOWE. Entirely so.

Senator BYRD. Throughout.

Mr. LOWE. Totaling $27,861, mostly for pay increases.

Senator BYRD. All right; and the $61,223 then is?

Mr. LOWE. For six new positions.

Senator BYRD. Is involved by virtue of the six new positions for Mr. Hally?

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. All six of them?

Mr. LOWE. Right.

Senator BYRD. It will be a little difficult for me to get the teaching positions out of your six. I think in view of the increasing number of investigations you are called upon to make, you are justified in asking for additional personnel.

Mr. HALLY. Thank you.

MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Senator BYRD. Now the next item is No. 6, management.

Mr. LOWE. This increase also has new positions in it, Mr. Chairman, again six.

Senator BYRD. Seven.

Mr. LOWE. Excuse me, seven.

Senator BYRD. Yes, sir. Now the increase allowed by the House I suppose is a mandatory increase.

Mr. LOWE. Entirely, pay raises of $13,921, annualization of the management analysts which you allowed last year to start off initially in the Department of Welfare.

Senator BYRD. Yes. You say that we are annualizing that?

Mr. LOWE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. This is included in the amount allowed by the House?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much of the amount allowed by the House is involved in the annualization of the positions allowed last year?

Mr. LOWE. $12,414.

POSITIONS INVOLVED

Senator BYRD. How many positions are involved?

Mr. LOWE. There were three positions involved.

Senator BYRD. You gave testimony before the House that would substantiate the need for annualizing these positions?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think—I don't remember that it was discussed in specific terms, Mr. Chairman. It was identified in the budget details.

Senator BYRD. Last year I think we were thinking in terms of a temporary situation, weren't we?

Mr. LOWE. Well, we weren't. I didn't understand that you were. I know at one point in the earlier part of the discussion I got the impression that you were.

But then at the end, as indicated in the letter to you dated September 7, 1962, which is quoted on pages 2348–2351 of the printed record at our hearings before you last year, we began talking about the importance of this type of work to be done on a continuing basis I frankly thought that you were allowing these as a permanent addition to our management office staff, so that we could do more of this same type of work in other District agencies when we finished up in the Department of Public Welfare.

Senator BYRD. These are three positions which you are adding, and it was our thought that these would work in conjunction with personnel from the General Accounting Office.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir; and they have until quite recently. The General Accounting Office has withdrawn all of their people, except I think on an occasional day they have one man. We still work, of course, on a continual liaison basis with their site auditors who are attached to the District government.

Senator BYRD. I am not sure that you have the right impression, Mr. Lowe. It seems to me that we were thinking in terms of a temporary situation which would deal only with welfare.

Mr. LOWE. I regret if I misconstrued what the intention of the committee was, Mr. Chairman.

FUNDS INVOLVED

Senator BYRD. How much money is involved in the three positions?

Mr. LOWE. This is Mr. Chicherio of the management office.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Chicherio, would you like to comment on that question?

Mr. LOWE. I think I can get that for you in just a minute here. There was one, 15, one, 14, and one 12, were the grades.

Senator BYRD. The original request was for money to carry on a survey. It seems to me that it was intended to be done by an outside consulting agency.

Then we came up in the course of the hearings with the idea that we might give you some temporary positions, and I believe I wrote to the Comptroller General and requested some assistance from his office in the matter, because we were interested in taking a look at welfare, and coming out with recommendations as to how the administration of the program might be improved. And so I am sure in my own mind, unless I am faulty in my recollection at this moment——

Mr. LOWE. It would be the first time I have seen your recollection being faulty.

Senator BYRD (continuing). That we intended that these be temporary; $26,500—I am reading from——

Mr. LOWE. Yes, that is the amount that you allowed.

Senator BYRD. This is the verbiage:

And $26,500 for three management analysts GS–15, GS–14, and GS–12 to assist in the survey of the Welfare Department.

EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATION

It would seem to me we intended that it end there. Now I would like somehow to get some testimony or at least some information if not in the record, I would like to have some information as to just how effective this operation was, and just what results accrued and what has been done to implement whatever recommendations were made by these people. Now, how can I get this information?

Mr. LOWE. We have a report, sir, that we can make available to the committee, for the record, or for your use as you wish.

Senator BYRD. And I assume we could also get something from the General Accounting Office.

Mr. LOWE. Yes. They participated. They actually of course reviewed this report in its formulation.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS—DEVELOPMENT AND INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, NOVEMBER 1962–SEPTEMBER 1963

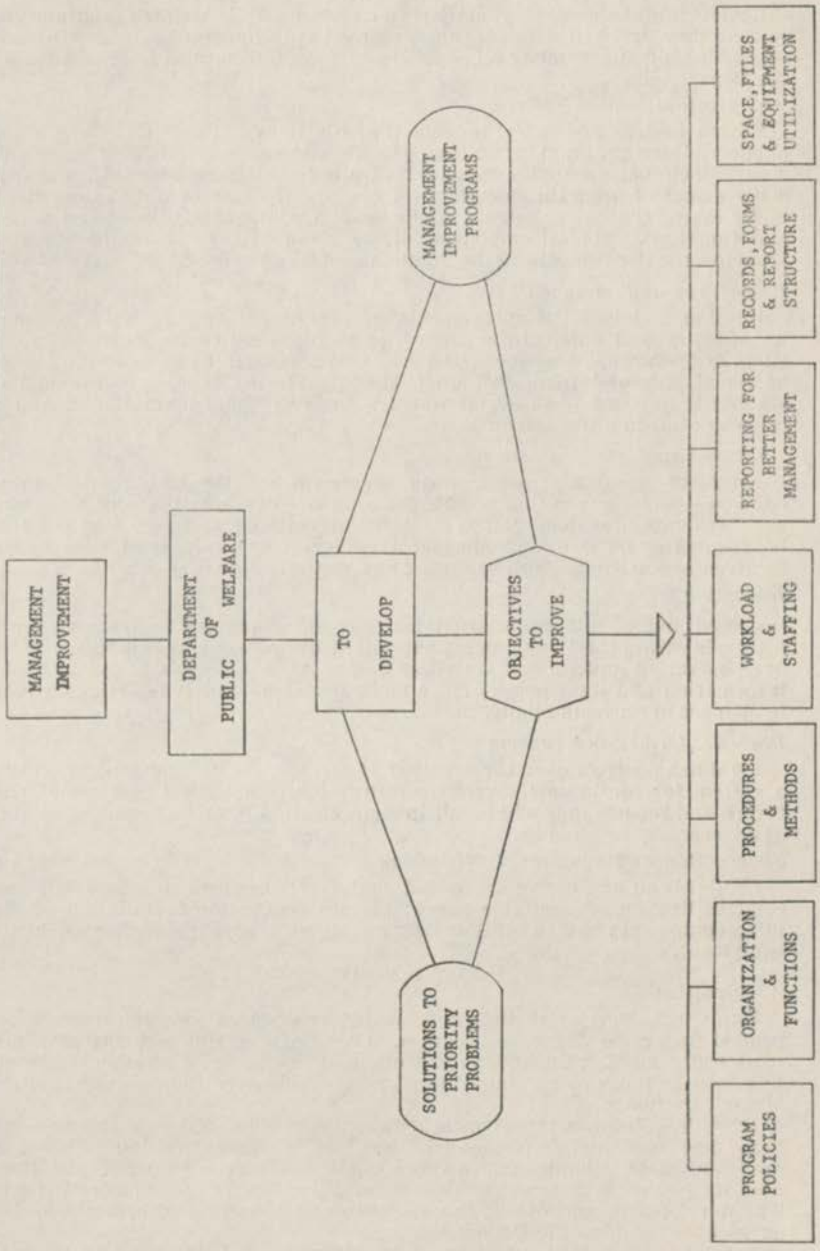
OVERALL GOALS FOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MANAGEMENT OFFICE-GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE-DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

A. To develop and install improvements in the operation of the District of Columbia public welfare program that will result in correcting the deficiencies described in the U.S. Senate subcommittee report on the 1963 District of Columbia appropriation bill.

B. To reestablish the District of Columbia public welfare program as more efficient and effective in meeting the needs of the unfortunate in the District of Columbia community by adopting and applying constructive and progressive policies, and by utilizing the financial and other resources made available for this purpose in an equitable and efficient manner.

C. To administratively posture the Director of Public Welfare and his staff so that adequate in-house resources and capability are available and utilized to insure continuing improvements in the management of the District's welfare programs.

NOTE.—The improvements listed and explained herein resulted from the concerted efforts and work of the joint District of Columbia government-General Accounting Office management survey team, in cooperation with the officials and personnel of the Department of Public Welfare.


MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN
- 3 -
MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
TO DEVELOP
MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS
OBJECTIVES TO IMPROVE
SOLUTIONS TO PRIORITY PROBLEMS
PROGRAM POLICIES
ORGANIZATION & FUNCTIONS
PROCEDURES & METHODS
WORKLOAD & STAFFING
REPORTING FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT
RECORDS, FORMS & REPORT STRUCTURE
SPACE, FILES & EQUIPMENT UTILIZATION

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT OBJECTIVES

Program policies

Review and, as necessary, clarify and restate public welfare program policies so that they are well defined, can be more easily understood, and will serve as workable guidelines among all components and at all levels of supervision within the Department.

Organization and objectives

Review and, as necessary, redefine the objectives of the District of Columbia's public welfare program. Organize the Department of Public Welfare into as many functional groupings as will insure expeditious, economical, and efficient achievement of program objectives. Prescribe the new organizational structure to the extent that lower echelon components are adequately defined as to mission and functions. Special emphasis will be given to the immediate Office of the Director, the Controller, and the Public Assistance Division.

Procedures and methods

Develop and install improvements in procedures and methods to eliminate unnecessary and duplicate activities, to increase employee productivity and to simplify operations whenever possible. Emphasis will be given to the utilization of social workers' time, including careful scrutiny of the requirements and standards imposed upon social workers for recording, maintaining, and using casework information and data.

Workload and staffing distribution

Establish standards and criteria for recording, measuring and evaluating employee performance and results. Install a work measurement and performance evaluation system that will insure a rational and balanced distribution between program requirements and available resources. Special emphasis will be given to statistical work sampling and statistical quality control.

Reporting

Create and install an internal management reporting system, applicable to all levels within the Department that will insure continuous and adequate control over operating and related activities and provide all levels of management the information and data necessary to make decisions and take action in response to changes in program requirements.

Records, forms, and reports

Establish controls over the creation of records, forms, and reports and install a system for continuous surveillance over the compilation and use of records, forms, and reports that will result in simplification of operations and elimination of unnecessary paperwork.

Space, files, and equipment utilization

Establish an aggressive space and equipment program to insure full and efficient utilization of available space; to provide for the installation of modern filing equipment; and to continuously update all laborsaving office machines and equipment.

PART I. DEPARTMENTAL

A. Direction

Day care.—Developed and implemented procedures to account for funds expended under the day care program. Coordination and responsibility for day care and related training was consolidated in one staff member. The results has been to improve administration and controls over the program and the use of day care funds.

Records.—Records retention schedules in specific subject matter areas have been developed and implemented for Child Welfare Division. Surplus Food Division, Field Administrative Office-Public Assistance Division, and Research and Statistics. A general schedule is being developed for the entire Department. The development and use of these schedules is resulting in better records management throughout the Department.

Special assignments.—Performed numerous special assignments as requested by the Controller and the Director of the Department, such as reorganization, procedures, inventory, news releases, budget, etc.

Needs of Office of Investigations and Collections.—Assisted in meeting the expanding needs of Office of Investigations and Collections, including management assistance in space, parking, equipment, reports, and personnel recruitment.

This was accomplished by serving in a coordinating role between the Office of Investigations and Collections and service-type agencies such as the Administrative Services Office in the Department of General Administration.

Physicians' time.—Initiated action to properly report and account for the time spent by physicians working for the Department of Public Welfare, including the preparation of reporting forms, writing the procedures governing the reporting system and assisting in their implementation. The result is more adequate control of time recording for Department physicians and removing questionable legality of their pay for off-station standby time.

B. Organization and personnel

Reorganization.—A new organization and staffing structure for the Department, including a realinement of functions at the Director's level was developed by the management team and subsequently approved by the District of Columbia Commissioners. The new organization, comparable to those in effect in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the city of Milwaukee, Wis., is designed to posture the Director of Public Welfare and his staff in a manner that will provide the maximum opportunity for a businesslike performance. It will insure adequate financial and other controls as well as continuing improvements in the management of the District's program.

Staffing.—Position descriptions in the Office of the Director were examined. Changes were recommended to improve personnel utilization based on the revised organization referred to above.

C. *Methods and procedures*

Surplus food.—A number of management improvements have been initiated in the Surplus Food Division. Briefly stated these concern the following areas:

(*a*) Procedures have been initiated and implemented which insure proper identification of surplus food recipients.

(*b*) Procedures have been installed to control food items refused by recipients to insure the restocking of such items, the proper item inventory adjustments and the prevention of theft or loss.

(*c*) Procedures were established whereby recipient food distribution cards reflected the specific items being distributed, resulting in the elimination of confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the recipient as to what food he is to receive.

(*d*) Procedures were effected for the approval of emergency food certificates.

(*e*) Procedures were developed in detail for consideration of the delivery of surplus food commodities by licensed volunteers for implementation at the Department's discretion.

(*f*) The certification and distribution functions have been placed under separate management direction for better and more efficient operation and control.

(*g*) Additional reviewing officers were requested by the Department to insure that the required investigation is made to determine recipient eligibility.

(*h*) Greater utilization is being made of machine system processing, reducing manual effort and increasing efficiency. (Service Bureau contract.)

Machine data processing.—A basic punched card system has been developed and recommended to meet the initial machine data processing requirements in the Department. An introductory course of instruction has been held for key departmental personnel in connection with understanding and using this system to obtain maximum efficiency. The following applications have been identified for mechanized data processing on departmental equipment:

(1) Public assistance:
   (*a*) The maintenance of the recipient payroll records to be transferred from the Finance Office, Department of General Administration.
   (*b*) The present research and statistics operation to be mechanized; eliminating manual operations.
   (*c*) Establish caseload controls and furnish reports as required.
   (*d*) Furnish special Health, Education, and Welfare reports as required.
   (*e*) Prepare case service summaries.

(2) Child welfare:
   (*a*) Prepare payrolls for foster homes.
   (*b*) Mechanize statistical operations eliminating manual operations.

(3) Surplus food: Transfer present operations being performed by outside contractor to the Department installation.

(4) Property inventory:
   (*a*) Record and maintain all nonexpendable property on punched cards.
   (*b*) Maintain accounts of clothing and supplies on punched cards.

(5) Institution resident records: Establish and maintain punched card records of residents in various institutions for required reports.

(6) Miscellaneous statistics (other than Public Assistance Division and Child Welfare Division).

(7) Departmental accounting.

Long-range plans include conversion to a small to medium size computer to provide the above and additional services. The first phase basic system has been ordered for tentative delivery in early December 1963. A site has been set aside and the electrical wiring installed for machine use. Position descriptions for operating and supervisory personnel have been written, approved and are awaiting budget authorizations.

The recommended machine system will: (1) Eliminate a large percentage of the present manual and semimanual preparation of reports, (2) introduce operating controls not obtainable under limited manpower resources, (3) establish a central data base file eliminating duplication in this and other departments, (4) expand capability in producing research and statistics reports as well as to improve accuracy and timeliness, (5) provide capability in producing reports previously unobtainable and (6) enable the Department to improve mechanized surplus food program which is now being furnished by private contractor.

PART II. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

A. Direction

Commissioners' orders, Department of Public Welfare regulations.—Implemented the Public Assistance Act of 1962 through establishment of Commissioners' orders and Department of Public Welfare regulations as well as required planning for title XVI of the 1962 supplement to the Social Security Act. The Board of Commissioners approved the recommended orders for the information and guidance of Department officials and as a basis for promulgating departmental regulations.

Objectives.—Objectives of the District of Columbia public assistance program were reviewed and are being restated as necessary for purposes of clarification and more effective application.

Office of Investigations and Collections—Public Assistance Division relations.—The Office of Investigations and Collections role and relationship to the Public Assistance Division was reviewed. Closer rapport has been initiated in such areas as overpayment collections and eligibility determinations.

Public Assistance Division handbook.—Revised, simplified, and published a technical operating handbook on policies. A similar handbook on procedures will be published by November 1, 1963. These handbooks are ready-reference guides for social workers with emphasis on clarity, simplicity, and workability. The results include increased social worker productivity, reduced time to locate specific policy references, and reduction of misinterpretation and more uniform application of policies.

B. Organization and personnel

Organization and functions.—Organizational functions of agency service programs were reviewed and analyzed and are being realined to provide for the clear-cut and specific assignment of authority and responsibility, and the organizational structure through which agency service programs can be planned, directed, coordinated, and controlled effectively and efficiently.

Clerical duties—social worker.—To relieve social workers of office clerical duties and provide more time in the field for social work, their tasks were reviewed and analyzed. The clerical administrative tasks performed involve knowledgeable worker decisions and concurrent forms initiation plus responsibilities which cannot gainfully be relegated to clerks. Clerks are now doing the legwork for the workers by imprinting recipient identification and case data on forms, maintaining case files, and typing forms and reports. The processing of overpayments has been improved and collections centralized in the Office of Investigations and Collections, and continuous case recording improvements are being made by the Public Assistance Division to simplify case maintenance. The high average caseload (140 cases) is still a deterrent to spending more time in the field as is the continual addition of special projects; data gathering and placing more emphasis on a program of reporting field social services. The time spent in data gathering and the compiling of special reports is anticipated to be reduced to a minimum by the establishment of the Department of Public Welfare mechanized system for data processing. Appreciable savings and release of social workers for more time in the field will be realized when (1) the caseload

has been reduced closer to recommended Health, Education, and Welfare standards, (2) case recording is reduced to a minimum, and (3) mechanized data processing of case information is initiated.

C. Methods and procedures

Payment authorization.—Developed and installed a procedure and Assistance Notice, PA–16, to facilitate the processing of payment authorization data, and obtain more timely suspensions, terminations, and actions on recipient checks; reducing the chance of overpayments to recipients. The Assistance Notice (three copies) acts as the transmittal to simultaneously notify the recipient and the Finance Office as well as document the case record. A previously used notice of discontinuance, sent only to the recipient, was eliminated. Implementation was effected through a revision to the PAD Manual, with employee orientation for successful procedural application.

Maximizing participating funds.—A comprehensive study of the Social Security Act was undertaken to identify the various welfare programs financed in part by Federal matching funds. This study provides the basis for the Department of Public Welfare to plan future increased participation in Federal programs supported by matching funds. Action was initiated resulting in the transfer of all aid to the permanently and totally disabled recipients age 65 to old-age assistance which increased matching funds per recipient by $7.50 a month, and in obtaining additional matching funds by certifying District of Columbia Village residents under public assistance and/or the medical aid to the aged program (MAA).

Electric accounting machine system.—Developed an information system for the Public Assistance Division which will when installed provide for mechanization of much of the manual data processing in the Public Assistance Division. The major proposed applications include (1) monthly and supplemental recipient payrolls, (2) caseload controls, (3) case service summaries, (4) case review, (5) research and statistics, and (6) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare special requests for data and information.

Fiscal reporting for Federal participation.—Identification cards for public assistance recipients have been developed and will be issued in the near future. These cards will expedite the procedure for establishing eligibility for medical care, etc., and for accumulating, billing, paying, and reporting recipients' medical costs. The present method only reports some of the medical costs for old-age assistance recipients and is both awkward and time consuming in that it requires as many as three manual record searches by the Department of Public Welfare before the medical bill is paid. The procedures which are being developed for the use of the identification cards will solve the aforementioned problems and in addition incorporates the plan to consolidate three programs, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled into one program under title XVI of the 1962 Supplement to the Social Security Act.

Overpayments.—As a result of a review of the historical data on overpayments, procedures were revised and implemented to reduce overpayment errors. In addition a centralized control of overpayments has been established in the Office of Investigations and Collections. The procedures provide for improvements in the processing of payment authorizations to clarify repayment of overpayments as well as providing for a more timely termination and closing of cases.

Eligibility.—An evaluation has been made of the rules and procedures involved in determining and redetermining eligibility for public assistance. Recommendations have been made for improving the eligibility determinations and to provde for more complete initial review and a proper division of labor between social workers and investigators, as well as establishing firm quality controls and provisions for rendering improved social services. Approval is now under consideration by the Acting Director.

Medical examinations, general public assistance—aid to the permanently and totally disabled.—Established procedures whereby general public assistance applicants and general public assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled recipients are promptly examined and reexamined by the medical review team to determine their disability status and to recommend rehabilitative and medical care to eliminate or minimize the disability.

The medical and rehabilitative staff will share with the individual caseworkers the responsibility for scheduling the medical examinations and for seeing that the review team's decisions and recommendations are acted upon

by the Public Assistance Division. The implementation of these procedures involves a reorganization of the Medical and Rehabilitation Unit, and necessitates increasing the present staff in order to discharge the new responsibilities.

Medical aid to the aged program.—Assisted in the development and implementation of the medical aid to the aged program, including establishment of procedures and an identification card to facilitate administrative actions relative to medical care. The Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Public Health are operating under an interdepartmental agreement.

D. Case actions/maintenance

Caseload control.—The Public Assistance Division has improved caseload control by the redistribution of caseloads by specific categories to individual caseworkers rather than including all five categories in each caseload. Generally a social worker now processes one category of assistance thus reducing worker knowledge to a specific assistance category and making it easier training new workers (turnover of personnel is high). It is anticipated this action will provide for more specialized social services in assisting recipients to attain self-sufficiency. A weekly production report to aid caseload control is a proposed electric accounting machine application and will provide for performance analysis by worker and unit.

Case recording.—The Public Assistance Division redesigned the case recording forms, and experimented with their use. After the pilot test the new forms were put in use throughout the Public Assistance Division. The management team reviewed the new forms and procedures and considered them to be major improvements in the case recording process. These improvements are: a reduction in the number of forms; a consolidation of information that once obtained is fairly permanent; improved arrangement of information making the case record easier to audit and review; and a better guide to insure that all the information needed is obtained.

Reviews and recertifications.—A study and analysis of case reviews and eligibility recertification included reconsideration of the punched card review notification, automatic payment cutoff on late reviews, and the documentation of review data used as a basis for verifying eligibility. Improvements are anticipated in better case review notification and followup through Department of Public Welfare control of the new punched card system. Due to the numerous late reviews, the control exercised by the Finance Office will still be required to automatically stop payments on cases awaiting review. Departmental acceptance is pending for a proposal to add to the record an eligibility checklist to document each case review and consolidate the findings and verification of eligibility data as a control on eligibility determinations.

Case actions.—Case administrative actions have been expedited by the development and implementation of an assistance notice and procedures for better and more timely single or combined actions on case transfers, changes in social workers, changes in recipients' addresses, and various actions on recipients' checks, partially to prevent overpayments. Implementation was accomplished through revision to the Public Assistance Division Manual, with emphasis on clarification and streamlining of operating procedures.

Senator BYRD. Here is some further substantiating language. It refers only to the Welfare Department:

Based on the GAO reports and recommendations for complete review of aid to dependent children and general public assistance cases, the committee has provided funds for additional personnel to consummate such an investigation and at the same time to strengthen and improve the services of the Welfare Department. The Comptroller General indicated that representatives of his office will be made available to assist in effecting the management survey of the department.

Mr. LOWE. I suppose what misled us, Mr. Chairman, is that we had felt that this was——

Senator BYRD. I continue reading:

To assist the Commissioners in carrying out their portion of the survey, funds have been allowed for three positions in the management office of the Department of General Administration, to assist in carrying out their portion of the survey.

Now, while this does not specifically indicate that these were temporary, you can see that the language does not indicate that we had in mind the survey of any department other than the Welfare Department.

It is my thought that these would be temporary positions, because after all, we were merely trying to provide a substitute for the original request for money to conduct a survey which would be done by a consulting agency.

FUNDS INVOLVED

We might have a saved a little money by adding two or three temporary positions and getting the General Accounting Office to assist. So these are not permanent positions. Now how much money is involved here?

Mr. LOWE. The annualization item, sir, is $12,414. Of course, we have had pay raises since then, so the $26,500 figure that was actually included last year would be increased somewhat by the amount of the pay raises as well.

Senator BYRD. So if the three positions were eliminated, what would be the resulting figure?

Mr. LOWE. I would have to take a few minutes to compute that, but it would be close to $40,000.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you supply that information for the record.

Mr. LOWE. All right, sir.

The resulting figure on the three positions in the Management Office is $40,900.

CONTINUATION OF SURVEY

Senator BYRD. Now has the survey been completed?

Mr. LOWE. We are still working on it in the Department of Public Welfare with a reduced force.

You see, the staff now assigned is only these three men which we have been discussing since the General Accounting Office has withdrawn its full-time membership. There is still a great deal of work to be done, not only there but in many other District agencies, and the results have been so promising from this welfare work that that was the reason that we have come in with the proposal for these seven additional jobs to tie in with this continued pressure on the part of everyone for better manpower utilization. That is really what it amounts to.

Senator BYRD. I am going to ask the General Accounting Office to give me a report on this. I am under the impression that the results have not been so promising. I would not say where I got that impression, but I will ask for a report from the General Accounting Office.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

I will not make any decisions on this item today. But if three positions were eliminated, this would involve—well, you said you would supply us the figures. And now as to the additional seven persons——

Mr. LOWE. That is right.

Senator BYRD (continuing). Involved in the $89,651 presently being asked of the Senate——

Mr. LOWE. Right.

Senator BYRD (continuing). Did you say that these seven positions would be expected to be added to the three, so that continuing surveys would be made of various other departments?

Mr. LOWE. This would become a management appraisal operation within the District government. Actually $89,651 is made up of $79,651 for the new personnel, and $10,000 for the employment of outside consultants on an intermittent basis to participate in the qualitative evaluation of performance of District agencies.

Each year the Commissioners would select the District agencies which they would want gone into with a composite team, made up of organization and procedural people, and at the appropriate time an outside subject matter specialist would be brought in upon something like that—not to do any sort of routine work, but to help evaluate whether that particular agency was being operated in a qualified manner for the job to be done.

That is described in moderate detail on pages 2–A–19 and 20 under the general heading of "Management Appraisal."

PREVENTION OF DUPLICATION

Senator BYRD. I have no doubt that some effort of this kind should be made, Mr. Lowe. Wouldn't this in a manner overlap your internal audit?

Mr. LOWE. The internal audit operation is a part of management appraisal, but all of this has been very carefully thought through to avoid overlap.

You have internal audit continuing and hopefully accelerating the scope and intensity of their work, and they do that of course on a more frequent basis than we would ever expect to visit any one District agency under this particular approach.

But we have long been short handed in the way of giving District agencies organization and procedural assistance.

INEFFICIENCIES IN WELFARE

Senator BYRD. Do you attribute the various inefficiencies that were revealed last year in the operation of the Welfare Department to lack of enough personnel?

Mr. LOWE. I think that if we had a program such as this underway for some time, I think that it is entirely probable that——

Senator BYRD. What is the size of your staff, Mr. Lowe?

Mr. LOWE. The management office now has 14 positions including 2 statisticians.

Senator BYRD. And does this include the three that we added last year?

Mr. LOWE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Which we thought were temporary.

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, which is quite a small central management staff.

Senator BYRD. And I suppose if we were to reduce this by the three that were added last year, why there would be no point in adding seven which are being requested in the $89,000 figure?

Mr. LOWE. I am not certain that that would be my reaction, Mr. Chairman; I think that the important thing is to get more construc-

tive management effort into helping the Commissioners with their managerial problems of organization, procedures, systems within these different District agencies.

Senator BYRD. I should perhaps have said it this way: The additional seven are being asked to extend and expand the work presently being done by the three.

Mr. LOWE. Right. But they would also stand on their own as well. There would simply be a smaller, less rapidly completed cycle of effort.

WORK OF MANAGEMENT TEAM

Senator BYRD. I say I have a good impression that not much in the way of accomplishment accrued from the work of the management team.

Mr. LOWE. The proposed reorganization of the Department was one of their initial efforts which I think has been regarded by many as quite a substantive proposal, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. We are going to get into that.

Mr. LOWE. I assumed you would.

Senator BYRD. But this is not just a fanciful statement that I am making. I have good reason to question the advisability of continuing the operation of the team. But I will check further.

I perhaps shouldn't say that something hasn't been accomplished, but I don't think it has been up to expectations. All right, suppose we move on now to item No. 7.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

Mr. LOWE. The personnel office just as in the case of the Administrative Services has two categories of funds. It has an operating budget and then it budgets for certain very specialized programs.

In the operating budget there is one additional position requested, a GS–11 position classifier. The continued growth of personnel has brought the number of positions requiring classification attention by the central staff above that which can be handled by that staff.

This is in other words a workload increase.

Senator BYRD. Does the increase allowed by the House involve mandatory items?

Mr. LOWE. Mandatory items only, sir. Not even all of those. There are some of those that had to be left out of "A" budget because of the overall shortage of money. The "A" budget items on the part of the House were $37,021.

Senator BYRD. Do I understand you to say that the $10,282 would involve one additional position?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir, and the cost of vehicle maintenance and the procurement of length of service employees for District employees completing 10, 20, 30, 40, and once in a great while 50 years of service.

Senator BYRD. How much for each item?

Mr. HUBBARD. $400 for the maintenance and the operation of the car and $900 for the length of service employees.

Senator BYRD. How much for the maintenance and operation of the car?

Mr. HUBBARD. $400.

Mr. LOWE. That is repairs, gas, and oil.

Senator BYRD. This is for the additional person?

Mr. LOWE. No, this is for the other operation, mainly the safety work, personnel office.

Senator BYRD. In other words, if the position were to be disallowed, you would still need the increase?

Mr. HUBBARD. Yes, sir, we have the car now.

Senator BYRD. For maintenance and operation of the car?

Mr. HUBBARD. Used largely by a safety officer making inspections.

EMPLOYEES DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Senator BYRD. The next item, employees disability compensation.

Mr. LOWE. That is a $25,000 increase in the present base of $350,000, which would bring the total to $375,000. These funds are to compensate individuals or their dependents for job-connected injuries or illnesses.

Senator BYRD. No personnel involved?

Mr. LOWE. No personnel involved.

Senator BYRD. The next item, are there any personnel involved there?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir. There again this is a mandatory thing. We would have to make the payments. It is unemployment compensation payments, and the increase is attributable to a higher level of benefit payments and an increased period of coverage of such payments, and would bring the total annual estimate to $445,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

Senator BYRD. The next item, workmen's compensation administrative expenses.

Mr. LOWE. This is an item which we budget for the Department of Labor, which administers the Longshoremen's Act, which in turn is the Workmen's Compensation Act for the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. Are there any new personnel involved?

Mr. LOWE. I don't think so.

Mr. HUBBARD. This is reported as salary increases plus a small item for postage. We don't have the breakdown.

Senator BYRD. What is the increase requested for postage?

Mr. HUBBARD. I don't have that breakdown.

Senator BYRD. What was the item last year?

Mr. HUBBARD. This was given to us by the Labor Department.

Mr. LOWE. The amount last year, Mr. Chairman, was $278,900.

Senator BYRD. What was the amount for postage last year? You can supply that for the record.

Mr. LOWE. I think we will have to, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HUBBARD. It is relatively small.

Mr. LOWE. This is not a sum which we spend.

PROCUREMENT

Senator BYRD. Now No. 8, procurement.

Mr. LOWE. There are only mandatory items in this. Excuse me. There is $2,098 of postage increase in this budget attributable to the

increase in rates. The remainder of the $31,685 is attributable to pay increases and within grades.

Senator BYRD. I would assume that this explains the postage increase in the last item, the increase in rates?

Mr. LOWE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right. Then you won't need to supply that for the record. There is no additional personnel involved in this item?

Mr. LOWE. No additional personnel at all.

Senator BYRD. And the increase allowed by the House is for mandatory items?

Mr. LOWE. Mandatory items only. It is $29,700 about.

Senator BYRD. All right, sir. Now the next item is regulatory agencies.

Mr. LOWE. That is correct.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Lowe.

Mr. HERMAN. The first item is the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Weakly will be the witness.

Senator BYRD. All right, the increase in the first item, is this mandatory?

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD

STATEMENT OF FRANK E. WEAKLY, CHAIRMAN

Mr. WEAKLY. That is the mandatory, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. No additional personnel?

Mr. WEAKLY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Second item, "Administration of Parole Laws."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Hugh F. Rivers.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a statement you want to insert in the record?

Mr. WEAKLY. No; I do not.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Mr. WEAKLY. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now for the "Administration of Parole Laws."

Mr. Rivers?

ADMINISTRATION OF PAROLE LAWS

STATEMENT OF HUGH F. RIVERS, PAROLE EXECUTIVE AND MEMBER, ACCOMPANIED BY RICHARD COLLINS, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. RIVERS. I have a statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. We will include the statement in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

BUDGET STATEMENT, BOARD OF PAROLE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR 1964

The Board of Parole is requesting a total increase of $53,530 for the fiscal year 1964. Under the A budget, two increases for required operating expenses have been approved by the House Subcommittee on Appropriations; namely,

an amount of $6,777 for within-grade promotions and an amount of $24,853 for cost of classified pay raise.

Under the B budget, we are requesting an increase of $8,247 (8 months' cost $5,638) for one additional field parole officer position for our Good Time Release Unit to enable us to reduce caseloads in this unit to a more safe and reasonable level. We are also requesting an increase of $13,500 to provide funds for the cost of the reallocation of 15 field parole officer positions which were reallocated to a higher grade in fiscal year 1963. One hundred and fifty-three dollars for postal rate increase.

We wish to point out that since 1953 the average number of good time releases per month we are required to supervise has increased from a total of 159 per month in 1953 to a total of 291 per month in 1962. This increase has continued and in fiscal year 1963 it increased to an average of 310 persons per month in this category.

In July 1962 at the beginning of that fiscal year, we had in our Good Time Release Unit one supervisor and two field parole officers to supervise an actual caseload of 309 good time releasees. At that time the 2 field officers were carrying 149 cases each and the supervisor 10 cases. In order to reduce these high caseloads, in January 1963, we transferred one field parole officer from our Out-of-State Unit to the Good Time Release Unit on a temporary basis and thereby reduced the caseloads to 93 cases for each of 3 officers, and increased the caseload of the supervisor to 30 cases.

It is our feeling that while this has reduced caseloads in the Good Time Release Unit temporarily to a safer level, an additional field officer position for the Good Time Release Unit is urgently needed to enable us to make this caseload reduction permanent.

Actually, to provide an effective and safe level of caseloads in this unit and to give the proper protection to the community, we plan eventually to reduce caseloads to 75 cases per officer, and to accomplish this in fiscal year 1964, if we received 1 new position for this unit, we would have to consider continuing for another year to leave the officer transferred from the Out-of-State Unit in the Good Time Release Unit.

We desire to point out that good time (mandatory) releasees are released by operation of law and not by the action of the Parole Board. They are in the main prisoners who have been denied parole by the Board as poor risks or prisoners who did not make application for parole. In general, they are repeated criminal offenders or prisoners with long arrest records or poor institutional adjustments. They are much greater risks to the community in terms of the possibility of reverting to new criminal offenses than are parolees.

This is borne out by the fact that good time releasees commit on the average more than twice as many felonies per year as parolees, and more than three times as many misdemeanors as parolees. In overall violations, including violations of conditions of release such as failing to report, absconding from supervision, etc., the violation rate in good time release cases has been twice that of parolees: (1960, 30 percent good time release violations against 16 percent for parolees; 1961, 42 percent good time release violations against 17 percent for parolees, and 1962, 37 percent good time release violations as against 13 percent for parolees.)

It is our view that if this additional field officer position is provided for our Good Time Release Unit, we will be able to provide effective and adequate supervision to the good time release group and a greater protection to the community, as we believe with closer supervision we will be better able to detect violations which may indicate a tendency to revert to new criminal offenses and thus be able to remove a good time releasee from the community before he commits a new criminal offense.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. RIVERS. My name is Hugh F. Rivers, Parole Executive, Board of Parole.

Just to highlight the statement, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for one additional position in the category of an additional field parole officer.

This is for use in our Good Time Release Unit which supervises the release of prisoners who must be released by the operation of law by the earning of good time as a deduction from their sentences.

PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. How many persons do you presently have doing this work?

Mr. RIVERS. In this particular group we have two authorized field officers in that unit, and one supervisor in that unit.

Senator BYRD. You don't have any vacancies?

Mr. RIVERS. We have one vacancy at the present time because we are holding that open until we know what our appropriation will be, because we had a fairly substantial amount of reallocations which we hope that we will get.

We also have an item of approximately $8,000 for payment of Board member salaries for which no funds have ever been appropriated since we started. That is a matter that requires legislation.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had the vacancies?

Mr. RIVERS. Just about 4 months, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were you given any additional personnel last year?

Mr. RIVERS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. As to the House increase over last year, what is involved in this nearly $30,000?

Mr. RIVERS. These are mandatory items, sir.

Senator BYRD. All mandatory?

Mr. RIVERS. Pay raise and within grade; yes, sir.

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator BYRD. All right. Then we will address ourselves just to the $21,900.

You are asking for one additional person?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much would be required for the one additional person, $7,100?

Mr. RIVERS. Approximately $7,200; yes, sir. Might I point out here that with this unit of 1 supervisor and 2 field officers, we are now attempting to supervise an average number per month of 309 persons.

Because of the vacancy which we have not been able to fill, we have attempted to reduce these caseloads by transferring an officer, a parole officer, from our interstate parole unit to the good time release unit.

But even though we have made that transfer, and have added cases to the work of the caseload supervisor, we are still carrying an entirely high and dangerous caseload level.

If we get this additional position, we feel that we can reduce these caseloads to a position where we can give the services, proper supervision to the men who are in this unit, and to protect the community.

Senator BYRD. Your statement will be included in the record. Is there anything elese you would like to state?

CASELOAD

Mr. RIVERS. Only, sir, that these caseloads we feel are entirely too high to safely provide protection to the community, and we would like to point out that the number of new crimes committed by persons in these categories is about double the number that are committed by persons on parole.

These are the more dangerous type prisoners with longer criminal records. Most of them have been denied parole or have not applied for it because they did not wish to be supervised, and they present the most dangerous type of individual.

Senator BYRD. What is your caseload now as compared with what it was a year ago? You may have this in your statement.

Mr. RIVERS. It is in the statement, sir.

Senator BYRD. It is?

Mr. RIVERS. But the caseload—we have succeeded by transferring this officer over to reduce the caseload from what it was a year ago from 149 per man, which is almost impossible, to 93. But we certainly need to reduce that further.

Senator BYRD. I think you gave me a copy of your statement. Do you have an extra one?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

FIELD PAROLE OFFICERS

Senator BYRD. This will be included in the record. How many field parole officers do you now have?

Mr. RIVERS. We have 12 authorized positions.

Senator BYRD. This would allow you one additional?

Mr. RIVERS. This would allow us one additional parole officer, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were you given any last year?

Mr. RIVERS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had 12?

Mr. RIVERS. Since 1959.

Senator BYRD. Your caseload has continued to rise?

Mr. RIVERS. Continued to rise.

Senator BYRD. In the meantime?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right, I think that is a good statement. Thank you.

Mr. RIVERS. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. The next item—I assume, Mr. Herman, that the House increase for death investigation is mandatory?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir; it was.

Senator BYRD. And the increase in administration of insurance laws is likewise?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The next item is "Administration of wage, safety, and hour laws."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Charles W. Putnam.

Senator BYRD. The increase is a mandatory item, Mr. Herman?

Mr. HERMAN. I believe that is correct, sir. Mr. Putnam is here, and he can give you the details on it.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Putnam, is the House increase for mandatory items?

ADMINISTRATION OF WAGE, SAFETY, AND HOUR LAWS

STATEMENT OF CHARLES W. PUTNAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. PUTNAM. The increase is for mandatory items, the Federal increase, and certain reclassifications.

Senator BYRD. $5,200 is for what?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is for the reclassification in the Industrial Safety Division.

Senator BYRD. Does this involve any additional personnel?

Mr. PUTNAM. No new personnel.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a statement?

Mr. PUTNAM. It is just a brief statement.

Senator BYRD. We will be glad to have it. You never know what is added by a brief statement. The Gettysburg Address was only 3 minutes in length. Politicians are not so brief today.

This will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

1964 BUDGET REQUEST BEFORE THE SENATE

The Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board is requesting a total of $200,700 for the fiscal year 1964. (Without B budget equals $195,500.)

Of this sum, $23,500 is an increase over the last fiscal year; $18,300 is for the payment of the Federal pay increase, within-grade salary advancements, and regular pay above the 52-week base; $5,200 is requested to meet the cost of reclassification of four positions involving eight employees.

One position was reclassified from GS–13 to GS–14;

Two positions were reclassified from GS–10 to GS–11;

One position in which five employees are engaged was reclassified from GS–8 to GS–9.

Of the request of $5,200, $4,880 is for personnel compensation and $320 for personnel benefits.

Of the requested $23,500, $10,262 is for the wage-and-hour program and $13,238 for the industrial safety program.

Objects other than personnel compensation ($179,495) and personnel benefits ($12,805).

The sum of $8,400 is for objects other than personnel compensation and personnel benefits. Of this sum, almost one-half is for travel which is necessary to conduct field investigations. This item also covers the cost of equipment, supplies, printing, and other services.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

The next item is "Filing and incorporating, Office of Recorder of Deeds."

Mr. Ridley, does the House increase involve only mandatory items?

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS

STATEMENT OF PETER S. RIDLEY, RECORDER OF DEEDS, OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS; ACCOMPANIED BY COLUMBUS KELLY, AUDITOR AND BUDGET OFFICER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. RIDLEY. Only mandatory items.

Senator BYRD. No additional personnel?

Mr. RIDLEY. One person we asked for.

Senator BYRD. But none involved in the House increase?

Mr. RIDLEY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now the $16,100 you are asking the Senate to add does involve one additional position?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, it does, sir. We have a statement on that point.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a statement?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator BYRD. All right, sir. Does this justify the additional position, in your judgment?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir. I can give you additional information if you wish it. There is an increase in our recordings and an increase in the recordation tax items over the past year.

(The statement referred to follows:)

The primary functions of the Office of the Recorder of Deeds include the filing and recording of papers relating to real property, personal property, and corporations authorized to carry on business in the District of Columbia (foreign and domestic). These basic functions include the examination, filing, and recording of deeds, deeds of trust and other land transactions, chattel mortgages, automobile liens, and certificates of incorporation. This agency develops and keeps a daily index record, alphabetically, and by lot and square designations of all land transactions in the District of Columbia and also files and maintains a record of all veterans' discharge papers.

The activities of the agency are divided into four programs for the fiscal year 1964, and are as follows:

(*a*) Administrative and services;
(*b*) Filing and recording real property transactions;
(*c*) Filing and recording corporations; and
(*d*) Filing auto liens and chattels.

The Office of the Recorder of Deeds is requesting an additional increase of $16,100 for program (*b*), filing and recording real property transactions. This amount includes the request of $5,100 for one employee to take care of the increased workload and the recordation tax. Due to the late appropriation, this amount has been reduced by $1,679, based on an 8-month availability. Request is also made for $11,000 to purchase a photocopy machine for recording real property transactions.

During the fiscal year 1963 the revenue from the recordation tax amounted to over $1,600,000, with over $1,800,000 estimated for the fiscal year 1964.

INCREASES INVOLVED

Senator BYRD. What kind of an increase do you refer to?

How much percentagewise would you say?

Mr. RIDLEY. Well, sir; we have had an increase from 1962 from 106,665 instruments to 111,555 instruments.

Senator BYRD. 5,000 in 1 year would you say?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; and the tax has increased also, and the items involving tax have increased from $188,412 in 1962 to $1,664,308 in 1963. That is tremendous. It involves a good number of instruments there.

Senator BYRD. This would involve one additional clerk?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. At a salary and grade of what?

Mr. RIDLEY. Grade 5.

Senator BYRD. Salary?

Mr. RIDLEY. $5,100.

Senator BYRD. What is the additional $11,000—what does the additional $11,000 involve?

Mr. RIDLEY. The additional $11,000 is for a new photostat machine. We have a very old machine which was installed in 1948, and to repair it and keep it in shape without any guarantee would cost us $2,500.

Senator BYRD. Have you been paying an average of $2,500 a year in the last 2 or 3 years to repair this machine?

Mr. RIDLEY. No, sir. That is to completely renovate it. We still have an increase in the number of repairs and cost of repairs.

Senator BYRD. The renovation costs would amount to $2,500?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir, without a guarantee.

Senator BYRD. What have been your repair costs in the last year?

Mr. RIDLEY. $900, sir.

Senator BYRD. $900?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You think this is going to have to be replaced ultimately in any event, is that correct?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; it would have to be replaced because we can't depend on it.

Senator BYRD. You have been using it for how long?

Mr. RIDLEY. Since 1948.

Senator BYRD. And the additional person would be a GS–5?

Mr. RIDLEY. GS–5, sir.

TOTAL PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. How many of such examiners do you now have?

Mr. RIDLEY. In the cashier's office we have four cashiers.

Senator BYRD. This would be one more?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. In that same office?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You now have four?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. This would make five?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. When were you last given an increase in the number of positions?

Mr. RIDLEY. We were given one last year, sir.

Senator BYRD. You were given one last year?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

INCREASE IN WORKLOAD

Senator BYRD. What was the increase in the amount of work last year over the previous year?

Mr. RIDLEY. 5,000 additional instruments, Mr. Chairman, and $8,000 tax; 8,000 instruments rather over the previous year.

Senator BYRD. And prior to last year you had 3 percent in that office?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BYRD. How long had you had three persons?

Mr. RIDLEY. I would say certainly for the prior 8 or 9 years. This is prior to the tax and prior to the new corporation law and prior to the new partnership law.

There are three new laws.

Senator BYRD. But you have had to deal with this only since when?

Mr. RIDLEY. These new laws, these new business corporation laws since 1954, and the partnership law last year, May 1962, and the nonprofit law within the past 60 days.

Senator BYRD. How much additional work has accrued from the nonprofit law's enactment?

Mr. RIDLEY. We can't measure that exactly at this time. We anticipate it will be quite an increase when it gets completely in use.

Senator BYRD. Which will be when?

Mr. RIDLEY. That is 60 days from enactment of the bill. I think it would be the beginning of November.

Senator BYRD. Could you give a rough estimate of the overall increase in your workload which would be necessitated by this law?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir. I would say this. We have estimated that the overall instruments for the office, 111,555 in 1963 will increase to 121,720 in the new year.

Senator BYRD. And three persons were handling previously how many instruments?

Mr. RIDLEY. In round figures, sir, approximately between 85,000 to 100,000.

Senator BYRD. Three persons are handling this?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now four persons are handling how many?

Mr. RIDLEY. Four persons are handling 111,000.

Senator BYRD. 111,000?

Mr. RIDLEY. And that would be plus, Mr. Chairman, the 9,981 examinations of tax forms of various types. That is an added load.

Senator BYRD. Three persons were handling 100,000?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Four persons are handling about 120,000?

Mr. RIDLEY. 111,000.

Senator BYRD. Plus the nine?

Mr. RIDLEY. Plus the nine, about 120,000.

Senator BYRD. And then you would need one additional person to handle how many additional instruments?

Mr. RIDLEY. 120,000 plus about—131,000.

Senator BYRD. 131,000?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So you will have 11,000 more instruments passing over the desk?

Mr. RIDLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Than you had last year, and you need one additional person?

Mr. RIDLEY. At least one. We are only asking for one to try it out and see. We are not asking for more.

Senator BYRD. All right. Is there anything additionally that you would like to say on this item?

Mr. RIDLEY. No, sir; I believe that covers it.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Duncan, would there be anything that you would add here, do you think?

Mr. DUNCAN. I would plead for the new machine. It is obsolete, actually, Senator.

Senator BYRD. I don't think we could very well reject this plea. You are pretty well assured that as far as we are concerned. About the position, I didn't note the additional position in your plea. I am just saying that facetiously.

Mr. DUNCAN. About the position?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. DUNCAN. If the history of that agency would show, I think it would show that approximately 15 to 20 years they had more employees than they have today. That is probably a figure Mr. Ridley doesn't know.

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you.

Mr. RIDLEY. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. The next item, No. 7, "Investigation and Regulation of Public Utilities."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. James Washington, chairman, and Mr. Edgar Bernstein, vice chairman.

Senator BYRD. I don't need any introduction to Mr. Washington. I have been a student in his class. He taught a course in securities transactions down at the American University, and I sat in his class and it was an extremely difficult class. He was a hard driving teacher, and he made me work hard for my marks in that class.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

STATEMENTS OF JAMES WASHINGTON, JR., CHAIRMAN; EDGAR H. BERNSTEIN, VICE CHAIRMAN; AND JOSEPH S. GRECO, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INCREASE IN HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Mr. WASHINGTON. I hope you don't retaliate.

Senator BYRD. I might retaliate by giving you a similar grade which we won't mention.

Incidentally, I enjoyed my studies in your class, Mr. Washington.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now we have this item.

What about the increase in the House allowance over last year? Does that involve mandatory items?

Mr. WASHINGTON. The increase is all mandatory with the exception of $100 to cover the cost of postage. Our postage bill has gone up by reason of the increased cost there.

Senator BYRD. All right. Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Washington?

Mr. WASHINGTON. I have a statement I would like to read.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you submit it for the record?

Mr. WASHINGTON. I don't think I can submit it, sir, very well. It is scribbled a little bit, but if you would like I will take it back and submit it for the record.

Senator BYRD. Is it brief?

Mr. WASHINGTON. It is very brief.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to read it?

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. WASHINGTON. All right, thank you sir.

The 1963 appropriation was $245,530. For 1964 the Commission originally requested $270,100. The increased request was to cover salary increase provided for by the Federal Salary Act of 1962.

In addition, we asked for an increase of $100 in our stamp budget to cover the increased cost of postage.

Shortly before the hearing in the House on the 1964 budget, we advised the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that we were abolishing two positions in the agency, and downgrading one position at a total saving of $11,745 rounded out in the budget figures you have $11,700.

The Commission therefore advised that it would seek the sum of $258,355 plus $100 for stamps, or a total of $258,455 rounded out at $258,500.

As a result of the action of the House committee there was a further reduction of $645 representing 3 percent of the total of $19,000 of increases in salaries.

The revised budget therefore as it comes before this committee is $257,855.

I might mention, it is not written here, however, that we have by such reductions in staff absorbed approximately 50 percent of the increase, salary increases. That is the statement I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Washington, we are not going to quarrel with you over $100. You have made a good statement, and inasmuch as this subject was brought up, I think the record ought to show that you gave me an A in your class.

Mr. WASHINGTON. It certainly was.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Now for planning and zoning, this involved a mandatory increase.

Mr. HERMAN. It was, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. The next item is Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. Can the same thing be said for that item?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The next item is "School transit subsidy."

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF DELMAR ISON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SCHOOL FARE SUBSIDY

Mr. ISON. I am Delmar Ison, Executive Director of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission.

Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement.

Senator BYRD. You can read this if you like, Mr. Ison. It is very brief.

Mr. ISON. All right.

Public Law 87-507 approved June 28, 1962, established a school fare subsidy for common carriers required to furnish transportation to schoolchildren in the District of Columbia at a reduced fare.

This subsidy became operative for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1962, and it involved two carriers operating in the District of Columbia, D.C. Transit and W.M. & A. Transit.

Public Law 87-507 requires the Commission to certify to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia as to whether or not the carriers are eligible for the subsidy. The carriers become eligible if the Commission finds that their net operating income for mass transportation operations in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended August 31 is less than the rate of return established in that carrier's last rate case.

By Order No. 258 served May 13, 1963, the Commission certified that W.M. & A. Transit Co. qualified for a subsidy of $12,544 covering the fiscal year ended August 31, 1962. D.C. Transit did not qualify for a subsidy under law.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Mr. ISON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The next item is "Occupations and Professions."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Lawrence E. Duvall, the Director.

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE E. DUVALL, DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY SAMUEL F. FUSCO, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Mr. DUVALL. I am Lawrence E. Duvall, Director, and this is Mr. Fusco, Chief of the Office of Administration.

Senator BYRD. The House increase over the adjusted 1964 base involves only mandatory items, does it not?

Mr. DUVALL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now would you explain the reasons for the request of $6,387 in administration and $4,313 under processing——

Mr. DUVALL. The $6,387 is a request for a fiscal analyst in the administrative section. At the present time we have seven people in our administrative division, which includes the Director, the Deputy Director, and the secretary who have very little to do with the fiscal budget.

I have my chief administrative officer who is responsible for that among many other things. He has an administrative assistant who is primarily concerned with the regulations.

Then he has administrative aid grade 8 who does a multiplicity of things, concerned with purchasing, time and leave, and a number of things of that nature.

We farm out much of our budget work to the other sections which puts us almost on an emergency situation with the preparation of our budget.

Senator BYRD. What other sections do you have reference to?

Mr. DUVALL. This would be in the processing and issuing section which services the 22 licensing boards.

We seek much assistance from it.

We also have had some additional work to do in the last few years as a result of the increase by two in the number of our boards, and I feel that we are somewhat lax in our budget and fiscal area.

With the $4,313, the major portion of that is $2,000 for the replacement of a piece of equipment, a Stenofax machine, which is about 8 years old. This is somewhat the lifeblood of processing and issuing section.

It is a stencil-cutting machine which will also make duplicate pictures. It will also do some other reproduction work.

We find a great deal of time we get the originals that are given to us by the boards for reproduction. Rather than turn those over to a typist who would have to retype the whole thing, by the use of this machine we can get an immediate stencil.

Senator BYRD. Did you include this in your original request to the Commissioners? It was not included in their "A" budget?

Mr. DUVALL. No, sir, but this was in our original request.

Senator BYRD. It was in the original request?

Mr. DUVALL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Was the one position in your original request?

Mr. DUVALL. Yes, sir, the one position was, sir.

Senator BYRD. When were you last given an additional position?

Mr. DUVALL. We had an additional position in the past year, sir, when we took over the physical therapist licensing. We had one GS–4.

Senator BYRD. And have you asked for this equipment money before?

Mr. DUVALL. No, sir. This is our first request. We also have included $360 for an electric typewriter. We have been somewhat lax in our equipment item.

In fact, we have not established an equipment replacement program, and we have no continuing basic funds in our budget for replacing equipment.

This we hope to remedy in the coming years. But at the present time was are asking for replacement of one electric typewriter.

We are also asking for $40 to provide a bookcase. We have a small lending library for our real estate section. The examinees coming in make use of this.

We are also asking for $200 to supplement the books that we have in this library. We are also requesting the amount of $1,712 for postage, of course, due to the 1-cent raise in postage.

Senator BYRD. How much was your postage allowance last year?

Mr. DUVALL. It was $6,950.

Senator BYRD. Does this cover your processing on this item?

Mr. DUVALL. Yes, sir, it does.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

The next item is "Public Library."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Harry N. Peterson.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

STATEMENT OF HARRY N. PETERSON, LIBRARIAN; ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. CATHERINE M. HOUCK, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN; MISS FRANCES W. SHIBLEY, BUDGET OFFICER AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT; AND ALVAN C. CHANEY, CHIEF, PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator BYRD. Mr. Peterson gave a very good account of himself last year as I recall.

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

Senator BYRD. Now I ask this question. Does the House increase involve only mandatory items?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. There are no additional positions in the House allowance?

Mr. PETERSON. No, sir, and the House allowed us everything we requested in the "A" budget except for an across-the-board cut of 3 percent in classified pay raise. That is an item of minus $4,400.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $5,025 under administration. Is this for an additional position?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It is?

Mr. PETERSON. That is a GS–5, and the justification for it appears on page 3. Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, I have a general statement which I was going to highlight from. If I may I should like to submit that for the record.

Senator BYRD. It will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT 1964

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress as a supplement to the public educational system of the District. Accordingly, the District of Columbia Public Library assists public, parochial, and private grade school, high school, and college students in their formal education by making available books, periodicals, etc., needed in connection with their schoolwork and also for extracurricular reading. The Public Library furnishes the books and other materials needed for the continuing education of those whose formal education is over. For those who have never been to college it is a "university of the people." Also served are the municipal offices and departments; educational, health, and welfare agencies; social groups; churches; business enterprises; labor organizations; clubs; and civic organizations. Reference, advisory, research, and bibliographic assistance is provided on all of these levels. Recreational reading is available for everyone. These services may be summed up by the following public library objectives: (1) education, (2) information, (3) research, (4) cultural enrichment, and (5) recreation.

The Public Library system consists of the Administrative Headquarters and processing departments, the Buildings and Grounds Department of the Public Library, and the following public service agencies: the Central Library, 17 branches (there will be 18 with completion of the Capitol View Branch in February 1964), and the extension department, which includes 2 bookmobiles and the schools division.

The Public Library management improvement program was inaugurated in 1947 to obtain the best possible return on the tax dollar invested in the Public Library. Every effort is made to improve service, increase efficiency, eliminate waste, and reduce costs. The search for better methods, improved practices, and

effective procedures is a continuous one. The program covers such matters as administrative organization, the improvement and extension of existing services, and the development of new services. Improvements have resulted from the assignment of personnel according to workloads; the grouping of related functions; the standardization of processes, procedures, and equipment; the centralization of certain activities; work simplification; time studies; surveys; job analyses and redefinition of duties; attendance and occupancy counts; spot checks of services; and forms analysis.

Building planning and the arrangement of services are also factors in efficient and economical administration. Example: by removing a nonbearing wall in the Central Library it was possible to juxtapose the Literature and Fiction Divisions and staff them with five people instead of six. Construction and operation expenditures can be reduced by sound planning. It costs considerably less to build and to staff a modern, open plan, functional building than it does a traditional building, with a number of fixed partitions.

Below are examples of improvements in services which have been carried out in recent years. A project to reclassify the book collection from the Cutter system to the Dewey Decimal was undertaken. The Central Library was reorganized on a completely open-shelf subject-divisional plan. The Washingtoniana Division public service schedule was extended to a full 72 hours weekly. Hours of service for young adults were increased in the Central Library. The Central Library Children's Room schedule was changed from 54 to 72 hours a week in order to give better service to parents and teachers, as well as to children. Three branches which previously had been closed for 3 weeks during the summer are now kept open all year. Extension functions were reorganized making it possible to serve District of Columbia welfare and penal institutions. The educational film service was developed. Personnel savings made it possible to circulate music, language, literature, dictation, and other records for home use from the Central Library.

It is gratifying that these efforts to increase efficiency have been recognized. The chairmen and membes of the Subcommittees on Appropriations have been very complimentary regarding the efficiency of Public Library operations. As a recent example, in its report on the 1962 District of Columbia appropriation bill, the House subcommittee wrote as follows: "For the District of Columbia's very efficiently administered and operated public library system an appropriation of $3,030,000 is recommended * * *."

In this general connection, it should be noted that the library absorbs increased costs wherever possible. For example, since within-grades began to be appropriated again in 1960, the library has adjusted its estimate each year to reflect any saving due to turnover. In preparing this estimate each year, the library budget and personnel officers go over the positions in order to take account of things that would affect the estimates such as promotions, resignations, and types of jobs in which there is frequent turnover with no within-grades being paid. It is normally 2 fiscal years later before any savings over the estimate can be determined. Such savings are deducted in the next year's estimates.

In addition to absorbing some part of the cost of within-grades from savings due to turnover, the library also absorbs numerous other personnel compensation items, such as night differential, overtime, holiday pay, terminal leave, etc. In fiscal 1963 these amounted to almost $60,000.

Overall use of Public Library facilities has been increasing steadily. Although it is not possible to measure reference and advisory work (a very important aspect of the Public Library program) there is evidence of a greater demand for such services. The circulation of books for home reading can only be used as a measure of one aspect of the library's effectiveness; nevertheless it is gratifying that readers are borrowing more and more books. In the 1963 fiscal year 2,918,319 books were circulated for home reading. This was 134,037 more than in 1962. An especially dramatic example of increased use is afforded by the District of Columbia Public Library Schools Division, which circulates collections of books to classrooms in the public, parochial, and private schools in the District of Columbia. From 1948 to 1963 the number of volumes circulated by this Division has more than doubled. During the past few years the demand by teachers has been especially heavy because of the increased enrollment and the stepped-up program of reading improvement in the schools. For example, in 1963 the District of Columbia Public Library Schools Division sent out 10,412 classroom collections, an increase of 4 percent over 1962; in terms of books circulated, this represented a total of 359,173 volumes.

There are 17 branches in the Public Library system. Two more buildings for which construction funds were appropriated in 1963 are scheduled for completion during fiscal 1964. Three more branches (a new one for West End and replacements for the present inadequate Southwest and Chevy Chase branches) are including in the District of Columbia public works program to give Washington adequate public library branch service.

The growing demands upon the District of Columbia Public Library point up the need for a larger Downtown Central Library. The present building, constructed in 1903 when the population of Washington was less than 300,000 has been outgrown for many years. Funds appropriated in 1960 for further improvements in the old monumental-style building relieved the space problem somewhat. However, a much larger modern-type building is needed to provide adequate Central Library service. In this connection, the management consultant firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton recently made a study of the Central Library facilities in the District of Columbia. This study was made for Downtown Progress with funds obtained from Congress by the executive office of the District of Columbia government. The report found that the need for new facilities is urgent today. It recommended that a new central Library building should be built containing at least 400,000 square feet, and that it should be located as near to the heart of the business district as possible. The present Central Library in Mount Vernon Square contains only 49,000 square feet of space.

The Public Library program for 1964, as reflected in this budget request, includes funds to meet increased pay and other costs (classified pay raises, wage board increases, within-grade salary advancements, regular pay above the 52-week base, postage rate increase, maintenance and operations of the E. V. Brown Building, and supplies and materials); annualization of five positions granted last year; operating costs for 6 months each for the Capitol View and Palisades branches; workload factors (additional positions and an increase in the system postage fund); and one item for improved service. A voluntary reduction totaling $9,707, based on 8 months' availability, has been made as follows: $9,240 in the positions requested to relieve workload, and $467 for the improved service item.

The capital outlay portion of the budget request will provide a basic book collection and basic equipment for the new Palisades branch; a site for a new Downtown Central Library; plans and specifications for electrical modernization of the old Central Library Building; construction, plans and specifications, basic book collection, and basic equipment for the new Southwest branch; and plans and specifications for the West End branch.

PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. You have presently seven positions?

Mr. PETERSON. I should have specified that we were allowed 29 positions for staffing in the A budget, but they were in the mandatory category because they were to staff the Capital View Branch and the Palisades Branch.

They have been approved by the House. I should like to suggest though, because of the possible slight delay in the completion of the buildings——

Senator BYRD. Will you let me lead the course of action?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; excuse me. I was afraid I had not answered your question correctly regarding the positions in the A budget.

Senator BYRD. Don't you have seven positions under "Administration"?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; in the budget office.

Senator BYRD. I am taking one item at a time. You have seven positions under "Administration." You are asking for one more; is that correct?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right. Now would you justify the one position you are requesting there?

Mr. PETERSON. This position is in activity No. 1, as indicated. It is an administrative position for a clerk GS–5, $5,025, in our budget office.

In support of this I have noted that we cannot measure our administrative workload statistically. However, it is the mission of administration to coordinate and direct all aspects of the library service, and as the workloads generally increase, it is natural that the workload of administration increases with it.

INCREASE IN WORKLOAD

One of the things that has led to an increased workload is the growth of the library system and the increased use of the facilities is another.

We also have an increased workload as a result of Federal and District programs relating to the budget office, the Government-wide program of financial management improvement being the case in point, and this involves expanded techniques such as programing of budgets, projection of future requirements, coding in connection with data processing, and so on.

We need the additional person in the public library budget office to handle the increased workload. This person would assist in the——

Senator BYRD. We have all of this before us.

Mr. PETERSON. All right, sir. May I then present this chart as a rough indication of the increased workload.

You can see how the system developed from this size to this.

In 1953 we had 15 agencies and 1 bookmobile; now we have 18 agencies and 2 bookmobiles. This represents an increase of 65 percent in square footage.

Our budget in 1953 was $1,490,000; in 1963, $3,201,000, an increase of 115 percent.

In books purchased, another indication, we had an increase of 164 percent. And yet the personnel authorized remained the same with no increase in the authorized budget staff.

In the combined authorized accounting and supply clerks, we went from five to six people, an increase of 20 percent, to cope with these other increases here.

Senator BYRD. Now under processing—incidentally were you given any additional positions last year under administration?

Mr. PETERSON. Not in this category; no, sir. We were given a position in personnel payroll, but nothing in budget.

Senator BYRD. Nothing under administration?

Mr. PETERSON. That is in administration, too, but a different office in administration, namely, personnel. We had no addition in the budget office.

Senator BYRD. In other words, one of the seven that you presently have was added last year?

Mr. PETERSON. No, sir. The position added last year was in the personnel office; the one we are now requesting is in the budget office. However, both are in the administration category.

Senator BYRD. Under processing, the House allowance, which includes an increase over the 1964 base, is for mandatory items, I assume?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. There are no additional positions there?

Mr. PETERSON. No, sir. The only additional positions on the House side were the items for the new branches that I mentioned in the "A" budget.

Senator BYRD. Let's take one item at a time.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. We are talking about processing. In your 1964 base it was $412,669. The House allowed $440,820. Does this increase involve only mandatory items? No additional personnel?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; only mandatory items are involved. There is no additional personnel in this category.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $10,651 addition. Are additional personnel involved here?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir. This is for two acquisitions assistants at the GS–3 level, which would account for $8,398 of the total. The $2,253 additional is for a wage board pay raise in the WBP category.

Senator BYRD. You have 11 persons in this activity at the present time?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; in the Acquisitions Department.

Senator BYRD. And may I ask how many were added last year, if any?

Mr. PETERSON. None in this category, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for two. When was the last time you had an additional position for this activity?

Mr. PETERSON. As this chart indicates, in 1955 we had 11 people in this category, and in 1963 we still have 11. There was no increase in that interval.

Senator BYRD. And you don't have any vacancies?

Mr. PETERSON. I do have vacancies but not in that category. I have five vacancies at the present time.

Senator BYRD. The $10,650, is that wholly for the two additional positions?

Mr. PETERSON. For the two positions and the wage board pay raise of $2,253, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. So the two additional positions would amount to how much?

Mr. PETERSON. $8,398, sir. This chart illustrates the increase in workload if you are interested. I know that you are pressed for time, so I won't urge it on you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. I can see that you have had a substantial increase in workload.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

CENTRAL LIBRARY

Senator BYRD. Now the next item we want to talk with you about is Central Library.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The House increase amounts to roughly I would say $65,000. Does this involve only mandatory items? There are no additional personnel involved?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; only mandatory items were involved. We didn't get any personnel from the House in the "B" budget for the Central Library.

Senator BYRD. In the "A" budget?

Mr. PETERSON. In the "A" budget, rather.

Senator BYRD. Let me ask this. It may save time. Is there any additional personnel involved anywhere?

Mr. PETERSON. In the "A" budget?

Senator BYRD. In the A budget?

Mr. PETERSON. Only for the Palisades Branch and Capitol View Branch.

Mr. HERMAN. Only mandatory items like the information then, the 48-hour week and the staffing positions.

Senator BYRD. Throughout the entire budget?

Mr. HERMAN. That is the general funds. The special funds, highway funds, water funds, but in the general fund there are none.

Senator BYRD. In the general fund there are no additional positions in the House bill?

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator BYRD. All right. Now you are asking for $14,869. How many positions are involved?

Mr. PETERSON. These appear on page 7, I believe.

Senator BYRD. Page 8 I believe.

Mr. PETERSON. Page 8, I'm sorry. We are asking for a clerical assistant in the History and Biography Division, a stacks assistant for the stack area on page 9, and a cataloger for the Music Division, also on page 9.

Senator BYRD. You have five positions presently?

Mr. PETERSON. We have no position in the clerical category for the History and the Biography Division. That work is being done by professional workers, and we wanted to get the clerk in order to avoid that.

In the case of the Music Division, we have four people at the present time.

Senator BYRD. And do you have any vacancies?

Mr. PETERSON. Not in that Division, no, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were any positions added last year?

Mr. PETERSON. Not to that Division, no, sir; and not to the History-Biography Division.

Senator BYRD. And in the Stacks Division?

Mr. PETERSON. We had one added last year.

Senator BYRD. And you have——

Mr. PETERSON. In the Stacks.

Senator BYRD. And you presently have three?

Mr. PETERSON. No. We have about 16 all told in that Division.
Senator BYRD. You have 16.
Mr. PETERSON. Sixteen, yes, sir.
Senator BYRD. And do you have any vacancies in that Division?
Mr. PETERSON. No, sir. We have one catalog vacancy, one assistant childrens' librarian, one assistant supervisor of circulation, one truck driver, and one engineer custodian.
Senator BYRD. You have no vacancies in this activity in this Division?
Mr. PETERSON. No, sir.
Senator BYRD. You have 16 positions. Were any added last year?
Mr. PETERSON. One was added last year.
Senator BYRD. One was added last year. And you are asking for one this year?
Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.
Senator BYRD. Is that right?
Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. Where are the others that you are requesting?
Mr. PETERSON. The only other two are for the History-Biography Division and for the Music Division. Our total request for new positions is six, counting the administrative clerk, two acquisition assistants, one history-biography clerical assistant, one stacks assistant, and one cataloger in the Music Division.
Senator BYRD. You have an overall of how many persons?
Mr. PETERSON. In the whole system there are 436.
Senator BYRD. And you are asking for six more?
Mr. PETERSON. In these categories in the B budget; but then again to go back to the A budget, there is the increase of 29 positions to cover two new branches that the House approved. The total request in A and B will be 35 positions.
Senator BYRD. You are asking for six positions?
Mr. PETERSON. Yes sir; in the B budget.
Senator BYRD. Independently of those that are required to go under the new titles?
Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.
Senator BYRD. Now where are the vacancies? You said you had five vacancies?
Mr. PETERSON. I have one vacant position in the cataloging department. That is the department that does most of the cataloging, not the music but everything else.
Senator BYRD. Now at that point are any of the six positions being requested in that department?
Mr. PETERSON. No, sir.
Senator BYRD. All right, proceed.
Mr. PETERSON. Then I have an assistant children's librarian in the central library.

Senator BYRD. Are any of the six positions being requested there?

Mr. PETERSON. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. PETERSON. I have an assistant supervisor in the central library circulation desk, no position being requested there. And a truck-driver and an engineer custodian. Most of these became vacant quite recently. We try to promote members of the staff if we can. In the pending cases, we have either offered promotions to people on the staff that we want to promote, or else have other recruits lined up.

Senator BYRD. The other item branches, extension and system book fund. As far as the House increases are concerned, I suppose they involve mandatory increases.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

OTHER PROGRAM COSTS

Senator BYRD. And the last item, other program costs, No. 3, under category 3, public service, other program costs.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir; that appears on page 5–A–11, and a total request of $9,622 is made. It breaks down as follows: We are asking for $4,222 under the system postage account, $1,222 of that being for the postage rate increase, which is 25 percent of our present $4,889; the other is $3,000 required to handle the increased workload, primarily in connection with the retrieval of overdue books.

Senator BYRD. No additional positions are involved?

Mr. PETERSON. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. How about overtime? Have you had to pay any overtime?

Mr. PETERSON. We have no item in the budget request for overtime. We pay overtime to engineers and custodians for Sunday and holiday work. Occasionally we have to pay other people overtime for special work.

Senator BYRD. I assume, Mr. Herman, we can have a table showing the overtime for all departments.

Mr. HERMAN. Yes, sir.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Schedule of fiscal year 1963 premium pay

	Overtime	Night differential	Holiday pay
General operating expenses:			
Executive Office	$1,737		
Department of General Administration	17,597	$2,745	$337
Regulatory agencies:			
Control of Alcoholic Beverages		71	
Administration of Parole Laws			
Death Investigations		1,302	2,278
Administration of Insurance Laws			
Administration of Wage, Safety, and Hour Laws			
Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers	433	876	650
Investigation and Regulation of Public Utilities	742		
Planning and Zoning			
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission			
Department of Occupations and Professions	2,023	7	
Public Library	11,945	19,624	3,640
Department of Veterans' Affairs			
Department of Buildings and Grounds	12,010	9,943	11,531
Office of the Surveyor			

Schedule of fiscal year 1966 premium pay—Continued

	Overtime	Night differential	Holiday pay
Public safety:			
Office of Corporation Counsel	$2,385		$562
Metropolitan Police	4,258	$9,344	389,000
Fire Department	176,899	4,427	255,459
Office of Civil Defense	2,320		
Courts:			
Juvenile court	112		
Municipal court	1,075	93	4,043
Municipal court of appeals			
District of Columbia Tax Court			
U.S. courts			
Department of Corrections	78,832	124,296	102,968
Department of Licenses and Inspections	5,779	122	181
National Guard	126	997	646
Education (public schools)	87,166	47,181	8,985
Parks and recreation:			
Recreation Department	2,972	26,603	544
National Capital Parks	66,506	3,303	17,595
National Zoological Park	5,717	4,122	14,265
Health and welfare:			
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	3,229		
Department of Public Health	279,966	161,519	151,793
Department of Public Welfare	221,342	139,869	140,378
Highways and traffic:			
Department of Highways and Traffic	208,046	4,193	9,702
Department of Motor Vehicles	15,966	2,230	613
Department of Motor Vehicle Parking			
Sanitary engineering:			
Department of Sanitary Engineering	400,000	127,188	122,725
Washington Aqueduct	33,686	14,431	8,787
Total	1,642,869	704,486	1,246,682

Senator BYRD. For fiscal 1963, overtime, holiday pay, and so on. Present something to show what it is for each department.

Mr. PETERSON. Ours is chiefly for the engineers and custodians who have to clean the furnaces, clean the central library, and so on. We did not discuss supplies and materials listed on page 5–A–12. I don't know if you want me to mention that or not. The justification is quite complete.

Senator BYRD. What did you have for this item last year?

Mr. PETERSON. $21,880.

Senator BYRD. And the year before?

Mr. PETERSON. I think I shall have to supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

The information requested is: There was $21,340 in the miscellaneous supply account in 1962.

Senator BYRD. All right. I think there is sufficient explanation here for that increase.

Mr. PETERSON. May I add one item to it, not to hold up the hearing, but since our justification was submitted, the Library of Congress has announced a further increase in the additional copies of cards from 5 to 6 cents, which aggravates our problem that much more. Instead of an overall increase of 43 percent, it will now be an overall increase of 59 percent.

Senator BYRD. So this is involved in your $4,000 item, for increase in supplies and materials account?

Mr. PETERSON. This is for the catalog cards in that item; yes, sir. Yes; that is correct.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Senator BYRD. All right, now for item No. 4, buildings and grounds.

Mr. PETERSON. This is an item of $19,633, and of that we are requesting an additional $4,000 for the operation of the Chevy Chase Branch of the District of Columbia Public Library system.

We occupy one wing in the old E. V. Brown School, which was renovated to accommodate the recreation department facility there and the library.

The appropriation that we received for this purpose is turned over to the National Capital Parks, which operates the building on a reimbursable basis.

Senator BYRD. The House increase involves mandatory items, does it?

Mr. PETERSON. We did not have this before the House.

Senator BYRD. The House increased last year's base by $23,000.

Mr. PETERSON. But it did not include this particular item. There were several items that I would consider mandatory, and this is one which was not in the "A" budget.

Senator BYRD. This item is not involved in the House increase?

Mr. PETERSON. That is right.

Senator BYRD. The question I am asking is, Does the House increase involve only mandatory items?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir. The items allowed by the House were all mandatory. They included money to operate the two new branches. The $22,546 is mandatory.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any further explanation of the $19,633 item? Part of it is for pay increases for existing positions.

Mr. PETERSON. That is $15,633.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. PETERSON. That is the total.

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CENTRAL LIBRARY

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much. The capital outlay item will be considered next. This request is in the amount of $3,038,300.

The first item is your new downtown Central Library site.

The estimated construction cost under "Estimated balance needed to complete" was prepared by a management consultant firm in 1961. At the time construction funds are requested in a future budget it may be necessary to revise the estimate based on technical studies and updated costs.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir. The present Central Library building is situated in Mount Vernon Square at Eighth and K Streets. It was opened in 1903.

Incidentally, the building was constructed with funds given by Andrew Carnegie. It was intended to serve a city of 300,000 population.

Washington has since grown to about 2½ times that size. The building is hopelessly outgrown. We have moved as many aspects of the service out of the old building as we could. We have sought to find relief by that method, and also by renovation, remodeling, and so on. But the building contains only 49,000 square feet, and we need a structure of 400,000 square feet.

In 1961 the District of Columbia government requested $15,000 as part of the executive office budget to have an outside management consulting firm review the situation and see if a new Central Library was needed, if so, how big it should be and where it should be situated. Booz, Allen & Hamilton were engaged to do this work by the National Capital Downtown Committee, and strongly recommended that a new building be built. There conclusions are reported on page 5–A–17.

Mr. PETERSON. 5–A–17 for the conclusions, sir, and 5–A–18 for the recommendations. They stated that a new central library should be built containing at least 400,000 square feet, that it should be located as near as possible to the heart of the retail business district.

It should be located on a level rectangular lot containing approximately 50,000 square feet of space, and the proposed structure should be of modern architectural design with ready access from sidewalk level, and with permanent walls, columns or partitions kept to a minimum.

They also said that the need for the new facilities is urgent today. Delay will only increase the degree of urgency and the costs. This project has been a matter of public consideration in the District for more than 30 years. There is little to be said for putting it off any longer.

Senator BYRD. What would you do with the old space?

Mr. PETERSON. The Board of Trustees would relinquish the building to the District of Columbia Commissioners in whom title is vested for this structure the same as any other District building.

They would probably offer some recommendations for use, but no conclusions on that score have been reached. However, they realize that the Commissioners may or may not accept such recommendations.

Senator BYRD. Have you requested this item before?

FIRST REQUEST TO CONGRESS

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir. The need has been apparent since 1929, and we have asked for a new central library over a period of several years. However, this is the first year that it has been presented to Congress. It is the first year that it has been made a part of the District of Columbia budget and the District of Columbia Commissioners' Capital building program.

Senator BYRD. Wasn't the building rehabilitated 2 or 3 years ago?

Mr. PETERSON. Not quite that recently, but it has been rehabilitated and remodeled, and we have succeeded in finding additional space for books, to try to make do with the situation. Extensive renovations were carried out several years ago.

More recently a public elevator and two mezzanines were installed and two rooms were enlarged to try to make space where it was virtually impossible to exist within the present cramped quarters.

Senator BYRD. When did the rehabilitation take place?

Mr. PETERSON. The latest one? The 1960 budget.

Senator BYRD. And the prior one?

Mr. PETERSON. The prior renovation was spread over a period of several years. I think I shall have to supply those dates, because we had several different installments, as I recall.

Then we had money allocated for new boilers and other replacements and I should like, if I may, to submit for the record, the actual dates and the items, if that is agreeable to the chairman.

Senator BYRD. And the expenditures.

Mr. PETERSON. And the expenditures, yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

Renovation projects, central library, 8th and K Streets NW.—Funds expended

	Date completed	Cost
Remodeling:		
Basement:		
East wing and front and east portion of pavilion	Aug. 25, 1952	$27,000
West stairs	Aug. 21, 1952	2,800
Equipment and fixtures		4,000
Rear and west portion of pavilion	May 1956	30,000
Subtotal		63,800
First floor:		
West wing	May 1957	7,500
East wing	October 1958	12,625
Subtotal		20,125
Second floor:		
West wing	May 1956	13,000
East wing	June 1959	3,565
Subtotal		16,565
Mezzanines, lobby and elevator (1960 appropriation)	June 1961	69,312
Total cost of remodeling		169,802
Replacements:		
Floor coverings		2,500
New boilers		30,000
Rear driveway		12,779
Total cost of replacements		45,279
Grand total, cost of remodeling and replacements		215,081

Senator BYRD. All right, your next item.

ELECTRICAL MODERNIZATION

Mr. PETERSON. The next item is the electrical modernization of the old central library and we are requesting $2,800 for planning for this. The actual renovation will cost, at present estimates, $40,000.

It may seem odd that we should ask for the electrical modernization of the central library, when we are requesting a new building. But the new building, assuming that the Congress allows the money for it, will not be completed until about 1968 or 1969, assuming that the present schedule is held to, whereas on December 31, 1965, the Potomac Electric Power Co. is going to discontinue supplying direct current.

The reason for this, I understand, is the elimination of the trolley cars. With the discontinuance of this current, we will not be able to operate our stack elevator and this would impose a very serious problem so far as the operation of the library is concerned.

Therefore, we have to have the elevator changed to alternating current. But this, according to the Department of Buildings and Grounds, requires renovation of the wiring system, because it is unsatisfactory and does not conform to the code. Therefore it will be necessary to eliminate the deficiencies throughout the entire building, hence the cost.

Without the stack elevator, we would not have ready access to a large portion of the book stock. There are about 228,000 books and magazines housed in these stacks, most of which we could not have access to except via the elevator or the stairs.

Senator BYRD. All right, now the next item.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH LIBRARY

Mr. PETERSON. The next item is the Southwest branch which is to be situated at 3d and K Streets SW., and for which Congress appropriated site and planning money in 1963.

We are now requesting $549,000, of which $448,000 is for construction, $45,000 is for the basic book collection and $56,000 for the basic equipment.

Senator BYRD. So you now have the site.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you need money and you have the plans and specifications.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You need the money for construction and for furniture and equipment.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. What about the furniture and equipment item? How long will it take you to complete the construction of the library? Can you forgo the furniture and equipment item until next year?

Mr. BLASER. May I answer that question, Mr. Chairman? My name is James Blaser.

The structure will take 10 months to construct, and I suspect, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the present schedule, we will initiate construction in November or December of this year, so that construction would be complete in August or September of next year.

Senator BYRD. So we would not be able to delay the appropriation of the equipment item?

Mr. PETERSON. I think, sir, that it would be ill-advised because it takes time. We can't order the materials and equipment, the books, and so on, until after the appropriation is passed, and it takes time for the manufacturers to deliver. That can be anywhere from 30 to 120 more days.

So far as the books are concerned, the hardship here is that we do not ask for additional staff for the processing of books. We try to do this as part of our regular staffing, and if we can spread it over a period of time, we can get the job done much more easily than if we had to try to concentrate in a relatively short time from the completion of the building until the opening day.

INITIATION OF CONSTRUCTION

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser, you said that you contemplated getting construction underway in November?

Mr. BLASER. Or December, yes, sir, depending upon the appropriation bill. It will take us perhaps 45 days after we have got the appropriation bill, Mr. Chairman, to get the job physically underway.

Senator BYRD. The very best you could do would be the middle of November, if we had the bill on the President's desk by the 1st of October.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Which is not going to be quite the case. So you might say the 1st of December will be the earliest.

Mr. BLASER. Right. We would anticipate then that the building would be completed 10 months thereafter.

Senator BYRD. Ten months thereafter?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The following October.

Mr. BLASER. Right.

Senator BYRD. The 1st of the following October. So it seems to me that if you only need a maximum of 120 days to get your furniture and equipment——

Mr. PETERSON. This I don't know, but it can take as much as that. It could be longer, depending on circumstances.

Senator BYRD. You said from 30 to 120 days.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes. I think 120 days probbably would cover it. But we have to have additional time to solicit bids, check the materials to make sure they conform to specifications, and install the equipment.

Sometimes we have had trouble where the agent has not complied, and we have had to have materials sent back, as we did several times in the case of the Cleveland Park branch.

I believe it might complicate the situation pretty seriously not to have the appropriation for books and equipment.

Senator BYRD. All right, you have one more item I believe, Mr. Peterson.

The estimated construction cost under "Estimated balance needed to complete" will be increased at the time construction funds are requested in a future budget, due to the provision of full air conditioning.

WEST END BRANCH LIBRARY

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir. We are asking for money for plans and specification for the West End Branch Library. We already have a site for which Congress appropriated money in fiscal year 1961. We are now following that up with a request for plans for 1964.

This branch will be at 24th and L Streets Northwest, and will serve an estimated 33,000 people, although the area is in a process of change now, but it is a change from slum and industrial to high-rise office and high-rise apartments.

Senator BYRD. Do you think it is important that this money be forthcoming this year?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, sir, in order to keep the program on schedule I think it is.

Senator BYRD. I believe that completes your items.

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you and your associates.

The next item is "Veterans' Affairs."

Mr. HERMAN. Col. Waldron E. Leonard.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF COL. WALDRON E. LEONARD, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ERNEST J. GWINN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

PURPOSE OF REQUEST

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, my name is Waldron E. Leonard, Director of the Veterans' Affairs. This is Mr. Gwinn, chief clerk.

Senator BYRD. I notice the House allowance was $9,600 under the 1964 base. Was this because of the 8 or 9 months that are involved here rather than a full year?

Mr. LEONARD. Under the base that was the reduction in personnel, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Reduction in personnel?

Mr. LEONARD. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. The $1,800 that you are requesting is for what purpose?

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, after the hearing in the House, we had an employee put in for retirement, and his retirement pay amounts to $3,800. I immediately reviewed our proposed appropriations of $110,000 and tried to figure where the cuts could be made and where we could save some money.

We have no vacancies. In fact, we are very short staffed naturally with these 12 personnel. We used to have 32 people.

Mr. Gwinn and with the Budget Bureau, Mr. Herman's representative, we were able to find where we could pick up $2,000 by eliminating some repairs on furniture and something that is needed, because getting back to that, our furniture is all surplus furniture, for 16 years, and needs repairs, but it can be put off for another year.

That left a balance of $1,800 that we weren't able to pick up. We have reviewed it. We went over it several times, and we just find ourselves short by $1,800. And that is for the terminal leave pay for this employee who is leaving on or about November the 2d.

Senator BYRD. You don't think that out of the House allowance of $2,692,400 you can absorb an additional——

Mr. LEONARD. $110,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. That is right. I am one page ahead of myself.

Mr. LEONARD. I could find it there.

Senator BYRD. Yes; out of the House allowance of $110,000, you don't feel that you could pick up the other $1,800?

Mr. LEONARD. No, sir. We picked up $2,000 out of that, Mr. Chairman, repeatedly going over the budget and scrutinizing it. The fact of the matter is I went over it today before coming down here. We just haven't got it in here.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Leonard.

Mr. LEONARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. The next item is Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Blaser, the Director.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Blaser, is the overall House allowance of $2,692,400 insofar as the increase over the 1964 base is concerned comprised only of mandatory items?

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. BLASER, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT C. ENGLE, CHIEF, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

NEED FOR APPROPRIATION

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Why do you need $187 under administration?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, this is for a wage board increase for the one employee in this activity. It cannot be absorbed in our thinking.

It being a single wage board position, it does not appear with all of our other positions and other activities. Hence, we are requesting the increase of $187.

DESIGN AND ENGINEERING

Senator BYRD. Now will you justify the requested increase of $2,500 under design and engineering.

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. From 1953 until 1958, Mr. Chairman, I believe our allowance for this nature of activity has been $3,000.

In 1958, I believe, it was increased to $5,000. This is the type of activity or function that pays for our advance subsoil investigations, so that we are a little better prepared to take off or on design for our projects when it is authorized.

At the present time we find that $5,000 per year, our present authorization, is insufficient to accomplish the scope of work that we now must take off on. Consequently, some of our design work is delayed until we are able to use new authorized funds for our supplemental subsoil investigations.

REQUEST FOR BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

Senator BYRD. What is your explanation for the request of $215,313 in buildings management?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, this is basically for the addition of the court building to our operation after January 1. This involves the addition of 22 positions consisting of 6 building guards, 5 building engineers, 8 laborers, and 3 elevator operators to man this building at such time as we take it over.

Senator BYRD. All are required for the manning of this building?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And when do you expect to take it over?

Mr. BLASER. January 1.

Senator BYRD. Are these figures on a 6-month basis?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS INVOLVED

Senator BYRD. All right. What additionally is involved?

Mr. BLASER. In addition we have a nonrecurring lump sum of $50,000 which is broken into two figures, Mr. Chairman, $35,000 for pointing up and waterproofing the exterior of the building, $15,000

for modification of the interior to accommodate the District of Columbia offices that will move into the building.

The second item of $22,805 is made up of $1,800 for normal tenant alterations and $21,003 for day-to-day repairs and improvements over the course of the 6 months.

The third item, $20,302, is a recurring item which pays for the utilities in the building. That consist of $7,000 for electricity, $5,500 for steam, and $7,802 for refuse collections, supplies, and materials. It also includes $1,000 for equipment within the building—covers and such things as that for the maintenance personnel. These last two figures, Mr. Chairman, are on half-year basis.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Senator BYRD. You have presently how many employees?

Mr. BLASER. 295 authorized.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any vacancies?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; 10: 1 in design and engineering and 9 in the buildings management.

Senator BYRD. How much lapse of money is involved in these vacancies?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, I must provide that for the record, if I may.

Senator BYRD. All right. Mr. Herman, may we have a chart showing the lapse of moneys involved in all departments and the number of positions vacant in each and all departments.

Mr. HERMAN. We are making that survey now, sir.

(The information follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Current vacancies and full-year cost (personnel compensation)

	Vacancies	Current value of vacant positions
General operating expenses:		
Executive office	1	$5,280
Department of General Administration	29	165,230
Regulatory agencies:		
Control of Alcoholic Beverages	1	5,554
Administration of Parole Laws	4	30,090
Death Investigations		
Administration of Insurance Laws	3	17,472
Administration of Wage, Safety, and Hour Laws		
Filing and Recording Property and Corporation Papers	4	19,000
Investigation and Regulation of Public Utilities	1	4,118
Planning and Zoning	1	12,854
Metropolitan Area Transit Commission		
Department of Occupations and Professions	4	23,232
Public library	5	26,860
Department of Veterans' Affairs		
Department of Buildings and Grounds	10	65,773
Office of Surveyor	2	7,930
Public Safety:		
Office of Corporation Counsel	2	14,727
Metropolitan Police	7	34,765
Fire Department	15	84,750
Office of Civil Defense		
Courts:		
Juvenile court	2	16,150
Municipal court	2	8,360
Municipal court of appeals		
District of Columbia Tax Court		
U.S. courts		
Department of Corrections	22	128,199
Department of Licenses and Inspections	20	111,382
National Guard		

Current vacancies and full-year cost (personnel compensation)—Continued

	Vacancies	Current value of vacant positions
Education (Public Schools)	41	$202,369
Parks and Recreation:		
Recreation Department	3	17,100
National Capital Parks	17	103,170
National Zoological Park	18	90,294
Health and Welfare:		
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	1	8,050
Public Health	213	1,096,099
Public Welfare	206	1,024,752
Highways and Traffic:		
Department of Highways and Traffic [1]	27	133,829
Department of Motor Vehicles	11	48,765
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	1	3,578
Sanitary Engineering:		
Department of Sanitary Engineering	106	490,682
Washington Aqueduct	30	175,601
Total	809	4,176,015

[1] Totals do not include capital outlay positions.

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, in connection with these vacancies in building management, one of the reasons why these positions are held vacant at this point is, we are at the time of the year when we encounter enumerable emergencies in connection with heating systems, leaking roofs, and this sort of operation.

We in some of these vacant positions are intentionally holding them vacant to tide us over this period of emergency, since we have no current-year appropriation. We never know when these emergencies are coming.

Senator BYRD. How many positions were added last year, if any?

REDUCTION IN POSITIONS

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, last year we had a net reduction of six positions. This net was accomplished by the decrease of eight positions because we lost three facilities to take care of, and Congress last year authorized two additional positions at no increase in dollars for elevator mechanics.

The two elevator mechanics we have not been able to recruit we are disregarding completely as authorized positions. So in effect the net result in 1963 was a total reduction of eight positions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Does that complete your statement, Mr. Blaser?

OTHER ITEMS

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, there are three other items remaining on page 7–A–6. There is a $9,000 item which is required to pay rental for the space that the District of Columbia government currently is occupying in the Court Building. I believe these are personnel in the juvenile court.

In addition, there is a $10,000 item which we hope will represent the first of a 4-year program for rehabilitation of plumbing in the District Building.

This building was first constructed in 1902. Since that time there has been no work performed except spotty repair work on the water and waste lines in the building. Every time we initiate a repair on some of the toilet facilities or drinking fountains in the building, we run into completely deteriorated lines.

So we would like to initiate rehabilitation of the utilities in the District Building for an ultimate total cost of $40,000.

There is also an item of $4,200, which is an increase to cover that portion of buildings management which is involved in the repair and improvement activity, as a Wage Board increase, and this is strictly based on an hourly increase that has previously been authorized by Congress.

There is a further item of $46,413 for our existing Wage Board categories in the Buildings Management Division. This represents a 3 8/10-percent increase in wage for salaries which is the most recent Wage Board increase that was authorized by the Board of Commissioners. We are always behind on this particular increase, Mr. Chairman. That covers the buildings management activity.

Capital Outlay

Senator Byrd. All right, the capital outlay items will be considered next. This request is in the amount of $414,800.

Mr. Blaser. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrd. You may proceed, Mr. Blaser, to justify the request.

Mr. Blaser. Our first project, Mr. Chairman, is for $26,800 for replacement of condensor, water chiller fans, and fittings.

At the start of the present air-conditioning or the recent past air-conditioning season, we inspected these fans. They were in bad shape. We hoped and have accomplished this summer's operation with them.

I am sure, based on our examination, they will not survive next year. They have not had major overhaul since the building was constructed in 1941. This is in the eastern administration building more commonly called the Municipal Center, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Byrd. I notice your justification states that the equipment will likely last through the summer of 1963.

Mr. Blaser. Yes, sir. This was written about the time the air-conditioning season began.

Resetting Stone Work

Our next project, Mr. Chairman, is the second year of what we anticipate will be a 4-year program for pointing and resetting the stonework on some of the District buildings. Actually, we have nine buildings that must have this nature of treatment.

I think in your traveling around this city you have noticed that many of the Federal buildings are currently getting this sort of activity. Last year the Congress did authorize a similar sum.

Replacement of Window Frames

Our third project is replacement of wood window frames and sashes in the District Building. Since the building was constructed, these windows have not been replaced. They are all wood. There are 525 of them, for a total opening space of some 20,000 square feet.

At the present time many of the windows, when they are open during the warmer season, the brackets that hold the windows open are just blown out of their position from the breeez on the outside. The wood is so rotten they will not receive screws to hold the brackets in place for any length of time. This is general throughout the building.

Senator BYRD. What is this, a one-shot proposition?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; this is a one-shot operation.

Senator BYRD. When did you last replace these windows?

Mr. BLASER. We have never replaced the windows, Mr. Chairman. It has been a piecemeal operation when one fell apart so badly that it could not be glued together, we did replace a sash of that nature. But there has been no total replacement since the building was constructed.

Senator BYRD. These are wood frames that are being replaced, and are they being replaced with wood frames?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir. These will be replaced with aluminum, and we found that there is a commercially manufactured size of sash that will fit the opening, if we modify the opening very slightly. So they will not be specially fabricated windows.

Senator BYRD. How long do you anticipate it will take to replace?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, this will probably be a 9- or 10-month job.

Senator BYRD. Do you think it is necessary that we appropriate the entire amount at this time?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, it could be phased, but obviously buying in large quantities, you would get a better price than if you would buy let's say 50 percent this year and 50 percent next year. It can be worked either way.

Senator BYRD. Are you contemplating a single contract then?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir; at this point we are, providing of course that the Congress authorizes the full amount. If Congress does not, we will put in whatever quantity the amount authorized will cover.

Senator BYRD. Have we had a similar request in the past?

Mr. BLASER. No, sir. We have requested this project of the Commissioners and the Budget Office several times, but it has never gotten to Congress.

HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

The next project is to clean the air duct system and install air washers in the heating and ventilating system in the East Administration Building.

Since its time of construction in 1941 it has had no air washing or filtering. It was constructed during the time materials were very critical. This was one of the things that was omitted.

At the present time the ducts are full of dirt, dust, soot, to the point that they are becoming restricted, restricting the flow of air. The vents once in a while will build up pressure and blow the accumulation in the various offices.

Senator BYRD. All right. Mr. Blaser, do you have anything further?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir. This project will include air-washing facilities, so that the air will be washed, 50 percent of the air will be washed as it moves into the duct system, and we don't anticipate therefore having to request funds to clean the system again.

WEST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING STUDY

Our last project, Mr. Chairman, is a request for $75,000 for a preliminary study of building design for the projected West Administration, and this request has been presented heretofore to Congress.

Senator BYRD. Upon one occasion or several?

Mr. BLASER. Mr. Chairman, I think two specifically. The first request of Congress was for $200,000, which would permit us to conduct this nature of study as well as get started on the construction drawings and specifications.

This request for $75,000 has been presented to Congress on one occasion before. What we hope to accomplish with this sum of money is to conduct a limited foundation investigation as well as preparation of sketches to show how the building is going to fit together with some elevations to present the Fine Arts Commission.

ESTIMATE OF CONSTRUCTION COST

At this point our estimate of construction cost is strictly a wild guess, Mr. Chairman, from $20 to $25 million.

A large part of making a more firm estimate to present to Congress is controlled by the nature of a foundation that the building must have. What we propose to do with a portion of this $75,000 is to determine what is beneath the ground surface so that we can determine what the foundation must be. Then we will be better able, with this information and sketch plans, to generate a much more firm estimate than this bracket figure of $20 or $25 million.

Senator BYRD. Did the House turn the item down previously?

Mr. BLASER. Yes, sir, last year.

Senator BYRD. All right. Is there anything further on this item?

Mr. BLASER. I think not, Mr. Chairman, unless you have further questions on it.

Senator BYRD. General Duke, do you have any comments?

General DUKE. Not at the moment, Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Did you review these requests?

General DUKE. Not in detail, no, sir.

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have one more witness in the Office of the Surveyor, Mr. Francis Healy. Would you like to hear Mr. Healy?

Senator BYRD. Yes. I did not mean to slight him. You have waited a long time. We shouldn't deprive you of the opportunity to say what you wish to say. Will you proceed to tell us about this?

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS F. HEALY, SURVEYOR; ACCOMPANIED BY ROY C. HOYLE, ASSISTANT SURVEYOR

HOUSE ACTION

Mr. HEALY. I am not asking for anything additional, Mr. Chairman. The House cut me $200, and I can live with that.

Senator BYRD. The House allowance would permit you to operate with $200 less than you had last year?

Mr. HEALY. That is right. It was an increase of $8,000 over last year. They approved $7,800 of it.

Senator BYRD. I see.

Mr. HEALY. It is all a mandatory increase.

Senator BYRD. What is the total amount you had last year?

Mr. HEALY. $204,000.

Senator BYRD. And you requested in the A budget, how much?

Mr. HEALY. $212,000.

Senator BYRD. And you were allowed?

Mr. HEALEY. $211,800.

Senator BYRD. Was any additional personnel involved?

Mr. HEALY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. These are mandatory increases?

Mr. HEALY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have 36 positions?

Mr. HEALY. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Any vacancies?

Mr. HEALY. I have two vacancies. One is being held for an employee who is returning from the service in November, and we are actively recruiting to fill the other job.

Senator BYRD. You don't think the Senate could cut any of these vacancies out?

Mr. HEALY. I hope not. We are having a tough time now.

Senator BYRD. Is there anything other than that that you would like to comment on?

Mr. HEALY. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you.

Mr. HEALY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. We will hear later this evening the Recreation Department, National Capital Parks, and National Zoological Parks, parks and recreation. We will recess until 9 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 7:45 p.m., the committee recessed to reconvene at 9 p.m., the same day.)

(EVENING SESSION, 9 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1963)

PARKS AND RECREATION

JUSTIFICATION

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will resume its hearings.

The next item relates to the appropriation for "Parks and recreation," the original budget was $8,863,000. The net revised estimate is $9,156,100. The House allowance under the original estimate was $8,853,000. The amendment requested in Senate Document 32 is $303,100. The justification filed in support of the request will be placed in the record.

(The justification referred to follows:)

PARKS AND RECREATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

(House hearings, pp. 479, 494, 499)

1963 appropriation (includes supplemental of $204,250, Public Law 88-25)	$8,564,050
1964 original estimate	8,863,000
1964 revised estimate	9,156,100
House allowance on original estimate	8,853,000
House reduction on original estimate	10,000
Amendment requested (includes $303,100 in S. Doc. 32)	303,100

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED

(1) Page 5, line 23, strike out "$8,853,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$9,156,100", or an increase of $303,100 in the appropriation which represents the supplemental estimate included in Senate Document 32.

HOUSE REPORT

"PARKS AND RECREATION

"The committee recommends a total of $8,853,000 for parks and recreation in 1964, an increase of $288,950 over the 1963 appropriation and $10,000 below the request.

"*Recreation Department.*—For recreational activities of the District in 1964 the committee recommends an appropriation of $3,605,000, which is $189,753 more than is available in the current year. The two positions requested for the new Evans Junior High School facility are approved."

Explanatory table (by agencies and funds)

	1963 appropriation [1]		1964 original estimate [2]		House allowance on original estimate		Amendments requested	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
AGENCY								
Recreation Department	283	$3,415,247	285	$3,609,900	285	$3,605,000	3	$93,600
National Capital Parks	602	3,643,806	602	3,717,800	602	3,713,500	----	107,100
National Zoological Park	210	1,504,997	210	1,535,300	210	1,534,500	5	102,400
Total	1,095	8,564,050	1,097	8,863,000	1,097	8,853,000	8	303,100
FUND								
General	----	8,539,050	----	8,838,000	----	8,828,000	----	303,100
Highway, regular	----	25,000	----	25,000	----	25,000	----	----

[1] Includes $204,250 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (Public Law 88-25).
[2] Does not include $303,100 in S. Doc. No. 32.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Christiansen, can we have your justification on the request for $93,600 for three positions?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I might say this is Mr. Lemmon; Mr. Leech is our budget officer and Mr. Cole is our Assistant Superintendent.

Senator BYRD. We are very glad to have you gentlemen.

WORK OF BOARD

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I would like to say first of all we would like to thank you and your committee for consideration of our previous year's budget. We have a prepared statement, but I believe in the interest of time unless you wish it read I can just condense it and again say that

the District Recreation Board is charged by the Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the citizens of the District and utilizing the properties of the public schools, the National Park Service, and the National Housing Authority.

We own no properties. We operate by agreement. We conduct our own activities and programs but we also make facilities available to the private and voluntary agencies in the District of Columbia.

Which page would you like to start on, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. Let's see, Mr. Christiansen. I think I can come to just the right page for you. Suppose we start at 18A–1 and 18A–2.

(The justification follows:)

AGENCY: RECREATION

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal service, wage-scale employees")	$3,245,100
1963 allotment—1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate (excludes supplemental amount of $66,847, Public Law 88–25)	3,348,400
Original budget increases	+261,500
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	3,609,900
Reductions: House action	−4,900
House allowance on original estimate	3,605,000
Additional proposals: Senate Document No. 32	93,600
Total 1964 estimate requested in Seante	3,698,600

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$202,714	$15,799	$218,513	$392	$218,121	$781	$218,902
2. Planning and development	27,689	2,407	30,096	72	30,024		30,024
3. Recreation services and facilities	2,420,497	243,294	2,663,791	4,436	2,659,355	37,819	2,697,174
4. National Park Service	697,500		697,500		697,500	55,000	752,500
Total (general fund)	3,348,400	261,500	3,609,900	4,900	3,605,000	93,600	3,698,600

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Recreation, $93,600."

Activity 1. Administration, $781

The requested $781 pay increase for existing seven Wage Board positions is the result of the passage of the new wage board schedule rate effective the first pay period after December 26, 1962 (Commissioners Order 62–2359 dated Dec. 18, 1962). These seven year-round permanent positions are necessary for the efficient operation of the Headquarters Building and for special services; i.e. supply warehouseman, chauffeurs, truckdriver, and custodians.

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (7)	$731	$50	$781

Activity 3. Recreation services and facilities, $37,819

A. Recreation assistance, $495

The requested $495 pay increase for wage board positions (school custodians) is the result of the passage of the new wage board schedule rate to be effective the first pay period after December 26, 1962 (Commissioners Order 62-2359, dated December 18, 1962). These custodians are used when the Department furnishes free meeting times to parent-teachers' associations, civic and citizen groups.

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions	$465	$30	$495

B. Research and information, $2,609

The requested $2,609 for additional per diem hours would permit the employment of a part-time statistical clerk to handle the routine statistical detail work which would relieve the assistant analyst of the staff to use his talents and time to a more productive manner. The increased workload on the existing staff has continued to grow with greater number of individual subscriptions to "Do You Know," greater Division correspondence, need for additional and more detailed statistical data, and more publicity releases.

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Total
Additional per diem hours	$2,367	$242	$2,609

C. Citywide, $3,070

The requested $908 pay increase for existing wage board positions (school custodial) is the result of the passage of the new wage board schedule rate effective the first pay period after December 26, 1962 (Commissioners Order 62-2359 dated December 18, 1962).

The $2,000 requested for the annual Shakespeare Festival will establish a temporary company which will provide opportunities for the experienced performers to develop the special skills required for Shakespeare, and afford training in the actual working theater to the younger aspiring actors in the area. Last year during the production season, 33 performances were enjoyed by a participation of 54,500 citizens who attended without admission charges. The requested amount will be spent only for special lights, sets and props, costumes, and sound system. Interest by the business community resulted in loans of special props and costumes. Shakespearean theaters since the 17th century throughout the world have always served a great number of recreation seekers. This cultural opportunity is enjoyed in a few cities of this Nation not because of the lack of public interest but because of the lack of the skilled artists. Our Nation's Capitol is fortunate in having a wealth of skilled artists most anxious to have the opportunity to participate and donate their services, for the public interest. The Shakespearean Theater will provide one of the cornerstones in the building of an intellectually sound and well-rounded American citizen. During the performance season for 1963 (July through August), presentations of "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Macbeth," and "A Midsummer's Night Dream," are among the considered productions.

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions	$852	$56	----------	$908
Postage	----------	----------	$162	162
Shakespeare Festival	----------	----------	2,000	2,000
Total additional proposals	852	56	2,162	3,070

The requested $162 for the postage increase is needed based on H.R. 7927 which advanced the rate of first-class mail from 4 to 5 cents. Our present rate of mailing would require this additional money for this program.

D. Neighborhood centers, $31,645

The requested $31,645 for this subactivity will provide $6,049 staffing at three facilities, $2,723 pay increase for existing wage board positions (school custodians), $20,467 additional staffing at seven of our presently operated facilities, $1,760 for transportation for Crippled Children's Day Camp, and $646 additional postage due to recent postal rate increase.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	Additional proposals	1964 (total)
GS-6, recreation specialist	61		3	64
Per diem	$361,080	$12,177	$12,721	$385,978
School custodians	$119,305	$6,834	$1,509	$127,648
Board of Education (bus)	$200		$200	$400
Postage	$2,745		$646	$3,391

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title or action)	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Benefits present rate	January 1964 increase	Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase				
1 GS-8, supervisory recreation specialist [1]		$1,523	$75	$125	$5		$1,728
1 GS-7, recreation specialist [1]		1,385	63	115	5		1,568
1 GS-6, recreation specialist	1	5,054	100	426	7		5,587
2 GS-6, recreation specialists [2]	2	3,100	192	211	13		3,516
Pay increase for wage board positions (school custodians)		2,557		166			2,723
Per diem		12,721		1,290			14,011
Custodial		1,509		105			1,614
Board of Education Crippled Children's bus						200	200
Insurance, bus						52	52
Postage						646	646
Total additional proposals	3	28,279		2,468		898	31,645

[1] Additional 3 months—Evans.
[2] Classified money to be supplemented by per diem money to make up difference.

The requested additional $6,049 for the staffing and maintenance of three new facilities will provide the following:

Evans (additional 3 months' operation):

GS-8, supervisor recreation specialist	$1,523
Personnel benefits, $98, $20, $7	125
January 1964 pay increase	80
GS-7, recreation specialist	1,385
Personnel benefits, $90, $20, $5	115
January 1964 pay increase	68
Per diem, 536 hours, at $1.96	1,050
Personnel benefits, $68, $20, $1	89
Custodial, 429 hours, at $2.72	1,167
Personnel benefits	76
Wage board pay increase	117
Personnel benefits	15
Total	5,810

Brent:	
Wage board pay increase	$75
Personnel benefits	6
Total	81
Mott:	
Wage board pay increase	150
Personnel benefits	8
Total	158
Total request for staffing and maintenance of 3 new facilities	6,049

The requested $2,723 pay increase for existing wage board positions (school custodians) is the result of the passage of the new wage board schedule rate effective the first pay period after December 26, 1962 (Commissioners' Order 62–2359 dated Dec. 18, 1962).

	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (school custodians)	$2,557	$166	$2,723

Additional staffing for seven presently operated facilities.—This request of $20,467 will provide additional staffing, both classified and per diem workers, at seven of our presently operated facilities, namely:

Watts Branch:		
Per diem, 1,044 hours, at $1.96	$2,048	
Personnel benefits, $142, $81, $6	229	
		$2,277
Brentwood:		
GS–6,[1] recreation specialist (assistant supervisor)	1,646	
Personnel benefits, $107, $0, $5	112	
		1,758
Drew:		
GS–6,[1] recreation specialist (assitant supervisor)	1,646	
Personnel benefits, $107, $0, $5	112	
		1,758
Wilson:		
GS–6, recreation specialist (assistant supervisor)	5,054	
Personnel benefits, $329, $81, $16	426	
Classified pay increase, January 1964	107	
Per diem, 1,040 hours, at $1.96	2,039	
Personnel benefits, $130, $81, $6	217	
		7,843
Riggs:		
Per diem, 1,048 hours, at $1.96	2,056	
Personnel benefits, $133, $81, $7	221	
		2,277
Rosedale:		
Per diem, 1,048 hours, at $1.96	2,056	
Personnel benefits, $133, $81, $7	221	
		2,277
Langdon:		
Per diem, 1,048 hours, at $1.96	2,056	
Personnel benefits, $133, $81, $7	221	
		2,277
Total		20,467

[1] Per diem money to be used to offset the GS–6 salary and personnel benefits, $3,722.

Crippled children's day camp.—The department has strived to extend and improve the facilities and program at the crippled children's day camp and with the following request the additional service will greatly aid those handicapped children who are unable to attend due to the problem of transportation. The requested $1,760 will provide for the following:

Per diem salary for 2 bus drivers	$1,416
Personnel benefits (retirement)	92
Board of Education (crippled children's bus maintenance)	200
Crippled children's bus insurance	52
Total request for crippled children's day camp	1,760

The requested $646 for the postage increase is needed based on H.R. 9727 which advanced the rate of first-class mail from 4 to 5 cents. Our present rate of mailing would require these additional funds.

Justification

Activity and program	1963 adjusted (1964 base)		Additional proposals		1964 estimate	
	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total	Positions	Program total
4. National Capital Region, National Park Service (for transfer to)	----------	$697,500	----------	$55,000	----------	$752,500

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

National Capital Region, National Park Service, as the service agency for the Recreation Department, furnishes year-round maintenance of all recreation areas and playgrounds assigned to the Department as well as an ever-increasing general maintenance service.

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

4. National Capital Region, National Park Service (for transfer to): The requested increase will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title of item)	Number requested	Compensation		Benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Pay increase for wage-board positions	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$20,000
Increase maintenance	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	35,000
Total additional proposals	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	55,000

National Park Service, $35,000: This is a necessary increase in our present base to bring it more nearly into line with the increasing demands of a rapidly expanding program.

When the Recreation Department was established in 1942, a maintenance figure was established for each unit then operating. As each succeeding unit came into operation, a corresponding increase was added to the Department's maintenance appropriation.

Over the years, increases were received to compensate for wage-board increases. These increases in maintenance have not been sufficient to meet today's demands. The many special programs of a general nature and not specifically chargeable to any particular playground unit have laid a very heavy burden upon our maintenance funds.

A listing of several of these special programs is indicative of their nature.

The President's youth fitness program.
Special temporary programs to ease RLA relocation problems.
Citywide art fair, hobby shows, etc.
Resident Training Center.
Fire Marshal's directives.
Meeting unprogramed citizen demands; i.e., Petworth, Parklands, etc.
Structural changes and adjustments in school buildings to meet recreation needs.
Children's theater.
Watergate, Sylvan Theater, and other such programs.
Washington Youth Gardens.

Over and beyond the demands of ever-increasing special programs, we must consider the greatly increased usage of each one of our units. This increase has resulted in more rapid wear and tear which, coupled with insistent citizen demand for more and higher standards of service, indicates the need for sizable maintenance increases over the next few years.

The increase here requested is, we believe, quite conservative and has been based upon a careful detailed study of the past 8 years.

The following table and graphs give a clear picture of the situation and the need.

Justification for recreation maintenance increases—Comparative growth figures for the 8-year period, 1955–62

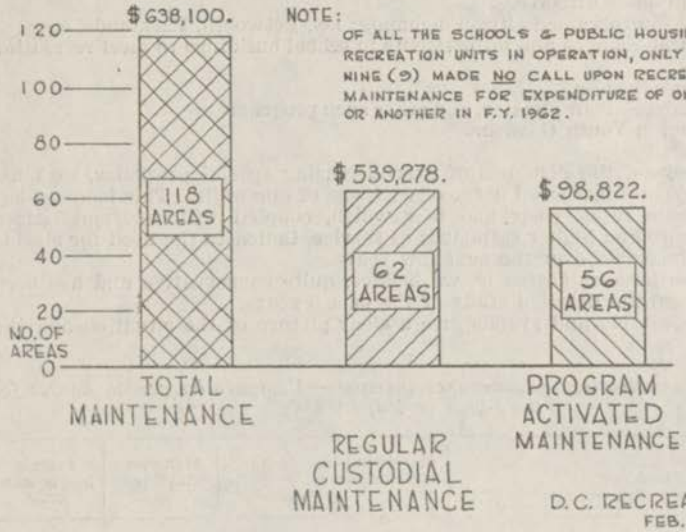
Fiscal year	Playground attendance	Maintenance funds appropriated	Man-years employed	Average hourly wage scale
1955	8,610,351	$394,255	70	$1.61
1956	8,999,703	402,125	70	1.72
1957	9,817,408	428,531	70	1.83
1958	10,937,005	475,731	72	1.96
1959	11,299,815	515,687	75	2.06
1960	12,951,125	584,500	82	2.12
1961	13,453,500	620,700	82	2.21
1962	15,017,732	638,100	82	2.32
Actual increase	6,407,381	243,845	12	.71
Percent increase	74	62	17	44

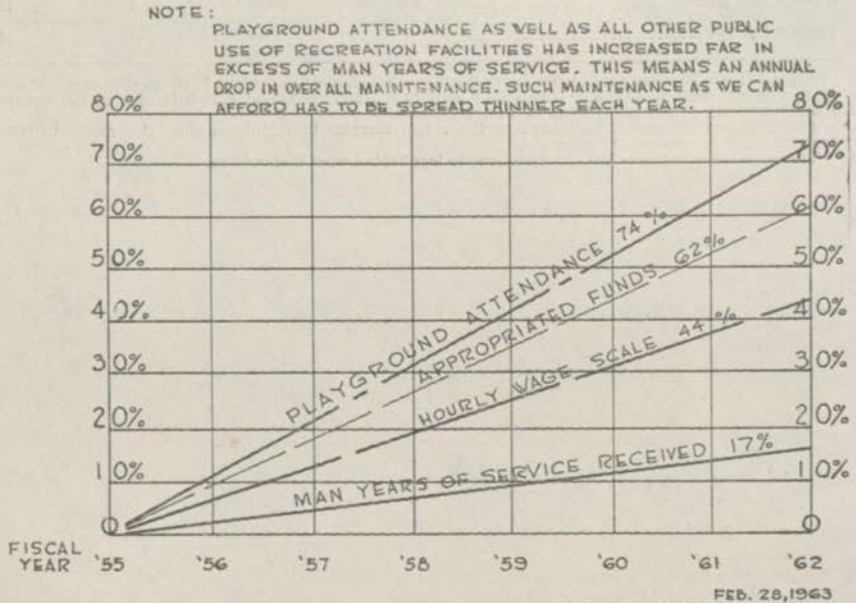
NOTE.—It will be noted that playground attendance has climbed 74 percent in the past 8 years. These figures do not include any but playground activity. Many recreation activities of a special nature unrelated to any specific playground unit are not shown.

The man-year column is indicative of the actual increase in maintenance service received. The increase here has been only 17 percent.

These 2 percentages show how far maintenance lags behind what it should be.

PATTERN OF RECREATION MAINTENANCE





Summary of capital outlay projects, fiscal year 1964

1963 allocation in annual act $327,000
Original budget estimate submitted to House .....
Additional proposals, Senate Document 32:

Project	Priority	Project title	Amount
12-18	1	Hoover Playground	$143,000
12-56	2	Arboretum Playground	25,000
12-61	3	New York Avenue Playground	25,000
12-23	4	Deanwood Playground	185,000
		Additional proposals	378,000
		Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate (general fund)	378,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Recreation.
Project title: Hoover playground.
Project number: 12-18.
Location: Second and N Streets SW.
Scope of work: Completion of land improvement; complete redesign and modernization of playground to conform with Southwest redevelopment changes; and night lighting.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$12,000		$12,000	
Construction	156,000	$35,000	121,000	
Furniture and equipment	10,000		10,000	
Total	178,000	35,000	143,000	

Estimated increase in operating expenses

	1st year cost (1965)	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,000	$1,000
Program costs		
Total	1,000	1,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

Hoover Playground is tied in with the Greenleaf Gardens public housing project. It is one of the oldest playgrounds and is very intensively used.

As a result of the many changes in street layout as well as underground utilities, this area has suffered a great deal of disturbances and change.

The boundaries of the area are considerably different than they were several years ago. As a result, a new plan and a new development is indicated for the most efficient operation to serve a new and growing neighborhood.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Recreation.
Project title: Arboretum playground.
Project number: 12-56.
Location: New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road NE.
Scope of work: Development of a complete playground with structure.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$25,000		$25,000	
Construction	100,000			$100,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	135,000		25,000	110,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost 1967	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$5,000	$5,000
Program costs	18,100	17,100
Total	23,100	22,100

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The Arboretum neighborhood lies in a pocket between Bladensburg Road, New York Avenue (both very heavily trafficked thoroughfares), and the National Arboretum. Thus, the neighborhood is effectively isolated from the rest of the community by these highways and the surrounding commercial districts.

There is no recreation area presently in this neighborhood. There is no other playground within reasonable walking distance of the neighborhood.

The District has knowledge of an impending private housing development which will increase by approximately 1,000 the population of the neighborhood. Many of these will be small children.

For the protection and safety of these persons, it is advisable to acquire and develop a small neighborhood playground.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Rrecreation.
Project title: New York Avenue Playground.
Project number: 12–61.
Location: 1st Street and New York Avenue NW.
Scope of work: Development of enlarged playground, complete regrading job and new structure.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$25,000		$25,000	
Construction	290,000			$290,000
Furniture and equipment	10,000			10,000
Total	325,000		25,000	300,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

This old and much used playground is from 2 to 9 feet above the adjoining streets. As a result, the available level ground is considerably less than the area within the property boundaries. Since the entire area is limited to 1.3 acres, it is most desirable that a restudy be made of the latent possibilities of the area and a design drawn for its maximum utilization.

Due to Department of Health regulations, the existing wading pool has not been used for some years. It has disintegrated and should be removed.

Recent acquisition of the former Hahnemann Hospital site adjacent to the existing playground intensifies the need for a complete redesign and renovation of the entire area. This new acquisition will nearly double the area and will require grading, drainage, and general realinement of all facilities according to a new general development plan.

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECT SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Department: Recreation.
Project title: Deanwood Playground.
Project number: 12–23.
Location: 48th and Nash Streets NE.
Scope of work: Completion and improvement of land area including recent addition.
Fund: General.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget	Estimated balance needed to complete
Site				
Preliminary survey				
Plans and specifications	$14,000		$14,000	
Construction	166,000		166,000	
Furniture and equipment	5,000		5,000	
Total	185,000		185,000	

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st year cost (1965)	Full year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$1,000	$1,000
Program costs		
Total	1,000	1,000

JUSTICATION OF PROJECT

This unit of the recreation system plan has for many years been bisected by an open sewer which has been both dangerous and a handicap to complete development of this area. The Department of Sanitary Engineering, Sewer Division, has completed the necessary street drainage in the area and it is now possible to fill and grade this drainage ditch.

At the same time, the property at the corner of 49th and Nash Streets has been purchased and should be developed as part of the whole.

In recent months, the District of Columbia School Board has decided to purchase land on the south side of Nash Street for the proposed Daniel C. Roper Junior High School.

As a result of these several developments, it is deemed necessary and advisable that this project be placed in the fiscal year 1964 Capital improvement program.

APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF MILO CHRISTIANSEN, DIRECTOR

TOTAL REQUEST

Senator BYRD. Now, your appropriations for administration.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is your request in the amount of $781.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes; that is in connection with the requested $781 pay increases for the seven wage board positions as a result of

the new wage board increase effective December 26, 1962, a mandatory item, Mr. Chairman.

SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Senator BYRD. All right. Let's skip to item No. 3, "Recreation Services and Facilities."

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Will you explain the request for $37,819?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That has to do with recreation assistance, $495. Again it is for wage board positions, and also in connection with $2,609 for additional per diem hours which permit the employment of a part-time and statistical clerk to handle the routine statistical detail work in connection with our recreational office. Our volume in that department is increasing considerably and we do need this additional assistance to relieve it.

PERSONNEL SITUATION

Senator BYRD. How many positions do you now have?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We have seven.

Senator BYRD. Seven?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for one——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. It is only about 1,149 hours of additional help on a per diem basis.

Senator BYRD. All right.

CITYWIDE DIVISION

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The next page, 18 A–5, is the citywide division, some $3,700. The first of that is the $908 for the existing wage board positions which are really increases in the school custodial costs in connection with our operation and when we open the school buildings we have to pay the custodial costs and increases that come along with it.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL

The next item, Mr. Chairman, is $2,000 which is for the annual Shakespeare Festival. I am sure you have heard considerable about that during the last couple or 3 years and we are back again asking for your consideration that we might be permitted to include this in our budget because we believe that the Shakespeare Festival has aroused a considerable interest in the community and, therefore, with our resources we would like to assist this organization.

Senator BYRD. I believe we included that last year and it was knocked out in conference; is that correct?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is true.

(The statement on the above item which was submitted later follows:)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *September 26, 1963.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Subcommittee for the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention of Mr. Harold E. Merrick.)

DEAR MR. MERRICK: I enclose the statement which I would have read before the subcommittee in support of our request for support which is included in the District of Columbia Recreation Department's request in the B budget. As

you suggested yesterday, I am sending it to you so that it may be included in the record.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

ELLIE CHAMBERLAIN,
President, the Shakespeare Summer Festival, Inc.

THE SHAKESPEARE SUMMER FESTIVAL, INC.

Last summer 58,250 people came to see "Much Ado About Nothing." This was the third year that the Shakespeare Summer Festival presented free performances of the playwright's works at the Sylvan Theater, an outdoor theater on the grounds of the Washington Monument. Our season consisted of 25 performances, which means that the nightly average attendance was 2,330.

Our operating funds during these 3 years have come from private donors and from the small local foundations interested in the development of Washington, D.C. A great deal of support has been given by the District of Columbia Recreation Department and the Department of the Interior, National Capital Region. In addition, there were large numbers of people who felt strongly enough about the project to give of their time and skills without pay. They acted, designed, painted sets, sewed costumes, made properties, and so forth. Because of a special grant, we were able for the first time, to engage professional actors for the leading roles.

An innovation this year was an appeal from the stage, after each performance, for support from the audience. I wish I could tell you personally how they responded. We received letters from Washington area residents and from visitors from all over the United States, from Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama, California, even one from Italy. Parents sent notes along with their dollars saying that they believed their children would not find the academic study of Shakespeare's works so tedious if they had more opportunities to see them on the living stage.

The children of the Northwest Settlement House, who were our special guests one night, were so impressed by the play that they collected their pennies and nickels to send us a contribution of $2. Our guests from St. Elizabeths Hospital and from the Soldiers' Home were pleased to contribute as well as to express their pleasure at their "night out." The girls of Girls Nation were moved to rise in a group at the end of the performance and to sing a song of thanks to the cast. More than that, many of them sent contributions.

To date, we have received over 3,000 separate contributions from members of our audience.

The three critics of the major Washington newspapers agreed that, "this well-intended, meagerly-financed concept has struck fire"; "it is a fine frolicsome show * * * the polish is obvious." We have attached their complete reviews to this statement.

Next year, 1964, is the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. This will be celebrated throughout the world, and it is important, we believe, for the Nation's Capital to participate in this celebration. We hope that the Congress will add its support to that of the citizens, so that we may present a proud and worthy contribution to the worldwide observance of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the greatest playwright in the English-speaking world.

[From the Washington Daily News, July 15, 1963]

COME ONE, COME ALL, COME FREE

(By Tom Donnelly)

The Shakespeare Summer Festival is wide open to the public with "Much Ado About Nothing." The performance is free, absolutely free, to anyone who wants to drop in at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds. In view of this, there's no call for approaching the show as if it were something offered by the Old Vic, now, is there?

But I don't mean to sneer. I sneered last year, when the performance wasn't much of a bargain, even at those prices. This year the troupe is lively, the di-

rector (Don Driver) keeps things nicely under control, and people who have never seen "Much Ado About Nothing" will get a very fair idea of the play. That is, folks coming to Shakespeare for the first time won't be wondering how the Bard has managed to hold his franchise all these years.

Now "Much Ado" isn't the one about the girl who disguises herself as a boy. "Much Ado" is the one about Beatrice and Benedick. She has her needle out for him from the word go, and he responds in kind. People who have never seen a single scene from Shakespeare will guess instantly that this running battle will wind up in unconditional surrender on both sides.

That is, people who used to go to the movies when Irene Dunne, Carole Lombard, and Ginger Rogers were in their prime, will guess. That's where Hollywood got the battling lovebirds plot from: Shakespeare. Shakespeare is called a universal genuis because even TV steals from him, without realizing it. To be sure, Shakespeare stole quite a few plots on his own. But when he got through with what he borrowed, you could scarcely recognize it. When Hollywood got through with what it filched from Shakespeare you couldn't recognize that either. That's a totally different kettle of fish, however, and we will examine it in another lecture.

Many of the plot twists in "Much Ado" are still going strong, especially in Desilu productions. First the gang conspires to make Benedick think Beatrice is madly in love with him. Then the gang makes Beatrice think Benedick has a grand passion for her. And meanwhile, the villian is scheming to make Claudio, the juvenile, think Hero, the ingenue, is a tramp. Things might have turned out badly indeed if Shakespeare hadn't provided a crew of clowns to get into the act and bring these two kids together.

"Much Ado' is certainly a suitable entertainment for a summer night. Robert Troll has designed an attractive setting of all of this skylarking and roughhousing: a huge staircase, lots of pillars and curving fretwork, light, airy draperies, with everything tinted a fresh green. A most pleasing effect, especially against the trees of the monument grounds and under the open sky.

The performance has a vitality that is rather like musical-comedy vitality, but the actors keep within bounds never descending to the arch-coy-hammy level of bitter "Blossom Time" memory. Robert Mandan heads the honors list as Benedick: a crisp, easy, energetic portrayal. Marian Mercer adopts a more colloquial tone as Beatrice; she may not be particularly Shakespearean, but she is brisk and amusing. Edward Crowley is a pleasently goofy Dogberry, nicely avoiding the sweat and strain actors so often bring to such parts. Jerry Rockwood and Marcia Rodd are okay as Leonato and Hero. Most of the other actors give good amateur accounts of themselves.

The show was produced by Ellie Chamberlain, in cooperation with the Department of Interior and the District of Columbia Recreation Department. Performances at 8:30 every night except Monday, through August 11.

THE PASSING SHOW: SUMMER SHAKESPEARE IS POLISHED COMEDY

(By Harry MacArthur, Star Staff Writer)

That professional touch promised by Producer Ellie Chamberlain for this third season of free Shakespeare on the Washington Monument grounds is clearly visible in "Much Ado About Nothing." It is a fine, frolicsome show that the Shakespeare Summer Festival, in cooperation with the Interior Department and the District of Columbia Recreation Department is staging at the open air Sylvan Theater.

The polish is obvious even before the first trumpet summons the audience to the festivities, in the handsome setting designed by Robert Troll. When the bard and the players take over it soon becomes clear that this is not amateur night on the Monument slope. Director Don Driver has wrought a "Much Ado About Nothing" that is played with gusto and moves at a goodly pace most of the time.

This is necessary, of course, in the case of "Much Ado About Nothing." This must be Shakespeare's most aptly named comedy. You start to examine this plot and you begin to feel that, as Pogo once observed to Albert, yo' is took leave of yo' brainbone.

There's this fellow Benedick, a bachelor by trade, who is forever trading sharp words with a girl named Beatrice, a relationship Shakespeare got more

mileage out of than Freud. Benedick has a friend named Claudio, who is in love with Beatrice's cousin, a girl named Hero.

Claudio and a couple of fellows named Don Pedro and Leonato, for want of something better to do, concoct a plot to make Benedick think Beatrice is madly in love with him. Hero and a friend contrive to make Beatrice think the same about Benedick—that he's in love with her, that is.

While they're about it, Don Pedro's no good brother, Don John, engages in a plot of his own, to make Claudio think Hero is untrue to him. It is just about as much ado about nothing as an audience can stand in one night.

It is the vehicle, though, for a number of Shakespeare's wittier observations on the folly of mankind and it can be played for abundant comedy. Happily, that is just the way it is being played at the Sylvan Theater.

The festival production has a first rate Benedick in Robert Mandan. He displays a splendid comedy flair as he runs his broad and sudden gamut from high disdain for matrimony to the depths of lovesickness. He makes a very funny passage of the scene in which he eavesdrops, or thinks he does, as his friends talk about the passion for him that Beatrice is concealing.

He has some help, of course, from Jim Bostain, Jerry Rockwood and Robert Stattel, who play Don Pedro, Leonato and Claudio with zest.

The companion scene in which Beatrice is the eavesdropper is brought off deftly, too, by Marian Mercer and Marcia Rodd. Miss Mercer ventures close to slapstick in the Lucille Ball manner in her Beatrice, but that may be what the author wanted and it is funny.

The customary Shakespearean buffoons are present in "Much Ado" as a trio of doltish watchmen who turn out to be the unlikely unmaskers of Don John's vile plot. They are played in a properly slovenly manner by Hal Tine, Bill Dobrovir and Maurice McGill.

The professional touch is evident in the visual aspects as well as the playing of this "Much Ado About Nothing." This starts with Mr. Troll's set, which is mood setting as well as handsome, and continues with some attractive costumes designed by John Peter Halford and executed by Marjorie Slaiman.

The whole thing has been imbued with a welcome sense of fun by Director Driver, who clearly believes that if all this ado is about nothing there had better be a lot of laughs along the way. He even has his players and the public address system in such a state of compatability that the fun flows clear out beyond the seats to the blanket recliners taking Shakespeare at their ease.

"Much Ado About Nothing" will run through August 11, with performances nightly except Mondays, at 8:30 p.m.

[From the Washington Post, July 14, 1963]

FREE SHAKESPEARE SUMMER FESTIVAL OPENS WITH ENJOYABLE "ADO"

(By Richard L. Coe)

Starting its third season, the free Shakespeare Summer Festival finally got off the ground last night at the Sylvan Theater, nestled at the foot of the Washington Monument. A crowd of 2,200 clearly enjoyed Ellie Chamberlain's production of "Much Ado About Nothing," which will continue nightly, Mondays excepted, through August 11.

With an excellent Benedick, Robert Mandan, this is the first time this well-intended, meagerly financed concept has struck fire. Major roles are played by imported professionals and leading area amateurs. Robert Troll's setting is deftly sophisticated and welcomely workable and Paul Morrison's lighting fuses this long-lived stepchild of our stages with the unique loveliness of its setting.

Thus empowered—thanks to an array of business benefactors as well as the Old Dominion Foundation, the April Fund and the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation—director Don Driver has had the most to work with since Mrs. Chamberlain first dreamed her dream of a Washington counterpart to New York's free Central Park Shakespeare. Driver has done his work well, which includes adapting to a mikes-across-the-forestage system that was uncomfortable to directors a generation or so ago.

The comedy of Beatrice and Benedick, of Hero and Claudio and the humble folk who set their romances on true course is pleasingly adapted to the Sylvan's airy setting. Here one must commend designer Troll, whose setting is nicely fantastical but, more importantly, immensely more usable to actors than past set-

tings, with giant steps and uncurved spaces, have been. Without such accommodating design, the most skilled players are at a loss.

And a skilled Benedick indeed is actor Mandan, briefly a fugitive from TV's "Edge of Night." Adroitly costumed—as are all by John Peter Halford—and knowing how to use his costume, Mandan does not fear to take the stage. He confides chumily to his audience, reacts awarely to the overheard plot of Beatrice's infatuation and in solid voice, uses a frankly American accent which avoids making Shakespeare's words seem affectations. It is an interesting, forthright and effective attack on Shakespeare's comedy style, grasping and using the meaning of each phrase. Even children caught his Benedick.

Marian Mercer is almost equally welcome as Beatrice, improving with the performance to give us that aware, dryly comical lass who surely is one of Shakespeare's most persistently "contemporary" heroines, as admired in the 20th century as in the three preceding.

There is a forthright, manly Claudio from Robert Stattel and Marcia Rodd is a pleasing, feminine Hero. Edward Crowley and Scott Schofield are the Dogberry and Verges, with Jerry Rockwood as Leonato and James Bostain as Don Pedro. Youthful Parker Fairlamb gets the point of Don John's villainy and Herbert Woofter is the Borachio.

Yes, this "Much Ado About Nothing" (its author thereby admitted its observant frivolity) is a major step forward for the free series cosponsored by the Department of Interior and the District of Columbia Recreation Department. The professionals and their varied skills have improved matters considerably and should certainly encourage sound equipment in tune with the decade.

Pleasant evenings this next month (Mondays always excepted) will give novel pleasures to the Sylvan's guests, who, if they feel like joining the line at the Monument entrance, might have an even more unusual line of vision 555 feet above Messina.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The bottom of the page, Mr. Chairman, is for postage, as you know we have a 25-percent increase in postage this past year and we would like consideration of that item.

Senator BYRD. Let's see.

DELETION REQUESTED

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Going to page 18A–6, we would like to first of all request your attention for a deletion of $5,810 on 18A–8 for the reason that the Evans Junior High School building will not be ready in time for our operation; it amounts to a 3-month delay.

The new facilities that are involved I have already referred to, Evans, Brent, and Mott, those are small items in addition to what were not allowed in the A budget, and the request on page 18A–9, of $2,723 is again for the existing wage board positions for school custodians.

POSITION REQUESTED

In connection with the additional staffing at seven presently operated facilities, a request of $20,467 would provide additional staffing, both classified and per diem for seven of our presently operating units: namely, Watts Branch, Brentwood, Wilson, Drew, Riggs, Rosedale, and Langdon. I would like to call attention to the fact that at Brentwood and Drew, we are asking for additional per diem money to supplement the existing money to establish two classified positions in those two units, namely, a GS–6 at both places.

At Wilson we are asking for a GS–6 classified position for 8 months, because 4 months of the fiscal year have already elapsed.

Incidentally, all of these figures have been voluntarily reduced by the Commissioners.

CRIPPLED CHILDRENS' CAMP

The last item on page 18A–10 is $1,760 which is for our crippled childrens' day camp. The bus maintenance amounts to some $200, and the per diem salary for two busdrivers is $1,508, and $52 for insurance.

This is a very worthy project and we have had excellent cooperation from the United Cerebral Palsy group and we would like to have this if it is possible.

Moving over to page 18A–11.

Senator BYRD. Before you go to that.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. You are about to go into 18A–11, aren't you?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is correct.

PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. In recapitulating, how many positions are you requesting thus far, additional positions?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Three.

Senator BYRD. How many?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Three.

Not three outright positions but two GS–6 positions that would be supplemented by some presently available per diem funds, and one new GS–6 position at J. Ormond Wilson.

Senator BYRD. One is for a GS–6 recreation specialist.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is right, that is at Wilson Elementary School.

Senator BYRD. And two GS–6 recreation specialists?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes. But we are only asking for per diem money there to supplement what we already have, per diem money to make those classified positions.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for three positions, is that correct?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Page 18A–11, $55,000; $20,000 of that again is in accordance with the wage board increase.

MAINTENANCE OPERATION

The other $35,000 is in connection with an attempt to improve and increase our maintenance operations. The National Capital Region National Park Service does the maintenance for us, but it is our responsibility to secure the funds to see that our units are kept up to some standard of operation so that participants and citizens can appreciate what we are trying to do in terms of public recreation standards.

We have been way behind in terms of having adequate standards at our units and this is another attempt to get additional funds so we can have better standards of operation in our various recreation centers. We have some 141 different units that we operate during the course of the year in which 103 are all-year-round locations. We have prepared charts to justify and show you what has happened over the years by way of appropriated funds for maintenance, likewise the increased participation at the various units and also the decrease in number of man-years.

In other words, it has not been proportionate to the amount of money that has been made available to us. We would urge that consideration be given to increase of our maintenance funds.

Senator BYRD. How much increase are you requesting?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. $35,000. The succeeding charts justify it on the basis of tangible materials of what has happened.

Senator BYRD. Suppose you explain for the record the two charts. On 19A–14 and 19A–15.

EXISTING FUNDS

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The figure of $638,100 represents the existing funds that we have to maintain our 141 different locations.

The $539,278 indicates the regular custodian maintenance funds that we allot to these various units. The units, the 56 areas here are program activated, in other words, those are special events and special activities that occur during the year that one cannot always predict or understand what is going to be made available in terms of regular community activities.

For instance, the outdoor art fair, the international arts exhibit, the resident training center, the special temporary programs to ease the RLA relocation problems, the President's youth fitness program, children's theater, the Watergate programs that are so popular down on the Potomac, and the Washington Youth Gardens, these are things that put an extra demand on our maintenance for which we normally do not have funds for.

As a result the other units that are operating 52 weeks a year have to suffer.

The other chart is also rather significant on the following page because here again we show you what has happened since 1955, the last 8 years, for example.

The man-years of service received some 17-percent increase, hourly wage scale increased 44 percent. The appropriated funds increased 62 percent, and playground attendance, recreation attendance has gone up 74 percent in the space of the last 8 years so we have these tangible figures to show you graphically what is happening in terms of maintenance for our recreation units.

INCREASE IN PLAYGROUND ATTENDANCE

Senator BYRD. The point you are making here is that your playground attendance has increased in excess of man-years——

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Right.

Senator BYRD. Man-years of service?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. This means an annual drop in overall maintenance?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Such maintenance that you can afford has to be spread thinner over the year.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes. Of course, you see, Mr. Chairman, it has an impact and our units receive less maintenance, some units do not get proper maintenance in terms of drainage and so forth, eventually resulting in erosion problems.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S DAY CAMPS

Senator BYRD. Tell us a little more about the crippled children's day camp.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The crippled children's day camp is a project developed in cooperation with the United Cerebral Palsy same 2 years back. We have a very interesting site up near the C. Melvin Sharpe Health School, at 13th and Upshur.

We run an 8 week's program there during the summer. We have several counselors in the program and we have been very fortunate in the cooperative activities with the District Health Department, and the public schools. They have been rendering services to us, we use the school facilities nearby, and we have received a lot of credit for the cooperation from all the community groups in this program.

The additional funds we are asking here will certainly enhance the value of the project for crippled children.

Normally, we don't have an opportunity to participate in these kinds of activities.

USE OF FUNDS

Senator BYRD. How will the funds enhance the program for the crippled children?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. It will assure us of regular bus transportation, insurance, and pay the salaries of two busdrivers.

Senator BYRD. You are talking about paying the busdrivers?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, one other thing I mention that the buses also take these children to the swimming pool once a day, Francis swimming pool.

Senator BYRD. You are talking about two busdrivers?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AT JUNIOR VILLAGE

Senator BYRD. Do you provide any program activities for the children at Junior Village?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. This summer for the first time we assisted the Junior Village in connection with a camp for the mentally retarded. But normally the operations are held directly under the Welfare Department, but we do once in a while provide some specialists from our department to go out and provide some additional training for crafts, dramatics, and sports and athletics and we have very good working relations with the Welfare Department.

We also advise them from time to time when they want to improve and develop some of their outdoor facilities, athletic field, basketball courts, and so on.

TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS

Senator BYRD. How many swimming pools are there in the District?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. There are seven public pools at the present time, Mr. Chairman. Incidentally, if you are interested I might say that the District Recreation Board through the cooperation of the National Parks Office have presented a planned expansion program to the District Commissioners for some additional swimming pools in the District. There hasn't been a new swimming pool built in the District

since 1935 except for the fact that last year Congress provided funds for one new swimming pool.

PRIVATE FUNDS

Senator BYRD. Do you receive any private funds?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, we do; the Meyer Foundation has given us funds for children's theater and also assisted the Shakespeare Festival not through us directly, but they have contributed to the Shakespeare Festival as well. They have also made funds available in connection with training some of our roving leaders at Catholic University.

Senator BYRD. How much money has been contributed?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. I would say, incidentally, one other thing I forgot to tell you about, that is through the Stead estate we receive $7,000 a year to operate one of our playgrounds.

Senator BYRD. The Stead Estate. How do you spell that?

Mr. LEECH. S-t-e-a-d. We received $8,000 a year for 3 years from the Meyer Foundation for our Children's Theater programs. The grant expires this year. We received $6,000 this last summer from the Meyer Foundation toward the Pied Piper's program—$27,000 over a 3-year period. This is the first year toward our roving leader program to advance education insofar as social problems and welfare problems of the city are concerned.

Through the Washington Parking Association we recently received $3,900 as a grant and the privilege to use several of their parking lots for recreation programs this summer. The grant expires at the end of this month.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is part of the cooperative program, WAY; that is, the Washington Action for Youth delinquency program.

INCIDENTS AT SWIMMING POOLS

Senator BYRD. Would you like to comment on any incidents that may have occurred in connection with any of your programs at the swimming pools?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The only real incident we had last year, Mr. Chairman, was at the Backus Junior High. You will recall back in the early spring when we first opened the recreation center a rumor spread that there was to be a big dance, as a result some 500 or 600 youths descended upon the junior high school that evening, there was no physical violence as such. It was reported that there was some vandalism to cars in the neighborhood. But through the cooperation of the police we closed part of the unit down that night but we have continued to operate it ever since and there have been no serious incidents.

VANDALISM

Senator BYRD. Have you had any problems involving vandalism?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, we do. There is a lot of vandalism in the District with respect to use of our recreation units. Of course, the vandalism generally occurs after you close up in the evening, when you come back in the morning you will find a damaged roof or damaged fountain or something to that extent.

Senator BYRD. All right. Your statement, Mr. Christiansen, will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

SUMMARY STATEMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Public Law 534, approved April 29, 1942, authorized the creation of a Recreation Board in and for the District of Columbia.

The Board consists of seven members as follows:

A representative of the Board of Commissioners; a representative of the Board of Education; the Director of National Park Service, National Capital Region, and four citizen members who serve without compensation.

The Board is authorized to adopt, conduct, and direct a comprehensive program of public recreation within all neighborhoods and on a citywide basis embracing a wide variety of physical, cultural, social, mental, and creative activities using outdoor and indoor facilities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, National Park Service, the National Capital Housing Authority, the District government, and other agencies.

The Board further provides recreation facilities and services for other community agencies and organizations; e.g., the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Catholic Youth Organization, Parent Teachers Associations, citizens and civic associations.

The public recreation program is conducted by the Recreation Department at 141 units in accordance with the recreation system plan; the total includes 103 year-round and 26 part-time and seasonal units, 10 day camps, and 2 pools.

Neighborhood Centers: The Department operates both major and neighborhood recreation centers; most centers are staffed with two or more classified employees plus varying numbers of part-time assistants depending upon the size of the area, the facilities available, and the program offered.

An evening center program is conducted during the winter months primarily directed to teenage youth.

During the summer day camps are operated in the natural woodlands of parks within the District of Columbia. These camps operate for 4 periods of 2 weeks each and accommodate between 70 and 100 children per period. One camp is especially for orthopedically handicapped youth and is operated in cooperation with United Cerebral Palsy of Washington, the District of Columbia Health School, and the District of Columbia Health Department. The Department also provides services to the blind and mentally retarded.

Eighty-five groups at seventy-three units participate in the preschool play program which operates from October through May of each year. This program is for children from 3 to 5 years of age.

The Children's Theater of Washington is sponsored by the Neighborhood Centers Division. Through a very able advisory board, drama programs are presented in several sections of the city. The advisory board also conducts training sessions for staff and assists in storytelling and one-act play productions at the neighborhood center level. One staff specialist supplements the voluntary services of the advisory board. The Children's Theater has experienced a tremendous growth in the past 3 years as a result of a grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation.

The roving leader program aims to help potential delinquents and delinquents become good, useful citizens. The present staff of roving leaders are serving 38 "gang" groups and 430 individuals who are referred by the area boards of the Commissioners' Youth Council, Youth Aid Division of the Police Department, mental health clinic, public schools, public housing, civic groups, and individual citizens. Currently the roving leaders are giving guidance and support to the youth enrolled in the summer job project developed by the Washington Action for Youth program of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

City-Wide: Conducts programs primarily for adults. Leagues are organized for men and women in a variety of sports according to season.

A special music program provides concerts at the Watergate each summer in cooperation with local 161 of the American Federation of Musicians, and the National Park Service. In addition, special performances in ballet, opera, and other art forms are financed through this program.

Other special events and broad community programs are sponsored by the City-Wide Division either solely or in cooperation with other governmental or community agencies. Among these are the Fourth of July program at the Washington Monument, the Christmas tree lighting and Pageant of Peace and the Shakespeare Festival.

Participation and services rendered to the public during the last fiscal year were 17,463,540.

INCREASES IN OPERATING EXPENSES (FISCAL YEAR, 1964)

The Recreation Department is requesting an increase of $350,200 over the base for 1964 of $3,348,400 making a total operating request of $3,698,600.

The increase of $350,200 is broken down into the following categories:

1. Required operating costs	$250,753
(a) Classified pay raise	113,912
(b) Per diem pay increase	41,351
(c) Within grades and reallocations	50,800
(d) Annualization (4 months due to delayed 1963 appropriation)	18,975
(e) Wage board pay increase, December 26, 1962	24,907
(f) Postal rate increase	808
2. Staffing of new facilities	37,611
(a) Evans Playground (9 months)	19,287
(b) Brent Playground	8,145
(c) Mott Playground	7,807
(d) Parklands Playground	2,372
3. Workload	37,609
(a) Research and information (1,149 per diem hours)	2,609
(b) National Park Service (for transfer)	35,000
4. Improved services	22,227
(a) Watts branch	2,277
(b) Brentwood	1,758
(c) Drew	1,758
(d) J. Ormond Wilson	7,843
(e) Riggs	2,277
(f) Rosedale	2,277
(g) Langdon	2,277
(h) Crippled children's day camp	1,760
5. New services (Shakespeare)	2,000
Total, operating increases	350,200

Capital outlay projects (fiscal year 1964)

Hoover Playground	$143,000
Arboretum Playground	25,000
New York Avenue Playground	25,000
Deanwood Playground	185,000
Total, capital outlay request	378,000

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROGRAM

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We just have four projects in here in the capital outlay program—Hoover, Arboretum, New York Avenue, and Deanwood. Two of the four we are asking for planning money; namely, at the Arboretum and New York Avenue.

At Hoover, we are asking for $143,000 to redevelop the area. That is in the Southwest area where we had a lot of changes with respect to the losing of some of the property and some added on through the redevelopment program.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for $12,000 for plans and specifications, $121,000 for construction, $10,000 for furniture and equipment.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Do you need all of this?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, we do.

Senator BYRD. This year?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, we do, because of the area, the citizens down there have continually been asking us to get the area in use as quickly as possible.

Senator BYRD. How soon do you think you will have the plans and specifications?

Mr. LEMMON. We received permission from the budget officer, to use some advance planning money which was allocated to us several years ago, and through that we can take on this particular project, so when the money is appropriated we will be in pretty good shape to move right ahead on it.

TOTAL ALLOCATION

Senator BYRD. How much money was allocated?

Mr. LEMMON. There is $22,000 allocated, but we are using that as kind of a revolving fund. The money that we use from that when this appropriation is made would be repaid to that fund.

Senator BYRD. When would you anticipate beginning your construction?

Mr. LEMMON. We would like to begin construction close to the first of April if we could.

Senator BYRD. When would you anticipate completing the job?

Mr. LEMMON. Generally, a job like that should take about 90 days. That would be 3 months.

Senator BYRD. So by July 1 or August 1 you would have the construction completed?

Mr. LEMMON. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And you would need your furniture and equipment money, too?

Mr. LEMMON. Yes.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. The Arboretum Playground, Mr. Chairman——

Senator BYRD. Will you indicate when your plans and specifications will be complete—I think you did.

Mr. LEMMON. We didn't indicate when it would be complete, but we are moving ahead on them as rapidly as we can.

TYPE OF RECREATION EXISTING

Senator BYRD. What type of recreation do you now have in this area?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. We have a very limited activity on the playground due to the fact we have lost some of the grounds. Some of the kids can play softball and there are some basketball stands still remaining there. The citizens have been quite concerned because of all the new development down there, the children don't have enough play space to get them off the streets. We have some supervised activity.

Mr. COLE. May I add a statement there, Mr. Chairman?

This playground is adjacent to two of our very large housing projects; namely, the Greenleaf housing project and also the James Creek

project practically surrounds this entire ground, and it is also adjacent to the new River Park development in Southwest. We have had a lot of highway construction and that has disrupted the whole ground, and as Mr. Christiansen has pointed out, the development is definitely needed there.

Senator BYRD. What do you have in mind as far as furniture and equipment are concerned?

Mr. LEMMON. That generally applies to play equipment—slides, climbing equipment, swings, and some of this modern constructive type of play equipment that we feel the children ought to have.

NIGHT LIGHTING

Senator BYRD. You will have night lighting?

Mr. LEMMON. Yes. The purpose of the night lighting is to lengthen the active playtime. The space is limited, so it will add hours to the day.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. It also acts as a protective device, because you can extend the hours of operation under the lights down there. If we do have illumination it does tend to decrease vandalism.

Senator BYRD. All right, sir.

ARBORETUM PLAYGROUND

Now, you are requesting $25,000 for plans and specifications in connection with the Arboretum Playground.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir. The Arboretum Playground is over in the Northeast end of the city, and land was made available to the District through some rezoning over there so that we have multiple dwellings. It is in a section of the city where we have little or nothing in terms of recreation facilities, and we believe that with the provision of this facility in this end of the city, we can fill a big gap.

Mr. LEMMON. The fact that we are asking for planning money is a breakaway from past procedure in that we are asking for planning money the year before construction money so that we can have plans developed, and then we can come up with a better estimate, a sounder estimate than we ever have had before. We have done the same thing on New York Avenue.

These two are the new departures in that direction.

Senator BYRD. And there is no recreation area presently in the neighborhood?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. No; that is correct.

Senator BYRD. How close is your nearest playground?

Mr. COLE. The nearest playground would be approximately six blocks, which is the Dakota Playground.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is only a seasonal unit. You have more congestion here in terms of housing because of the project which the people have developed.

Senator BYRD. That is the private housing development?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. And you anticipate this will increase the population by about 1,000?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Many of these will be small children?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes; most of them will be small children in the area.

Senator BYRD. There is no other neighborhood program within walking distance, you say?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. No, not for small children.

Senator BYRD. All right.

NEW YORK AVENUE PLAYGROUND

The next item is the New York Avenue Playground.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. That is one of the oldest playgrounds we have in the city. We were very fortunate over a year ago to have the old Hannemann property added to the present property, so it more than doubles the existing acreage. We have had many, many complaints from the citizenry and the schools because of the condition of the grounds, it is terribly eroded, and once we get the funds to plan this area we can do a much more effective job in this end of the city.

It is down near precinct 2, and it is badly needed. I am sure if you drove by some time you will agree that it is one place where we could put some money to good use.

Senator BYRD. You think you should have planning moneys this year?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. All right.

WADING POOLS

Now, you speak of an existing wading pool.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Some years ago we had several wading pools in the District, and the Health Department imposed a new policy that all the old wading pools that didn't have a chlorine filtering system were to be condemned so we had to close all wading pools. Now the new type of wading pool has shower taps and we have been able to get those approved by the Health Department.

Senator BYRD. So you have recently acquired a hospital site adjacent to the existing playground?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And this seems to intensify the need for renovation of the entire area.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Replan the whole unit; that is right.

Senator BYRD. Are there any other playgrounds adjacent to this?

Mr. COLE. The closest one we have is Terrell, Walker Jones, J. D. Cook, and Bundy. This is in the heart of the midcity area of Washington No. 2 Precinct, a very difficult area.

Senator BYRD. This would be between First Street—the location would be at First Street and New York Avenue NW.?

Mr. COLE. That is right.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. A very heavily traveled part of the city, quite congested area, too, so far as population is concerned. Right across the street from the Dunbar High School.

Senator BYRD. Are these mostly colored families in this area?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

DEANWOOD PLAYGROUND

Now, the next item is the Deanwood playground.

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Deanwood is way over in the far Northeast section of the city, and I will say for many years the playground itself was divided by an open sewer. Recently the Department of Sanitary Engineering has completed the necessary cleaning job there, so it is now possible to fill and grade this drainage ditch. At the same time there was additional property purchased through Capper-Cramton funds some time back and that has been added to the playground. Also of interest is the proposed Daniel Roper Junior High School, which would abut the existing playground.

We now have cooperative planning sessions with the Department of Buildings and Grounds so we can come up with quite a usable unit in hopes that these funds would be made available so we could proceed with the completion of the unit.

Senator BYRD. Do you think it necessary to have a playground adjacent to the junior high school grounds?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes, sir; very important.

Senator BYRD. This is at 48th and Nash Streets NE. Are there any other playgrounds in the area?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Not in the immediate area, no.

Senator BYRD. Are they within—are there any within walking distance?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Not for the elementary school aged children.

Senator BYRD. What is the situation down there with regard to congested population?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Well, the area is building up more.

Mr. COLE. That is a highly congested area. The junior high school building itself is going to house around 1,500 junior high school students.

Senator BYRD. This is fourth out of the four in point of priority?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Is that correct?

Mr. CHRISTIANSEN. It is our fourth.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Christiansen, thank you very much. Thank you, gentlemen.

The next item is "National Capital parks."

Mr. HERMAN. Mr. Castro, Assistant Regional Director, and Mr. Hough.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT C. HORNE, ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR; I. J. CASTRO, ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION; AND FLOYD HOUGH, FINANCE OFFICER

JUSTIFICATION

Mr. HORNE. Mr. Chairman, I am the Acting Regional Director, Robert C. Horne. I would like to introdce Assistant Director for Administration, I. J. Castro, and our finance officer, Mr. Hough.

Senator BYRD. Let me see. You are Mr. Horne?

Mr. HORNE. I am the Acting Regional Director, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right, sir.
This is Mr. I. J. Castro; and this is Mr. Floyd Hough?
Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir.
(The justifications follow:)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage scale employees")	$3,503,100
1963 allotment—1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate (excludes supplemental amount of $102,606, Public Law 88-25)	3,541,200
Original budget increases	+176,600
Total budget estimate—original submission to House	3,717,800
Reductions: House action	−4,300
House allowance on original estimate	3,713,500
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	107,100
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	3,820,600

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Maintenance, repair, and operation	$2,839,920	$97,920	$2,937,840	$2,105	$2,935,735	$106,365	$3,042,100
2. U.S. Park Police	701,280	78,680	779,960	2,195	777,765	735	778,500
Total	3,541,200	176,600	3,717,800	4,300	3,713,500	107,100	3,820,600

Analysis by funds

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General fund	$3,516,200	$176,600	$3,692,800	$4,300	$3,688,500	$107,100	$3,795,600
Highway fund	25,000	----------	25,000	----------	25,000	----------	25,000
Total	3,541,200	176,600	3,717,800	4,300	3,713,500	107,100	3,820,600

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for National Park Service, National Capital region, $107,100:

Activity 1. Maintenance, repair, and operation, $106,365

The additional amount requested in the 1964 estimate provides $82,190 for salary increases of wage scale employees which were put in effect December 9, 1962; $4,175 for additional expenses incident to the installation of modern street lighting equipment in connection with road reconstruction projects in Rock Creek, East Potomac, and Anacostia Parks; $20,000 for snow removal equip-

ment and supplies. The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Item	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increases for existing wage board employees	$78,260	$3,930	----------	$82,190
Increased lighting costs	----------	----------	$4,175	4,175
Increased snow removal costs	----------	----------	20,000	20,000
Total additional proposals	78,260	3,930	24,175	106,365

Activity 2. U.S. Park Police, $735

The additional amount requested in the 1964 estimate provides $735 for salary increases of wage scale employees assigned to the U.S. Park Police which were put in effect December 9, 1962. The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Item	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increases for existing wageboard employees	$690	$45	----------	$735

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Senator BYRD. The first item is the "Office of the Director," and I believe you are asking for $6,282—I am ahead of myself.

Mr. HORNE. I think you are, Mr. Chairman.

We are asking for the $279,400 in the combined A and B budget. All of these funds are increased pay costs, with the exception of $24,175 in snow removal, and increased lighting. We are not—we have not this year asked for any new program.

Senator BYRD. You may have to speak a little louder, Mr. Horne, please.

Mr. HORNE. I am sorry. We have not here asked for any new program nor for any additional positions.

We would be pleased to answer any questions that you have, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

INCREASED LIGHTING COSTS

Now, suppose you talk about the increased lighting costs.

Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir.

We have under the Interior Department program, the office, the regional office, has financed not only a portion from the District of Columbia project but a portion from the Department of the Interior budget. Under the improvement program in the Interior budget we have done a considerable amount of street, park road improvements, and have as a part of that improvement installed better street lighting.

The increased costs of the payment to the power company for the electric service for the streets lights is this item of $4,175.

Senator BYRD. How much did you have for this item last year?

Mr. HORNE. We had nothing for this item last year.

Senator BYRD. How much is in the House bill?
Mr. HORNE. This is in the B budget, sir.
Senator BYRD. It was not in the A budget?
Mr. HORNE. There was nothing in the House bill; no, sir.
Senator BYRD. All right.

INCREASED SNOW REMOVAL COST

Now, let us hear about this increased snow removal cost.
Mr. HORNE. The increased snow removal costs of $20,000 are for an item of $9,300 for additional supplies of sand and calcium chloride; $10,700 is for a Sno-Go attachment for an existing Payloader, which is a piece of earthmoving equipment which we have; a snowplow attachment for a second Payloader which we now have, and a jet sander, which is suitable for attachment to maintenance trucks which we now have.
This item came about in an effort to improve and expedite snow—so that we do not have, I guess we will have them, but have less congestion at times of snow.

PREVIOUS SNOW REMOVAL COSTS

Senator BYRD. How much was your 1964 base, readjusted base? Whatdid we have last year for snow removal?
Mr. HORNE. I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, what we actually spent within the District of Columbia last year. It was $63,000.
Senator BYRD. How did this compare with the previous year?
Mr. HORNE. The previous year, sir, we spent $40,500. This is within the District of Columbia. We also had expenses outside of the District of Columbia. Any figures I quote unless I otherwise identify are only within the District of Columbia.
Senator BYRD. All right.
You have $735 for salary increases of wage scale employees assigned to the U.S. Park Police.
Mr. HORNE. Yes, sir.
Senator BYRD. How many employees would this cover?
Mr. HORNE. Well, we have—of the Park Police item, $735 item, is for three employees, civilian employees, in the Park Police office, three wage board employees.
Senator BYRD. Would you like to add anything, gentlemen?
Mr. CASTRO. I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman.
Senator BYRD. Anything else, Mr. Horne?
Mr. HORNE. Nothing, sir, unless you have some more questions.
Senator BYRD. All right. I thank you.
Mr. HORNE. Thank you, sir.
Senator BYRD. Now we take up the National Zoological Park.
Mr. HERMAN. We have Mr. James Bradley, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and Dr. T. H. Reed, Director of the National Zoological Park.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

STATEMENTS OF DR. T. H. REED, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK; JAMES C. BRADLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; TRAVIS E. FAUNTLEROY, ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR; AND FRUZA KUSSROW, BUDGET ANALYST

FEEDING OF ANIMALS

Dr. REED. Good evening, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Reed, you were here last year, I believe?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. We talked about the animals that ate ants, was it, or something that you had to ship in from some far distant area.

Dr. REED. We have many animals that eat the exotic foods that we have to ship in. Ant eggs from Mexico and dried flies are items that we are having to furnish our animals.

Senator BYRD. I believe you said you had to ship in some leaves from some faraway places.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir; we were shipping in some leaves from South America to feed the hoatzin bird. These were mukka-mukka leaves. But further research has shown us that this bird, which everybody previously had thought must be fed on this particular feed, is rather fond of spinach and kale, once he has the opportunity of eating something besides the mukka-mukka plants.

We had one of these birds on exhibition for 5 months, which is a world's record, and unfortunately it died of a nasal cancer. But it was eating real good and doing fine.

These findings, incidentally, will be published by the Smithsonian Institution—I hope in the very near future. There will be published a rather substantial scientific contribution of work that we have done, studying this particular bird.

This, I think, might result in the reclassification of this bird from one species and genus to another. It was originally thought to be a very primitive bird, and we now believe it is a very advanced bird that is so advanced and so specialized that it perhaps is becoming extinct, it cannot adapt to different environmental conditions. They are facing extinction locally by man's instrusion for rice plantations and other necessaries.

Senator BYRD. You spoke last year about the oldest inhabitant, some type of bird.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir; we still have the Siberian crane with us.

Senator BYRD. How is he getting along?

Dr. REED. He is getting along very well. I saw him this afternoon, and he is not showing his 53 years at all.

Senator BYRD. You must have been anticipating the question.

Dr. REED. No, sir; I hadn't anticipated the question. I just like to look at that crane. I look at him every opportunity I have.

Senator BYRD. Well, we found your testimony very interesting last year, and——

Dr. REED. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD (continuing). And I think it comes at a good time late in the evening when we can relax a little and enjoy listening as we would, of course, anytime during the day.

GROUP ENGAGED IN ANNUAL SALES AND PURCHASE

You are now host to a national group here engaged in the sale and purchase of animals?

Dr. REED. Yes, we are having in the city the National Conference of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, commonly called the AAZPA.

This organization as part of their program have what we call a trading session in which we will all get up and say what animals we have for exchange and who wants it. It gets rather spirited at times when two or three fellows will want the same rather desirable animal. In fact, I believe this trading session is going on at this very moment. We have just left the meeting. Mr. Grimmer, Associate Director of the zoo, who is usually with me at these meetings, is staying home to see if he could get some good bargains for us or make some good swaps. I will know in a few hours how we came out.

TRADING STOCK

We have some very nice trading stock. Or, if I may say, laughing jackasses from Australia, the kookaburras, really have been good to us, they are breeding for us. We have 13 of them, which is the first time they have bred in the United States, and I think the first time the parents have bred their young outside of Australia. Basle, Switzerland, has one that was hand-reared by the keeper, but our mother has been doing a wonderful job, and we have got kookaburras coming out of our ears.

All day long, since Monday and Tuesday, all these visiting zoo directors go past this cage. It just happens that I put all 13 of them in 1 cage right in a very prominent place, and all of them look at it and say: "What are you trying to do, rub it in?"

I say: "Well, we know how to raise kookaburras, if nothing else." They all want to know what I am feeding them and what I am doing to them.

Also we have this very lovely little pigmy hippopotamus that is just turning everybody green with jealousy. We are not going to turn it loose because we want to use this for our own breeding stock. This is a real rare and valuable animal. It kind of tickles me to have these other zoo directors look at something like that and cast an envious eye upon it.

Senator BYRD. Well, your work is as interesting as mine. However, you do not have to run for the position of zoo director, do you?

Dr. REED. Well, sir, if I may venture a personal opinion, I believe that I have a much more interesting job than you do, and if it was required for me to run for this job I would be willing to do it.

Senator BYRD. You would be willing to run for it?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir. Sometimes I wish to run from it, but other times I would like to run for it.

Senator BYRD. Well, Dr. Reed, we would like to proceed with your statement now and then we will discuss the budget items.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. REED. Yes, sir. I would consider it a privilege here.

I thank you for the privilege for appearing here today. Since last I was before this committee, there have been many changes, both

operational and physical, which have produced a very interesting and stimulating year of growth and development at the National Zoological Park.

The members of this committee may have observed many physical changes taking place within the zoo. The National Park Service is relocating Beach Drive on the east bank of Rock Creek. In about 2 years when it is completed, the National Zoological Park will no longer be a bottleneck in the flow of north-south traffic through the park, since Beach Drive will then become a 24-hour, all-weather road. More important for the zoo and its visitors, the relocation of Beach Drive will remove a serious traffic problem caused by the non-zoo-interested traveler north-south through the zoo. This transit traffic has always presented a safety hazard and in general been an unpleasant disruptive element to the zoo visitor.

RELOCATION OF ROAD

Under phase I of the capital improvement program of the National Zoological Park, the east-west zoo road from Connecticut Avenue to Harvard Street has been relocated along the northeasterly periphery of the zoo. In a few weeks when it is opened to the public, the intrusive vehicular traffic will be removed from the animal exhibit area, resulting in a safer and pleasanter viewing opportunity for the visitors.

The birdhouse and adjacent area is being remodeled. It is anticipated that the work will be finished next summer. Due to vacating the birdhouse area for the contractor, we have had to relocate birds within the zoo resulting in some rather startling combinations, such as birds in the monkey house. Some birds are being cared for by our colleagues in other zoos until our renovation is completed.

Probably the most newsworthy was when we sent our King penguins who had lived happily, I thought, with us for 8 years to the St. Louis Zoo, within 6 months they proceeded to lay eggs. We had the beginning of a paternity discussion as to who was going to get the chicks if they hatched. Unfortunately, the eggs were infertile, so we will lay over until next year to decide who gets the chick. Possession being nine-tenths of the law, they probably will. But we will sure try to get them back if they hatch.

ANIMAL ACQUISITION PROGRAM

In preparation for future work, we have reduced our animal acquisition program, the result of which will be a temporary reduction in the numbers and species of animals exhibited. However, in the future I can assure you that the collection will be more comprehensive and of greater zoological breadth than ever before.

Probably the most outstanding acquisition during the past year was Mr. Ralph Scott's gift of Samson, a normal yellow Bengal tiger carrying white genes. When Samson and Mohini, the white tigress, have cubs, we hopefully look forward to at least one-half of them showing the unusual pattern of the white tigers. I had hoped to have some startling information for you as to when we could expect cubs, but Mohini changed her mind for us, and I am delayed another month.

Senator BYRD. Why was the tigress not named Delilah?

Dr. REED. Because we had Mohini before we had Samson. Mohini is the feminine form of Mohan, one of the Indian dieties. He is supposed to be one of the more gay and happy dieties and, the literal translation of this name is the "Enchantress" or "the one capable of enchanting." It gets rather involved; literally a Delilah or a very attractive woman. But Mohini is the feminine form of Mohan, and this was the name the Maharajah of Rewa gave. Samson is the uncle of Mohini, and her half brother. It gets rather complicated, but we hope to have white cubs.

The outstanding birth of the year was the pigmy hippopotamus, as I briefly mentioned. The National Zoological Park has in the past had success raising these rare and unusual animals. For the past 6 years we have had a hiatus in the breeding program because of the lack of a male. In 1960 President Tubman of Liberia presented us with Totota, a fine young male, who this year sired his first offspring, and he is no longer a young male. He has grown up for us.

ZOO MANAGEMENT

We have reorganized the zoo management, reducing the number of departments from five to three plus the Office of the Director. By clearly defining duties and responsibilities, consolidating administrative services, and creating a Division of Scientific Research and Development, better administrative organization and control has been achieved.

It is anticipated that the newly created Department of Scientific Research and Development will eventually make a substantial contribution to the knowledge of all animals in the National Zoological Park. Within this Department is the Division of Education and Information. Their present project is an intensive effort to design and produce attractive and informative signs and labels for the animals in the zoo. This program is developing satisfactorily, although as I stated to you several years ago, it will be some time before the zoo is completely relabeled.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

This summer we have had two events which have emphasized to me the importance of scientific research at the National Zoological Park. The first of these was the 16th International Congress of Zoology held in Washington in August. We were literally inundated with distinguished biological scientists from all over the world. Many of them visited the National Zoological Park and were impressed by the breadth and scope of our collection. While we are a good show, we are not meeting the opportunities and what I consider obligations to study the animals in a thorough scientific manner. We need an active program investigation both medically and behaviorally of animals committed to our care, both for the increase of knowledge among men of our fellow inhabitants of this planet and, more importantly, for the benefit of the animals committed to our care.

The second happening was the opportunity that I had to attend the 18th meeting of the International Union of Directors of Zoological

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Gardens. This group is composed of leaders in the zoo profession on a worldwide basis. At this meeting there was extensive discussion of the educational opportunities in zoos. I had the time to think rather deeply on this subject and I have come to the conclusion that the National Zoological Park needs to develop a much more active and intense educational program. We are not serving the public as a source of stimulating education as we should and can.

I am accompanied today by Mr. James Bradley, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; by Mr. Travis E. Fauntleroy, Assistant to the Director; and Mrs. Fruza Kussrow, budget analyst of the National Zoological Park.

We shall be most happy to endeavor to answer any questions you have concerning the National Zoological Park, its finances, policies, and animals.

Mr. Bradley, in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will be happy to discuss with you the relations of this organization to the National Zoological Park.

PERSONNEL REQUEST

Senator BYRD. You are requesting one GS–5 budget and accounting clerk, I believe?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir. This is to assist in the maintenance of our budget work and our accounting work.

At the present time we have two positions in this function, the budget analyst and the accounts maintenance clerk.

The workload for these two positions is more than they can reasonably perform with efficiency and dispatch. Therefore, we are requesting this one position of a budget and accounting clerk to assist between the two positions.

Senator BYRD. Did you make the same request last year, Dr. Reed? Did you request the same position last year?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It was not allowed?

Dr. REED. It was not allowed, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Did you request it prior to last year?

Dr. REED. I do not believe we requested it prior to this time.

REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Senator BYRD. Equipment $2,000 for replacement of equipment.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. $8,500 for nonrecurring equipment. Would you explain the latter, please.

Dr. REED. This $8,500 for the nonrecurring equipment is to replace a 1947 Case tractor that we have now, which has gotten beyond repair. Previously, I would have said beyond economical repair, but it has reached the point where it is beyond repair.

This would provide a new tractor with a back hoe attachment and a front end loader which we use in the maintenance and operation of the zoo. This would be used both by the maintenance and construction program and the gardener and grounds work. This would be a

combination piece of equipment that they both would use in their work.

Senator BYRD. Now, would you talk a little about your positions other than permanent which are being requested in your protective service program.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

These are for the hiring of temporary policemen to be used during our peak periods of need and use. This is on weekends, holidays, and during those periods where we have a great number of visitors.

It is our belief that with the corps of trained policemen that we have, supplemented by these temporary policemen who are also trained policemen drawn from men with previous police experience, we can more economically fill out the needed protection required without putting these men on a permanent basis; that is, we can hire them when we need them, which is obviously on long weekend holidays, like Easter week, when we need them all Easter week, and it is, we believe, more economical to hire temporary policemen than just to put men on full time.

In connection with this protective service program we would like to offer a voluntary reduction of $450 in the increase requested.

Senator BYRD. How much did you have last year for this item?

Dr. REED. For the hiring of temporary policemen we had $1,900 as our request for this function.

Senator BYRD. How much did you actually spend?

Dr. REED. We spent actually $5,607 for this particular function, and still feel it is more economical to do this than to hire full-time policemen.

Senator BYRD. Did you have a similar experience the year before, spending more than was appropirated for that?

Dr. REED. We had during the past few years had a gradual buildup of spending the police temporary money, doing this because again we we thought it was in the interests of economy and greater protective service to do this.

Senator BYRD. So your request would be how much with the money subtracted that you suggested?

Dr. REED. It would be $4,391.

GARDEN AND TREE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. Let us talk about the garden and tree maintenance program. I believe we discussed this last year.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It seems to me I asked you whether or not there was any danger of a disease of your trees spreading among the trees throughout the city, and you indicated, I belive, that there was not.

Dr. REED. I hope that I indicated that there was no more danger of the disease spreading from the zoo to the outside than there was from the outside to the zoo.

We are, of course, having—we do have some Dutch elm disease. We are inspected by the city inspector, and we comply, of course, with all of his regulations. Only one tree has been lost this year due to this condition. It was, of course, cut down and properly burned in com-

pliance with their inspectors orders. Our tree maintenance men are constantly inspecting, and we are most anxious to keep this condition under control.

TREE MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. Didn't we add one or two tree maintenance men last year?

Dr. REED. Yes, you did, and they have been working full time and, I believe, that the trees are in extremely good shape at the zoo. I hope that we can keep this Dutch elm disease under control, and I am quite sure that we have. The trees are in a better, healthier condition than they have been for many, many years.

ANIMAL CARE PERSONNEL

Senator BYRD. Now we are back in the animal department. You are asking for $26,776 for animal care, of which $19,767 seems to be for pay increases for existing wage board positions, 65 positions.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for one WB–9 night keeper.

Dr. REED. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. Would you want to talk about him a little bit.

Dr. REED. Yes, sir; I would be most happy to.

This is the last position that we are requesting for our night keeper program. In 1961 we started a phased program of establishing six positions to provide a continuous 24-hour care of the animals on a 365-day basis. This is two night shifts.

Two positions were granted in 1961, two again in 1962, and one position in 1963. The request in 1964 of this one position which we are now making will complete this program.

Considering the operation of the zoo as a 365-day-a-year operation, one person filling a position only operates on 62 percent of this time, so that it takes 1.6 men to fill one position, on an all-year basis. Therefore, to cover our two shifts of two men we needed six. This is our final position request for this program.

Senator BYRD. You have three shifts of 8 hours each?

Dr. REED. We have three shifts, yes. We have the day shifts which consists of most of our men, and then we have the two night shifts that are in the zoo observing, checking on the animals. They are, of course, what I consider to be choice positions. They have more time to pet the animals and to give the baby animals their bottles, and it is really fantastic. I would consider it a privilege, sir, to take you around the zoo sometime at night. It is an entirely different world. You see things happening at night that you do not see during the day. We are, of course, planning to reverse the night and day situation of some of the nocturnal animals by the use of either blue lights or red lights, so that we can show the visitors the same nocturnal activity that our night keepers now enjoy, and the night keepers then will see the day activity, which consists of sleeping. But at the present time, I would certainly consider it a privilege to show you all the things that go on at night around the zoo. It is really wonderful.

Senator BYRD. You have five——

NEED FOR NIGHT KEEPERS

Dr. REED. Five night keepers at the present time.

Senator BYRD. Five night keepers at the present time, and you need two on each shift.

Dr. REED. Two on each shift. This is, of course, depending on what is occurring. If there is a particular animal, who is going to have a baby or a particular set of babies, in certain places that need additional care, one man will stay there, otherwise they divide the park into two different areas making their rounds separately, but then if they need to work together they do.

We have 175 acres and 3,000 animals to look at, and they are busy all night long.

Senator BYRD. You just have one man there on the night shift?

Dr. REED. No. At the present time we have five men in this program, so we do have at the present time some shifts where one man is working, and some shifts where two men are working.

Senator BYRD. You never have a night shift though in which you only have one person?

Dr. REED. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You do?

Dr. REED. One animal keeper. Of course, there are police applying protective service, but they are doing other things, and the night keeper is walking around looking at the animals, taking care of the animals. There are times now when we have one man on a shift.

Senator BYRD. Do you occasionally find that one man cannot report for duty and it is impossible to get one of the other night keepers to come on and substitute for him?

Dr. REED. The situation has just arisen tonight. One of our night keepers has reported ill, and so I will work a man 16 hours. This is the thing I want to say. The night keepers are our best keepers, and they are going to stay with those animals. They will say, "I will just sleep later the next day, but they are not going to short my animals." It is the choice position.

They get night differential, too, but it is a prestige position, and you get the real animal lovers in there. These are some of my very best men. I think I could ask them to work 72 hours straight and they would do it.

Senator BYRD. What time do your gates close?

ZOO HOURS

Dr. REED. Our gates presently close at dusk, which is about between 7:30 and 8 o'clock now, and it will gradually move up.

They open at dawn. This, of course, is to accommodate north-south through traffic. When Beach Drive is relocated perhaps we will reevaluate our opening and closing time. I do hope in the future that I can arrange some way to have split shifts to keep the zoo open longer for the benefit of the public. I would like to keep some of the buildings open during all the daylight hours so that we get the maximum visitor use of our animals. I want those animals looked at just as long as we can possibly get people to look at them.

Senator BYRD. How many guards do you have at night?

Dr. REED. We usually have supervisor—a supervisor and two police officers on duty at night in two shifts. This, of course, is to patrol a perimeter, close the gates, open the gates, constantly checking all of the outbuildings, property, supply yards, and so forth, and keeping the perimeter closed.

Senator BYRD. Did you say patrol the perimeter?

Dr. REED. They are patrolling the perimeter areas both by vehicle and on foot where it is necessary, and patrolling in the service buildings. The keepers patrol the buildings, and the animal areas. They are looking at the animals. The police are taking care of the grounds, like in the shop areas, one of the things they do in the wintertime is periodically check on the men in the boilerroom to make sure that nothing has happened to them down there because they are in a very lonely position, and we often have only one man down there firing the boilers during the wintertime.

ANIMAL POPULATION

Senator BYRD. What is your animal population?

Dr. REED. The animal population now is about 926 species. Those are different kinds of animals. We have about 2,300 individual animals.

This is down a little bit because during our construction program we have not been acquiring animals. We are very careful about how we acquire animals. I am hoping that when the birdhouse is opened you will see an appropriately interesting increase in the number of animals.

POSSIBLE VALUE OF ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. What do you estimate their worth to be?

Dr. REED. The animals in the collection? This is a question that I have never had to face before. To me they are worth a tremendous amount of money. I doubt if I could replace that collection for $1 million at the present time. If I had to go out and do it now, there are animals, like the Siberian crane which has been with us for over 50 years, which would take years to replace.

We have fluctuation in value. Right now the white tiger, for instance, is very difficult to replace as an animal. It was given to us as a gift. How do we value such an animal as that? If I were in private enterprise and took this tiger on tour of the supermarkets or show business it would be worth $50,000, because I am quite sure in one summer I could make that and enough money to buy myself a nice farm and several other very pleasant things by exhibiting this animal. It is a tremendous draw, a tremendous thing to the zoo.

However, it was a gift to us. The zoo could not afford a white tiger if it had to buy one.

I think you can safely say it would take $1 million and several years to replace the collection as it now stands.

Senator BYRD. Do you have any gorillas?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir; we have two gorillas, adults, and then we have, of course, our baby gorilla whom I mentioned last year, who continues to grow and thrive. I believe he is 31 pounds now.

Perhaps you read in the paper we did have some difficulty with our adult male gorilla with paralysis of unknown etiology. I had some

of the very best doctors in the city who volunteered their time, to come in and examine the animal. They did a rather complete, thorough physical examination and could not find out what it was.

We know it was not a slipped disk. We know that it was not polio. We know that it was not a tumor in the spinal column. We are strongly convinced it is not a brain tumor, but we cannot tell you what it is. But under treatment he had made almost a complete recovery now. We expect a complete recovery.

Strangely enough, this had never been recorded before.

When I was in Chester, England, at the international conference I was discussing with my colleague, the director of the Paris zoo, and I was saying what a terrible time and how shocked we were over this gorilla. He said, "Yes; I had the same thing, but I wasn't going to mention it because I didn't know what caused it." So we commisserated with each other. We had both followed the same line of treatment and gotten almost the same results, and yet nobody knew what it was.

Frankly, I hope I never see another case like this again because this is the most distressing thing I have ever seen, to see a full gorilla paralyzed from the waist down. But he is doing quite well now, sir.

RARE ANIMALS

Senator BYRD. Do you have any animals there that are so rare that no other zoos in the country possess similar animals?

Dr. REED. Yes; we do. The one that comes to mind immediately is the linsang, which is a small, weasel-type animal from Malaya. So far as I am able to find in the records, there was one in the London zoo years and years ago, and there was one in the Berlin zoo prior to World War II. The one that we have is the third one.

We have a male Colombian red-eyed cowbird, which is the fourth one known to exist. There are three other museum specimems. They had not been seen for 100 years.

Several years ago I saw a shipment of birds. I had Dr. Freedman, curator of birds for the Smithsonian Institution with me, and we were out in this dealer's establishment, just looking at these cages. I didn't see anything that particularly struck my fancy, and I asked Dr. Freedman if he thought I ought to buy something.

He said those cowbirds would be nice. They were bought at $5 apiece, and we we got out to the car he was laughing and very, very happy because we had bought this bird. He recognized this immediately, and I did not.

He said he would give me $10 for it. Of course, he made the mistake of telling me what it was so the zoo kept it. Of course, the museum asks me once a month how this bird is doing.

This was only one, and it seems to be a very healthy and happy bird mostly to the envy of the museum keeper.

There are probably thousands of them in the wilds some place. We just do not know where.

ZOO INCIDENTS

Senator BYRD. Have you had any incidents since the tragic incident that took place 3 or 4 or 5 years ago?

Dr. REED. No, sir. Fortunately we have not. I attribute this, of course, to the surveillance of my police and keepers and, I hope, to the care exercised by the people bringing small children into the zoo. But I think it is more to our own surveillance and, of course, the Congress of the United States which has appropriated more money for us for safety devices, physical safety measures, and the increased police and keeper protection which increases our surveillance.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one additional zoologist. Perhaps I should not say additional. Do you have one already?

Dr. REED. Yes. We have our zoologist who is in our education and information program. We are asking for an educational aid. This is on 20–A–8, is it not?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. REED. The educational aid is the position that we are asking for——

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. REED. To assist the zoologist in the mechanics of producing signs for our animals that are in cages. The program is developing quite well, I believe. But I am anxious to step it up and increase it to even more than it is and develop the program into more than just the signs and labels, to give more educational opportunities for the public.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Senator BYRD. And for the research and development program, $23,900?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Two positions are involved; is this correct?

Dr. REED. That is right, sir, a pathologist and a technician to support him. This is a program of which I am acutely aware of its necessity. This is to gain the most information that we possibly can from the animals in our collection once they have reached a stage of post mortem. We must thoroughly examine these animals for the positive cause of death, and also a complete examination to find out how they are developing, and to give us warning signs of incipient conditions or that we must change our ways.

For instance, if an animal dies of a broken neck, to me as a clinical veterinarian and to Dr. Gray, our clinical veterinarian, this is the cause of death, this is sufficient. The animal broke his neck, this is all.

To the pathologist this is an interesting thing, and he can give details of how it happened. He will examine the liver, the muscle, the bone marrow, and he can say that this animal shows the beginning of a blood condition which indicates that you have got to feed more iron, or we have to feed more minerals, or we have to change your way of feeding.

He might examine the adrenal glands and show that this animal is under a chronic stage of stress, which would tell us that we have to change manner of exhibition—maybe the animal is being overcrowded, that there was some other stress factor keeping him con-

stantly tense which, of course, affects the adrenal glands which again affects the well-being of the animal, reproduction, food metabolism, and so on and so forth.

This is being done by many fine zoos in the world, and I believe that we should continue to develop a scientific program.

NECESSITY OF POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. Do you consider both of these positions to be a great necessity?

Dr. REED. Yes, sir. One is to complement the other. The pathologist, of course, is the man who knows how to read the pathological signs and symptoms. The technician is the one who prepares the slides for him.

The pathologist, of course, could, I assume, do his own technical work, but the technician will do the lower grade, really the technical work for the pathologist, so that he may devote his full time to the more scientific investigations.

Senator BYRD. Would you consider one of the positions to be an asset without the other? In other words, if you got the pathologist this year would you consider this to be——

Dr. REED. Yes, sir; I would consider—I would be very happy to receive the pathologist, and then I would request in future years assistants for him. I am sure the pathologist would be able to set up the program, be able to develop it, and be able to make a start on the full maximum development of the potential at the zoo.

Senator BYRD. As between the two, you would consider the pathologist much the more——

Dr. REED. Yes; because he would be the leader. He could set the programs up and develop them, and the equipment goes with him, and the technician would come in the following years.

Senator BYRD. Have you had anything take place in the zoo during the past year other than these events that you have mentioned?

Dr. REED. Sir, I could show you the daily report for every day, and I consider that something exciting is happening every day. But of particular significance I can think of nothing that I have not already mentioned.

Senator BYRD. Well, Dr. Reed, do your associates wish to make any comment for the record?

Mr. BRADLEY. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman, other than to thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. How about you?

Mrs. KUSSROW. I think Dr. Reed has covered the situation very well.

Senator BYRD. It has been most interesting, Dr. Reed.

Dr. REED. Thank you. It is always a pleasure to appear before you.

Senator BYRD. We will insert the justifications at this point.

(The justification follows:)

AGENCY: NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personnel services, wage-scale employees")	$1,387,600
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $34,797, Public Law 88-25)	1,470,200
Deduct: Nonrecurring items	−9,500
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	1,460,700
Original budget increases	+74,600
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	1,535,300
Reductions: House action	−800
House allowance on original estimate	1,534,500
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+102,400
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	1,636,900

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Office of Director	$96,170	$11,325	$107,495	$125	$107,370	$6,282	$113,652
2. Operations and maintenance	788,136	39,768	827,904	425	827,479	36,929	864,408
3. Animal department	567,094	22,880	589,974	250	589,724	28,681	618,405
4. Scientific research	9,300	627	9,927		9,927	30,508	40,435
Total (general fund)	1,460,700	74,600	1,535,300	800	1,534,500	102,400	1,636,900

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "National Zoological Park," $102,400:

Activity 1. Office of the Director, $6,282

A. Administration and direction, $6,282

Personnel in all other activities has increased 53 percent since 1955 and no increase in personnel for this program has been authorized. The present staff of 11 positions is inadequate to meet and accomplish the additional workload created by authorized increases of improvements and expansions in other programs. It is the objective of the Director's office to improve this program and meet requirements created by the increased size, complexity, and scope of services to the public.

One position of budget and accounting clerk is necessary to assist the budget analyst in budget preparation by formulating and maintaining required statistics; assist the accounts maintenance clerk; perform the duties of the accounts maintenance clerk in his absence. There are no other positions or personnel available to perform these requirements affecting the efficiency in overall operations.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Administration:			
Budget analyst	1		1
Accounts maintenance clerk	1		1
Budget and accounting clerk		1	1
Total personnel	2	1	3

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-5, budget and accounting clerk	1	$4,565	$60	$348	$4	$1,305	$6,282
Total additional proposals	1	4,625		352		1,305	6,282

Activity 2. Operations and Maintenance Department, $36,929

A. Operational service program, $8,610

Efficiency and productivity requirements to meet workload increase can only be maintained at a minimum within the present funds available for personnel, supplies, and equipment. The only item of increase is to cover operating costs due to the wage board pay increase.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (34)		$8,119	$491		$8,610
Total additional proposals		8,119	491		8,610

B. Maintenance and construction program, $20,418

An increase of $2,000 on a recurring basis over the $875 now available is requested for small equipment replacement. This would maintain the required level of productivity and establish a more adequate replacement program. More equipment beyond economical repair could be replaced. In 1964 in addition to other equipment one metal roll and one portable welding machine would be replaced.

Large equipment replacement on a nonrecurring basis requires $8,500. This would replace a 1947 Case-type tractor now beyond repair, and would provide the new tractor with a back hoe and loader needed in maintenance operations.

The other item of increase, $9,918, is to cover operating costs due to the wage-board pay increase.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Operations:			
Equipment (replacement)	$875	$2,000	$2,875
Equipment (nonrecurring)		8,500	8,500
Total	875	10,500	11,375

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 Budget Estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage-board positions (34)		$9,322	$596		$9,918
Equipment (replacement)				$2,000	2,000
Equipment (nonrecurring)				8,500	8,500
Total additional proposals		9,322	596	10,500	20,418

C. Protective service program, $4,841

Under normal conditions the authorized force of 31 positions operating on a 24-hour-day basis every day in the year provides adequate police protection. During the spring, summer, and fall the peak visitor attendance demands more police officers. To meet this demand the regular force is supplemented by temporary part-time policemen. The amount available for this purpose ($1,900) is inadequate as $5,607 was expended in fiscal year 1962. To maintain efficiency of operations additional funds are required.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Protection: Positions other than permanent	$1,900	$4,841	$6,741

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Temporary employees		$4,691	$150		$4,841
Total additional proposals		4,691	150		4,841

D. Garden and tree maintenance program, $3,060

Efficiency and productivity requirements to meet workload increase can only be maintained at a minimum within the present funds available for personnel, supplies, and equipment. The only item of increase is to cover operating costs due to the wage board pay increase.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (11)		$2,860	$200		$3,060
Total additional proposals		2,860	200		3,060

Activity 3. Animal Department, $28,681

A. Animal care program, $26,776

At this presentation, this program is only requesting the addition of one night keeper to complete the staffing of this phase of the program. In 1961, the National Zoological Park phased a program to establish six positions to provide continuous 24-hour care of the animals on a 365-day-per-year basis. This was to provide for the care, custody, and welfare of the animals in the collection after the regular working hours of the day force had ended and before they started in the morning. Two positions were granted in 1961, two positions again in 1962, and one position in 1963. Taking into consideration the annual and sick leave, the five available positions are inadequate to accomplish the constant surveillance and care which is required to preserve our valuable collection.

Funds are requested to cover increased operating costs due to the wage board pay increase.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Animal care: Night keepers	5	1	6

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (65)		$18,587	$1,180		$19,767
WB-9, night keeper	1	6,370	505	$134	7,009
Total additional proposals	1	24,957	1,685	134	26,776

B. Commissary program, $1,905

Efficiency and productivity requirements to meet workload increase can only be maintained at a minimum within the present funds available for personnel, supplies, and equipment. The only item of increase is to cover operating costs due to the wage board pay increase.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade and title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for existing wage board positions (7)		$1,784	$121		$1,905
Total additional proposals		1,784	121		1,905

Activity 4. Scientific research department, $30,508

A. Information and educational program, $6,608

This program is charged with the statutory obligation of education and information to visitors at the National Zoological Park, furnishing not only the names and characteristics of the animals contained therein, but, in addition, initiating and gathering further aids to education and conservation in the forms of displays, brochures on care and feeding of pets, ecological maps, charts of geophysical distribution and usage of animals by all peoples of the world. The National Zoological Park is potentially the best qualified source. This duty is, and will continue to be, a means of broadening the concept of life and relationships on our sphere. On a phased basis, the current request is for a position of educational aid and $1,200 for supplies and materials.

There will be a continuing requirement for approximately 500 signs each year to coordinate the new construction and renovation programs. It is estimated that more than 4,000 signs will be utilized in the entire zoo after reconstruction. The rate of wear and replacement is calculated (Navy statistics) at 7 years so that an annual output of 500 signs, based on a capital improvement phase being completed each year, will exceed the workload capabilities on the section. In a sense, the section will never attain the theoretical requirements; practically, however, this condition promotes realistic goals and measurable efficiency. This is good business.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Information and education:			
Zoologist	1		1
Educational aid		1	1
Total personnel	1	1	2
Operations: Supplies and materials	$2,000	$1,200	$3,200

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-4, educational aid	1	$4,110	$51	$364	$3	$880	$5,408
Supplies and materials						1,200	1,200
Total additional proposals	1	4,161		367		2,080	6,608

B. Research and development program, $23,900

A pathologist and a technician are necessary to inaugurate a program of research and development under the activity of scientific research. This program is necessary to provide adequate and immediate postmortem protocol on the death of an animal in the National Zoological Park. This is a most important adjunct to the animal care and husbandry role of the zoo. Just as the clinical veterinarian is charged with the responsibility of animal husbandry by prophylaxis and treatment of all animals, the pathologist and the technician will be charged with supplying vital information not apparent in the gross autopsies.

Up to now, the National Zoo has never been equipped to perform complete postmortem examinations. If the cause of death of an animal could not be determined by a perfunctory gross examination, there was no recourse but to submit suspect tissue to other agencies. The findings of the agencies were returned at a later date, oftentimes 2 years too late. Thus, such information was unusable except for historical records. The submissions of tissue and prob-

lems by the National Zoological Park are naturally accorded a lower priority and are completed when and if time and personnel are available from other agencies including National Institutes of Health and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Autopsy findings, especially in the case of zoo animals living in herds, or groups, or having contact with other animals, should be available in the shortest time possible so that animals having been exposed to contagious diseased animals can be isolated. To illustrate the value of autopsy procedures, the pathologist engages in minute examination of tissue from animals which reveal few if any gross signs of cause of death. The tissue preparation, from fresh samples of the animal in question, is accomplished by a technician.

Future phases will require the addition of positions in the disciplines of parasitology, bacteriology, and histology. Upon completion of the phased staffing, the bacteriologist and parasitologist will participate to determine if obscure disease or internal parasites were involved in the animal's demise. The determinations thus expeditiously made, are given to the animal department, which immediately isolate related kinds of animals to prevent the disease from endangering the remaining animal population. A case in point is the ease with which feline distemper could wipe out the entire collection of lions, tigers, leopards, and other large cats if the symptoms of the disease are not diagnosed rapidly by visual and tissue findings. Greater holocaust can result in the cases of infective rabies being unchecked in a collection of animals. The time lag involved in sending suspect tissues to Atlanta, Ga., and waiting for positive or negative reports can endanger not only other animals within the zoo, but also the lives of zoo personnel. Therefore, the findings of a team of diagnostic disciplines are an economy in the operations of zoos and related activities.

A controlled postmortem center furnishing highly accelerated findings, operating within the zoo, is the best of all possible arrangements for the ultimate in the health, management, and conservation of wild animals now in the zoo and those which will be acquired with each realized phase of the construction and improvements of the National Zoological Park.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-13, pathologist	1	$11,150	$277	$811	$18	$4,789	$17,045
GS-7, technician	1	5,540	123	450	8	734	6,855
Total additional proposals	2	17,090		1,287		5,523	23,900

Senator BYRD. I look forward to your next appearance a year from now.

Dr. REED. I think when you come out to the zoo I would like to show it to you day and night.

Senator BYRD. I would like to do that.

Mr. Tobriner, is there anything you would like to say at this time?

Mr. TOBRINER. No, thank you.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BYRD. The committee will stand in recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the morning at which time we will meet in room 1224 of the New Senate Office Building.

Thank you.

(Whereupon, at 10:25 p.m., Tuesday, September 24, 1963, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, September 25, 1963.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

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

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 224, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Byrd, Bartlett, and Proxmire.

OUTSIDE WITNESSES

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the outside witnesses will be heard today. Those of you who have prepared statements, would you please submit them in advance of your appearance and your giving of testimony.

Wherever possible, we would like to limit you to 5 minutes, but your entire statement, if it is beyond that in length, will be included in the record.

We have quite a number of witnesses today and it is our intention to complete the hearing of all of these witnesses before the day has ended. We ask you to speak loud enough that not only the reporter and the representatives of the press may hear, but that other people in the room may also hear. I hope it will be possible for us to continue through the lunch hour so that there will be no break in the testimony today, thus enabling us to complete the hearing of outside witnesses at a reasonable hour.

Nevertheless, we are going through until we finish.

The first witness this morning is Congressman Schwengel, if he is present. Congressman Schwengel will be a few minutes late, so we will hear Mr. James H. Lemon.

PUBLIC HEALTH

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, INC.

STATEMENT OF JAMES LEMON; ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM BUCHER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Senator BYRD. Mr. Lemon, you may proceed.

Mr. LEMON. Yes, sir.

Senator Byrd, my name is James Lemon, I have been on the Board of Children's Hospital for over 20 years, 5 of those years as president of the hospital.

On my left is Mr. William Bucher, executive director of the National Capital Hospital Council. What we would like to do is to insert our statement for the record and I would appreciate very much highlighting that briefly.

Senator BYRD. All right. Your statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

HOSPITAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

STATEMENT OF POSITION

1. The rates of reimbursement for hospital care rendered certified indigent patients under the District of Columbia medical charities program should be identical with the costs of similar services at the District General Hospital. If the individual hospital's certified cost is less than that of D.C. General Hospital, the lower amount will be used.

2. Sufficient funds should be made available within the budget to approximate the cost of discharging this responsibility of the District Government for the medical care of the tax eligible indigent patient by the voluntary contract hospitals.

In accordance with the wishes of several Members of Congress, the medical charities program was thoroughly studied and reviewed by the D.C. Board of Commissioners several years ago. As a result of this study, the commissioners presented a revised reimbursement program to representatives of the contract hospitals for consideration. The net result was a confirmation of the fact that contract hospitals should be reimbursed for services rendered at the same rates as are the costs at the D.C. General Hospital or their individual costs, if less, and that funds necessary to discharge this responsibility are to be provided within the budget.

Program cost data

Comparable service costs at the D.C. General Hospital for the period ending June 30, 1962, are reported at $39.83 per inpatient day and $7.22 per outpatient clinic visit, exclusive of depreciation. If depreciation were included these costs would respectively amount to $42.22 and $7.65. There has been no unit cost developed for an emergency room visit at D.C. General Hospital. This year, the audited costs of each of the contract hospitals providing hospital services amount to less than the comparable service costs at D.C. General Hospital.

The disparity between actual costs in the contract hospitals and the current program reimbursement rates has forced these hospitals to pass very substantial losses on to private patients in the past. These losses will continue unless the program and budget based upon actual costs is supported and approved by Congress. These losses are in addition to very substantial losses incurred by other indigent patients ineligible for tax support.

Of particular concern is the reimbursement rate for outpatient care. This is currently at the rate of $5 per clinic visit, which is some 30 percent less than the current cost at D.C. General Hospital. While costs of this unit of services have increased considerably over the past 4 fiscal years and the separate payment for each X-ray has been discontinued in the fiscal 1962 contract, no adjustments in the reimbursement rate have been made. Costs for this service are in nearly all cases in excess of the current rate and range as high as $9.49 per visit.

We believe that special consideration should be given to a more adequate clinic reimbursement rate since outpatient clinic care is preventative care which often reduces the necessity for more costly inpatient care. For this reason alone, it is a practical economy.

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 since it reduces the necessity of extensive capital and

operating expenditures on the part of the District Government in duplicating otherwise available facilities.

We firmly believe that the rates of $36 per inpatient day and $6 per outpatient clinic visit as set forth within the "B" budget are minimal and essential adjustments for your consideration. We specifically request that the position developed by the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, calling for reimbursement rates equal to comparable service costs at the D.C. General Hospital, be reflected within this budget.

James H. Lemon, chairman of committee, past president of Children's Hospital. Committee membership: Mrs. J. Berry Wallace, president, Children's Convalescent Hospital; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann II, president, Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia; Mr. Hamilton Robinson, president, Columbia Hospital for Women; Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers, president, Eastern Dispensary & Casualty Hospital; Rev. Edward B. Bunn, president, Georgetown University and Hospital; William M. Bucher, executive director, Hospital Council of the National Capital Area, Inc.; Dr. Thomas H. Carroll, president, George Washington University Hospital; Rev. Neal C. Wilson, chairman of board, Hadley Memorial Hospital; Sister Margaret Eileen, president, Providence Hospital; Mr. A. Murray Preston, president, Washington Hospital Center. Other participating hospital-homes include the Christ Child Home for Convalescent Children and the Washington Home for Incurables.

Mr. LEMON. Mr. Chairman, our statement of position is this:

No. 1, the rates of reimbursement for hospital care rendered certified indigent patients under the District of Columbia medical charities program should be at least equal in service to that of the District General Hospital.

In that connection we do not want depreciation. Our costs are certified costs and exclusive of depreciation. If the hospital's costs are less than the D.C. General Hospital, then the hospital should get the lower of the two.

No. 2, sufficient funds should be made available within the budget to approximate the cost of discharging the responsibility of the District Government for the medical care of these tax-eligible indigents.

Now, on June 30, 1960, the cost of comparable services at D.C. General was $39.83 for inpatient per day and $7.22 for a clinic visit.

During this current fiscal year, the year ending June 30, 1963, the hospitals were being paid $32 for an inpatient day and $5 per clinic visit. This is well short of the amount that is necessary to cover the services involved. Of particular consideration, we think—we think that particular consideration should be given to the clinic reimbursement rate. Clinic care is preventive care and it reduces the necessity for, in many cases, inpatient care at a much higher rate.

It is practical economy for the working of the clinics all over the city.

Now, in the "B" budget, there are rates set up for $36 per inpatient day and $6 for outpatient clinic visits.

Now, we think that that is the minimum that should be considered and we hope that you and your committee will give that real consideration.

Now, in the case of Children's Hospital in the last 12 months, our loss there based on this particular medical services program was in excess of $200,000.

Our cost was $42, average cost, for inpatient care and for clinic care, it amounted to $11.09. Now, the same thing is true with other hos-

pitals to varying degrees, but it is a particular burden to the Children's Hospital, which can not afford this type of gift to the District Government when it is the District Government's responsibility.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in closing, we both—all of us, all the hospitals appreciate very much your interest, your committee's interest in our problem.

Mr. Bucher and I would appreciate it very much if you have any questions and we will do our best to answer them.

Senator BYRD. Have you completed your statement?

Mr. LEMON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Benjamin Schiffer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. BENJAMIN SCHIFFER, CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH

Mrs. SCHIFFER. I am Mrs. Benjamin Schiffer, chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Mental Health Association.

Our association is a group of volunteer citizens organized to improve the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

The growing interest in efforts to treat, prevent, and cure mental illness which afflicts 1 out of 10 citizens has been heartening to our organization. The emphasis of the new national legislation is to stimulate better services in the local community, and, indeed, the needs are great in our community.

Although our concerns cut across many lines of District of Columbia government, we should like at this time to discuss only three agencies—the Department of Public Health, the Board of Education and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. Our main concern is with the prevention of mental illness, which is expensive to the community and to the individual.

In the "B" budget before you, there are several positions for the Bureau of Mental Health which we strongly support—an Associate Director, a secretary, a mental health consultant, a social worker and, particularly important, one psychiatric fellow, to begin a much needed training program.

With regard to St. Elizabeths Hospital, we endorse the new formula requested for the financing of the care of District residents. This will allow the hospital to plan ahead on the basis of a firm amount of money for the year.

We also endorse the amount needed to proceed with the core building project at D.C. General Hospital and hope there will be no further delays on the project. The delays in admission which are now necessary, work a special hardship on psychiatric cases.

One hundred thousand dollars is being requested for planning a community health center which would include mental health facilities. We believe strongly in the principle of bringing mental health facilities close to the people who need to be served. That is why we have for several years advocated a family-child clinic in Southeast Wash-

ington. We believe the provision of planning funds is essential at this time, but we feel more consideration must be given to the location of health facilities in accordance with priority of need.

We consider the three school psychologists indispensable, and we also call attention to the need for professional supervision of the psychologists. We deplore the fact that there are no social workers in the budget for the schools.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Our organization is vitally concerned with the rehabilitation of dischargees from mental hospitals. It is now generally recognized that ex-patients need help in preparing for a job, finding a job and holding on to the job. The provision of such services can mean the difference between a person becoming a chronic drain on the taxpayers and leading a useful, self-sufficient life.

Our association employs dischargees on a trial basis for 3-month periods to demonstrate the feasibility of using ex-patients. More than that, we have worked to encourage employers to hire dischargees and have found specific jobs for some. We therefore know at first hand the importance of the work done by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, with whom we closely cooperate on this program.

In 1958 the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation ranked 35th in number of persons rehabilitated per 100,000 population. The Department now ranks sixth. Sending staff to work with patients directly in the hospitals has been one of the important means of effecting this tremendous improvement. We therefore heartily endorse the items in both the "A" and "B" budgets for strengthening this work: in the "A" budget, the item for an additional counselor and clerk at D.C. General and the six additional positions at St. Elizabeth's (four professional and two clerical).

The District of Columbia Association for Mental Health thanks you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of some of the mental health needs of our community.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Schiffer, for a good statement.

Mrs. James Dawson?

WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES DAWSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

FUNDS REQUESTED FOR HOME

Mrs. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mrs. James Dawson, president of the board of managers of the Washington Home for Incurables, which is located at 3720 Upton Street Northwest, in Washington.

I am here today to transmit to you the home's request for approval of its annual appropriation, a part of the District of Columbia budget, which has been a regular custom since 1896, 7 years after the home was granted its charter by Congress.

The board of managers asks that $144,000 be appropriated for the Washington Home for Incurables, under the medical charities section of the Department of Public Health section of the District of Columbia budget for fiscal 1964.

This amount will care for 40 patients, the number of patients the home has been asked to take. Our actual cost of care last month was $10.19 per patient per day, but our appropriation is based on a cost of $10. It is interesting to note this very low figure in these days of upward-spiraling costs of hospital care. The home is not immune to the factors which cause these annual increases in cost of care, certainly, but we manage to hold costs down to an absolute minimum, thanks to efficient administration and to the generosity of private donors who are friends of this widely loved institution.

The cost per patient day is so much less than the usual cost of hospital care that it is advantageous to the Department of Public Health to be able to place patients with the Washington Home for Incurables, rather than maintain them in hospitals.

It may be of interest to you to know how this $10-a-day figure breaks down in terms of actual cost to the home.

Nursing care, including the salaries of our medical director, our 95 nurses, and our 10 orderlies, plus the cost of medication, comes to $3.71 per patient day.

Food costs come to $2.25 per patient day, including salaries of our food-preparation staff and our dietetics department.

Maintenance, including laundry, housekeeping services, heat, light and power, account for $2.65 per patient day.

Most of the patients at the Washington Home for Incurables are in private rooms, in which they may have, if they like, their own familiar furniture. Apart from this special psychological benefit, we try to provide mental stimulation through varied programs of entertainment, in which the patients themselves participate, and through selected films and a good circulating library.

TYPES OF PATIENTS

Our patients are sufferers with cancer, circulatory and heart diseases, arthritis, diabetes, fractures, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and other chronic and long-term illinesses. We have 180 beds, all of which are filled at all times, and our waiting list is about 1 year long. Of those 180 patients, 31 pay the full cost of care, which is $300 a month; 35 are under the medical assistance division program, for which in 1964 we will take 40 patients; 6 other patients pay nothing. The remaining 108 pay whatever they can, some of them as little as $10 a month. This is why the medical assistance division appropriation is so vital to us in continuing to meet the needs of the community for care of patients who are incurably ill.

Despite our constant battle against rising costs, we are not, as I have said, immune. In July 1961 and July 1962, we were required to raise wages in order to comply with the District of Columbia's minimum-wage law.

In July 1963 we must again raise wages for the same reason. This will increase our payroll by approximately $20,000 a year. To help offset these rising costs, the board of managers has an annual benefit as a source of funds—The House and Embassy Tour—apart from the help of individual donors.

We may expect, as a matter of course, that the incidence of chronic and long-term disease will increase as the population continues to age.

The Washington Home for Incurables has, since 1889, cared for patients suffering such chronic and long-term illnesses. In all this time, it has had no restriction upon age, creed, race, or color.

Our youngest patient was 5 years old when he came to live with us; the oldest was 93 when she was admitted, but she lived to be 101 years old.

Although we require 5 years of residence in the District as a condition of admission, our patients have been born in every State of the Union and many foreign nations—so that it is entirely possible that your appropriation may benefit one of your own former constituents. The residence requirement, I should add, does not apply to terminal cancer patients, which the home is almost alone in accepting in the District of Columbia.

May I close by saying that I should welcome the opportunity of showing any of the committee about the home, at any time he may have leisure to see it? We are always happy to welcome visitors to see the work we are doing and our accomplishments in maintaining a home for those who are incurably ill, and we should be doubly pleased to welcome you.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our annual request, and to tell you something about our work. I know that you will give our request your usual earnest consideration, and I hope for your approval. If you have any questions, I shall do my best to answer them.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mrs. Dawson. We appreciate your presence this morning, and we think you have presented a good statement.

Mrs. DAWSON. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mrs. Vivian Johnson Ashton.

THE WEE ANGELS, INC.

STATEMENT OF VIVIAN C. R. ASHTON

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

Mrs. ASHTON. Honorable Senator Byrd and members of the subcommittee, I am here to speak in behalf of the chaplain's office in D.C. General Hospital.

Basically, the function of the chaplain's office in D.C. General Hospital is to minister to the spiritual needs of the patients and offer pastoral counseling to their relatives and the staff of the hospital in times of stress.

The administration of the chaplain's office to this need brings hope and faith to the physically ill. For the mentally ill, it can bring a light which aids them in finding their way back from a world of mental night.

Let us not bypass the need for the chaplains in an institution such as D.C. General Hospital.

We all know that religion is a science, and the assimilation of all sciences is needed to help and to maintain the furtherance of our civilization. Religion is a science of mercy. It ministers to the soul and strengthens the mind. It gives a person, who has no relatives or friends who can be located, someone to turn to in his time of distress and helplessness. To eliminate this office from the D.C. General Hospital will leave countless hundreds of people who are there now and many hundreds to come without someone to call upon who will

have an impartial response to their needs and a sincere regard for them as persons and for their comfort.

The foundation of this Nation is faith, hope, and charity. Our forefathers prayed and brought the ministry to the bedside of the sick and the dying. For the chaplains' service to be eliminated from the hospital would be denying the patients someone to minister the nearness of God to those in sore need of it, the physically sick and the mentally ill and dying. It would also tend to show that in our striving for progress we, unfortunately, tend to regress. I am very sure that the friends and relatives of the patients in D.C. General Hospital and the people of the civilized world who believe in the strength of belief in God, upon hearing of this, will understand with appreciation the thoughtfulness of those of you who are instrumental in having the chaplain's office continue in D.C. General Hospital on a permanent basis.

As of this time, only 2 chaplains have been rendering a ministry where there is a need for 10 chaplains, according to national standards.

Your prayerful and thoughtful consideration is urgently requested in this matter.

As to statistics, there are at the present one Catholic chaplain and one Protestant. The number of patient beds, 1,321; the number of admissions, 30,107 per year, 2,500 a month.

In the past 2 years, the number of student nurses counseled by the Protestant chaplain alone has totaled between 30 and 40. The difficulties of living and working in the hospital, many of them away from home for the first time and facing the reality of dealing with loneliness, despair, pain, suffering, and death many time leaves them with ineffectiveness in their work studies and interpersonal relations. Through pastoral counseling, many have been helped to find their way to more effective living and hope that only religion can bring them. It frequently indicates improved grades and improved effectiveness with patients following pastoral counseling.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Ashton, for a very good statement. I am sympathetic with your views and you may be sure that when the officials of the Health Department appear before this committee, it will be our determination to question them closely.

Mrs. ASHTON. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. At this point in the record, there will be included a letter from Robert G. Mayfield, general secretary, General Board of Lay Activities, D.C. General Hospital; also, a letter from Mrs. Peter Soyster, first vice president of the Visiting Nurse Association, Washington, D.C.

(The documents referred to follow:)

GENERAL BOARD OF LAY ACTIVITIES,
Evanston, Ill., September 17, 1963.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: It is my understanding that a recent action was taken by the subcommittee of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee to abolish the present chaplaincy positions, both Protestant and Catholic, in the District of Columbia General Hospital. The hospital, I believe, is requesting that these positions be restored to its budget. This letter is to urge you to do everything you can to see that these positions are reinstated.

I believe the D.C. General Hospital has a bed capacity of over 1,400, of which approximately 180 are for drug addicts and alcoholics. The great majority of patients, no doubt, come from congregations and churches located some

distance from the hospital. The drug addicts and alcoholics probably make up the groups which practically never see the inside of a church, and are the ones who, in my opinion, need a chaplain far more than those who have been active in their church. I believe that good judgment would dictate that volunteer clergymen from churches of the city would not be available for the time needed to handle the chaplaincy duties connected with so large a hospital adequately. Volunteer clergymen have tremendous responsibilities to carry in their own congregations and those must be given priority in time. Many patients need more than just a casual one-time visit from the chaplain. Many of them need extended counseling and particularly is this true of the public relief patients served by the hospital.

Under the circumstances, I feel it would be a false economy on the part of Congress to abolish these two chaplaincy positions on the staff of the D.C. General Hospital. I think the public would fully support the expenditure of public funds for these two positions. I am thoroughly convinced in my own mind that, dollar for dollar, the money put into these two chaplaincy positions would be far better spent than any other similar amount for other phases of the hospital program. I therefore strongly urge you to support the reinstatement of these two positions in the hospital budget.

Thanking you for your courtesies in this matter, I am,

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT G. MAYFIELD, *General Secretary.*

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., September 19, 1963.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee, New Senate Building, Room 122¼, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: May we request that you will act favorably on the budget item of $35,000 for the Visiting Nurse Association of Washington, D.C., in contract with the health department budget for fiscal 1964 to provide nursing care at home for the ill receiving public assistance.

The Visiting Nurse Association also has a contract with the Health Department to provide nursing care at home for the ill 65 years and over retired on a small pension or social security.

The amount of nursing care required by the elderly has increased to such an extent that it is no longer covered by the $21,000 ceiling in the last budget allowed for nursing care for this group of patients. Two thousand and ninety-two more nursing visits were made to those over 65 during the first 8 months of this year. It is our belief that Congress desires that the elderly have this care which they need so desperately. We therefore request that in the Health Department budget provision be made to increase the $21,000 ceiling to $29,000 for fiscal 1964.

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 request that this statement be included in the record.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. PETER SOYSTER,
First Vice President.

Senator BARTLETT (presiding). Is Dr. Lynch here?

Dr. LYNCH. Yes, sir.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF DR. DANIEL F. LYNCH, CHAIRMAN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. LYNCH. Senator, I am Dr. Daniel F. Lynch, chairman of the Public Health Advisory Council of the District of Columbia. On behalf of the council, may I thank you for this opportunity to speak about the proposed budget for the Department of Public Health?

Senator BARTLETT. You may proceed.

The council is a group of nine citizens, unpaid, of course, who study problems and programs of the Department and advise the Director and the Commissioners of their findings. We hold an annual hearing at which citizen organizations testify as to what they believe should be included in the budget. The council analyzes this testimony and includes it in their own recommendations on budgetary matters. We meet regularly with Dr. Grant, the Director of Public Health, for the purpose of discussing and evaluating the community public health needs and the Department's programs designed to meet these needs.

Foremost among our current recommendations is a hearty endorsement of the Commissioners' plea for immediate action on the reconstruction of District of Columbia General Hospital. The council made a detailed study of this plan last year; we have visited all parts of the hospital; our members are fully convinced that the present condition of this institution leads to hardships for patients, inefficient use of valuable personnel, and waste of public money.

Inordinate delays have already caused cutbacks in the program because of rising building costs.

Another concern of the council is the major reorganization of the health department, which has been proposed by the director. We know that Dr. Grant will be explaining his plans to you in detail, which should enable the director to devote more time to program planning, management analysis, top-level direction, and more effective evaluation of the public health needs of the District of Columbia.

We support these proposals in the belief that they will result in better health services for our community and urge that priority attention be given to the necessary personnel to implement this significant and progressive move.

Certain programs, largely in the field of preventive health, also deserve mention. The council endorses the request for an infant and preschool clinic team, because these vital services have not been expanded in line with the rising clinic population over recent years. With Washington's infant death rate still shockingly high, we must strengthen our efforts on this front. Such an expenditure can be expected to lessen the needs for costlier medical care in later life in many cases. A related item we support is the request for funds to provide birth control information and services in the Department's maternity clinics.

ENDORSEMENTS

The council endorses the request for additional public health nurses. In the public schools and the clinics we are greatly in need of better staffing. Even the five nurses requested for the schools will leave us with more than double the recommended caseload.

The item to increase stipends for interns, residents, and student nurses appears to be important if we are to attract and retain the complement of personnel essential to operate our city hospital properly.

This is a really serious matter.

Finally, may I commend to you the request for four dental assistants to provide help to each of the dentists in the Department's clinics. I speak strongly from my personal knowledge and lifetime career. An assistant is essential if a dentist's training is to be effectively utilized in patient care and not dissipated in auxiliary tasks.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your courtesy in providing this time for the citizens of Washington to bring you their views on this all-important subject of the budget. We trust that your decisions will help us toward the improved health programs and facilities that our community requires. Thank you.

In closing, Senator, I again want to thank you and the committee, and to say that we have only picked out those things which we think need your special attention and hope that you will give them favorable consideration. Thank you very much.

Senator BARTLETT. I have just a question or two, if you please, sir. I had not known about the high infant death rate which you relate. Has it always been so?

Mr. LYNCH. No; it has not always been so, but it is getting worse in recent years.

Senator BARTLETT. Why?

Mr. LYNCH. Well, one of the reasons is that there is not enough prenatal care or examination of the mothers, and sometimes there is not sufficient postoperative or postnatal care.

Senator BARTLETT. How does this death rate compare with the surrounding States, if you know?

Mr. LYNCH. I cannot answer that question offhand.

Senator BARTLETT. How does this death rate compare to the national average, if you know?

Mr. LYNCH. With the national average—our death rate is high.

Senator BARTLETT. I think that I will ask the staff to secure and insert here in the record the figures relating to the questions which I have put to you.

Mr. LYNCH. I will be glad to have our executive secretary send to you, Senator, the exact figures.

Senator BARTLETT. Very well, thank you.

Mr. LYNCH. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. You said that in the public schools there was a need—a great need—for better staffing. Do you mean that, or do you mean that you need more staffing?

Mr. LYNCH. More staffing; right.

Senator BARTLETT. And that the pay for interns, residents, and student nurses is less than they might obtain in other employment?

Mr. LYNCH. That is right; elsewhere.

Senator BARTLETT. That it is considerably less?

Mr. LYNCH. Not considerably less, but there is great competition in the city hospitals around the country for the interns and the residents and the nurses available, and unless we pay them a rate that is comparable to other large cities we lose out in the long run.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you again very much.

Mr. LYNCH. Thank you.

(The following communication was received subsequent to the closing of the hearings:)

FLUORIDATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER SUPPLY

(By Isabel C. Moore)

It is urgently recommended that the fluoridation of drinking water for the District of Columbia be ended immediately, for the following reasons:

When it is so difficult to get enough money to provide badly needed basic necessities for the people of the District of Columbia, such as schools, hospitals, housing, and assistance for the indigent, which is causing the impotent, voteless, so-called citizens of the District of Columbia and the United States to be burdened with increasingly high and inequitable taxes, it is difficult to understand why a substantial amount of money is so easily available to finance the placing of a deadly rat poison in our drinking water, which is dangerous and useless.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars is being spent annually in the District of Columbia for this, which people could only be getting $27.83 worth of good out of at best, even if it were worth anything, as even its advocates claim it is only beneficial to children up to 12 years of age. The rest of this $130,000 is being profligately wasted in the millions of gallons of water which is used for purposes other than drinking. Millions of taxpayers' money have been spent just for promoting this throughout the United States, and millions more for providing it.

Sodium fluoride is a deadly poison, used for killing rats, which has been found to have a bad effect on health, even when taken in minute quantities, as it is cumulative in the body and the difficulty of regulating this to keep it at the so-called safe quantity increases the danger.

The benefits of this have never been proven, but often disproven, and in addition shown to be seriously harmful, by the findings of many reliable and conscientious scientists and doctors. That it continues to be used, after the recent experience with the tragic results of dispensing chemicals and drugs to the public, such as thalidomide, after inadequate research, is incredible.

Everyone who has even elemental knowledge of biochemistry knows that good teeth and good health cannot be produced with any one chemical element, any more than a cake can be made with just flour. It requires all those elements the body is composed of, in the right proportions, working together.

And why the city feels it has an obligation to provide this singled-out false medication, when there are many genuine ones which are accepted by all health authorities, is difficult to understand.

It would seem that not much intelligence would be required to comprehend that, when improving anything especially human health, the commonsense thing to do is provide proven basics, which in the case of good teeth are proper food, particularly milk, bonemeal, vitamins, minerals, and sunshine.

The money spent on fluoridation could be much more advantageously used to improve our nutrition. Much of the food we get is worthless. Its nutritive value is lost through improper growing, handling, shipping, and processing with all kinds of harmful adulterants, preservatives, and enhancers, which, in addition, sometimes increase the cost.

Because of the extreme influence nutrition has in the whole field of human welfare, which establishes whether people can enjoy the blessings of good health, happiness, and worthwhile living, or must endure the tragic sufferings of poor health with its mental and physical breakdown and human deficiencies, every person should be taught the basic principles of nutrition, particularly every person who has anything to do with the growing, processing, transporting, dispensing, or preparing of food. This should be given in all schools from kindergarten through college, and all other media for the dissemination of enlightenment to the public. This would prevent the destroying of precious chemicals needed for health and efficiency, which takes place at present to a large extent in every step of our food production. The enormous physical suffering and deficiencies endured by people unnecessarily because of the lack of knowledge of nutrition is pitiful beyond expression. Billions are spent to "fight" and cure diseases and penalize delinquency, when a fraction of this money could prevent them.

Money should also be spent on outdoor athletic and recreational equipment in our barren parks which people are so desperately in need of. These would make it possible for many to get healthful exercise in the sun that gives the benefits of vitamin D, essential to calcium assimilation, for good teeth, healthy hearts, and many other benefits.

It is heartbreaking for citizens to have to sit by helplessly while they see hundreds of thousands of dollars of their hard-earned tax money spent on many

things that are worthless, harmful, or unnecessarily luxurious, while things they badly need are ignored. If Members of Congress ever fully awaken to their enormous potential for bringing about a better world, through their power to wisely legislate and appropriate money, we shall all have a much better life.

Effects of fluoridation

The Medical-Dental Commission on Evaluation of Fluoride, sponsored by over 1,600 physicians, dentists, and scientists, has critically studied fluoridation and have shown it is not safe, its efficacy has not been demonstrated, and that prolonged intake may lead to serious chronic conditions. The Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, composed of over 20,000 members of the AMA, condemned mass medication, including fluoridation.

In Bonn, Germany, the drinking water has a very low content of fluoride, but children have good teeth whereas in Scania, Sweden, where fluoride is supposed to be sufficient to cause good teeth, people do not have them.

Instead of improving teeth, it eventually causes them to become brittle and break.

It is a suspected cause of cancer.

It eventually softens bones, and causes damage to internal organs.

It destroys vitamins in the body, which the lack of is already causing extensive degenerative diseases.

The Beech-Nut Packing Co. spent $15,000 on machinery to remove fluoride from its water before it would use the water in its products.

It cost the city of Schenectady, N.Y., $2,000 a week for equipment and repairs, because corrosion of heavy metal machinery was so great.

One hundred cities have discontinued its use because of damage to health and property. In 1960, 2,500,000 water users in 43 out of 56 cities rejected fluoridation.

There is much other evidence of the serious harm, uselessness, and waste of money caused by this. Legislators and the public are urged to make their own investigation and take steps to have this ended immediately. Information may be obtained from the National Committee Against Fluoridation, Inc., room 504, 1311 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Prevention magazine, Emmaus, Pa.

Senator BYRD. Our next witness is Representative Schwengel, who will testify concerning the needs of the District of Columbia schools.

Representative Schwengal, we are very happy to have you appear before our committee this morning.

We are going to find your testimony helpful, I am sure. You may proceed in any way you wish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF HON. FRED SCHWENGEL, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IOWA

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have this opportunity to appear in behalf of the District schools.

When I became a member of the District Committee in the House, and because I formerly taught school, I thought it might be well for me to do some firsthand and personal investigation of the school problem here in the District.

So I set out a schedule for myself to visit schools and I have visited almost 20 schools, now—I think 19. In 10 of the schools, I spent a great deal of time. These 10 were proportionately divided between elementary, junior high, and high school, and in different parts of the city. So I feel from these investigations, I got a pretty good view firsthand of the problems.

I found some very interesting things. I found some pluses, but I found many more minuses than pluses.

In the pluses, I include the fact that we have in the District one of the finest school administrators that I have ever seen, and when I think of the problems that he has to wrestle with from day to day, almost insurmountable problems, and the discouraging experiences that he must have, I wonder why he stays.

But I am grateful that he does, because this man is a sound educator. He knows what is right in education and what needs to be done in the District, and he has a great grasp of the problem here.

I visited many times with him and I know if he were given the full opportunity that he wants he could develop what we ought to have here, the finest school system in the United States.

Another plus I found, Mr. Chairman, was in the area of teachers. Here I found many outstanding teachers. Having been a supervisor and a teacher myself, I have a feeling that I have some judgment in this area. For this, we ought to be grateful. I found teachers in literature, for instance, that surpassed any teacher in literature—and I have a special interest in literature—any literature teacher that I ever had in college.

And in history, geography, the sciences and so on, many outstanding teachers.

Now, I found also when I speak of teachers that there is a great lack of teachers, especially in the counseling service. I think the vocational training schools in the District are entirely inadequate to meet the need.

Now, after visiting the schools, I oftentimes sat down with faculty members to discuss the problems in the District. Oftentimes, I divided this problem. I would say to these people, "Now, if you were a voting citizen in this District, what are some of the things you would like to see happen and you would try to make happen in the District?" Among the things was, very quickly, strict enforcement of the laws, and teaching of the laws. This came from Negroes, now, mostly, who have a deep feel for the problem here, people that I have confidence in. I might say, coming from Iowa, as I did, I was susceptible to this belief that there maybe was a superior race; maybe the white people were it. Well, I found on the faculty of the District that the Negro teachers were equal and many times superior to the white teachers. So I have dispelled this idea that there is an inferior race now. This has been a very rewarding experience for me and I say this publicly, because I think the public needs to understand this, at least understand—also my investigation indicates that here in the Washington area we have more educated, qualified people in the Negro community than you can find in any comparable area in the United States, I think.

And we ought to have confidence in them. This seems to be presenting a case for home rule, and it is, frankly. But it also is laying out some facts that ought to be known and understood.

Now, I found, getting back to the schools, that the plant is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of a changing world in which we live. The administrators understand it, the people in the teaching com-

munity understand it, the people who are in the PTA's that I have contacted and visited with, the students understand it, the graduates, the educators understand it. Everybody understands this, it seems, but we people who have the responsibility of providing the wherewithal to get the job done in the District. And, of course, I am speaking of the Congress.

Now, I had after a series of discussions a whole series of charts drawn up, Mr. Chairman. These tell the story better than I can tell it, I think.

I brought the wrong set, I guess. Well, the one chart I wanted to refer to now was at one time, the chart shows, I think in 1939, or maybe it is earlier than that, the District was paying 50 percent of the cost of the government in the District. This may be a reasonable amount.

It may be an amount that we should aim at now. That chart shows that this has gone down to where now, we pay for 12 percent of the cost of government and we own about 50 percent of the property here. This seems to me to be somehow out of balance. This gives endorsement to the adoption, I think, of some kind of formula whereby the people in the District, who have the responsibility of carrying out these programs could be assured from year to year that the Federal Government will always take care of their full share of their responsibilities.

I did bring the wrong charts. I have some pictures—Randall Junior High. This is near the Capitol, within six blocks. It seems that this speaks pretty eloquently for paternalistic government—the invisibility, I should say, of paternalistic government, because my investigation seems to indicate that the closer the school is to the Capitol, the poorer it is. Here is Randall High School. This is the boys' dressing room door. The periods run concurrently. There is no inner door, so when you go by, they can just see clear in. They have been asking for some changes down there. This is not a desirable situation at all. I may say I discovered that there was indeed a migration out of the District, and mostly it was the white population leaving the District.

Now, some think this is because of the integration. Well, partly, this is true. But mostly, I found out, the white people are leaving because of the inadequacy of the schools. They want their boys and girls to have the advantage of a good education. It is just not available in the District. I found out that amazing thing—there are Negroes moving out of this community into other communities so that their kids, their boys and girls, their children can have an adequate education.

So there is all kinds of testimony here to show the need of our coming to grips with this thing.

Here is a picture of a locker area, just a real narrow hall. That is the best they can do. And, my, what a congested situation this is. This is still Randall School.

Here are pictures actually of boys and girls coming out of those rooms. Here is what you can see. It is a disgrace.

Now, let's go to the one in Hine. This is, I believe, Mr. Chairman, one of the worst schools in these United States, within 7 blocks of the Capitol. The school was built in 1777, I think—or 1877; excuse me. I should not stretch it. I do not mean to. But it was built for

something like between 600 and 700 youngsters. There are 1,170 there, or were the day I was there. They have no auditorium when they get all the students together.

If they want to get the students together, they have to get them together in four different groups.

Here again, I found wonderful teachers, but my, what a sad situation.

Let me show you this picture. Mr. Chairman, these are pictures taken in the supply room for the woodworking shop. Now, this material we have used in Iowa for kindling and they are saving it for boys and girls to do woodworking on.

Here is a burned-out room where the auditorium used to be, now shut off.

Here is the library. Now, I think libraries are very important. This library is used three periods a day for a classroom. This library is about one-third the size it ought to be for a school like this. Besides, for three periods, it is used for classrooms, so boys and girls cannot use it.

I did find, I might say, that the housekeeping, the janitor service there has been excellent. They keep it as clean as possible under the circumstances. They do an excellent job of keeping the schools clean.

Here is a boys' toilet room. They do not have money to buy holders for the toilet paper. It is strung on a chain padlocked to a pole in the center of the room.

This indicates a situation that amounts to disgrace. Mr. Chairman, we are living in a community that houses the Capitol of the United States, symbol of the most nearly perfect government in this world, the model.

And people visit this Capitol by the millions every year. More people visit this Capitol area than visit any other capital area in the world.

This is a model of government, and I say, Mr. Chairman, anything less than a model in the school system in the District is not good enough. So I am glad that you are holding hearings and that there are prospects of carrying through some of the program that Mr. Hansen is asking for.

I want to say that I endorse everything that Mr. Hansen is asking for in the way of building facilities.

He is asking that these be brought up to date within a 6-year period. I think it ought to be stepped up so that it can be completed in a 4-year period. Besides, the $123 or $127 million, I guess it is, he is asking for, I think is not enough. By comparison with Baltimore, this District is over $200 million behind. And remember, it is not going to cost the Federal Government very much to bring this up to date, because the people in the District are willing to pay for it. They are asking for the right to bond, like we do in Iowa.

Now, the short-range answer is to carry through and to answer the requests that Mr. Hansen is making and his board is making to the Congress.

LONG-RANGE ANSWER

The long-range answer, I think, is a completely separate budget so that the school board does not have to wait on the city. I do not know why the situation should be different here than it is in Davenport,

Iowa, where, by April 11, the budget is finalized and approved so that the superintendent and the administrator of the school system and the teachers know what they can do and plan for the next year. This makes sense. And this is what they ought to have here in the District.

In fact, I am drawing up a bill that will call for just this type of thing. I was chairman of the education committee in the Iowa Legislature and I am pretty close to the picture there and have a great interest.

I think Iowa has one of the most successful public school systems in these United States. It is a good pattern to follow. So in a very short time I am going to introduce a bill which would provide for a school board of 13—10 elected from 10 different districts in the District of Columbia, 3 named by the Congress, to be entirely independent and separate and to have all the same powers, all the powers that a local school board has in the State of Iowa, including the right to bond up to 5 percent of the value of the property. Then we can leave it up to the people. They won't have to spend time here coming before the Members of the Congress.

Now, this is an economic thing for us, too, Mr. Chairman, because as I studied the records of your work in the District Committee on the Senate side and on the Appropriation Committee and the corresponding committees on the House and on the House floor and the Senate floor, I discover this amazing thing:

The Senators and the House Members, 535 of them when we are all here, spend 10 percent of their time governing the District, doing a job that the people here can do better than we can do. I have said many times and I believe firmly, that whenever you give freedom and opportunity to those that have less than you have, we, the givers, have more of both. This could be the case here. If we could give this responsibility to the people in the District, let them handle this job, we would have more time to do the job that we are sent here to do. And living in a complex and a turbulent world that we live in, with all the responsibility that rests upon the Congress of the United States these days, incomparable to any responsibility we ever had before, to contend with the tyranny of communism, to contend with the huge domestic problems on every front, including the agriculture problem—I say it is just foolish for us not to yield to the desire to give home rule to the people in the District so they can handle this problem and they can handle it much better, I believe, than we can handle it.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to appear. I have already taken more time, I think, than I should. If you have any questions about my visits or my other studies or my comments or suggestions, I would be very glad to yield to the committee at this time.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Schwengel, we appreciate your testimony and we are grateful for your giving of your time, not only to your appearance before the committee today but also to your visits in the District of Columbia.

Let me say that you are not alone, by any stretch of the imagination, in your visiting the schools in the District of Columbia. I, too, visit the schools. I have visited Hine School and I not only visit the schools, but I try to visit the other departments in the District government as well. As far as your reference to our spending 10 percent

of our time in connection with the work of the District of Columbia is concerned, may I say that I spend considerably more than 10 percent of my time in behalf of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I am sure this is true. I am sure this is true of every member of the District committee and the House committee. But I am not so sure of the average Congressman.

Senator BYRD. I am not sure it is true with reference to every member of either committee, but I am sure it is true with reference to my own situation.

Last year I spent fully 3 months out of the 12 months giving attention to District affairs. My District hearings last year were more lengthy, I suppose, than any hearings that have ever been held by either House in any previous Congress.

I am not at all regretful of this. As long as we do not have home rule—and I do not think that this is the forum in which to discuss home rule—this committee has nothing to do with home rule in the District of Columbia except as each member of the committee may wish to vote for or against home rule. But as long as we do not have home rule and as long as I am chairman of this committee—and I am not taking a position at this time for or against home rule—but as long as we do not have it and I am chairman of this subcommittee, I am going to give this area of my responsibility all of the time that I can possibly give it.

Again, I do not say that I regret any of the time that I have given. Now, as to the reference to the late date of our action on this bill, I think we have covered this previously in these hearings and it has appeared in the press. The "B" budget estimate was not sent to the Congress until the 9th day of September, which was 2 weeks ago this past Monday. But of course, the Senate cannot act on the "B" budget until the estimate is presented to us. So we have moved quickly. I personally have been very busy in writing a speech on the test ban treaty. I spent 13 days researching and writing my speech. Consequently, I have reached the point of conducting hearings at the very earliest moment that I could give attention to them.

Now, as to your reference to Dr. Hansen, I share your views. He is a great school man. He is doing a good job. And as to your reference to the quality of the teachers in the District of Columbia, I, too, have found in my visits to the schools that the teachers are courteous and they are diligent. I have always found them working when I went into the schools and they appear to be very interested in their work. I have talked with them. I have found them to be responsive to my interest in their problems and I join with you in what you have said about the fine teachers we have in the District of Columbia.

As to the situation regarding counselors, I believe that we in the Senate have provided the counselors that have been provided. I think these have been added when the bill was before us in each instance. Certainly we have provided most of them.

As to the need for more teachers, I am going to do everything I can to provide the District, not only with the teachers which have been requested by Dr. Hansen, but with more teachers than he requested.

And I am going to cut some positions out of other departments to do this. I intend, as far as I can possibly do so, to see that Dr. Hansen has enough teachers to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio to the

desired standard, not only in the junior high schools and in the senior high schools, but in the elementary schools as well.

If I am successful in getting these additional teachers in the bill in the committee, and I feel that I will have the support of my colleagues on this committee—and if I am successful in getting this through the Senate, we will be very happy to have you support the additional teachers in the House of Representatives. There is where you can be most helpful.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I certainly will.

Senator BYRD. I think that this is probably where we are going to need your help. And I do not mean to cast any reflections on the other body, but I feel that we will get this through the Senate, and if we do, Mr. Schwengel, then I think you are going to have your opportunity to produce on the House side. You can be assured that we will give the most careful consideration to the school budget. We added teachers last year and I think we added teachers the year before, when the bill came before us. We do have to weigh the request of the school budget against the requests in the other departmental budgets. All of the departments seem to think that they need additional personnel each time they come before us. We have to keep in mind the revenue picture always. We have to present a balanced budget. So while we have a very sympathetic interest in these things, we cannot always go as far as we would like to go. But we are going to do our part in this matter. I personally feel that money spent in education is the best money we can spend. Aside from providing additional teachers, it is going to be our intention on this committee to add additional policemen, because we do have a serious crime problem, to which you have already alluded. I feel that if we spend money in the education of our children, we are going to be saving money and saving individuals in future years.

We are going to be doing something about our crime problem in the future. We are going to be doing something about our delinquency problem and we are going to be doing something about our welfare problem.

So here, indeed, is the place where we can best apply our talents and our treasure and reap the greatest rewards in the future.

I commend you on your testimony this morning. I think it is commendable of a Member of the House to come over to appear before a Senate committee and I think your eminent experience in teaching equips you well to present this matter to the subcommittee. But I would not want the record to show that this subcommittee is not already well aware of these things and is willing to do whatever we can to treat the problems.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, I did not mean to infer at all that you and people like you on both the House and Senate side have not done all you can, nor that you are not doing all you can. I believe you are and I am grateful that you are giving of your time. I followed closely the work you did last year and I think it was a thankless job in a way, and yet a job that had to be done, to get at the facts. When you get at the facts, you can resolve the problem much better. I am grateful for people like you on both sides. The chairman of our committee I do not agree with always about all things, but he gives unstintingly of his time. I am grateful for this and I am sure the people who are aware of the problem in the District, are also.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to say one thing to Congressman Schwengel. I want to commend you for coming over here and commend you also for visiting schools and taking this interest and making this dramatic presentation.

It is one thing if you are a Congressman from Maryland or even New Jersey, or a nearby State. There may be a little overflow of political benefit in it. When you come from Iowa, it is a long, long way and I think it is a real indication of your interest in your own community here, not for political gain, but because you have this very proper, decent, and humane and effective interest. I want to join in commendation of this. You not only came over to indicate that you are interested, but you came over with documentation and with specific proposals that I think were very, very helpful.

I just want to add that I am delighted that the chairman of this committee, who is without question the hardest working chairman I have ever seen—he is almost appallingly hardworking. The way he has handled the budget so far is a real revelation to me. We had a $47 billion budget for Defense which was well handled, but I doubt that there was as much detail to anything that has gone before the Senate this year as there has already been on the budget of the District of Columbia.

But I want to say to the chairman that I am most pleased that he has recognized—I am sure he always has—the very deep importance here of education. This is fundamental and I am sure that in this fight which he has said he will make he will undoubtedly have my support and the support of the committee, and I think he is absolutely, dead right. Education is certainly the core and the heart and soul of America and the District. I think it is worthy of not only able support, but detailed and documented support. I think we can make real progress. I didn't want to take so long, but I think this is a most propitious exchange between the chairman and the Congressman from Iowa.

Senator BYRD. I thank my colleague.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Thank you again for your attention and your time and as a Member of the House, say I will do all I can on my side.

Good luck to you.

Senator BYRD. We have already taken testimony on the capital outlay items and we have 12—13 items in the summary of capital outlay projects amounting to $17,461,000 and these 13 items, of course, pertain to the public schools of the District of Columbia. The Hine Junior High School replacement is the No. 1 priority and we are being asked for $2,340,000.

Thank you very much for your appearance today. You made a very good statement.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. J. C. Turner, who represents the Central Labor Council.

GENERAL BUDGET MATTERS

STATEMENT OF J. C. TURNER, PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL–CIO; ACCOMPANIED BY O. R. SHEPPARD, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, my name is J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council of the AFL–CIO, representing over 125,000 organized workers.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Turner, you have a statement that is 11 pages in length. Would you like to submit the statement and hit the highlights of it?

Mr. TURNER. I would like very much to do that.

Also, I wish to say I am accompanied by Mr. Ronald Sheppard, the director of research in the Labor Council.

We come to you to plead for help in meeting the most urgent needs which are not met in the "A" budget nor in the "B" budget and to express our appreciation for the recognition that has been given in certain highly significant fields.

Let us first appeal to you to give to the Nation's Capital a school system which can give just a good education to the children who live here. We are not at this time asking for a model school system, even though we believe that the Capital of our Nation should have a model school system. All we ask for now are funds to enable the community to maintain schools at a working level. Gentlemen, you know the essential elements as well as we do: classrooms and teachers. You can't run schools without them.

Putting more children in a room than there are seats creates a situation which makes learning difficult.

Giving 40, 50, 60, or 97 children to any teacher would be ridiculous if it weren't tragic. These figures are not of our making—they're official.

Senator BYRD. Let me interrupt you at that point. I think that, in the case of the 97 students in one room, it was revealed that at least five teachers had been transferred from the Spingarn school at the beginning of this year and that one of the English teachers, at least, has now been returned to the Spingarn school.

Mr. TURNER. We are very glad to hear that, sir. At this point we would like to submit into the record, the editorial from the Washington Post in the record.

Senator BYRD. That editorial is already in the record and I have already read the last paragraph, which says I am responsible personally, and I have spread upon the record the reasons for this situation which will indicate that I have not been responsible for it.

We will include it again.

(The item referred to follows:)

CLASSROOMS IN CHAOS

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 13, 1963]

Ninety-seven children in one high school class is not education. It is the institutionalization of futility. It keeps children out of the rain, at the cost of subjecting them to the rising frustration and boredom of attempting to learn where every circumstance militates against it, and where the teacher can hardly make himself heard. The rain would do these children less harm.

The photograph published Wednesday of one English class at Spingarn High School must be a matter of profound alarm to every citizen who believes, as do most Americans, that the quality of a city's schools affects directly every other facet of the city's life. There is a somber irony to the figures: the school expected 1,575 children, but the enrollment is already 1,700 and still climbing. The reason is, apparently, the very success of the campaign to rekindle the interest of children who had dropped out of school. Upon returning what will they find of value in classrooms where students sit two to a chair, perch on radiators, stand along the walls for lack of space to put chairs?

Equality of education is a concept vastly broader than the simple abolition of racial assignments. Many of the children in that photograph will try to enter college: more than half of the District's high school graduates now go on to higher education. The best of these students will be competing for college entrance against the products, for example, of Arlington's Wakefield High School, where the English classes currently average 25 children each. An English class is expected to teach its pupils how to write their language. How many exercises in composition can a teacher correct for a class of 97 children?

Spingarn expects to be able, by shuffling children and teachers, to bring the size of its English classes down to only 50 pupils each, merely twice the size of the same classes in a first-rate suburban school. But the same degree of overcrowding is evident at school after school. The city's juvenile population is soaring. Anacosta High School, which had 1,105 students last year has 1,235 so far this year and one teacher fewer. Throughout these schools principals are being forced, by a critical shortage of teachers, to drop honors sections, drop advanced language instruction, drop placement assistance, and assign teachers to subjects out of their fields. When the graduate of this makeshift system meets the boys and girls from Wakefield and Bethesda-Chevy Chase in the college entrance examinations, who seems likely to return the higher score?

The central city schools require even higher ratios of faculty to students, than the schools in the solidly middle-class suburbs. And yet they find themselves in a condition that would incite the impeachment of any democratically elected suburban government.

Instead of a democratically elected government, of course, the District enjoys the erratic attentions of Senator Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia. The Senator's District Appropriations Subcommittee is to begin its hearings next week on the city's budget for the fiscal year that is already 2 months gone, and he has agreed to take up the schools first.

The city will be grateful for his celerity. It would have been even more grateful if he had released the salaries for the additional teachers before the school year began. The present crisis is largely due to Senator Byrd personally, for he personally refused to allow the city to hire teachers in advance of the final budget, as in other years. He met the city's request with the reply that he wanted to see the city's justification for the expenditure. We trust that, in the picture of 97 children in one classroom, he has found that justification.

Senator BYRD. I call attention to the last two paragraphs of the editorial. [Reads:]

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Mr. TURNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me point out that this condition means that the beginner who needs personal attention is not taught. He picks up bits of information if his home can supplement classwork. For hundreds of others, however, they are simply not taught to read, write, or spell.

Our crowded classes and the teacher shortage contribute significantly to the development of a sense of frustration; the slow learner "learns" even more slowly and the rest of his class moves on. He is bored because he is—he believes—ignored. He wants out.

Fortunately, under the leadership of Dr. Carl Hansen, the very able superintendent of schools, some special classes have been established to protect and promote the interests of the child at either extreme end of the scale.

We are happy to note that the House has in its report urged that the school lunch program be made available in all of the elementary schools. I would hope you would give that your attention, your favorable consideration.

In the field of public welfare, our council is ever concerned about protecting those who are least able to protect themselves, including the homeless children, the elderly indigent, the disabled, the sick, and the unemployed.

We wish to associate ourselves with the position of the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council in their testimony on public welfare. The Greater Washington Central Labor Council is an active member of the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis.

The $768,000 provided in the "B" budget for the aid to children of unemployed parents are small, in my opinion, but it is in the "B" budget and we hope it will be approved by your honorable committee.

On the question of reduction of the social worker's caseload, we strongly urge that this committee give favorable consideration to the request for $127,000 outlined in the "B" budget to provide services to maintain and strengthen family life and to reduce or eliminate dependency at the earliest possible date.

This increase in the professional staff would enable them to give more nearly adequate individual attention to each person whom they seek to serve.

Here again, this is not merely a proposal to increase expenditures but a well-considered proposal to invest wisely in the rehabilitation of our less fortunate citizens.

In the child day care program, we feel we need a comprehensive day care program in the District.

In public welfare materials, we need the program because it can prevent dependency. The latchkey children are a problem to the community and themselves. We earnestly believe that the comprehensive day care program designed to do the job of curbing juvenile delinquency and of providing adequate care for the so-called latchkey children requires far greater expenditures.

We believe that at this early age, if children can be given adequate care at home, many of our pathological, social situations would disappear in this community in time.

On the foster home care program, we are very happy to note that the Senator has shown a great deal of interest in this particular program. I note that the Commissioners have recommended in the "B" budget from $57 to $60 and the clothing rate. We feel the budget would be a lot more attractive and would help to reduce the population at Junior Village.

The new Public Assistance Division location is very much needed. We certainly hope that it will be built and we hope that the proposal

for the metropolitan chapter of the National Association of Social Workers in urging that the work be done in the neighborhood, that the neighborhood centers for welfare services be developed, be given very serious consideration.

We support the State, County and Municipal Employees' Local 1 in their request for an increase in mileage allowance to 10 cents a mile so they can more adequately pay for their transportation costs in getting around the city and trying to service more people.

We have here a proposal on the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation respecting their requests and we hope this will be given serious consideration, and favorable.

The Commissioners' Council on Human Relations we think has done an outstanding job and their request for an increase to $45,900 is certainly one that is greatly needed and this very fine organization should have that increase.

The public library; I must say that as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, I know that we have excellent leadership and solid administration in the person of our librarian, Harry Peterson, and some very fine people who serve on the Board of Trustees, and certainly the need for a new public library has been spelled out in many, many different publications and the study by Booz, Allen, and Hamilton makes the case very well. We are sure you are familiar with this. We hope this new library can go forward, particularly with the imminent approach of the renewal of the downtown. A good site has been found, I think on 9th and G, and we hope this will be approved.

Now, on transportation, as you know, our transportation problems get more difficult every day. The freeway program is the only ongoing program to relieve the traffic conditions. In addition, it would provide employment for hundreds of workers who otherwise would be seeking some kind of public assistance. Because of the failures to a degree on the Inner Loop and the Potomac Freeway and Three Sisters Bridge, some $20 million in projects have failed to go forward as of now in the highway department.

We can look forward in this coming spring to literally thousands of workers being unemployed in on-site construction work, materials, supplies, and others. This kind of unemployment is going to have a very debilitating effect on this community and I think it is going to have a snowballing effect in terms of keeping things moving.

I think this is going to result in a larger public welfare load, and actually, the whole approach of the National Capital Transportation Agency in trying to eliminate a big part of the freeway program in order to get at the transportation program has been elucidated quite well in the papers. I think you and your committee are familiar with it. Something needs to be done to get on with both the rail transportation program and the highway program.

We need to get the legislation adopted on which hearings were held, I think last week in the Senate District Committee, whereby $200 would be allocated for relocation, up to $3,000 for businesses, and also to establish a real relocation center which could do an effective job of moving people out so that—also developing new houses for them. The human problem, we think, comes first. It must be taken care of. But the question of jobs, sir, is also a human problem for the workers that we represent.

The Fire Department, we have a number of recommendations which we are sure you will have a chance to study.

This completes our testimony, Mr. Chairman, and we thank you and the committee very much for our opportunity to appear here.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Turner, you have presented a very splendid and well-written statement and I think you have epitomized it in a similarly splendid manner this morning.

Unless Senator Proxmire has a question——

Senator PROXMIRE. I concur. I think this is a fine statement.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you very much.

(The complete statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. C. TURNER, PRESIDENT OF THE GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL–CIO

I am J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, representing over 125,000 organized workers.

We come to you to plead for help in meeting the most urgent needs which are not met in the A budget nor in the B budget and to express our appreciation for the recognition that has been given in certain highly significant fields.

SCHOOLS

Let us first appeal to you to give to the Nation's Capital a school system which can give just "a good education" to the children who live here. We are not, at this time, asking for a model school system—even though we believe that the Capital of our Nation should have a model school system. All we ask for now are funds to enable the community to maintain schools at a working level. Gentlemen, you know the essential elements as well as we do: Classrooms and teachers. You can't run schools without them.

Putting more children in a room than there are seats creates a situation which makes learning difficult.

Giving 40, 50, 60, or 97 children to any teacher would be ridiculous if it weren't tragic. These figures are not of our making—they're official. No. 2, at this point, gentlemen, we should like with your permission to insert an editorial from the Washington Post in the record. This editorial comments on an English class at Spingarn High School where they found it necessary to cut a class of 97 to a mere 60. While there are not many classes over 90, there are many over 40 and even over 50. This condition means that the beginner, who needs personal attention—and all beginners do—is not well taught. He picks up bits of information, perhaps a song, a story, a word, a fact—if his home is able to supplement classwork. For hundreds of 6-year-old children, however, it means they are not really taught to read, or to write, or to spell. They get pushed into the second grade and into the huge classes at this level—and then to the third and the fourth grades, and so to more big classes. They develop a sense of frustration. They give up—way back in the elementary grades—with a shrug and, "I can't get that stuff." Bringing these children back to school after they're dropouts is not the answer; prohibiting classes over 30 is a wiser and, in the long run, a more economical way.

Now, passing from the elementary grades, let's consider the plight of the above-average high school child. Take a hypothetical but fairly general case. Take a boy who has lived in a neighborhood where elementary schools are not so alarmingly overcrowded, and the pupils come through quite well equipped. He enters high school ready and eager to forge ahead. He plans or dreams and hopes for college training. He runs into an overcrowded English class, perhaps one that has been cut down to a mere 60. Of course, no English teacher can mark 300 papers (5 classes of 60 pupils each) more than once a week. So good grammatic usage is not taught. It can't be.

The hopeful boy knows he must have certain "math" courses to take the college course he wants—but he can't, because that course had to be eliminated because only 30 pupils had signed up for it. The teacher who was to take that "math" class had to be assigned to a chemistry class of 50 pupils. As the school had no chemistry teacher, the "math" teacher was assigned to teach chemistry. He was not qualified to teach chemistry—he had had only 1 year of chemistry—in high

school. So, the ambitious boy couldn't get the required "math" course and beginners in chemistry were not well taught. Or take a girl who wanted to continue French in her third and fourth year of high school—and couldn't. Why? The French teacher who was to have these advanced French classes of 25 and 30 each had to be given 2 English classes of 50 each in addition to 2 beginners' classes in French, and 1 in Spanish. Who profits from this? Surely not the children; nor the community.

Now, let's drop back to the very young children for another look. The training the child gets in a kindergarten is of great importance. Here his scale of values is given meaning. But what has happened to our kindergartens? Even with 372 enormous classes running on double shift, our kindergartens can't take care of the 13,900 5-year-olds, not to mention the precocious children among the 14,577 four-year-olds. This is the age when the brilliant child can be discovered and the world enriched for him. The urgent need of giving carefully planned training to children at this age is "how to behave" and why, must be appreciated by you gentlemen. Every child who would profit from this training at preschool and kindergarten level should be given such training .

Our crowded classes and the teacher shortage contribute significantly to the development of a sense of frustration; the slow learner learns even more slowly and the rest of his class moves on. He is bored because he is (he believes) ignored. He wants out.

Fortunately, under the leadership of Dr. Carl Hansen, the very able Superintendent of Schools, some special classes have been established to protect and promote the interests of the child at either extreme end of the scale.

But we need many, many more teachers to carry on this work. So we plead: Please give us the 348 sorely needed elementary classrooms; 75 have been authorized; please direct that these be built, immediately, and provide the necessary funds. Furthermore, we would here emphatically submit the junior high school discipline problems, which are in many areas exceedingly alarming, would be materially reduced if the class size were materially reduced and the teacher-pupil load cut so that each teacher would have the opportunity to learn to know each child in each of his classes, and in his homeroom.

We would emphasize again: We are not asking for the B budget. That sum isn't large enough to do the job that must be done.

Give our schools enough to train our children and we'll save on treatment needed for the young delinquent.

We are happy that the House is interested in developing and maintaining a school lunch program in the elementary grades. To the recommendations stated in the House report for the administration of this program we would add another: provision for personnel to administer and conduct this program in every school.

We beg of you: Don't rob our overworked teachers of their lunch period. We believe every teacher, as well as every other worker, is entitled to a full, free lunch period. So, while we are happy that lunches are to be given in the elementary schools also, now, we beg of you to give teachers time to eat theirs.

Much, much more is needed for our schools, but our immediate need is classrooms and teachers.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council is ever concerned about protecting those who are the least able to protect themselves. These include homeless children, the elderly indigent, the disabled, the sick, and the unemployed. We wish to associate ourselves with the position of the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council on their testimony on public welfare. The Greater Washington Central Labor Council is an active member of the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis, and we strongly support the four most urgent needs as proposed by the Health and Welfare Council.

Aid to the children of unemployed parents

The most important single unit in organized society is the family. Under current procedures in the District of Columbia, children of employable parents cannot receive public assistance as long as the father is in the household. This procedure often acts as an incentive for the father to leave home and may lead to the breakup of the family. The Congress has recognized through Federal law and a matching grant that the Federal Government, the States, and localities have a responsibility to help children in need whether or not the father lives with the family.

All lessons of society demonstrate that the breakup of the family creates a problem for the whole community. We would plead earnestly with you to make provision for the child of an unemployed worker to get aid while the father lives at home and is seriously trying to get employment. The District needs this program. The rate of unemployment may not be as high as it is in other areas, but there is a hard core of unemployment in this community, and these children must be provided for.

The $768,000 provided in the B budget for this work are but a small investment in the program of social rehabilitation for the children of families so desperately in need of funds with which to care for their children. We urge its passage.

Reduction of the social worker's caseload

A caseworker's load is extremely heavy. In 1962, the average public assistance worker in the District carried a caseload of 180 families. Federal matching funds will give the District up to 75 percent of "service costs" if caseloads are reduced to a maximum of 60 cases per worker.

The intent of Congress in providing Federal funds for 75 percent of service costs is clear. It is to encourage an increase in social services to thoe dependent and needy familie who might be able, with intensive help, to improve their lives and manage without public funds.

We strongly urge that this committee give favorable consideration to the request for $127,000 outlined in the B budget to provide services to maintain and strengthen family life and to reduce or eliminate dependency at the earliest possible date. This increase in the professional staff would enable them to give more nearly adequate individual attention to each person whom they seek to serve. Here, again, this is not merely a proposal to increase expenditures, but a well-considered proposal to invest wisely in the rehabilitation of our less fortunate citizens.

Child day-care program

We need a comprehensive day-care program in the District. In public welfare terms, we need the program because it can prevent dependency; with the children cared for, mothers can go to work if they are able to work. We reaffirm the right of the mother with dependent children to stay at home if this is in the best interest of the children.

The community needs to recognize its responsibility in assuring mothers and fathers that their children have a decent place to go while not under the active supervision of their parents or their teachers. Present plans, designed to protect the health and early training of children, are woven around the program for training mothers to work and to become self-supporting citizens at the same time. We ask to have the Welfare Training Center for the mothers complete its project by providing day care for the children of these working mothers after their training is completed.

Congress has passed legislation encouraging a broad-scale, comprehensive day-care program. Matching funds authorized by the legislation have been made available. The Federal grant for the District will amount to $17,688 in fiscal 1964, a sum which will not go far toward building a comprehensive day-care program.

The B budget proposes $93,900 to extend day-care help to working mothers unable to meet day-care fees because of low income as well as to families where care of the children is essential to prevent family breakdown. We strongly support this proposal and we feel that it offers an opportunity to prevent family breakdown and to promote the capacity for self-help.

We earnestly believe that a comprehensive day-care program designed to do the job of curbing juvenile delinquency and of providing adequate care for the so-called latchkey children requires far greater expenditures. We strongly urge that this committee think more in terms of a $500,000 program—a program that not only would save the District money now by reducing the number of children at Junior Village and in foster homes but would save us money in the future by reducing juvenile delinquency and public-assistance payments.

Foster home care

At Junior Village there is a very limited staff of devoted people who try to care for the needs of a continuing increase of homeless children. But even as dedicated as these people are they cannot possibly provide the home atmosphere and the affection which goes with it that these children need.

Through the foster home care program, arrangements can be made to provide some measure of the needed homelife for these children. The response from

the public has been too slow; the population has steadily increased at Junior Village while the level of placement has proceeded at a turtle's pace.

A board rate of $75 per month could help make the cause more attractive. While we support the request in the budget to increase the monthly payment to regular foster homes from $57 to $60 and the increase in the clothing allotment from $73 to $90 a child per year, we feel that a board rate of $75 or more per month could help make the cause more attractive. In the long run this increased rate could take some of the heavy burden off the overpopulated facilities at Junior Village, and this investment could help offset the potential delinquents we may have if the program does not move forward more rapidly.

New Public Assistance Division location needed

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council has been on record many times in the past recommending a new location for Public Assistance Division. We were therefore more than pleased to learn within the last few months that the Department of Public Welfare has finally come to realize that the warehouse at 1291 Taylor Street, which houses the field services of the Public Assistance and Child Welfare Services, is not suitable for these operations. We understand that plans are now under consideration to provide new quarters at the termination of the lease in June 1965.

We would like to add our support to the Metropolitan Chapter of National Association of Social Workers' recommendation based on their study of field operations that this work is best carried out as close to the people and their neighborhoods as possible. We therefore urge that plans be initiated now to develop neighborhood centers for welfare services.

We wish to add our support to the requests by the American Federation of State, County, Municipal Employees Local No. 1 for an increase in the mileage allowance to 10 cents per mile, and for the increase in staff for the Department of Public Welfare which has been outlined in their testimony. We all know that an effective welfare program requires an adequate number of employees to enable them to perform their jobs efficiently.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

While we are on the subject of the need for more rehabilitation and preventive services for persons who receive aid from the District of Columbia public assistance program, we should like to extend our remarks to include one other program not included within the organization framework of the Public Welfare Department.

We have within the District a very fine organization called the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. It is the role and the goal of this organization to provide the mentally and physically disabled residents of the District with the services that are needed to prepare them to return to work. Inasmuch as a large number of persons who apply for and/or are receiving public assistance have mental or physical impediments the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has a special responsibility to restore to employment as many as possible of these persons who can benefit from the vocational rehabilitation program services.

In this respect the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has included in its 1964 budget requests an amount to further increase and strengthen the vocational rehabilitation of public assistance cases. Specifically the Department proposes to locate vocational rehabilitation counselors at the "intake" level of public assistance and to establish a screening process to identify potential candidates for vocational rehabilitation at the time they initially apply for assistance. The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, is impressed with this proposal and we think it is unique—unique in the sense, that finally an effort is being made to provide prompt services as a preventative measure—that is, to prevent as many applicants for public assistance as possible from becoming public dependents.

Within the Greater Washington Central Labor Council there has been in recent years a growing concern that the traditional patterns of services were not meeting the needs of the vast number of persons receiving District of Columbia public welfare. We in the labor movement firmly believe that it is important to make all possible effort to help those in our community who are in need of help; we also believe that more effort should be made in the area of prevention. It is encouraging when we come across an endeavor which casts aside tradition and is willing to try different methods of dealing with problems which concern us all.

It seems to us the proposal of the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation would serve two useful purposes in prevention of public dependency: (1) Restoration of a large number of individuals to a self-supporting status thereby returning to them a sense of independence and human dignity, and (2) reducing financial dependency upon public funds.

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council highly endorses the principle of the District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and urges the Congress to give favorable consideration to this program.

COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

We wish to express our commendation of the splendid work carried on by the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations during the past 4½ years. It seems a miracle that the Council has been actively felt in many areas in achieving equality of equal opportunity for all District residents, yet with a meager budget and a staff of only two professionals and one secretary.

Today, the Council on Human Relations, like similar agencies all over the country is facing a crisis—the need to accelerate its pace to meet a rising and impatient demand for equality of opportunity in employment, in housing, in training and other areas. The Council's rather impressive job in conciliation, education and persuasion may be impaired unless the gentlemen of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations find it possible to increase its budget to allow for the hiring of an additional secretary and an additional intergroup relations specialist.

This request would increase the present appropriation for the Council from $32,200 to a modest $45,900. The total staff, then of three intergroup professionals and two secretaries would still be small in relation to programs of cities of comparable size.

We are soon to have a fair housing regulation in the District of Columbia. Proper enforcement will require money and staff for the enforcement body. Unless sufficient resources are provided for the job, the regulation itself will be of little value.

Needless to say, the Council's role is increasingly important as it assists in making Washington a model city in human relations for the United States and the world as we mobilize to resolve local, national and international tensions and conflicts.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is gratifying to find that Congress fully appreciates the urgent need for a new central public library.

The comprehensive study made by Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, a widely recognized firm of management consultants, over 2 years ago, concluded that "a new central library structure should be built. * * * The need for new facilities is urgent today. Delay will only increase the degree of urgency and the costs. This project has been a matter of public consideration in the District for more than 30 years. There is little to be said for putting it off any longer."

This is the statement made by an outstanding management consultant firm in reporting their findings on the need of the new library.

The men and women in our trade union movement have a deep personal interest in the services which a public library can and should render a community. The Booz, Allen and Hamilton study states further that the present central library "provides only 35 percent of the space necessary to perform efficiently and adequately the activities now being undertaken and only 25 percent of the space needed to provide a full range of library services. * * * The central library at Mt. Vernon Square is poorly located from the standpoint of convenience, atmosphere and safety." This we believe is a statement which commands congressional support. We are delighted that this support was spoken on the floor of Congress, in committee reports, and by Members of both the Senate and the House.

We plead that this spoken support be supplemented by action from this body.

May we add a personal word, please? I speak as a member of the board of trustees of the public library to tell you that it is only through the excellent leadership and sound administrating of Mr. Harry Petersen, the librarian, and of the staff working closely with him that the public interest is well served.

But Washington needs the new central library—and needs it now.

TRANSPORTATION

Our traffic problems become worse every day. The longer the delay in the construction of previously approved highway projects, the worse the situation becomes.

The freeway program is the only ongoing program to relieve the gnarled traffic conditions. In addition, it would provide employment for hundreds of workers who otherwise would be seeking some kind of public assistance.

We urge the completion of the Inner Loop, the Potomac Freeway and the Three Sisters Bridge. Completion of these projects will help remove about half the present traffic from city streets. These new highways can be beautiful as well as useful; they can be lowered and landscaped to adequately provide for maintaining esthetic values of the city.

We favor a mass rail transportation system for the metropolitan area, but see no need to knock out any part of the proposed highway system by rail transit. We need both.

We have never been able to understand why the National Capital Transportation Agency premises the rail transit program on the elimination of a substantial part of the much needed highway program. Their strategy has been very poor and certainly has not helped the cause of rail transit.

The expenditure of funds necessary to make the freeway program a reality will serve as a booster for the entire metropolitan economy. It would mean more people working and spending; more supplies and materials produced and put to use; and more goods and people moving throughout the National Capital region.

We urge that Congress enact legislation to enable the District of Columbia to participate in the 1962 Federal Highway Act. This would allow the District to make relocation payments to individuals and businesses displaced by the highway program. In addition there could be a central relocation center with sufficient operating funds to assist in relocating displaced families.

The human aspects of the highway program must be given top priority. Jobs for construction workers are human problems. Relocation, too, is a human problem.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The District of Columbia Fire Department is highly efficient. We want to keep it that way.

To maintain the present high standards of this Department certain practices must be observed:

First: The splendid morale of the entire staff must be maintained. The cut in the number of hours worked has contributed much to preserve the high morale.

Second: The assignment of men to positions on the Department staff must be made in a manner to assure the highest functional return to the Department. On this premise, we urge the following assignments: five additional custodial workers; four additional skilled mechanics who would keep mechanical equipment in good condition. Actually, this breakdown in assignments would be in the interest of furthering economy. The lack of enough custodial workers compels administrative officials to assign skilled mechanics to perform custodial jobs. This is an unwise and wasteful procedure. The Commissioners recommended that such appointments be made. The budget as originally submitted provided the necessary funds for these staff assignments. But, unfortunately, the House cut out the funds for this purpose. To reinsert provisions for these jobs in this bill at this time would be wise; failure to make such provisions is wasteful and destructive.

Third: Another highly important unit of work needing continuous attention is a training center. Here we need four specially qualified men. The training center should be supervised and conducted to give general training programs for all new employees and should give training in specialized phases of the work continuously being developed. The head of such a training unit should be required to keep abreast all developments in fire prevention and firefighting programs and he should be rich in knowledge and skilled in techniques in dealing with emergency aid programs. He should be required to have a knowledge of chemistry and physics and of related subjects necessary in this work. Such unit chief should be selected from the established list of qualified persons maintained under District of Columbia civil service law.

Fourth: An adequately staffed health unit is an essential part of any firefighting department. In this Department of the District of Columbia govern-

ment there is not provision and there cannot be provision for substitute employees. All who are employed in the Fire Department must be under continuous medical supervision to make sure that their health is maintained at the highest level. The health of the members of the staff is a matter of great concern to all citizens.

We close our appeal for adequate provisions in the Fire Department as we began it: Please give the citizens of Washington the funds necessary to help the community maintain the Fire Department at the high level at which it has been maintained by the excellent men who are in it.

People throughout the country and round the world are watching to see what Congress does about our widely publicized problems.

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL–CIO, looks to you, gentlemen, to restore and to grant funds necessary to help us maintain the services which are essential to the proper conduct of citizens' affairs here.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, I thank you.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. Clinton Fair.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

STATEMENT OF CLINTON M. FAIR, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS

Mr. FAIR. I have two points I wish to make. I will not read the statement but just place it in the record. First let me say with regard to schools I am delighted in seeing Senator Proxmire here this morning. As a teacher many years ago, I represented an organization and we were one of his customers in printing. We were often quite slow in our payments and he was always most tolerant with us and helped us a great deal in getting our organization underway. We are always deeply grateful to the Senator from Wisconsin. I don't know whether he remembers this or not, but I am sure he must.

The second point I want to make with regard to education is this: Having taught for many years and represented the American Federation of Teachers, we feel that a class size, Mr. Chairman, should not exceed 30 in the elementary grades, not exceed 25 in the junior and senior high schools if teaching is to do the effective job that it can do. We would recommend, accordingly, that the building construction be made available for that in that kind of manner, that the class size should be kept in line if you intend to meet the child needs as a teacher.

You do not meet them when you are teaching in large classes. Secondly, what I would like to talk about is the health and welfare part of the program, have to do with our innovation a few years ago in the U.S. Congress of aid to dependent children in the homes of unemployed fathers.

There are 15 States now in the United States who have complied with the program as of June of 1963. We would hope that the Capital City of our Nation would be brought into compliance with a Federal-State program on the aid to dependent children. It is important to preserve the family status. We think it adds, strengthens the morality of families. We think it strengthens the needs of the child. We do not plead this morning any kind of case of the parent, but we do plead for the child in the case. We ask that the budget approve a program sufficiently large to encompass this program.

I thank you very kindly. We are delighted to have the opportunity to appear before you and in support of our central labor body, of which we are very proud in this city.

We thank you very kindly, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Fair, for a good statement. Your prepared statement will be printed in the record.

(Mr. Fair's complete prepared statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman, my name is Clinton M. Fair. I am a legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Our 13½ million members appreciate this opportunity to appear before you.

Our organization has always supported the public welfare programs which were established under the Social Security Act, and as the director of the AFL–CIO Social Security Department said in support of H.R. 10032 (Public Law 87–543) before the House Committee on Ways and Means, February 13, 1962: "While we have consistently taken the position that our social insurance programs must be the framework within which our public welfare programs are to be built, we have always recognized the importance of public assistance and child welfare programs."

Today our aim is focused on the needs of children—not our members, not adults. Obviously we have no authorization from the children to speak for them, nor can we say we are bound by any resolution adopted by them. However, our recommendations are framed in compliance with the positions taken by the AFL–CIO on the subject of public welfare.

Our first recommendation is in support of increased benefits and broadened coverage of aid to dependent children. ADC is the largest of the public assistance programs in the District of Columbia. It is a Federal-State program vital to the welfare of the children of our Nation.

The well-being of the child is the issue, not his mother nor his father. Once on earth, the child is one of us. If not for reasons of humanity, then for reasons of the society in which we must live, his needs are our responsibility.

The unemployed father in the home—able to work but unemployed—should not be a bar to aid to dependent children. Until a job is available for every unemployed father seeking work, a father physically able to be employed but living in the home ought not deprive his children of assistance for their needs.

Our community is the 10th largest in the Nation. Ten thousand job vacancies must be created each day in the United States for many years to come to reduce unemployment. We must recognize that the problems of our community are not dissimilar to that of the Nation's. Enactment of the President's tax program, enactment of the House-passed vocational education bill, expansion of the manpower training program—all these and other programs are necessary if all fathers unemployed are going to be able to secure jobs. In the meantime we ask, Are we to deprive children of needed assistance?

We recommend that ADC be made available to families where the father is unemployed but drawing unemployment compensation. The minimum wage required by law in covered employment in the United States for a 40-hour week is $50. The maximum unemployment compensation benefit such a worker could receive in the District of Columbia is $28 a week. On that amount of unemployment compensation and with no other wage earner in the family, we urge that the unemployment compensation benefit be supplemented with aid to dependent children by an amount equal to the need of the family. We must keep in mind that the aid to dependent children program is a children's program, not an adult program.

Nor do the taxpayers of the District of Columbia bear this burden alone. The Congress has recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government and the States to share jointly the costs of aid to dependent children.

Secondly, no one would argue that under certain circumstances mothers should be encouraged to seek and accept employment, but on the other hand the test of eligibility should not be on the physical ability to do employable work.

Decisions so narrowly made destroy the opportunity for rehabilitation and place an undue hardship upon the children.

Thirdly, the ADC family budget should be translated into figures of healthy subsistence. An adequate allowance will discourage immorality. No one would argue that an adequate budget allowance would end illegitimacy, but it will certainly reduce it.

We ask that the allowable maximum be increased to meet minimum healthful standards. We believe the present list of regulations which determine ineligibility are unbelievably restrictive.

We recommend the establishment of a citywide program of public day care for children. It has been commonplace in America to have both public and private agencies cooperating in welfare programs. Private agencies in our country have often led the way in experimental programs which have improved the lot of thousands of Americans. However, the resources of the private agencies are not limitless. The initiation of a citywide program of public day care for all children of families who can profit thereby should be established.

We especially urge such a program in order that vocational rehabilitation may be provided many mothers whose circumstances would not presently allow them to accept full-time employment. The number of day care centers provided by our United Givers Fund in the District of Columbia is totally inadequate. This is no condemnation of the excellent contribution of our voluntary social service agencies but rather a recognition that the good work which they have done should be expanded.

And lastly, our foster care program should be substantially improved. The advantages of the foster care provisions of Federal law should be immediately implemented. On our part, if our community is to obtain adequate applicants for foster home licensing, it must be ready to pay the necessary costs for foster parents to assume the obligation of taking children. Foster care homes serve their purpose only when the foster care parents are oriented to the welfare of the children, competently advised in their responsibilities and adequately supervised for the welfare of the children. The program is expensive but rewarding. It would be unfortunate if the budget allowances approved should be inadequate to meet these needs.

Mr. Chairman, we have confined our testimony to problems of children in ADC. We do not imply that many other problems do not exist in the public welfare area within the District of Columbia. We have, however, related our testimony to the programs of the Federal Government for children which have not been adequately implemented in the community of the Nation's Capital. We urge not only an adequate budget to meet the needs of these children but the administrative staff necessary to accomplish an effective administration.

The AFL-CIO will continue to support improvements in the social security program which will extend assistance as a basis of right, knowing that not all contingencies will be met in this way. Meanwhile, we appear before you to appeal for aid to the thousands of children not covered by any adequate insurance program in effect today.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I say, Mr. Fair, that "The American Teacher," your organization, were excellent customers. As far as I can recall, they always paid their bills on time. We were delighted to have your business and hope we will continue to do so.

Mr. FAIR. A couple of times when I called you we were short to the tune of $9,000 in payment. The Senator would say to us, Chairman Byrd, "Could you send me $3,000 to tide me along for a while and we will pick it up later?"

Senator PROXMIRE. Those are the problems of small business.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Fair.

Would the next three named persons come forward: Colonel William A. Roberts, William K. Norwood, and Mr. John R. Immer.

FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. IMMER, CHAIRMAN, FISCAL RELATIONS AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET

Mr. IMMER. Mr. Chairman, I do not see Colonel Roberts here this morning. He was planning to be here and one of our other gentlemen is not able to be here. But we will be able to be here this afternoon if that is acceptable to the committee.

Senator BYRD. Colonel Roberts has had his opportunity now and if he is not here, I am sorry, we just can't go back to him.

Mr. IMMER. I don't have a statement for Colonel Roberts. I do have a statement of my own which I would like to present at this time.

Senator BYRD. Would you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman, I am John R. Immer, chairman of the Fiscal Relations and Taxation Committee of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. Let me say here, and I am sorry for interrupting you, Colonel Roberts may still submit a statement for the record.

Mr. IMMER. Thank you.

For 54 years, the federation has represented the citizens associations throughout the District.

The federation through its monthly and semimonthly meetings and its active committees on all aspects of local affairs speaks for a substantial part of the citizenry of the District. At the present time we have 46 associations with about 24,000 paid-up members. Forty-two of these associations are local and four are citywide in their interests. The federation serves in many ways the usual functions of locally elected representatives of the people.

FORMULA NEEDED

We welcome the establishment of a formula which will reflect a more proper sharing by the Federal Government of the costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City. Such a formula must be based upon a realistic appraisal of the value of Federal and nontaxable property within the District and the consequent loss of taxpaying revenue to normal community funding as well as upon other factors of governmental use. In the meantime the fund approved by the Senate of $52,600,000 represents a solid approach to the deficit-funding of the District and can certainly not be said to be a disproportionate share of that expense.

The District of Columbia budget includes many items which would not be included in the budget of an average city of its size, and which are incurred because of its position as the Nation's Capital. This is a fact of which we are all proud but the Federal Government needs to share this burden more equitably. Examples are the time given by our police to parades, receptions, and other nonpolice functions. Another example is the $163,794 expense of the Freedom March on August 28.

That formula payment is a modest share of the fiscal responsibility of a nation's capital, being less than 17 percent of its cost. This is evidenced by comparison with the budget of the county of London

which, by coincidence, is exactly the same as that of the District this year. Of London's $327 million budget for 1963, the national government gave grants for 35 percent or over $115 million. The balance was borne by the 3 million citizens of one of the world's largest commercial cities—located within the county of London.

Our philosophy in approaching this budget is to favor those items which will give us a more efficient government and which will reduce other costs which might accrue by their neglect. For example, we urge the prompt creation of a Department of Investigation with a limited but independent staff and with adequate powers of subpena, which could be charged by Congress or the Commissioners to study and enforce proper administrative principles. We regard adequate expenditures for our public schools as a means of preventing excessive costs later for juvenile delinquency, crime of all kinds, and welfare costs. Also, our support for certain items in the welfare budget—although considering certain humane considerations—are motivated at this time by the hope that direct welfare payments will eventually be reduced. Why pay $185 a month to keep a child in Junior Village when a foster parent can do a better job for $75 a month with salutary benefits to the child?

ADJUSTMENT OF GENERAL FUND

We urge an adjustment in the general fund of certain items which are charged to it but should be charged elsewhere. These items are:

National Zoo	$1,637,000
(These funds should come from the Department of Interior)	
National Capital Parks Services	3,717,800
(These funds should come from the Department of Interior)	
Highway and Traffic Police	3,968,500
(Money should come from gasoline tax revenue)	
Projects of Sanitary Engineering Department	10,232,300
(Should be financed from revenues from water and sewer funds)	
Total amounts which should be withdrawn from general fund	19,543,300

The above expenditures for highway and sanitary facilities are capital expenditures and should be charged against capital funds. In any case, as they are supported by specific levies they should not draw money out of the general fund.

This drain on the general levy results in inadequate attention to our public schools. We believe that this neglect in the schools has a bearing on unemployment and crime in the District. As our President has said, the best place to start discipline is in the home. The next line of defense is in the schools and, if this is not successful, the alternative is the juvenile court and the other law enforcement agencies of the District. We believe it is better to stop this in the early years if at all possible.

I would like to call your attention to a report on the budget by the Citizens' Council of the District of Columbia, amended as of May 15, 1963. They pointed out that the A and B budgets do not reflect even the basic needs of the District let alone meet President Kennedy's desire that the Nation's Capital be a "model" and a "showcase" for the Nation. They proposed a "C" budget which would provide an inventory of such needs if the Nation's Capital is to have even adequate standards of schools, public health and welfare.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

We request your committee to authorize funds at this time for teachers' salaries for fiscal 1965 as well as fiscal 1964 based on the projected increase in teacher requirements which is a matter of public record. Others have or will give you an account of the devastating and demoralizing results to our school system of the delay in approving these positions. Mr. William K. Norwood, chairman of our education committee, will elaborate on this for you. In order to save the time of this committee I would like to present for the record the position of the federation on the health and welfare budgets as a separate document.

I would also like to assure you, Mr. Chairman, of our deep interest in these matters, that we are continuing our study of the District budget on a year-round basis and that we welcome every opportunity to be of assistance to this committee.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Immer, for your statement. Your accompanying memorandum will be included in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ON A AND B BUDGETS

Recommendations on Public Welfare and Recreation

1. Increase foster home board rates to $75 monthly per child

The budget calls for an increase in the regular rate to $50 monthly (from the current $57). This is inadequate and will not increase the supply of foster homes. The federation urges acceptance of $75 monthly plus an incentive service fee.

We urge that all ineligibles now receiving aid be ferreted out to the point of complete assurance that no more of them exist and that the money saved by the removal of ineligibles be diverted to the foster home program, and the children removed from these homes and the obvious lack of family care and/or maternal responsibility into foster homes where they will receive proper care.

2. Establish a comprehensive and adequate day care program

We urge a complete reorganization of the rehabilitation of mothers program and the day care program to be merged and the operations combined for economic reasons as well as in the belief that both programs as now operated need a "shot in the arm" that will be effectively produced by such an integration. We support the B budget request of $93,900 addition for these services on the basis that it will remove children from Junior Village and from other more expensive programs.

3. Reduce worker caseload of welfare case supervisors to 60

The federation has on two occasions taken direct action by resolution asking for more supervisors of the aid to dependent children in the Direct Public Assistance program. This was apparently done, in part, by the Department of Public Welfare, but there is no evidence that all the ineligibles have been weeded out—or that the aid to dependent children program is even trying beyond the prodding of the Byrd subcommittee. More welfare caseworkers are needed but for what? Only the assurance that "cheaters" are "all out" of the program will justify an increase of such a staff in the aid to dependent children.

4. Increase of roving leader program by 80 percent

5. Approve $30,000 for the youth guidance program

This program was approved by the federation on May 9, 1963. Under this program the court assigns juveniles to the youth guidance program instead of Laurel for regular classes. With this program 70 percent are reported to

stay out of further trouble. Costs of $250 per youth treated compare with the $4,000 per year per child costs at Laurel and the treatment is more effective in removing the child from further public expense of this type.

Recommendations for the Department of Health

1. General Hospital

Funds approximating $11 million are needed to proceed with proposed construction at D.C. General Hospital, where current deplorable conditions prevent efficient and effective use of manpower and subject patients to inexcusable delays and even health hazards. Failure to push for funds and implement the plans has already increased the cost of this project.

2. Funds for departmental reorganization

Funds in the amount of about $145,000 are needed to proceed with the proposed departmental reorganization tentatively approved by the Commissioners. While we have not had time to go into the plan in close detail, we have read various reports and seen the chart showing the proposed coordination of now separate but related units within the Department. It is our opinion that this reorganization will promote efficiency and economy within the Department of Health.

3. Far Northeast health center

Funds, not requested in this budget, for a health center in the so-called far Northeast, an area relatively isolated from the rest of the city and its other health facilities, are needed to serve the low-income families in that area. Such a center would provide preventive services in the form of health education and diagnostic procedures to avoid higher expenses later. As a base of operations, it will save the time of Department employees who must now come long distances from their headquarters to reach this area. Far Northeast residents have begged for this project for many years only to have it shoved farther and farther down the line in the public works program. We believe that they need it "now."

4. Birth control program

We urge the approval of the full amount in the B budget of $24,000 for this purpose.

JOHN R. IMMER, *Chairman,*
Fiscal Relations Committee,
Federation of Citizens Association.

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Immer, this is a good statement and it is good to see your organization so interested and so aggressive and so positive in what you say. But frankly, I have always been puzzled by something in the District. That is in the first place, you have the highest per capita income in the country, or you are among the highest in the second place, you have the lowest rate of unemployment, 3.5 percent, and the national average is almost twice that. When I was on the District committee some year ago, I had a study made to determine how property taxes in the District compared with property taxes in other comparable cities. I found the District was right about in the middle.

Milwaukee, Wis., was by far the highest. What I am asking is, Doesn't it make sense that the District perhaps should pay a little more? I am in favor of making the capital a showcase. But it seems to me unless it can be shown that the people in the District pay taxes that are higher than taxes paid in other areas, it is pretty hard to make that case that the Federal payment is the crux of it.

It seems to me that maybe the Federal payment should be increased, but it would also seem if we are going to get better services in the District and some of these things we all want so much, maybe taxes in the District should be higher.

Mr. IMMER. I think one thing that may affect that is the lack of industry and of commercial property that we have here in the District. This makes the dollar amount of revenue smaller here.

I know that Chicago and Detroit and many of the other areas have these facilities. This handicaps us, I think, probably as much, if not more than the mere distribution of our income levels here.

The other thing is the fact that over, well over 50 percent of our normal real estate property that we would get taxes from are exempt.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that. That is a problem in every capital city. That is a problem in Madison, my hometown, in Wisconsin. But at the same time, we don't want the university or the capital to move out of the city. I understand that is a problem.

My only point is that I think we ought to give a lot of attention also to possibly increasing revenues here in the District.

TAX SITUATION

Mr. IMMER. I think this is certainly justified, and certainly the citizens of the District of Columbia are willing to assume this burden, particularly on matters of schools, very definitely. Because this is something that, as Representative Schwengel said this morning, people are leaving the District. I think there are half as many colored children in private schools in the District as there are white children.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is very striking in our case. Our property taxes here in Washington, for a more expensive house than in Wisconsin, are far less. In Wisconsin, the tax is much more than twice as high as it is here. I find this fairly common among other people I have talked to that compare their taxes on their home here and their taxes in their home State.

Mr. IMMER. I think that observation is correct, sir. As a matter of fact, you have to consider not only the property taxes but the local income taxes as well. I think, in that respect, we are certainly not the highest. I think we are more or less in the middle.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our income taxes in Wisconsin are among the highest.

Mr. IMMER. But the problem here, for example, is the condition of our schools. Any other municipality in the country could float bonds and the people could decide whether they wanted these improvements or not. Even the transit thing—this is something that in California they are going ahead and floating bonds and carrying it as an accrual to capital investment for the community. Here we are not able to do that. Therefore, we must come to Congress for assistance on that.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. Whatever the District tax rate may be, it is true, is it not, that it has been increased substantially in the last several years in several different areas? Not too long ago, we didn't have a sales tax. Not too long ago, in the District, there was not a water-meter, but a flat rate, which was much cheaper. I seem to have a recollection that real estate taxes were increased not so long ago. So, the level of taxation has been going up, has it not, within the District?

Mr. IMMER. This is correct, and the total amount of your real estate taxes is the result of both the valuation and the rate. Here,

the valuation has gone up terrifically. This is something that we in the Dupont Circle area—I am president of the Dupont Circle Citizens' Association. In the Dupont Circle area, we have been hit very hard. A number of people have had to move out of the area because in some instances their taxes have been doubled within a matter of 4 or 5 years.

Senator BARTLETT. And the sales tax was imposed within recent years?

Mr. IMMER. Yes, but this, I think, is a burden we share with most other municipalities.

Senator BARTLETT. I agree. The only point I am trying to make is, even if the revenues are not what some of us might desire, at least proportionately they have gone up within the District within the last decade?

Mr. IMMER. This is certainly correct. And I think that they have gone up at a rate commensurate with the rate for municipalities of this size in the country as a whole.

Senator PROXMIRE. If the Senator would yield at that point just for a minute, I am glad you added that, because it is true that in every city, every town, every village, and every State taxes have really increased sharply over the last few years. I think the Senator makes a very good point, but this is the national trend, much more rapidly than any Federal tax.

Mr. IMMER. This does not bother me as much as it does other people, but this is merely a transference of our higher standard of living to other forms of expenses rather than your direct expenses. This is a symbol, you might say, of the affluent society.

Senator BARTLETT. Elsewhere that bothers every Governor, every mayor. Here, it bothers every citizen of the District and the committees of Congress that have to deal with these questions.

I have no further questions.

Mr. IMMER. May I make this observation here, that I do not think any of us have made the point that we were objecting to additional taxes up to a very reasonable point, of course. But we are and we do feel very strongly that the Nation's Capital has a certain responsibility. We agree with our President that the school system should be a model for school systems of the country as a whole. We do think that it is ridiculous that the Nation's Capital offers such an example to the world as we have now in our school system here, for example. This is the part that we are pushing.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Immer.

Mrs. Alice Hunter, president of the League of Women Voters.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. ALICE HUNTER, PRESIDENT

DISTRICT BUDGET MATTERS

Mrs. HUNTER. Senator Byrd and distinguished members of the committee——

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Hunter, you have six pages, legal-sized pages. Would you prefer to include the statement in the record and comment on the more important features of it?

Mrs. HUNTER. I would like to read it, if I may. I hope to eliminate a lot of superfluity here, but I think the statement is fairly brief. It

is double spaced and I will try to make it fairly short. We will come within the time limit, if possible.

I would like, before I start my statement, to comment that the League of Women Voters has always been in favor of increasing taxation wherever it is necessary to meet the problems of the District. We have not asked for improvements where they are necessary without thought that we are willing to pay for them. But we also feel that the Federal Government should be willing to bear its share of the burden, also.

The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia welcomes this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee. First of all, may I express our appreciation, as citizens, for the recent action of Congress authorizing a larger Federal payment. The recognized Federal responsibility for District financing is now more nearly in line with the realities of the situation. We urge this committee to take advantage of its increased borrowing authority so that it can, at last, begin to cut down the backlog of urgently needed services and public building construction.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The league is greatly pleased that the "B" budget includes provisions to meet the four most urgent needs in public welfare, and strongly urges their adoption:

1. Aid to dependent children of unemployed parents—$768,000 for 33 positions and funds for payments to recipients.

2. Services to public assistance recipients—$127,000 to finance 54 new positions to reduce caseloads so that rehabilitation services can be provided. This will receive 75 percent Federal matching funds.

3. Day care—$93,900 to purchase day care for children of needy working parents in accordance with the Federal program.

4. Foster board and care—$1,191,600 to pay for regular foster homes at the increased rate of $60 a month.

We cannot overstate the urgency of these items. Public assistance in the District has broken down, to the outrage and despair of the community, because of failure to aid needy families with unemployed parents and to provide counseling and supervision essential to people in trouble. Low-income families have been unable to find a single agency, public or voluntary, to tide them over periods of destitution or help them solve their problems.

Most States accepted public responsibility to aid the needy unemployed long before passage of the 1961 and 1962 Public Welfare Amendments which provided Federal matching funds for this purpose. In 1959, only 13 States and the District of Columbia gave no aid to employables through State and locally supported general assistance programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE REPORT No. 39

Startling evidence of the need here has accumulated from last year's investigation of the aid to dependent children program. Technical ineligibility because of the presence in the home of an employable parent, or of a person who had no legal responsibility for support,

caused many cases to be dropped from or refused aid. Yet financial need was still there, as attested by the skyrocketing of child population in Junior Village when rigid enforcement of eligibility regulations began. This population, which had remained nearly constant for 2 preceding years, has increased more than 50 percent since January 1962 and is still growing.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Hunter, do you have the figures with reference to the population of Junior Village for each of the 2 preceding years?

Mrs. HUNTER. We have them in our records at the office. If you would like us to furnish them to you, I would be glad to do so.

Senator BYRD. We have them and, when we get to the public welfare budget, we will lay the facts on the record.

Mrs. HUNTER. Thank you.

If aid is not given to families, homeless children must be supported in institutions or foster care. Money is not saved. At the same time, terrible damage ensues to children deprived of parental care. It is impossible to condense in this brief testimony the accumulated evidence of years which shows the irreparable harm done to children by lack of parental care and a family home.

One quotation from Child Care and the Growth of Love, by Dr. John Bowlby, can perhaps point up this evidence most effectively:

> It is now demonstrated that maternal care in infancy and early childhood is essential for mental health. This is a discovery of which the importance may be compared to that of the role of vitamins in physical health, and is of far-reaching significance for the prevention of mental ill health.

Child-welfare experts have long known this truth and have been successful in reducing drastically the number of dependent children in institutional care. This number has shrunk, nationwide, from 144,000 in 1933 to 79,400 in 1962, despite the tremendous growth in U.S. population during that period. Twenty-one States, including the largest, New York and California, have no public institutions for dependent children.

Financial aid and social services are of first urgency, but the community must provide additional ways to help deprived, dependent families toward self-help. One of the most important of these, as attested by its inclusion in the Federal Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, is the publicly supported day-care facility. With children well supervised in day-care centers, many mothers can, and prefer to, work. Mothers with low earning capacity need free or very low cost day care.

Despite all efforts to keep children at home and to rehabilitate the family as a unit, there will always be some dependent children without suitable homes. For them, foster-care homes are essential. The present board rate of $57 monthly for regular foster homes is far less than the cost of care. We recommend an increase to $75 as an important way in which to obtain more and better foster homes, rather than the B budget proposal of $60.

B BUDGET PROGRAMS

In addition to the foregoing, the league strongly supports two additional items in the B budget:

1. Tuition for employees' training program, $15,000: The success of rehabilitation service depends on the skill of the social worker.

Training is so important and so badly needed in public-assistance agencies that this is a program for which 75 percent Federal matching funds were made available in the 1962 public welfare amendments.

2. Community work and training program, $5,700: Efforts to help the hard-core unemployed become self-sustaining will depend in large measure on provision of work and training opportunities. The two positions involved in this appropriation will enable such a program to get started.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The league understands that all but about $700,000 of the increases requested for the Health Department are of the kind called mandatory. Of the nonmandatory increases, about $200,000 would be for positions related to the Department's reorganization and to the reevaluation of its programs.

While not prepared to endorse these proposals in detail, the league believes the program revisions and administrative changes that are appearing as a result of the Department's self-examination are giving us a firmer base for meeting present and prospective health problems in the District. We are particularly encouraged that the revised budget shows increased emphasis on preventive measures.

From successive studies of health problems and programs in the District, the league is convinced that only through aggressive preventive programs will it be possible to reduce the economic and social costs of illness and disability. Families whose children are most likely to become the disabled and dependent of tomorrow offer one of the most hopeful points of attack. The league has for years urged stepped-up efforts in such programs as maternal and child health, including family planning services, school health, health education, early casefinding and outpatient services in mental illness and chronic disease, and the decentralization of these services to neighborhood health centers.

We therefore make a special plea for approval of the full amount of the $25,000 requested for birth-control services to be provided as a part of the maternal and child-health program; and for the funds requested for an additional infant and preschool clinic team. Other high-priority items are the requests for five additional public health nurses for school health work—which will still leave us—by professional standards—at less than half-strength in that program; for a mental health consultant to work in the child-guidance clinic and consult with other programs providing services for children; and for the new positions sought in order to strengthen and expand health education activities throughout the programs of the Department. Measures like these, taken effectively today, can do much to lessen the medical-care costs of tomorrow.

We also support the request in the Capital budget for $100,000 to begin a preliminary survey for a Northwest community health center, as a first step toward a full, well-designed pattern of decentralized facilities for public health clinics and for the outpatient services that are a fundamental part of a community-based program for prevention and treatment of mental illness and mental retardation. We hope this survey will include considerations that will apply also to health facility requirements in other areas of the city, particularly to the far Northeast, an area that has no general public health clinic.

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The request for additional counselors is also of first importance. Testing and counseling are as integral to modern education as the classroom itself. They are the specialized means by which, on the one hand, outstanding ability is discovered and fostered, and, on the other, failure can be understood and remedied. In between, they identify lesser differences in capacity and achievement and help the schools provide the proper educational programs for each child. Counselors cannot be expected to work successfully with an excessive number of children. This profession is not new. It has had time over the years to study and evaluate its own work, and, when it sets standards for the number of pupils a counselor can handle, it speaks with experience and authority.

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A small increase is proposed for the purpose of speeding up the preparation of correction orders for housing defects. There appears to be a backlog now due to lack of clerical staff and inadequacy of office equipment. In view of the shortages of adequate housing for middle- and low-income families in our city, we regard efficient enforcement of existing housing standards as minimal remedial action.

URBAN RENEWAL PLANNING

The league also supports the proposed appropriation item for $65,000 as the District's share of long-term urban renewal planning on a communitywide basis.

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We strongly endorse the modest request for additional staff to strengthen the Council on Human Relations.

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In 1964, after more than 150 years, we will have the first presidential election in Washington. As volunteers who have worked long and hard to help others to cast absentee ballots, league members know the value of the right of suffrage and stand ready to do everything they can to make our 1964 primary and presidential elections an efficient exercise of the District's new privilege. Volunteer effort, however, can only support—it cannot replace—an effective Board of Elections. We emphatically endorse its request for adequate budgetary support.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to be heard. We count on this subcommittee to see that the District receives the maximum support possible for the urgent tasks it is trying to accomplish.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mrs. Hunter.

Senator Proxmire?

Senator PROXMIRE. I just want to say it is so good to have the League of Women Voters of the District come before us at a time when they are about to become voters.

Mrs. HUNTER. We are very happy about it, too.

Senator PROXMIRE. My wife is a third-generation District of Columbia resident. All four of her grandparents were District of Columbia residents, and she is from a long line of nonvoters. Thank you for a fine statement.

(Mrs. Hunter's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PRESENTED BY MRS. JEHU L. HUNTER, PRESIDENT

The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia welcomes this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee. First of all, may I express our appreciation, as citizens, for the recent action of Congress authorizing a larger Federal payment. The recognized Federal responsibility for District financing is now more nearly in line with the realities of the situation. We urge this committee to take advantage of its increased borrowing authority so that it can—at last—begin to cut down the backlog of urgently needed services and public building construction.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The league is greatly pleased that the B budget includes provisions to meet the four most urgent needs in public welfare, and strongly urges their adoption:

1. Aid to dependent children of unemployed parents for 33 positions and funds for payments to recipients: $768,000.

2. Services to public-assistance recipients to finance 54 new positions to reduce caseloads so that rehabilitative services can be provided. This will receive 75 percent Federal matching funds: $127,000.

3. Day care: $93,900 to purchase day care for children of needy working parents in accordance with the Federal program.

4. Foster board and care: $1,191,600 to pay for regular foster homes at the increased rate of $60 a month.

We cannot overstate the urgency of these items. Public assistance in the District has broken down, to the outrage and despair of the community, because of failure to aid needy families with unemployed parents and to provide counseling and supervision essential to people in trouble. Low-income families have been unable to find a single agency, public or voluntary, to tide them over periods of destitution or help them solve their problems.

Most States accepted public responsibility to aid the needy unemployed long before passage of the 1961 and 1962 public welfare amendments which provided Federal matching funds for this purpose. In 1959, only 13 States and the District of Columbia gave no aid to employables through State and locally supported general-assistance programs.[1]

Startling evidence of the need here has accumulated from last year's investigation of the aid-to-dependent-children program. Technical ineligibility because of the presence in the home of an employable parent, or of a person who had no legal responsibility for support, caused many cases to be dropped from or refused aid. Yet financial need was still there, as attested by the skyrocketing of child population in Junior Village when rigid enforcement of eligibility regulations began. This population, which had remained nearly constant for 2 preceding years, has increased more than 50 percent since January 1962, and is still growing.

If aid is not given to families, homeless children must be supported in institutions or foster care. Money is not saved. At the same time, terrible damage ensues to children deprived of parental care. It is impossible to condense in this brief testimony the accumulated evidence of years which shows the irreparable harm done to children by lack of parental care and a family home.

Child-welfare experts have long known this truth and have been successful in reducing drastically the number of dependent children in institutional care. This number has shrunk, nationwide, from 144,000 in 1933 to 79,400 in 1962, despite the tremendous growth in U.S. population during that period. Twenty-one States, including the largest, New York and California, have no public institutions for dependent children.[2]

Financial aid and social services are of first urgency, but the community must provide additional ways to help deprived, dependent families toward self-help. One of the most important of these, as attested by its inclusion in the Federal public welfare amendments of 1962, is the publicly supported day care facility. With children well supervised in day care centers, many mothers can and prefer to work. Mothers with low earning capacity need free or very low-cost day care.

Despite all efforts to keep children at home and to rehabilitate the family as a unit, there will always be some dependent children without suitable homes. For them, foster care homes are essential. The present board rate of $57 monthly for regular foster homes is far less than the cost of care. We recommend an increase to $75 as an important way in which to obtain more and better foster homes, rather than the "B" budget proposal of $60.

In addition to the foregoing, the league strongly supports two additional items in the "B" budget:

1. Tuition for employeers training program: $15,000. The success of rehabilitative service depends on the skill of the social worker. Training is so important and so badly needed in public assistance agencies that this is a program for which 75 percent Federal matching funds were made available in the 1962 public welfare amendments.

2. Community work and training program: $5,700. Efforts to help the hard core unemployed become self-sustaining will depend in large measure on provision of work and training opportunities. The two positions involved in this appropriation will enable such a program to get started.

[1] "Characteristics of General Assistance in the United States," Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Assistance Rept. No. 39.

[2] Statistics from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The league understands that all but about $700,000 of the increases requested for the Health Department are of the kind called "mandatory". Of the "nonmandatory" increases, about $200,000 would be for positions related to the Department's reorgonization and to the reevaluation of its programs. While not prepared to endorse these proposals in detail, the league believes the program revisions and administrative changes that are appearing as a result of the Department's self-examination are giving us a firmer base for meeting present and prospective health problems in the District. We are particularly encouraged that the revised budget shows increased emphasis on preventive measures.

From successive studies of health problems and programs in the District, the league is convinced that only through aggressive preventive programs will it be possible to reduce the economic and social costs of illness and disability. (Families whose children are most likely to become the disabled and dependents of tomorrow offer one of the most hopeful points of attack. The league has for years urged stepped-up efforts in such programs as maternal and child health, including family planning services, school health, health education, early case finding and outpatient services in mental illness and chronic disease, and the decentralization of these services to neighborhood health centers.)

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We strongly endorse the modest request for additional staff to strengthen the Council on Human Relations. (If we have an effective council, we will have provided ourselves with a most important tool for improving equality of employment opportunity on the basis of conciliation and tolerance.)

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Thank you very much for this opportunity to be heard. We count on this subcommittee to see that the District receives the maximum support possible for the urgent tasks it is trying to accomplish.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Robert G. McGuire, Jr., president of the Washington Urban League.

WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. McGUIRE, JR., PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY WALTER B. LEWIS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

DISTRICT BUDGET ESTIMATES

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Robert G. McGuire, Jr., president of the Washington Urban League, on whose behalf I appear this morning to present a statement in connection with budget estimates for the fiscal year 1964 for the District of Columbia.

I also invite your attention to the presence of Walter B. Lewis, deputy director of the Washington Urban League, who, with your permission, will assist in answering questions, if any.

AREAS OF CONCERN

The Washington Urban League is vitally interested in all areas affecting the general welfare of the residents of the District of Columbia. However, we are most concerned about the programs relating to our public schools, public health services, our welfare programs and intergroup relations.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

When we appeared before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, we supported the funds requested for additional teachers, reading specialists, counselors, social workers, psychologists, as well as the needed textbooks and additional classroom space.

At that time, we referred specifically to the disastrous consequences of the lack of a properly funded education system and pointed out that these consequences were demonstrated daily by increased disciplinary problems, nonreaders, underachievers, and an increase in the number of disturbed children and dropouts. Since that testimony, our sins and omissions have come home to haunt us. For, on one hand, while we have put forth special efforts to encourage youngsters to return to school, we are faced with the unconscionable condition of classes of up to 97 students.

Obviously, we endorse each of the items contained in the additional proposals based on increased revenue availability, but we feel that the present condition of our schools and the accepted method of approving funds for the system cry out for immediate change and attention. We are unaware of any system whereby one-fourth of the fiscal year is allowed to lapse before final consideration is given to the level of funding of the system. We are especially alarmed by the specter of our being unable to recruit a sufficient number of qualified personnel at this late date, even if all moneys requested are made available.

Senator BYRD. Are you aware of the fact, Mr. McGuire, that the Superintendent of Schools has indicated to this subcommittee that the positions, if allowed by the Congress, can be filled; that there are sufficient applications pending and he feels that while it is not an easy problem, of course, he does feel that recruitment can be carried out.

Mr. MCGUIRE. I see. A little further, I would suggest that perhaps many of the best teachers have already been asked for, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think you might be interested in reading the Superintendent's statement in that regard, too.

He of course has assured the subcommittee that he is not going to employ teachers who are not well qualified and he feels that he can recruit teachers who are capable and well qualified.

That is certainly going to be his goal.

Mr. MCGUIRE. I see. Thank you.

We are aware that other items of legislation must receive higher priority than the fiscal affairs of the District of Columbia, but a better method must be developed, possibly in conjunction with interested citizens, the District Commissioners, and this committee, to develop a system of expeditiously approving the fiscal plans for each year. We are so late in approving this year's budget that one is almost tempted to suggest forgetting about fiscal 1964 and considering at the present

time the proper funding of fiscal 1965 in order that school administrators may intelligently plan for the student body which will enter its system in September 1964.

Senator BYRD. I think, again, there, Mr. McGuire, that it is apparent to everyone that this could not be done. It is further apparent as to why. Now, we are attending to the budget request at this late date of this year. We had a very late passage of the revenue bill, as you know; the bill was not enacted until August 27 and we of course do not envision this happening every year. I think that next year, we of course will not have some of the problems that have confronted us this year which have brought about the delay.

So this is a unique situation this year. While I do appreciate the truth of what you have said with regard to the difficulty in recruiting teachers at this late date, I think it is perfectly obvious why we are so late this year. And of course, we will not have this reason next year for being so late. I am sure we will get to the matter earlier.

STATEMENT OF MR. LEWIS

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, may I add that although we recognize the important reasons why we are so late this year, is the lateness of the passage of the revenue bill, even considering that, at the most, you will be able to say we will be considering the budget early in June.

We respectfully submit that even at this late date, it is entirely too late, for indeed teachers and personnel are committed as early as February and March.

This will be a recurring thing.

What we are suggesting is that those people responsible for the approval of the budget develop some plan whereby early in the year, long before the end of the fiscal year, attention be given to the development of the plan so that Mr. Hansen can intelligently plan for the school year.

I recognize that you have a problem this year, but I see no plan afoot to expeditiously put this date even earlier in the year, which we feel is absolutely necessary.

Senator BYRD. Well, I think that the request for teachers could have been included in the A budget submitted to the Congress earlier this year.

Now, I realize that the Commissioners decided, and perhaps for good reason—I do not question their reasoning—but they decided that no request would be made for additional personnel. I assume that they felt that they had to follow this policy and, consequently, could not request additional personnel in the Department of Education when they were rejecting requests for additional personnel in other departments. So, I think the record must show that a crisis was foreseen. There was a very adequate estimate made many months ago as to the number of new students that would be entering the schools this fall. That estimate was in the area of about 5,000, I believe. And, as the Superintendent of Schools testified earlier this week, approximately 4,100 new students have entered the schools. He further estimated that an additional several hundred, perhaps a thousand, would enter the schools by the time the peak of enrollment had been reached in October.

Now, this was foreseen many months ago, and, in view of the fact that the recruitment of teachers constitutes a very real problem once the beginning of the school term is passed, it seems to me that other de-

partments, while they might have requested additional personnel, could have waited. But the Department of Education needed the teachers, and it needed to recruit them in time. Thousands of new students were foreseen, and I think it was a mistake that the request for new teachers was not included in the A budget. Now, the House has already acted on the A budget. It would have had an opportunity to take testimony on the request for additional teachers. It could have evaluated the testimony and it could have had the opportunity to appropriate moneys for the recruitment of additional teachers. Had this been the case, then it would have been possible for the Senate subcommittee to have given its approval for the additional teacher positions, just as it gave its approval for the additional 20 positions for the Evans Junior High School, because they were in the A budget, and just as it gave its approval for the additional teachers last year that had been approved by the House, considerably in advance of our passage of the bill here. I want to reiterate, we would not have had to await consideration of the B budget. I think this must be made eminently clear.

Congress would certainly have been responsive to this request. But, as you are aware, the Comptroller General has submitted an opinion supporting this committee in its position in denegating the request. The Comptroller General, through his assistant, has stated that the committee was not legally prepared at that time to allow the request, and is not now able to do so without House action, also. So, while this point has been made, I feel it should be made again.

Mr. LEWIS. I think you misunderstood me. It was not my intention to say, Senator Byrd, that it is your committee, and you are responsible. What we are asking is that your committee, since it is charged with the responsibility of making the decision, take the leadership to hurry up the process in succeeding years. Whether it is an A, a B, or a C budget is of small moment. What we are asking is that you take the leadership and start the process much earlier in the year so these decisions can be made and out of the way with or without a budget consideration.

Senator BYRD. My reaction to that is that it is impossible. We cannot take the leadership. The Commissioners have to submit the budget request to the President. The President has to then submit the budget estimate to the Congress. We cannot do anything about the submission of the budget requests. Once they have been submitted, I say to you that it is our intention to attend to the requests as expeditiously as possible, and we have done that in this instance.

Mr. LEWIS. I appreciate your problem, but since the budget is submitted in January, I think a call to the Commissioners will get that consideration much earlier.

Senator BYRD. I must repeat that the budget request was not submitted to the Congress until September 9, which was 2 weeks ago this past Monday.

Now, the A budget request was submitted to the Congress many months ago, in January, as you have appropriately stated. It was submitted in January under the law. But the request for teachers' positions was not in that A budget. Our hands have been tied insofar as this committee is concerned.

Of course, the hands of the House committee were tied also, because those requests were not in the A budget.

All right. You may proceed.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I interject just a minute to say that I think this colloquy and other colloquies by the chairman have been extremely helpful in putting the responsible people on notice that this should be done. I think your contribution this morning is a noteworthy contribution to this.

Mr. LEWIS. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Let me support the statement made by Senator Proxmire. This does not gainsay the fact that certain parts of this machinery ought to be oiled and greased and tuned up a bit. But I think there has been too much said about the fault in this situation lying with this committee. We are not interested in finding fault, but certainly the committee is interested in defending itself, and I am not implying that you have charged the committee with responsibility that it has not fulfilled. But you are right in that this situation should be dealt with in time to permit the employment of capable teachers each year. We are dealing with a unique situation this year. I hope it will not be repeated again, but I would want the citizens of the District of Columbia to know that the Senate subcommittee and the House subcommittee have acted to the extent of their legal capability in this situation.

Mr. McGuire?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We reendorse the 22 separate public improvement projects. The need for more classrooms resounds throughout the city. The provision of teachers without classrooms is wasteful. Our school system is diastrously retarded in its building program, and we therefore support these major capital outlay requests, for only through their approval will we begin to answer the needs of children throughout the city.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department has shown an exasperating lack of dynamic leadership in the development of an adequate public health service. We have been studying with interest some of the new developments in the Department following the appointment of the new Director, Dr. Grant. Specifically, we endorse the following:

1. The enlargement of our very limited Health Education Department, by hiring of a chief, a secretary, a training officer, and the inclusion of a visual aid section.

2. The Urban League places top priority on prenatal clinics, and we strongly recommend that our prenatal clinic program be expanded, that clinics be established in neighborhoods where needed, and that funds be provided to open clinics at night. That has to do with the working mother that needs this type of thing, who cannot get off during the day except with loss of remuneration and so on.

The Department has requested four additional public health nurses and two social workers to staff this clinic. This is a minimum request.

3. We endorse the eight positions requested for the venereal disease control program: a serologist, five investigators, one laboratory technician, and one clerk. In addition, we strongly endorse more staff, night clinics, a venereal disease control officer similar to the tuberculosis control officer, and an increased transportation allowance for investigators, for they find it very difficult to get around on the money they get for this purpose.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The 1962 Federal public welfare amendments were designed to help localities strengthen and expand public assistance and child welfare programs. The new law emphasizes rehabilitative and other services to prevent or reduce dependency. The Urban League is especially interested in the adoption of programs in the District following the lead of the Federal Government that will, (1) provide adequate assistance to all persons who are unable to support themselves, and (2) encourage families, through rehabilitation and training programs, to become self-supporting citizens.

We support $768,000 in the budget before you to provide aid for unemployed employable fathers. Such aid is absolutely necessary if more fathers are to be encouraged to remain with their families during periods of unemployment and to hold the family together until they again become gainfully employed.

Recent developments indicate the need for an accelerated rehabilitation and training program for dependent families. We can only effectively approach the task of permanently reducing the dependency rolls when we are able to train people in needed skills so that they can support themselves.

We strongly recommend an increase in present public assistance grants; more specifically, we request the restoration of the 1961 cuts to large families and $10 increase in rental allowances for all families. Last year the Urban League conducted an informal poll of a representative sample of public assistance families. Our survey showed that following the 1961 reduction in grants most of these families eliminated from their diets valuable nutritional foods such as fresh eggs, milk, meats, and green vegetables; foods which public health authorities tell us are generally deficient in diets of low income families.

The surplus food program in which most of these families are participating does not always provide the elementary food items enumerated above. The current rental allowance of public assistance families is totally inadequate to obtain housing in the private rental market. Since 1955 consumer costs for shelter have increased 7.7 percent. No similar increase in rental allowances have been effected to date.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McGuire, do you know how many families were actually involved in the reduction in grants in 1961?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I don't have those figures. We can submit them.

Senator BYRD. 2,587 families were involved. Do you know how many families sustained the highest reduction, $42?

Mr. MCGUIRE. No.

Senator BYRD. Only one family.

Do you know how many families sustained the second highest reduction, $38?

Mr. MCGUIRE. No.

Senator BYRD. Only two families.

Do you know how many families sustained the third highest reduction of $34? Two families.

Do you know how many families sustained a reduction of only $2 a month? 970.

All right. You may proceed.

Mr. McGuire. We recommend the inclusion of funds to initiate a day care pilot project for low income families in the Arthur Capper public housing project. This program would be the first step in providing comprehensive citywide day care programs in order that many mothers now on the welfare rolls may be available to take jobs.

The present caseloads of 200 or more cases speak eloquently for the new positions requested for the Welfare Department. If social workers are to do more than to provide a policing and reporting system, their workloads must be reduced sufficiently so that they are working with no more families than they can realistically plan programs of independence for.

Senator Byrd. Mr. McGuire, you make reference to the present caseloads of 200 or more cases. Have you checked with the Welfare Department recently to get the precise average caseload?

Mr. Lewis. Our staff has, and the latest information we have, I am sure you have better information than we do, but the latest information we have been able to get is that this is still significantly correct.

Senator Byrd. Do you know what the average caseload was last year?

Mr. Lewis. I don't have those figures with me.

Senator Byrd. It was in the neighborhood of 184 per worker. That average caseload has been reduced considerably. I have not, of course, taken testimony on this point yet, but I have good reason to know that it is far below 150 per caseworker. I am sure that it is not higher than it was last year, as your figures would indicate. I am sure it has decreased greatly.

Mr. McGuire. We are very happy to note this significant improvement.

Senator Byrd. I might remind you there, Mr. McGuire, that this subcommittee last year added, I think 21 social workers in the Public Welfare Division. We were not requested to do this. We also added social workers to the Child Welfare Division and we provided for a reallocation of grades so that the Department could employ GS–9 social workers, whereas theretofore, I think, a GS–7 was the highest in the Public Assistance Division. I think possibly you may have overlooked this. But I think the point should again be made.

Mr. McGuire. Thank you very much for the information.

Now, in reference to the Human Relations Council, the D.C. Commissioners' council on human relations is charged with carrying out the Commissioners' regulations on equal employment opportunity in the D.C. government and among contractors who do business with the D.C. government. In addition, it provides community and intergroup relations advice to all D.C. government departments. The council has been doing a good job, but it is so understaffed that it is unable to provide the minimum services the D.C. government demands. We endorse the council's request for a $13,500 increase to expand the existing staff of three by the addition of an intergroup relations supervisor and a clerical position to meet the increased workload and broadening responsibilities of this council. We are mindful that our recommendations include programs which must be balanced against the many recommendations you have and will receive on the District of Columbia budget. But we are convinced that those things we have recommended are of such importance that they should receive your most favorable consideration.

I thank you for your consideration, and Mr. Lewis and I are available to answer any questions you may have.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. McGuire. You have an excellent statement and you and Mr. Lewis have contributed in presenting this statement to the committee. I believe you have appeared before the committee in previous years.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We have.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. The next witness is Mr. Arnold C. Sternberg.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD C. STERNBERG

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO DISTRICT

Mr. STERNBERG. Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the committee:

I am Arnold Sternberg, appearing this morning on behalf of the Democratic Central Committee for the District of Columbia in my capacity as chairman of its Subcommittee on District of Columbia Affairs.

In the interests of cooperating with you in expediting the conduct of these hearings and the deliberations of your committee we shall refrain from any detailed or line-by-line analysis of the budget proposals which you have before you.

We believe that at this critical point in our city's history speed is of the essence and that every day in which our schools continue to function without the requisite number of teachers or classrooms is a day irretrievably lost and that every family in need of counseling and assistance because of a lack of adequate personnel to assist them is a family which, for yet another day, must continue in a desperate and dependent status. Therefore, in the interests of saving time, although there are items in the budget which we might question, we appear only to ask that your committee conclude these hearings and your deliberations with all possible speed so that those funds which the taxpayers of the District of Columbia have made available and which the Congress has so recently augmented in the amount of $50 million may be immediately applied to the pressing needs of our city. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask that my statement as submitted be included for the record?

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sternberg, I appreciate your excellent statement. It will be useful to the committee and I have noted particularly the final paragraph in which you have stated that every dollar spent today on education and on our city's school system potentially represents a dollar saved in tomorrow's budget to fight poverty, disease and crime. This is exactly what we have been saying. We thank you for your statement.

Mr. STERNBERG. I appreciate the fact that you agree with at least that part of the statement and I trust we shall not be disappointed when we see the results of the committee's work on the budget.

Senator BYRD. I trust you will not be disappointed, either. If you are disappointed, it will not be my fault.

Mr. STERNBERG. Thank you very much, sir.

(The complete statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD C. STERNBERG, DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of this committee, my name is Arnold C. Sternberg. I am appearing this morning on behalf of the Democratic Central Committee for the District of Columbia in my capacity as chairman of its Subcommittee on District of Columbia Affairs.

In the interests of cooperating with you in expediting the conduct of these hearings and the deliberations of your committee we shall refrain from any detailed or line-by-line analysis of the budget proposals which you have before you. We believe that at this critical point in our city's history speed is of the essence and that every day in which our schools continue to function without the requisite number of teachers or classrooms is a day irretrievably lost and that every family in need of counseling and assistance because of a lack of adequate personnel to assist them is a family, which, for yet another day, must continue in a desperate and dependent status. Therefore, in the interests of saving time, although there are items in the budget which we might question, we appear only to ask that your committee conclude these hearings and your deliberations with all possible speed so that those funds which the taxpayers of the District of Columbia have made available and which the Congress has so recently augmented in the amount of $50 million may be immediately applied to the pressing needs of our city.

Speaking on behalf of the tens of thousands of residents of the District of Columbia affiliated with the Democratic Central Committee through the city's 91 precinct organizations, we endorse wholeheartedly the budget proposals previously submitted to you by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the so-called B budget supplementing the budget estimates submitted to the Congress by the President of the United States over 9 months ago on January 16.

We ask only that you be guided in your deliberations with respect to these proposals by the following principles: (1) that every dollar spent today on education and on our city's school system potentially represents a dollar saving in tomorrow's budget to fight poverty, disease, and crime; (2) that those programs which the Congress of the United States has enacted in the area of public welfare were as a matter of policy meant to be applied equally to the District of Columbia and that our citizens should not be deprived of the benefits of these national welfare programs and policies; (3) that the Congress, having authorized a Federal payment of $50 million to the District of Columbia, in the light of the pressing financial needs of the city, mandates the appropriation of that amount in its entirety. And lastly, that all those budget items materially affecting the health, safety, and well-being of the city's wards, resident in public institutions be approved in their entirety.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Richard Simonson.

CITIZENS COUNCIL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. RICHARD SIMONSON, ACCOMPANIED BY TILFORD DUDLEY

DISTRICT BUDGET MATTERS

Mrs. SIMONSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With me, on my left, is Mr. Telford Dudley, who is chairman of the Citizens Council at this time. He is chairman of that subcommittee.

Senator BYRD. We are glad to have you with us, Mrs. Simonson, and glad to have you with us, Mr. Dudley.

Mrs. SIMONSON. My statement is quite brief. This large document is the report on the city's finances made by the council.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to appear before the subcommittee on behalf of the Citizens Council for the District of Columbia. This group was established by executive order of the District Commissioners in December 1962 to enlarge and strengthen the predecessor Citizens' Advisory Council.

Composed of 25 citizens who are broadly representative of all areas and interest groups of the community, the citizens council has investigated and advised the Commissioners on a variety of subjects during the past year.

I may say that since they do work as unpaid volunteer citizens, they try their best to represent the city at large and no vested interest of any particular group.

And they are quite sincere and hard working in this effort.

FISCAL SITUATION

Among the major areas of concern to the council has been the fiscal situation of the District. Attached for your information is a copy of the council's report dated May 15, 1963, which Mr. Immer of the federation mentioned this morning, which includes several recommendations relating to both revenue and budget proposals.

If you have a chance to look through this report, Senator, I think you will note some points relevant to the question Senator Proxmire asked earlier this morning.

The Citizens' Council definitely supported not only the Federal payment formula which would have resulted in a larger Federal payment on a more equitable continuing basis, but we also supported a series of tax increases which had been proposed by the President and which we were quite hopeful would be passed. We are not asking for handouts or for more than is just and equitable, and we are definitely willing to pay our fair share. I hope that Senator Proxmire will have a chance, also, to see this recommendation of ours.

Now that at least an increased authorization for the Federal payment has been passed, we are here to urge that this committee take the maximum steps within its power to meet some of these glaring needs.

Public schools and public welfare are the two major fields which the Citizens' Council has looked into. In each we believe that the requested budget increases are essential moves in the right direction but are far from providing the solution to all the city's needs.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the public school budget we are pleased to note the significant additions to the original B budget proposal. In making this change we believe that the Commissioners were responding wisely to many voices—to community groups such as our own, to Members of Congress, such as Congressman Schwengel, who have visited the schools, and to the comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Schools issued last winter, which you are familiar with.

You are hearing the detailed story of our school programs, their accumulated and growing needs, from Dr. Hansen.

I may say that the members of the Citizens' Council as well as the community at large are feeling greatly encouraged by your repeated concern about the schools and particularly heartened by your request for increase in teachers, Senator.

I shall not impose on your time by repeating the figures. I will only add the urgent plea of our cross-section citizens' group that public education be given the highest priority in your considerations. We all know that the citizens—and the taxpayers—of tomorrow are being trained in today's classrooms.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The council's views on public welfare are reflected in our attached report, dated March 29, 1963. We heartily endorse the budget requests for funds to provide aid to dependent children of unemployed parents and for additional caseworkers to provide services to assistance recipients, under the Federal matching programs.

We are aware that this committee supported such caseworkers last year, and we hope that they will see fit to provide even further caseworkers, because they are still very much needed.

We do not believe that the request for additional funds for the foster-home program is adequate. The council has recommended that the board rate for regular foster homes be increased to $75 a month to approximate more nearly the actual cost of care; the budget you will be receiving is based on only $60 a month.

Furthermore, if the rate were properly set at something like $75, we are convinced that additional homes would become available, so that still more money would be needed for this program.

This would be highly desirable because it would facilitate transferring more children out of Junior Village. It is well known that institutional care of this sort is both expensive and undesirable. Rather than continue to build up both physical plant and staff at the institution, the District should strive to emulate those States that have succeeded in eliminating institutional care for dependent children entirely.

We note that the budget requests money for plans for a new school building at Junior Village. We believe it would be sounder long-range planning to allot the money to the public schools to add to the overall school plant of the city and to provide adequate transportation to school for Junior Village children while they must remain at the institution.

Every additional structure built at Junior Village will tend to develop a vested interest in institutional care, whereas we believe the efforts of the city should be in the direction of reducing and eliminating such care. One such effort is public support for the day-care programs for children of working mothers. We are glad that there is additional money for this and that you have expressed interest in this program.

The Citizens' Council, along with the entire Washington community, was highly gratified by the recent action of Congress in raising substantially the authorization for the Federal payment. We trust that you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of this subcommittee, in the best position to know the urgent requirements of our city, will agree with the judgment of their colleagues and recommend the full appropriation of this payment. It will still represent less than 18 percent of the general fund, but it can provide the means for the District of Columbia to make significant progress in meeting the needs of its citizens.

We thank you for your serious and conscientious study of our city's problems and for this opportunity to share in the vital budget-making process.

Senator BYRD. I thank you for a good statement, Mrs. Simonson. I agree with you when you say that institutional care is both expensive and undesirable, and you refer to Junior Village in particular.

I would agree with you that it is highly desirable that we improve our foster-home program and endeavor to remove children from Junior Village and endeavor to put them into foster homes. Last year we increased the board rates from $53 to $57. We therefore met the full request that was submitted to us and we, of course, will endeavor to go into the matter this year again.

You say that every additional structure built at Junior Village will tend to develop a vested interest in institutional care. This is right. We have been confronted with a serious situation, however, that has been deemed by the Comptroller General and by the Congress to make it imperative that we remove the ineligibles from the caseload. In so doing, we must provide, if we can provide, for the children who will have to go somewhere. So we thought it best to provide three additional buildings. They should be ready for occupancy in November of this year.

I would hope that we can improve our foster home program to the extent that we can place children in homes rather than at Junior Village. It was for this reason that we sought to add social workers to the child welfare division last year, because we believe that by accelerating and intensifying the efforts to find foster homes or to get children back into the homes of parents and relatives, the population at Junior Village will decrease rather than increase.

I think the last 2 or 3 years have shown that fewer children were being taken out of Junior Village each year than were being admitted, whereas theretofore, in some years, certainly, the number of children being removed from Junior Village kept pace very well with the number of admissions. So it was apparent that the Congress should encourage and perhaps provide the instruments and the tools for an increased effort in getting the children out of Junior Village. We are going to look at this again this year and we will certainly carefully consider the request for increased board rate, and if, on the basis of the testimony, as it is adduced at the hearings, it appears that $60, the requested amount, is not enough, you can be assured that there will be sympathy and support on this committee for a board rate above $60.

Here again, we always must get the facts and then attempt to act in accordance with the facts.

Whether an increased rate will accomplish the purpose, I do not know. It would appear on the surface of the matter that this would be a good approach and it would certainly appear that an increased board rate would enhance the opportunities for finding additional foster homes for children.

It may do so. But we want to look into this. We want to see how many applications for foster homes are pending. We want to see how many opportunities for placement of children in foster homes have not been followed through on. We want to see just how carefully the Department has gone about talking with the applicants, exploring what they have to offer and following through with placing those children in the foster homes.

We may find that the board rate is not all of the bottleneck. But I agree with you that this certainly has its appeal. If indeed we find

that this is necessary, why, as I say, you will find support on this committee for the item.

Mrs. SIMONSON. Thank you very much, Senator.

I appreciate that very much.

Senator BYRD. I think you have a very good statement and we appreciate your having presented it to the committee. The attached memorandum will be included in the record.

Mrs. SIMONSON. Thank you.

(The attachment referred to follows:)

CITIZENS COUNCIL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPORT ON DISTRICT FINANCES—AMENDED MAY 15, 1963

On April 26, 1963, the Citizens Council heard explanations of the President's budget message for the District of Columbia from Presidential Adviser Charles Horsky, Commissioner Walter Tobriner, and several officials of the Department of General Administration. The council's committee on district finances has held additional conferences and studied the relevant documents as a basis for the following report and recommendations.

The outstanding impression derived from study of the District's fiscal situation is that the city has tremendous needs for additional expenditures in a wide variety of fields. To quote President Kennedy's message, "* * * the problems of the District have become so critical as to challenge the National Government. * * *" The council has not had an opportunity to review the entire budget in detail, but our information concerning the Departments of Public Welfare and Education convinces us that the needs of the District government are considerably greater than those reflected in the pending budget.

The Commissioners are required to submit to Congress a balanced budget on the basis of available and authorized revenue. In preparing the 1964 budget they faced a difficult combination of facts: The Congress had enacted legislation raising the pay of teachers, police and firemen, and classified employees for a total of $12.4 million; the workweek of firemen was reduced from 56 to 48 hours, requiring $1.2 million for additional men to maintain coverage; pensions for police and firemen and their survivors were liberalized about $1 million; other mandatory increases, such as staffing of new construction, within-grade advancements, etc., totaled over $5 million. In capital outlay there were mandatory Federal obligations and equipment of new buildings to be completed in 1964. The whole amount of $75 million authorized for borrowing for general fund construction had been exhausted. Neither Federal payment nor tax increases were provided by Congress to accompany the required expenditure increases. Therefore, the Commissioners prepared what is termed the A budget, totaling $243.4 million for the general fund. (This report is concerned wholly with this fund because the anticipated revenues and expenditures in the water and highway funds are in balance.)

Should no additional revenue be made available and the A budget be enacted, the District would suffer severely. Not only would we have no new services, programs, or facilities; we would actually retrogress. To give but one illustration—the public school population is expected to rise from 132,600 this year to 138,100 next year; the budget provides no new teachers, so, obviously, the pupil-teacher, pupil-counselor, and other ratios will rise; classrooms will become more crowded; special programs will be less adequate.

THE B BUDGET

To permit some modest progress toward meeting the city's needs, the Commissioners have also prepared a second or B budget which will be transmitted to Congress when and if adequate funds become available. The B budget, $33.1 million more than the other, includes $7.4 million for operating expenses and $23.2 million for capital outlay, plus money needed for deferred financing. It would provide over $2 million for the schools to employ 261 people—teachers to maintain and slightly improve the pupil-teacher ratios, counselors, librarians, special teachers, money for textbooks and library books. It would also provide $12.4 million more than the $2.3 million in the A budget, for school construction—replacement of Hine Junior High, some other buildings and plans.

In "public welfare" the B budget would allow the District to help children of unemployed parents under the Federal matching program ($1.3 million). It would permit hiring 45 personnel for the understaffed Junior Village, 54 social workers (with 75 percent Federal help) to reduce the caseloads so as to give rehabilitative service to public assistance recipients, and it would allow for raising the foster-home board rate from $57 to $60 monthly (although for only a few more homes).

The following listing indicates the scope and essential character of the major items in the B budget:

Operating budget

Conduct of 1964 primary and presidential elections	$262,700
100 police, including 25 canine teams, to bring force to 3,000 ceiling (6 month cost)	345,400
15 correctional officers for Lorton	111,700
Rehabilitation of disabled persons at St. Elizabeths Hospital and improvement in vocational rehabilitation program	102,947
Increased board and care payments for foster homes	83,000
Junior Village staff increase of 45	232,000
Aid to children of unemployed parents	1,303,000
Schools:	
105 elementary teachers to reduce ratio from 31.66 to 30.9	597,000
21 kindergarten teachers for 600 of waiting list of 720	119,000
29 junior high school teachers to reduce ratio from 27.0 to 26.5	165,000
27 senior high school teachers to reduce ratio from 27.0 to 26.5	160,000
32 basic and social-adjustment teachers for 620 children	186,000
Textbook replacement on 5-year cycle	139,000

Capital outlay

Site for new Central Library, construction and plans for 2 branches	2,017,400
Improvements, etc. at 3 playgrounds	378,000
Firehouse replacement of Engine Co. No. 18, built in 1904	280,000
Schools: Elementary, 1 addition, capacity of 388; junior high, 2 new buildings, 1 replacement plus plans; senior high, site for far Northeast building; permanent improvements to buildings	12,416,600

REVENUE FOR B BUDGET

The council believes that it is absolutely essential for the District to move forward in the direction outlined by the B budget. We are therefore pleased to be able to endorse the President's revenue program, comprised of three parts. First is the Federal payment, which it is proposed to calculate on a formula based on real estate taxes lost to the District because of Federal holdings and property exempted by special acts of Congress, personal property taxes which the Federal Government would pay if it were taxable, and business taxes which an employer the size of the Federal Government would pay. For fiscal year 1964 this formula would bring $53 million, in comparison with the $32 million now authorized and $30 million appropriated. Although the city would still have to justify annual appropriations under this formula, the council agrees that it is equitable, rational, and especially desirable because of its flexibility.

We believe it to be a fair and practical measure of the responsibility of the Federal Government toward the city in whose economy it is the dominant factor. The arguments underlying a Federal payment, both because of the special burdens and requirements placed on the District by Uncle Sam and because of the serious limitations on our tax base caused by the presence of the Federal Government, have been so well and frequently made that we will not repeat them here. The most important new element in the current proposal is that it would eliminate the yearly uncertainties and struggles over the authorization for the Federal share and allow it to be set, predictably, on an objective basis. As the Government occupies more land and employs more personnel, and as the District real estate tax rate rises, the Federal payment will rise proportionately.

Second is authorization for borrowing for general fund capital outlay. The ceiling is to be computed at 6 percent of the 10-year average of the assessed value of real and personal property. This is conservative but flexible and the council believes it is a sound basis for allowing payment for construction of public buildings over a period of years during the life of the structures. The District is

suffering from years of neglect of our capital needs—in schools, hospitals, and other fields—and the borrowing authorization should permit some acceleration of necessary construction.

The third part of the President's fiscal program calls for increases in selected local taxes. The council has considered each of these proposals in relation to the tax rates in the suburbs, the need for additional revenue, and the total tax structure of the District. While we do not allege that this proposed program is the only possible tax package, we do believe that it is sound, well-balanced, and not excessive for the city to bear. The council endorses the tax program both for economic reasons (the pressing needs as outlined above) and for political reasons, because we believe that arguments in Congress for a larger Federal payment will be far more persuasive if accompanied by a willingness on our part to share the rising costs of our city. We are aware that the tax proposals are quite controversial in the community, but we hope that when people realize how advantageous it would be to obtain an increase of $21 million in the Federal payment along with $9 million in local taxes (for 1965 the figures are estimated at $25 million and $11 million respectively), they will be less reluctant to accept this burden.

REAL ESTATE TAX

Only the real estate and personal property tax rates may be set by the Commissioners without congressional action. The Commissioners propose to raise the real estate tax rate from $2.50 to $2.70 per $100 assessed value. Comparisons among real estate taxes are difficult because of varying assessment practices, special area taxes which vary among the suburbs, etc., but according to the best information of the District government our city has presently one of the lowest rates in the area and would, at the proposed rate, still be below the Maryland jurisdictions and only slightly above Virginia. The council endorses this tax increase for several reasons: (*a*) It would bring in $5 million in 1964, which is a very substantial amount of revenue; (*b*) it is a very widely shared tax, which is desirable since the entire community will benefit from the proposed services; (*c*) the added tax for a residence with a market value of $13,500 would be $14 a year, which is not unduly heavy; (*d*) Members of Congress appear to be more aware of our relatively low real estate tax than of other features of our tax structure and it is hard to convince them that we are making a serious effort to pay our way when they see real estate taxes are lower than in the communities from which many of them come.

CIGARETTE TAX

It is proposed to raise the rate per pack from 2 to 3 cents, to bring in an estimated $1.5 million a year. The council strongly endorses this source of revenue, noting that only North Carolina and Oregon will have no cigarette tax after this year. The tax in Virginia is now 3 cents and in Maryland 6 cents per pack, and the District has an additional price advantage because of the absence of a fair trade law. Only Arizona has a cigarette tax as low as the District's and the median tax rate for all States is 6 cents. The South Carolina tax is 5 cents per pack.

SALES TAX

It is proposed to include in the 3-percent general sales tax local telephone service and cigarettes, both now specifically exempted. This change would produce $1.8 million. The council believes it is logical to tax telephone service on the same basis as gas and electric service. Removing the exemption of cigarettes would, in effect, add another cent per pack, but the council notes that, even after the previously mentioned tax increase, this would give the District a weighted average price per package of 25.14 cents compared to similar prices of 28.2 cents in Maryland and 24.7 cents in Virginia. We do not believe this would place the District in a disadvantageous position. The council recognizes that sales taxes are generally regressive but considers these two extensions to be desirable sources of revenue.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

It is proposed to apply existing District income tax rates (2½ to 5 percent) to $2,000 income brackets above deductions and exemptions instead of $5,000 brackets of taxable income, bringing in $0.7 million for the 6 months commencing January 1, 1964. The council endorses this proposal because it is a

progressive tax and would make the District more comparable to Maryland and Virginia. We understand that taxpayers with taxable incomes of $4,000 or less would pay no additional tax and that five-sixths of the increased revenue would come from taxpayers with taxable incomes of $10,000 and over. Under the proposed system a family of four would still pay less income tax in the District than in either neighboring State at $5,000 and $10,000 income levels.

The council wishes to commend the District Finance Office for its current program of checking District income tax returns against the Federal returns. In addition to the increased revenue which presumably will result from this effort, we believe that it will lead to greater respect for District law enforcement by taxpayers and to more voluntary compliance with local tax laws.

Another measure which would benefit both the District and the taxpayers is a proposal to bring the local income tax definitions, exemptions, and deductions into conformity with the Federal law. The council is heartily in favor of such a move, because it would simplify both administration and individual preparation of tax returns. We are convinced that thousands of taxpayers who have labored over their Federal returns and then had to recompute all their figures for the District tax form will agree with us. It is our understanding that the Board of Commissioners has approved such a measure but that it has not been drafted by the Corporation Counsel's Office for submission to Congress. We fail to comprehend why this desirable legislation has not emerged from this office in over a year and we strongly urge that it be expedited so that it can be passed in this session of Congress. We feel that the psychological value of doing the taxpayer a favor at the time when it is necessary to raise his taxes should not be overlooked.

GENERAL LEVEL OF DISTRICT TAXES

Comparisons between the District of Columbia and other jurisdictions are extremely difficult because of our unique status. As good a comparison as possible appears to have been made by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in its recent study, "Measures of State and Local Fiscal Capacity and Tax Effort." The District is listed with the States, but State and local taxes are combined. An analysis of tax effort, showing actual tax collections as a percent of income, lists the District as 51st out of 51. In actual tax collections as a percent of the yield of a "representative tax system" based on taxes in use throughout the country the District stands 44th. These data are based on 1960 figures and our taxes have risen somewhat since then. However, the States and cities are generally increasing their taxes also, so there is no reason to believe that our relative standing is significantly different today. A recent news article stated that 22 States have raised or are considering raising taxes this year.

In local discussions about tax rates, great emphasis is always placed on keeping District taxes in the median range of the metropolitan area's rates. The council can agree that it would be unwise to permit very great discrepancies, but we question whether relatively minor differences in tax rates contribute to the "flight to the suburbs." Apparently there is not available a careful study of the importance of various factors in decisions of individuals about moving their residence. It is our belief that many factors heavily outweigh taxes in such decisions. The quality of public schools and higher education, recreation, and other facilities, the possibility of obtaining more spacious grounds, the quality and price of housing (affected by tax rates to a very minor extent); these are among the major considerations. The council is convinced that a larger city budget can contribute to making Washington more attractive in many respects, so that suburbanites may become interested in returning in significant numbers despite some increased taxes. If low taxes result in further deterioration of the city's services and facilities, there will be a further flight to the suburbs.

PROPOSAL FOR A "C" BUDGET

The council recommends that the Commissioners prepare a budget which would go far toward meeting President Kennedy's desire that the Nation's Capital be a "model" and a "showcase" for the Nation. We consider it most important that the community and the Congress realize that the Commissioners' "B" budget is far from a solution to current, pressing needs. To put in proper perspective the minimal level of this budge, we believe that there should also be developed a "C" budget which would reveal the true, realistic needs for expanded

city services and facilities. The request of the District departments for 1964 totaled over $300 million, as compared with $276.5 million in the combined "A" and "B" budget. This is not a reflection of true need either, however, because the department heads were well aware of acute revenue limitations when they prepared those estimates.

The council believes that the need for a "C" budget is dramatically illustrated by data contained in the February 1963 report of the Superintendent of Schools to the Board of Education, as recently presented by him to the Council. Years of neglect of school construction, combined with a rapid, still-continuing growth of pupil, enrollment, led the Board to adopt a 6-year (1964–69) building program totaling $120 million. Were this entire program to be completed, there would still be some overcrowding at elementary and junior high school levels and many substandard buildings would remain in use. The Board requested some $22 million as the 1963–64 portion of this long-range plan. With only $2.2 million in the "A" budget and $12.4 in the "B" budget, there are 10 projects, totaling $7.3 million, not even on the horizon. Largest among them are: a junior high site near 13th and F NE.; elementary school plans, sites or construction at 19th and M NE., Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE., 7th and Webster Streets NW.; and a Lenox replacement. Thus we see a continuation of the long, sad story of delays and postponements leading inevitably to part-time schooling, deteriorating buildings and more overcrowded classrooms. It is distressing to learn that in the current school year there are 28 elementary schools at least 25 percent over capacity in comparison with 19 such schools last year.

Obviously personnel and textbooks are at least as important as buildings. The additional needs in these fields which the superintendent considers predictable by 1968–69 total over $11 million. This includes 123 elementary school counselors, 87 secondary school counselors, 619 regular grade 1 to 6 teachers, 156 basic teachers, 285 junior high teachers, 218 senior high teachers, 243 library personnel, and $735,000 for textbooks—all these above the present levels. Other needs are not able to be forecasted but would increase the total. The Board of Education requested in operating funds for next year $3 million more than is in the "B" budget. This cut affects virtually every aspect of school operations—notably it means a reduction of 124 requested positions in the teaching service at the elementary level, 107 at the junior high level, and 39 at the senior high level.

Another significant item not touched by the "B" budget but which certainly would appear in a full need or "C" budget is a city institution of higher learning. Since 1938 the Board of Education has been making requests for money to replace the obsolete buildings of Teachers College. Now, after partial loss of accreditation, the Commissioners have done no more than vaguely promise consideration of this project after 1969. The President's Message endorsed proposals for a junior college and for a study of a city college, but carried no fund estimates for such institutions.

In the area of public welfare, the Citizens Council has adopted recommendadions which require additional expenditures. We endorsed a foster home board rate of $75 a month, compared with $60 in the Commissioners' budget. For the existing number of homes this would require $290,000, but it is anticipated that the higher rate would be an incentive to develop additional foster homes, so still more funds would be needed. The council also recommended a comprehensive day care program which is not included in the "B" budget, which provides only a limited program for mothers in the training program and recent graduates therefrom. Such examples could be duplicated in many other departments.

REVENUE FOR THE "C" BUDGET

Although it is impossible for the council to estimate the size of such a budget and therefore the amount of additional revenue which would be required to finance it, we have considered alternative methods of raising such money and have several recommendations.

Our first consideration was the proposed Federal payment formula. It presently makes no allowance for the embassies and other property occupied by foreign governments. Not only is the tax-exempt real estate of embassies now valued at over $700,000, but their personnel are, of course, exempted from payment of local income taxes and even sales and excise taxes. They utilize our municipal services, however. It has been estimated that it costs the city about

$1 million a year to educate the children of the diplomats residing in the District. Certainly this is a unique burden placed on the District solely because it is the Capital city.

Next the council wishes to emphasize the desirability of instituting an earned income tax of 1 percent in the District of Columbia. Such a levy (popularly mistitled a payroll tax) would produce an estimated $27 million yearly, obviously far more than any other tax proposal now under consideration. In addition to the virtue of being a great revenue producer, this tax has the great advantage of allowing the suburbanites who work in the city to contribute to the services and facilities which they utilize. This tax, formerly called the Philadelphia plan, is employed by a growing number of municipalities, particularly throughout the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, as they, too, face the problem of deteriorating tax bases in central cities surrounded by prosperous suburbs. It will be argued that Maryland and Virginia would respond with retaliatory taxes levied on District residents employed in those States. The council believes that the needs of the central city and its essential role in the total metropolitan area are so unique that it is conceivable that such measures would not be enacted, particularly if the suburbanites knew that District residents were also paying this tax in addition to all their other taxes. The biggest hurdle to obtaining an earned income tax has been the political problem of getting approval from a Congressional committee on which representatives from the suburban areas serve. The council nevertheless urges the Commissioners to press for such a measure because of the great needs of the District. If Congress continues unwilling to adopt it, perhaps they will be moved to devise alternative sources of revenue.

The council cannot close its eyes to the political situation and therefore recommends, in descending order of priority, these additional tax proposals:

A. An increase in the motor vehicle excise tax form 2 to 3 percent, to produce an estimated $1 million yearly. This tax is paid to the District even on cars purchased elsewhere when the car is first titled here, so it would not divert auto sales from the District. It appears to be a very desirable source of money for our hard-pressed city budget.

B. Extension of the unincorporated business franchise tax to those now exempt, primarily professions such as law, architecture, medicine, etc. District residents receive a credit for this tax on their personal income tax returns, so it is, in effect, a method of taxing suburbanites who practice in the city. The council does not believe that many such individuals will move their offices away from the central city where are located the major Federal establishments, hospitals, etc. This tax would produce some $1.6 million a year and appears to be an equitable move.

C.1—An increase in the tax on cigarettes of 1 cent in addition to the increases already proposed, to bring in $1.5 million. Such a tax would place the District's prices slightly above Virginia but still below Maryland and the national average.

C.2—Equally desirable would be an increase in the taxes on alcoholic beverages. Raising the levy on spirits from $1.50 to $2 per gallon would produce $2.4 million a year. This would bring our tax rate above Maryland's, but the District's price advantage over both neighboring states would remain considerable because of the absence of fair trade laws in the city. Some increases in the taxes on beer and wines would be appropriate also.

More reluctantly, the Council suggests:

D.1—A tax on gross receipts of parking operations, to produce an estimated $1.5 million annually. This is less regressive than most sales taxes because it does not hit the lowest income groups.

D.2—Extension of the 3 percent sales tax to services repair and installation—to produce $1 million and personal and business type to produce $3 million yearly. We feel such taxes have high nuisance value, are costlier to administer than some others and tend to be regressive.

The council considered but does not recommend at this time any increase in the existing 1 percent on food, 3 percent on general merchandise, or extension of the sales tax to drugs or admissions. We do not favor a tax on office rentals because it would be a double real estate tax. We need additional information on the implications of raising the tax on insurance premiums.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY

The council is convinced that it is of the utmost importance that the total community understand the fiscal situation of our city. We know from long experience that it is very difficult to get legislation through the Congress even when there is substantial unanimity among District groups. If we continue to be divided about needs and about solutions, we risk the chance for any progress at all. The council believes that the President's budget for the District represents a moderate, well-balanced approach. To quibble over details, to balk at specific items, to place vested interests above the total community welfare could jeopardize a most promising opportunity for the District of Columbia to make headway in meeting its grave social and economic problems. The council urges that many groups and elements of the community unite behind this program, so that it may be possible to achieve it. Additional programs or different points of view can always be pressed at future times, but unity is of the essence at this moment.

SUMMARY

1. The B budget which permits some progress in District services and facilities is absolutely essential. The A or currently balanced budget would cause the city to move backward and is intolerable.
2. The President's three-part proposal for providing additional revenue is equitable and well balanced. The Federal payment formula, the formula for a ceiling on borrowing authorization, and the program of local tax increases should all be supported as an integral "package."
3. The proposal to bring the District income tax law into conformity with the Federal law should be expedited at once.
4. The Commissioners should present to the Congress a C budget showing the full, realistic picture of current needs of the city.
5. Proposals to provide additional revenue for the C budget should include:
   (*a*) Modifying the Federal payment formula to allow for foreign governments' real estate and personnel impact on the city;
   (*b*) An earned income tax of 1 percent;
   (*c*) Alternative tax increases to make up the amount required, from such sources as increased motor vehicle excise tax, extension of unincorporated business franchise tax, increased levies on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, and a tax on parking receipts.
6. A strong united community effort is vital to support the President's revenue and budget proposals and enable the District of Columbia to move forward.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C., March 29, 1963.

Memorandum to: The Board of Commissioners.

From: Tilford E. Dudley, chairman of the Citizens Council for the District of Columbia.

Re citizens council report on public welfare.

On March 8 the citizens council unanimously adopted a report submitted by its committee on public health and welfare, which report contained certain findings and recommendations for the Commissioners concerning certain policies and procedures in the field of public welfare. This memorandum is to transmit and support that report, a copy of which is attached.

PRELIMINARY STUDY

Before issuing its report, the council and its members undertook a study of the work of the Public Welfare Department. On February 8, Gerard M. Shea, Director of the Department; Donald Gray, Chief of the Public Assistance Division; Mrs. Ruth L. Dixon, Assistant Chief of the Child Welfare Division; William R. Galvin, Chief of the Resources and Investigation Division; and A. L. Rosin, Comptroller, came before the council in a public meeting to describe the operations of the Department and to answer questions from the members of the council and the public who were in attendance. This discussion was both informative and exhaustive in the areas of public dispute.

In addition members of the council have met individually and collectively with other officials and employees of the Department and have surveyed personally some of its facilities, such as the Children's Center, the Junior and District of

Columbia Villages, and the welfare offices at 1291 Taylor Street NW. Additional conferences have been held with members of the Advisory Council of the Public Welfare Department, leaders in the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis, the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council, the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, and the Department of Institutional Ministry of the Council of Churches. Further guidance has been obtained from the July 2, 1962, report of the Special Citizens Committee on Welfare and from the March 6, 1963, statement of eight outstanding church leaders of all faiths. These studies and investigations form the basis for the council's findings and recommendations.

JUNIOR VILLAGE

In December 1962 the Department of Institutional Ministry quoted with approval from a newspaper report that "the plight of the younger child at Junior Village is frightening. They live crowded like animals in space for half their number." In January 1963 the Public Welfare Advisory Council announced: "conditions at Junior Village have been amply publicized. They have passed beyond the critical stage. On December 7, 1962, 714 children were living in accommodations intended for 320. The overcrowding is shameful. The children are inadequately attended. The staff is physically unable to handle suitably this number of children."

This condition was alleviated somewhat by opening three new buildings in January. This raised the capacity to 470 children. By administrative determination, this space was then considered to have 57 more places. On February 8, Director Shea listed the capacity as 527. Although the number of occupants varies, as new children arrive and others depart for foster homes or to rejoin reestablished parents (70 percent are so returned), the net total has been over 700 rather consistently during 1963. On February 13, for example, it was 751 children and on March 29 it was 739. Fifty-four percent of these are under 6 years of age.

The number of children is constantly growing, both children as such and children who are abandoned or neglected and in need of public care. The Welfare Department forecasts an enrollment of 1,030 by January 1, 1964 and perhaps 3,000 in 10 years, unless there is a significant change. Junior Village will have to become a large institution to care for these wards adequately. Yet institutional care is generally regarded as the most expensive and the least effective in child development. The most desirable alternative, of course, is to cure the causes of child dependency. Pending this, however, the increased use of foster homes seems to be most practical in terms of both money and results for the children.

FOSTER HOMES

At the end of 1961 there were 618 foster homes caring for 1,586 children. At the end of 1962 there were 658 homes and 1,604 children. By January 31, 1963, there were 708 homes.

The Foster Home Study Unit in the Child Welfare Division in the Department of Public Welfare has the responsibility of recruiting and studying the suitability of proposed homes. It first has an office interview with both prospective parents and gives them an application. When that is returned, the unit inspects the proposed home, interviews each member of the family separately, interviews each reference, and checks the medical tests (including X-ray for everyone over 18 years) that are required of each member of the family. Normally there are three talks with the prospective foster mother, but there may be more, before the unit makes its recommendation.

The District Commissioners' regulations (as adopted and amended in 1924, 1943, 1947 and 1951) state that it is unlawful for any person to maintain a foster home without a permit from the Commissioners and that such permits shall be issued for only a year at a time. Actually the decision is made by the Department of Public Health through its Bureau of Maternal and Child Health which issues a license, or recommendation to the Commissioners. The regulations provide that the Department of Public Health may accept a certification from the Department of Public Welfare that the basic requirements have been met, in placements of not more than two children to a home, and thus avoid its own inspection. The Commissioners' and Health's approval then go back to Child Welfare for activation. This red tape and circummigration seem to be a waste

of time. Government does not have to be inefficient. It would be better for the Commissioners' regulations to state that the permit would be issued by the Department of Public Welfare.

The recommendation from the Foster Home Study Unit must be made only if it finds compliance with the regulations of the Department of Public Health, the Department of Licenses and Inspections (which include the stringent building code) and the Fire Department. This combination sets a standard above the level of a great portion of the city's residences and far above the level of most of the homes from which the children come and the level of Junior Village. For example, every room used for habitation by the child or any member of the foster family must be more than 50 percent above the ground and must have a window opening directly to the outside. (On January 2, 1963, the Department of Licenses and Inspections announced some leeway for variances but the requirements are still severe.) There must be at least 3 feet between each bed or crib and at least 50 square feet for each multiple occupant, and 70 square feet for each single occupant. There must be a clean, properly drained yard and adequate sunny, sanitary, outdoor play area.

The number of new foster homes opened by the study unit in recent years is:

Fiscal year	Total	In District	In Maryland	In Virginia
1959	76			
1960	83	33	35	15
1961	78	41	22	15
1962	60	32	18	10

In fiscal 1963, from July 1, 1962, through March 25, 1963, the study unit has opened 91 new homes. Other homes have been opened outside the unit, usually by relatives or friends for special children (this was done in previous years, also), bringing the grand total for the 9 months to 109 new homes. Of these, 79 were in the District, 16 in Maryland, and 14 in Virginia.

In Maryland and Virginia the foster homes are accepted according to the judgment of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare. The sanitation requirements of the respective county health departments must be met, but the building and fire requirements of the District of Columbia codes are not involved. This makes it easier to find satisfactory homes, but it involves expense for travel and time to check the homes and to supervise them while in operation, and also substantial tuition costs for the use of the Maryland and the Virginia public schools.

Through fiscal 1962 the study unit consisted of five social workers and one supervisor. The fiscal 1963 budget included positions for another unit, but it was not approved until late in 1962. It took time to find the social workers for this unit, and the supervisor is still to be employed. The first unit had one to three vacancies from January through October in 1962; this may have accounted for the small number of approvals in fiscal 1962. With the additional staff, the number has increased during the last 3 months.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

The first recommendation of the attached council report is to urge the Commissioners to amend the existing minimum physical requirements of foster homes as now enforced by the Health, License and Inspection, and Fire Departments. The report states: "Residential standards now accepted for existing homes and which assure safety, comfort, and healthful shelter for children seem reasonable."

The Department of Institutional Ministry and a Washington Post editorial have characterized the health and safety standards as "ludicrously severe." The regulations remind the ministers of "How Not To Succeed in Business, With or Without Trying."

The Public Welfare Advisory Council recommended last January that the regulations be amended to provide that "the physical setup of a prospective foster home should be approved if, in the opinion of the Department of Public Welfare, same is a fit and proper home for the prospective foster child * * *" The council notes that many row houses in the District have outside porches

which have been enclosed, thus making an inside room which disqualifies the entire house. This is still true, even with the new "liberalizing" variances. The council notes that the space requirements and the no-living-in-the-basement rules bar many older houses, even though the particular areas are used by older persons or members of the original family and not by the foster child.

Since the regulations seem to be inefficient and wasteful of time and money, a deterrent in the finding of homes, a hindrance in the care of children, and almost irrelevant to the alternative conditions at Junior Village (where the space does not even approximate the foster-home requirements and the double-decker beds are sometimes so close that the children climb in over the ends), it is hoped that the Commissioners will amend their regulations, as recommended above.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1–A

The Citizens Council recommends study of the feasibility of temporary homes for foster care. This is in support of the Public Welfare Advisory Council's recommendation to the same effect. Although the Commissioners' regulations limit each permit to 1 year, the Child Welfare Division of the Welfare Department will usually disapprove a home unless it is available for more than 2 years. This bars most military service personnel and others here on indefinite stay.

Both councils concede the desirability of the long-term arrangement if it is available, blut the conditions at Junior Village may be worse in some cases. Some children are at the village for short stays, during a temporary absence, or inability of parents and relatives to care for them. They will move from the village in less than 2 years. It would be better for them to stay in a foster home, with the superior physical facilities and comforts, the individual attention of a foster mother, and the improved environment and then to move at the same time and for the same reasons as if they had been in the village. This would also reduce, pro tanto, the overcrowding at the institution.

The Child Welfare Division usually permits possible short-term arrangements for only very young infants. They might be as suitable for some older children, depending on the circumstances.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 1–B

The Citizens Council also recommends that the regular foster-home board rate be raised to $75 per month, and noted that even this is below the Department's estimate of the average cost. The District currently pays $70 for infants under 6 months and $57 to regular homes for children over 6 months. In addition, the District supplies basic clothing at an estimated cost of $73 per child per year. Basic medical and dental care and services for serious illnesses are provided through the public health clinics. For children located in Maryland and Virginia foster homes, the District pays tuition.

In late 1962 the Child Welfare Division made a revised estimate, for the Welfare Advisory Council, of the costs which foster parents pay. These naturally vary according to the conscientiousness and generosity of the foster parents, the age and needs of the child and the environmental standards. An estimate of food costs was obtained from the Department of Agriculture's Consumer Research Division. Costs for other items were estimated by checking with foster parents and with a similar survey made in Baltimore. These items included clothing purchased to supplement the District's supply, additional household costs (such as for more hot water, soap, electricity), medicine-cabinet supplies, school supplies, replacement of linens, recreation, babysitters, transportation, diaper service and/or laundry costs and the equivalent of rent for the room occupied by the child, which could be rented with much less supervisory worries to an outsider. The last item was arbitrarily set at $25. The above are continuing items and do not include the cost of the initial outlay for equipment, which is usually about $100.

These estimated expenses totaled $79.13 for infants up to 1 year, $94.80 for children from 1 through 5 years, $107.70 for children from 5 to 12, and $114.70 for children of 12 years and over.

The Public Welfare Advisory Council published the above estimates in January 1963 and recommended that the rates "be increased to an amount more realistically attuned to present economic requirements" and that "an incentive payment should be added to the board rate."

The Department of Institutional Ministry, Council of Churches, listed the $57 reimbursement as one reason for the difficulty in finding foster homes, declared

it obvious that the cost is much more, and noted that the cost of maintaining a child at Junior Village is more than three times that amount.

The Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis, in a January 7, 1963, report, listed the increases in family board rates as one of four urgent needs in the public-welfare program. The committee specifically called for an increase in rates to $75 per month per child, plus an incentive service fee to the foster parents. This report has been formally endorsed by some 40 private welfare agencies in the District.

On January 16, President Kennedy released his message to Congress on the District of Columbia budget. In it he noted that Junior Village is overflowing; that it is the most expensive and the least satisfactory manner of caring for neglected children; and that a major effort is needed to reduce reliance on institutional housing and to provide each child with a home within a family setting, and that the Commissioners are taking the steps available to them under present laws. The President stated specifically: "Higher payments to foster parents will increase the number of available foster homes."

For the fiscal year 1964 (beginning July 1, 1963) the Department of Public Welfare asked for a budget which would raise the board rates to $65. This request was reviewed by the Commissioners and the Department of General Administration for incorporation in the overall District budget. In this process, the request was cut to $60, and that is the figure which has been submitted through the Budget Bureau to Congress. This means an increase of $3. Whether this niggardly sum is what the President had in mind, when writing his special message, seems doubtful.

The Citizens Council asks the community to support the recommendation of $75 in such testimonies as its citizens may give before the committees of the Congress.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

The council recommends that the Commissioners amend the eligibility rules so that aid will be granted to dependent children of employable parents who are unemployed. This would include supplemental aid to children of partially unemployed parents. Training programs and community work are also recommended.

In the District, welfare aid is granted to needy children whose father is deceased or unemployable by reason of illness or disability or who has deserted, but if the father is home and able to work, aid is denied even though he is unable to find a job and therefore has no money.

In May 1961, Federal legislation went into effect providing Federal matching funds for States which assisted children of unemployed employable parents, if the children were otherwise eligible. The District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare attempted to participate in this program and included funds for such assistance in its 1962–63 budget. However, the Senate Appropriations Committee eliminated that item. The Department again included such funds in its 1963–64 budget, which is now under consideration. This time the item was stricken by the District of Columbia Budget Office, presumably because of the Senate disapproval in 1962.

The council's recommendation is that another attempt be made to establish the program and to get the budget approved by the Congress; that unemployment of the parent be made a grounds for aid to the child; and that partial aid be granted when needed to bring unemployment compensation or part-time earnings up to the relief standards.

The Citizens Council is not alone in this position. In July 1962 the Special Citizens Committee on Welfare recommended, inter alia, that the Commissioners support the Federal extension of the program of aid to dependent children of the unemployed and that funds be sought with the "greatest possible dispatch."

In November 1962 the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council submitted testimony through Mr. Brackley Shaw to the same effect.

In January 1963 the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis publicly recommended the adoption of this criterion as the first urgent need. It said: "In the District, we punish the children of unemployed and impoverished parents by refusing assistance if the supporting parent is employable. This policy destroys families. It forces men to desert so that their children and wives can become eligible for help."

In March the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers suggested that if the head of the house is not able to provide full support for his children, public welfare should supplement the family's

income to raise it to the aid to dependent children standard living scale. The chapter specifically recommended that the District, by administrative action, "extend the aid to dependent children program to children who are deprived of parental support and care because of the unemployment of a parent."

And, finally, President Kennedy's special message to Congress indicated White House support with the statement: "Financial aid to needy children of unemployed parents will diminish the cases in which children must be removed from their own homes." The President also spoke for "an expanded program for training unemployed mothers and fathers in marketable skills" to reduce the number of children who cannot be supported by their parents and to reduce the unemployment rolls.

The proposed 1964 budget now before the Congress contains an item of $1,300,000 for financial aid to children of unemployed parents and supports an additional 44 positions to administer the program. This request indicates that the Commissioners have adopted the above policy, although most District residents are probably unaware of it. In view of the consensus that seems to have developed in favor of the program, it is recommended that the Commissioners announce such a policy and put it into effect immediately from available savings. We believe the community will indicate its approval and will support the budgetary request for fiscal year 1964.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

The Citizens Council also recommends that the caseload of public welfare social workers be reduced to 60 from the present level of approximately 180, and that this be done quickly to take advantage of the matching funds now offered by the Federal Government. The report noted that this standard was originated by the District Welfare Department in 1953; that the benefits became apparent and this became the national standard. Ironically, the District could not follow its own lead.

Supervision of 180 cases is almost no supervision at all. Reducing the caseload permits personal contact with welfare clients, reduces the opportunity for ineligibles to remain on the rolls and permits detailed counseling which will help the clients to rehabilitate themselves, find employment, get off of relief and keep their children off of relief. This positive, constructive approach is now emphasized by nearly all social workers. It was underlined by the statement of the eight church leaders who warned, however, that a well prepared staff must be made available.

Reduction of the caseload has been called for by the Temporary Citizens Committee, the Association of Social Workers, the Health and Welfare Council, and the Senate Appropriations Committee. Senator Robert Byrd stated that he would recommend appropriations for more social workers, if the District would ask for them. In fact, the Senate committee did add to the fiscal 1963 budget (for 1962–63) 21 caseworker positions that were not requested. Thus the desirability of this objective seems to be beyond controversy.

For fiscal 1964 (1963–64), the Public Welfare Department anticipates a caseload reduction from 180 to 123 per worker but this is primarily because it anticipates a reduction in the number of cases. For fiscal years 1960, 1961, and 1962, the total public assistance cases have numbered 11,458, 12,496, and 12,706. The estimates for 1963 and 1964 are 11,206 and 10,353 cases. We suspect this drop is based upon the recent stringent examination of clients, under very limited rules of eligibility, and that the cases will probably increase in number as the program relates to the needs of our citizens.

We recommend that the Commissioners announce the caseload objective of 60 and that the District immediately begin to look for more social workers. A mathematical projection indicates it will need three times the present staff, until there are cuts due to the rehabilitation of clients. This probably means more recruits than available applicants but the campaign should be underway to get as many as possible as soon as possible. Graduates of this June should be solicited for District employment and on-job training should be undertaken for interns.

The request for funds for the new workers should, of course, be in the current budget for 1964. The District budget now before Congress does ask for 54 additional positions to provide "certain services to public assistance recipients * * * to maintain and strengthen family life and to reduce or eliminate dependency at the earliest possible moment." The description notes that such

costs are subject to 75 percent Federal financial participation. This additional staff is part of the program described above. The Commissioners should make this clear to the public and should seek whatever public support is needed. Additional office space should be constructed since the Welfare headquarters at 1291 Taylor Street are already overcrowded.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

The Citizens Council also recommends that the District Welfare Department build the necessary organizational structure for a day-care program, which would meet Federal standards and thus be ready to receive Federal funds as soon as they are available.

Facilities and programs to care for children during the day make it possible for mothers to take training for employment and then to take jobs during normal working hours. This is essential if these mothers are to be helped toward rehabilitation, self-respect, and eventual self-sufficiency. At present the District operates a small training center which handles 25 resident and 15 nonresident mothers at one time, with care for their children during the time of training. (Six churches are supplying the day care for children of the nonresident mothers, at $3.50 per day per child.)

Four Health and Welfare Council agencies provide day care for about 200 children at an annual cost from private funds of $115,000. Several churches also sponsor day-care facilities. This, however, is not enough and two additional Health and Welfare Council agencies have offered to provide and operate additional day nurseries for 170 children at a cost of $154,800.

The Welfare Department asked for $50,000 in the 1963 budget (which was reduced to $27,950 for 6 months) and for $150,000 for day care in fiscal 1964. It proposed that such services be offered to mothers for their training period and for 1 year afterwards, during employment, so that the mother could rise to a wage sufficient to enable her to pay day-care costs. (The year limitation is probably too severe.) However, the D.C. Budget Office approved only annualization, or doubling, of the $27,950 figure. We understand the Commissioners may ask also for the additional year's training.

The District day-care program is thus limited to the few mothers selected for occupational training. The Congress, however, has passed legislation encouraging a broad-scale, comprehensive program. Federal matching funds are indicated and may be made available in the next several months. Both the Temporary Citizens Committee and the Association of Social Workers recommend that the District organize a broad program now, which will be ready to utilize the Federal money.

The Citizens Council asks that the Commissioners announce a policy for a comprehensive program and instruct the Department to complete the program and to prepare to execute it as soon as the District and/or Federal funds can be obtained.

SUMMARY

The Citizens Council has stated recommendations in the field of public welfare which are supported by a consensus of the District citizens who are concerned and knowledgeable in these problems. The council believes the recommendations are sound and urges the Commissioners to accept them, publicly, and to take the steps necessary to put them into effect.

TILFORD E. QUILLEY,
Chairman.

CITIZENS COUNCIL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WELFARE COMMITTEE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, MARCH 8, 1963

The interpretation of the D.C. Welfare Department program, policies of operation, staff and personnel functions, by the Director of Public Welfare, Mr. Gerard Shea, and his staff was most revealing to council members, invited organizations and agency representatives, similarly interested, attending the last meeting of the Citizens Council. We were informed about staff interest in giving such social services that would help lift needy families from the depths of deep despair to the realm of hope, security, and wholesome, respectable living experiences for the families and children in their care. We were told our Welfare Department, after intensive study, was the first in the Nation to recognize the need for reasonable caseloads in order to give beneficial service.

In 1955, the caseload standard of 60 clients to a worker was approved. The Federal Department of Welfare not only accepted this standard but made it the national standard and it is enforced in the States but not in the District of Columbia.

The Department has consistently recommended adequate staff to lower social work caseloads but just as consistently the requests are cut by our budget office and congressional committees. However, on occasions when some requests are granted, the appropriations are so late in arriving that possible social work graduates available in early summer are hired by others before our Department can fill approved personnel positions.

We are, likewise, cognizant now of the need for several revisions in regulations now in force and that an effort to revise and relax regulations is now being given serious thought and study by the department and its advisory council. Relaxation and reasonable interpretation of regulations are likewise being done to relieve the problems of staff, caseworkers, and other Department personnel in the performance of their duties, as well as the plight of their clients.

The reports by the Welfare Crisis Committee, Welfare Advisory Council, and the Department of Institutional Ministry of the Washington Area Council of Churches contain recommendations this committee suggests the council endorse and recommend to the Commissioners for immediate consideration and action.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The serious inadequacies of child training because of the Junior Village and foster home care problems are most apparent. We urge the Commissioners to exercise the authority vested in them to amend existing minimum physical requirements of homes to be used for foster care, now enforced by the Health Department; License and Inspection code and the Fire Department. Residential standards now accepted for existing homes and which assure safety, comfort, and healthful shelter for children seem reasonable.

1–A. It is important to study the feasibility of temporary homes for foster care. Frequently, according to the Director's statement of February 8, such care is needed for less than 2 years. We suggest that the welfare staff consider this recommendation of the Welfare Advisory Council.

1–B. The Welfare Council estimates the cost to the foster parent per child varies from $79.13 for infants to $114.70 for children over 12. The Department average estimate is $81. All three recommend an incentive pay. The Welfare Crisis Committee recommended $75. This is below the Department cost estimate. Yet, the Department budget request was $65, which was reduced by the Budget Office to $60 and so submitted to Congress. This is far too low. Your committee urges the council to endorse the more realistic figure of $75 and ask the community to support this recommendation in their testimony on the budget, by asking the subcommittee to increase this item from $60 to $75 for foster home care per child.

For the present, we believe the "incentive" fees should be studied in relation to the total foster care actual cost figure. It seems the better policy to increase the payment annually until a firm, realistic cost fee is possible for the foster parent.

2. The Commissioners have the authority to change the eligibility rule on the controversial aid to children of unemployed parents, which involves the "man in the house." It is the committee's thought the merits and demerits of this rule have been debated sufficiently and too long. We urge the council to endorse the revision of this regulation in order to bring it in line immediately with the Federal welfare reform program which includes possible supplemental income to the level of relief grants to families of unemployed parents, and recommend establishment of community work and training programs for the retraining of unemployed employables. The implementation of this recommendation is urgent if we are to benefit from congressional action of last year that made available Federal matching funds.

3. It is important to endorse a recommendation to reduce caseloads from 180 to the national norm of 60. We would hope the District of Columbia could do this quickly so that we might be eligible for the 75 percent matching funds toward the cost of such an item, now available until July 1. One of our Department's major problems in recruitment of social workers and other graduate personnel to fill vacancies or new positions is the fact that the District government budget appropriation requests are held up by congressional action until so late in the summer or fall that all available graduates in June are placed when our recruitment is possible.

4. We recommend that the Welfare Department plan and set in motion necessary organizational structure for a day-care program now according to Federal welfare day care standards in order to be ready for business when Congress makes such funds available.

These recommendations represent priority needs of the Department which will be considered in District budget hearings for 1964. This committee will continue to study areas of concern in the Department and will render whatever assistance we can when called upon.

ALICE C. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

Senator BYRD. Mr. Warren W. Morse, you are representing Local 1, the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

STATEMENT OF WARREN MORSE, REPRESENTING LOCAL 1

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. MORSE. That is correct. We are the exclusive bargaining agent, or have met the requirements for exclusive bargaining agent, for the Child Welfare Division and the Public Assistance Division of the Department of Welfare.

Just this morning, we completed the requirements for representing the 1,400 employees of the Department of Sanitary Engineering. We also are exclusive bargaining agents for the District Sewer Division employees. Our local has membership in the Department of Sanitary Engineering, Health Department, the Board of Education, the Juvenile Court, as far as the District of Columbia is concerned. We have prepared a detailed justification of the requests which I am presenting to this committee today, and I would like to ask that this lengthy statement be included in the official transcript as part of our testimony. I will only present our summarized recommendations regarding budget requests for the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Sanitary Engineering, and the Board of Education.

(The document referred to follows:)

Our deep concern with the adequacy of the operations of the Department of Public Welfare goes much beyond the question of misspent dollars. Our members, many of whom are employees of the Department, see daily the wastage and destruction of thousands of lives. We see children crippled at the start of life, and parents incapable of carrying out normal family duties without extensive outside support. We see people driven to cheating because they cannot see any other way to support themselves and families. We see people, disgusted with bureaucratic regulations, turning to any illegal means at hand to hold things together.

At the same time, our members know out of their daily experience that people can be helped; that the dependent person can be helped to independence; that fraud can be prevented by providing real service; and that the thing that will make this all possible is your support. We have, therefore, detailed a few of the changes which we believe need to be carried out.

We also believe it is imperative that we express our deep concern about the investigation of the Department as it has been carried on. As we are dedicated to efficiency in public service and know that as employees we have no need to apologize for our ability to do our job, we do not take issue with the right of the public to know how effectively or ineffectively its Government is functioning.

But we do vehemently question and condemn so-called investigations, whether carried out by a part of the Department or by the General Accounting Office which tend to assume a role in substitution for the purposes and responsibilities of the Department. This Congress should be aware that, contrary to the assur-

ances given in last year's Senate hearings, the extensive investigation of all new aid-to-dependent-children applications has resulted in widespread and unjustifiable hardship to hundreds of families by preventing an orderly giving of grants.

Similarly, to cite only one instance, the continued GAO and OIC study carried out this year of children placed in Junior Village has led to unwarranted and unjustifiable intrusions into the normal functions of the Division. Getting the facts is one thing, but doing something with them is another. We demand that such investigations be carried out without interfering and destroying the normal operations of the Department.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DIVISION

As a labor union whose basic dedication is to better public service, we have long been appalled and outraged by the inefficiencies of this program. We know we can do better; we also know we will never do better as long as some things remain the same.

The Division, as the Department has no doubt already explained, has been reorganized. But if there is to be any real change, there will have to be additional staff, improved internal relations, and an adequate training program.

NEED FOR MORE STAFF

This is basic to any improvement in the efficiency of the Division operation. Overloaded employees never function effectively, and in social work overloading means having too many cases so you cannot keep in regular close contact with the people you serve. It also means having too few clerical persons to help out. The reduction of the public-assistance caseload which has taken place in the last year means very little in terms of lessened work for the social worker or clerical person in public assistance for the simple reason that caseloads are still so high that they are about double what they should be. Practically speaking, the difference between having three times as many cases as you can handle and having twice as many is very little. This is a vital point to which we urge that the committee give earnest consideration. The only efficient workload is that which the employee can handle effectively. This is just as true in social work and in clerical work as it is in any other work.

We urgently trust that this Congress will support fully the Department's requests for additional personnel in all areas. We simply cannot afford to economize in providing services to people, to children, to families when we know that the results of such economy are what we see in Washington today. The most wasteful aspect of our public-welfare program for years has been the failure to provide the personnel to make sure that the dollars really helped those who received them. Anything less is wasteful, and we should face it.

The Commissioners have requested 54 positions to administer present public-assistance categories to enable the District to qualify for 75 percent Federal matching funds, and have also requested 33 additional positions to implement as aid-for-dependent-children program for unemployed parents. We believe that these requests are essential, but are only a minimum, compared to what is really needed. We estimate that actually a total of 91 additional positions are needed to provide adequate services to a Division caseload of about 10,350 cases in all categories (not including an aid-for-dependent-children-of-unemployed-parents program), rather than the 54 positions requested. We urge, therefore, that the committee at least provide the positions requested by the Commissioners as a beginning.

IMPROVED INTERNAL RELATIONS

For us, as a union, this is an area of vital importance. We believe that the Department has consistently failed to appreciate the importance of this, and to establish constructive, morale-building relations with its employees. On the contrary, we find frustration, secrecy, preferential treatment, and distrust so common as to seem normal. We believe that this is a major cause of inefficiency in the operations of the Department.

We believe that much of this can be improved by honest negotiations between the union and administration, but money always seems to be involved somehow. One of our continual concerns is the longstanding practice in the Division of restricting the authorization of compensated overtime while encouraging employees to spend uncompensated hours of overtime in catching up on work they never should have had to do in the first place. We therefore urge that the Department

be granted sufficient funds for the compensation of overtime work to permit social workers, for example, to respond to the times of crisis which we inevitably encounter in this field.

Another constant problem for employees in the Public Assistance Division is the fact of discrimination between themselves and employees in the Child Welfare Division. This is reflected in many ways. But we urge the committee to encourage the Department to study all possible ways of integrating the functions of the Public Assistance Division and Child Welfare Division and particularly to take steps to eliminate the many sources of friction which presently exist. We believe this one problem is immensely serious and is destructive to the hope of a truly effective welfare program.

An example of the difference is that for years all Child Welfare Division social workers are routinely authorized to receive mileage reimbursement for the use of their own car on agency business, whereas Public Assistance Division such use must be extensively justified and is not always granted. Again, vacant positions are routinely posted in Child Welfare Division as they occur, but, despite union urging, this is not done in Public Assistance Division or in Field Administrative Office. We believe these matters are important because they at times have more to do with the efficiency of a program than a larger appropriation.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE TRAINING

We call for the establishment of a well-conceived, professionally qualifying training course for all new social work employees, varied between those with prior experience in public assistance and those with less or no prior experience. A main objective should be the development of a social service staff capable of giving professional, consistent, and uniform service. Similarily, we believe it is important for nonsocial work personnel to be thoroughly trained in their job and well oriented to the mission and objectives of public welfare.

No less important is the need for inservice training for both professional and nonprofessionals. To stand still in this field is to go backward and we have all seen the results of a whole Department standing so firm that it lost touch with the needs of the present.

We believe that such inservice training should be developed in collaboration with the two schools of social work at Catholic University and Howard University which are right at hand. The money for such courses is right at hand also, as this committee is undoubtedly aware, from both matching funds and direct grants.

We believe that this also is a basic part of the development of a better public-welfare program.

FIELD ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

This Office carries out the business and supportive functions for both Public Assistance and Child Welfare Divisions. To a very large degree, the efficiency of those divisions depends on the efficiency of the Field Administrative Office. We believe that far greater attention needs to be paid to the operations of this Office than has been the case.

Despite repeated studies recommending upgrading in various sections of the Field Administrative Office, a number of employees are still classified at grades far below their equivalent in Federal agencies and elsewhere in the District government. The head of the so-called payroll section, which keeps the records on and makes the payrolls for both assistance recipients and foster parents, has for years been held in a GS–6 grade. Those who fill these positions, and an assistant, supervise a total of 10 employees and are responsible for the accurate recording of the expenditure of millions of dollars annually. The same grossly unfair underclassification of employees is true in other areas of the accounting section.

While just within the last few months two supervisory positions in the transcribing section of Field Administrative Office have been upgraded slightly (still inadequately, in our opinion), nothing has been done to upgrade the clerk-typists in the transcription pool. Since both Child Welfare Division and Public Assistance Division social workers are completely dependent upon the service of this pool, it is a major obstacle to a more efficient program to have clerical positions so underpaid as to cause high turnover, low morale, and frequent unfilled vacancies, and to provide less skilled typists for this vital job.

We are aware that there is a degree of recognition on the part of the Department of the need for a general review of grades in the Field Administrative Office and that the Department is engaged in reviewing some of these positions,

but we think the committee might be interested in inquiring into how long this is taking. Why does it take so long? Only one reason, again: lack of personnel to do the job. We, therefore, strongly support the minimum request made for four positions in the personnel office.

We believe additional staff for everyone of the operations in Field Administrative Office is a necessity. The need for this has been known for years. A study done in 1961 by Mr. Charles Cubbler made the following recommendations for added personnel in the Field Administrative Office at 1291 Taylor Street:

Individual Grants Control Unit—five positions.
Transcribing Unit—seven positions.
Purchasing, Property, Clothing, and Supply Unit—five positions.
Budget and Fiscal Unit—one position.
Registration and Files Unit—12 positions.

This is a total of 30 positions which as a result of a careful and detailed study were considered needed 2 years ago. We urge that at least this number of positions be added to make possible a more efficient operation in this vital section of the Department. In addition, we request that this committee urge the Department to speed up its efforts to reclassify positions in the Field Administrative Office.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

We believe that insufficient attention has been paid to this vital part of the Department's operations which, in our opinion, is just as much in need of reconstruction as is the program of the Public Assistance Division. We say this because we believe there is a great need for a truly effective program of prevention of dependency and delinquency and that recognition of this fact is increasing.

We believe it is every bit as wasteful to have overloaded child and family welfare social workers as it is to have overloaded public assistance social workers. As a matter of fact, the Child Welfare Division social worker is proportionately more overloaded than the public assistance worker has been.

In all the uproar about the need for foster homes, it has been sadly overlooked that the success of any foster home program depends on a skilled social work staff to sustain both child and foster parent as well as to work with a family toward the child's return home, where this is possible.

The recommendations of a reaccreditation study made by the Child Welfare League of America in 1961 spelled out the need for additional staff quite plainly. We urge that these recommendations be enacted by the Department over a planned period.

The Commissioners are now requesting the addition of two units—one in the protective services section and one in the foster home care section. Again, we believe that these requests are essential, but only a minimum. An analysis of the present caseloads, compared with the caseload standards recommended by the Child Welfare League, shows that two units should be added to each of three sections—protective services, foster home care, and institutional care.

At present, there exists in the Child Welfare Division only one social worker position—a GS–9 social worker classification, requiring and M.S.W. (master's degree in social work) but no experience. In addition, there is a GS–11 supervisory social worker classification. This means that the new graduate is hired as a GS–9, but that the experienced social worker has no opportunity for promotion except to a supervisory position. It means that experienced workers begin at the same level as new graduates. It means that there is no means of recognizing and retaining, as social workers, the more highly skilled workers. To promote the worker with advanced skill means a loss to the Department and the public of these skills to a large degree.

We urge that the personnel needs and classification situation in the Child Welfare Division be studied with a view to developing a range of grades, possibly from GS–7 through GS–11. As a beginning we urge that at least six GS–10 positions be allocated, in addition to the three provided in last year's budget for specific purposes.

At least one of these GS–10 positions should go toward creating a genuine court service function for the Department. The present single position of a court representative is totally inadequate to the demands for an effective liaison with the newly expanded three-judge juvenile court. We believe the juvenile court administration would wholeheartedly support our statement that a major problem for both the court and the Child Welfare Division is an inability to work together closely enough.

In addition to these personnel needs, we believe that the number of autos provided the Department should be increased so as to provide one car per operating unit. We are aware that the need for cars is being closely studied and we believe that a more active, aggressive, and better organized Division will require the service of at least this number of cars in order to be able to reach and maintain contact with families, foster homes, and children.

Similarly, we strongly urge the committee to authorize funds to enable the District government to lease the parking space located on the roof of the building at 1291 Taylor Street. While we fervently hope that the Department will not have to occupy this warehouse after June 30, 1965, there is an urgent need for parking space for the hundreds of social workers, and thousands of clients, including foster parents who visit the building bringing children to clinics and otherwise conducting business. The impact of these hundreds of cars daily on this combined residential-business area is chaotic, and, actually, hours are lost daily by both staff and others in simply finding a place to park.

To have rented this building without renting the available parking space on the roof was bad enough; to continue to ignore this simple need is just foolish.

We believe the above, as well as the other recommendations we are making for adequate office space, for adequate reimbursement, and for integration of the Child Welfare Division and Public Assistance Division operations, will make possible a public-welfare program with real impact on the continuing problems of dependency and delinquency in this city. We know out of our own bitter experience how inadequate "too little and too late" is and how wasteful both in dollars and in human lives.

DEPARTMENT ON SANITARY ENGINEERING

As you gentlemen are aware, the Congress has stipulated that wage board rates for blue-collar or per diem workers are set according to two criteria: prevailing wages for like work and the public interest. This seems to us to be an eminently sensible and fair arrangement, except that in practice it does not work out very well. It is unfortunate that the findings of the various wage boards are not scrutinized by Congress, and, as a result, instead of a uniform pay scale in the area for Government blue-collar workers, we have a hodgepodge of administrative determinations in direct violation of rulings of the Comptroller General. A number of different agencies survey the area, and all come up with different findings of what is prevailing. For example, a food-service worker at grade W–3 makes from $1.33 to $1.53 an hour if he works for the District government at D.C. General Hospital, while his W–3 counterpart working at Freedman's Hospital makes from $1.54 to $1.70 an hour. Something obviously has gone wrong with the system.

We urge now that the District government be asked to hold public hearings on wage-board rates to determine the proper role of the second criterion, public interest, and also to make public the processes by which the District Wage Board arrives at its determination of prevailing wages.

More specifically, pending the establishment of an objective procedure for determining prevailing wages and the public interest, we ask that the District government be required to submit a budget incorporating two adjustments in present wage-board rates. First, the food-service and laundry schedules should be abolished, and employees in these groups placed on the regular schedule. Second, the regular schedule rates should be raised. We are not in a position to submit detailed recommendations except for one grade, W–3. At present this grade ranges from $1.88 to $2.08, and we submit that it should range from $2.05 to $2.25. Other grades should be adjusted accordingly.

Division of Sanitation

The Department of Sanitary Engineering should be required to include in the budget for the Division of Sanitation funds for the payment of overtime to the trash and garbage collection services. Although the law very specifically states that blue-collar workers shall be paid overtime at a rate of time and a half for all work in excess of 8 hours in any 1 day, or 40 hours in a week, workers in these services are required to take compensatory time in a very haphazard manner. That is, if they work overtime one day they are expected to speed up the next day—or the next week, or whenever they can—to average out at a 40-hour week. The intent of the law is violated and the men lose money, but we cannot believe that Congress would refuse funds to pay justly earned overtime.

We also urge that the Division submit an estimate of the money needed to provide work gloves and rainwear for the employees. Rain or snow, the work of the Division must go on, and, as a matter of fact, all men are required to work overtime, at compensation, during snow emergencies, but no provision is made for boots or heavy-duty raincoats. We have never asked the Division to provide uniforms, as many other cities do. The men furnish their own work clothes and workshoes. But heavy-duty rainwear seems to be an entirely reasonable request.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Our concern here is entirely with the Department of Food Services. There are over 400 ladies employed as general helpers, cooks, and assistant managers who as far as Government standards of job classification are concerned are neither fish nor fowl. They are neither classified employees nor wage-board employees. Among them job classification is archaic and the pay is pitiable. General helpers are paid $1.25 an hour, cooks go no higher than $1.45 an hour, and the assistant managers receive only $1.55. The general helper category includes bakers, cashiers, salad makers, counter girls, utility workers, and others. They are paid out of receipts.

Now this union is not about to suggest that the price of school lunches be raised in order to give the employees a more equitable pay system. In fact we are deeply opposed to the whole concept of paying employees out of receipts. On the one hand this downgrades the employees, who really should be paid for the work they do, and on the other it imposes an unnecessary burden on the children, who in effect are paying a supertax to maintain the system. All children benefit from the school lunch program, but it is obviously of the greatest benefit to the children from the poorest families. And we know that right now there are schoolchildren who cannot afford the school lunch, but who have to go outside and buy a doughnut and a bottle of soda for their lunch.

We believe that the Board of Education should be directed to prepare a budget request based on paying food service employees the equivalent of wage board rates for the work they do, with utility workers being employed at the W–2 level, and others being appropriately classified. An appropriation of $1 million for wages of the unclassified workers to be added to the approximately $900,000 received from the sale of lunches, would at least get us launched pending the establishment of a fair classification system and all the various fringe benefits normally thought of as part and parcel of a government job.

Mr. MORSE. Our members in the Department of Public Welfare offices at 1291 Taylor Street warehouse were recently very pleased to learn that they will not have to remain in these offices after the expiration of the lease in June 1965.

We testified at length last year as to the gross unsuitability of this warehouse and our union has managed to win the support of the District government in this problem. Our primary concern now is what will be done to provide decent, efficient working conditions for these employees in the public assistance, child welfare, and field administration divisions.

We believe that this is the crucial time to plan for the future of the Department's operations. We support, and believe deeply, in the recommendations made that the Department of Public Welfare's operations should be decentralized; that neighborhood welfare centers should be set up to bring the social workers closer to the people they serve, and thereby increase their effectiveness in improving the lives of those needing help. We believe that doing this would do a great deal to resolve two difficult problems: (1) small offices are easier to provide than one, large central office; and (2) the greater accessibility of neighborhood offices will increase the workers' contact with their clients.

We most strongly support the four most urgent needs, as set forth by the temporary citizens' committee. Representing those who are

faced daily with the inadequacies of the program we carry out, we know how sound and truly constructive those four proposals are.

We believe that this committee can find no better guide if it chooses to revitalize the effectiveness of welfare services in the District. They are four first steps, each vital to the success of the others. At the same time, we want to commend to this committee the recommendations of the Public Welfare Crisis Committee of the Metropolitan Chapter, NASW. We are in wholehearted agreement with the report of this group, and we most strongly urge that their suggestions be put into practice.

Our other recommendations are as follows:

1. The rate for District government employees for use of their private cars should be raised from the grossly inadequate 8 cents per mile to at least the rate current for Federal employees of 10 cents per mile. Obviously, it costs a Federal employee no more to operate his car than it does the District employee.

2. The requests of the Department of Public Welfare for additional staff are more than justified, they are crucial. No improvement in the efficiency or effectiveness of a welfare program in the District can be carried out without the staff to do the job.

We urge the adoption of the aid to children of unemployed parents, as proposed, and also the request for 54 positions to conform to HEW standards of service.

In addition, we recommend that 30 positions be added to the Field Administration Office (Taylor St.) 42 positions (6 units) be added to the Child Welfare Divisions, and that the Department request for 4 positions in the personnel office be granted, to enable the Department to equitably reclassify its personnel.

We have a detailed justification of this in the attached testimony.

3. We strongly urge approval of the request for funds to provide an employees training program in the Department of Public Welfare. We recommend that it be increased to cover employees in the Child Welfare Division, as well as the Public Assistance Division.

4. We urge that funds be provided for the Department of Public Welfare to lease the parking space on the roof of the building at 1291 Taylor Street for the time it uses this warehouse.

5. We request that sufficient funds be provided to the Department of Public Welfare to enable employees to work overtime, as needed.

We were able to stop the Department from making people work overtime and not get paid for it. As a result now, there is even less work done than was done before, which was not our intention. We merely wanted them to be paid overtime, as the law provides.

We have one request to make in connection with the budget of the Board of Education.

Over 400 food service employees of the Board of Education work for substandard wages because they depend for their salaries on receipts from the school lunch program. The great majority of these employees are classified as general helpers, and work for $1.25 an hour. Cooks receive $1.45, and the assistant managers are paid $1.55. We believe that by any standards these wages are much too low, and that the system is inequitable.

Students may purchase a "bag lunch"—i.e., a sandwich lunch—for 30 cents, or a hot meal for 37 cents. Because part of the lunch price

must pay the employees, the lunch they buy is inadequate for junior high and high school age children.

I know this from my own junior high son, who does not get enough to eat for 37 cents.

Nor is it reasonable to tax school children in this way.

These employees, like other governmental employees, should be paid according to the work they perform, and not on the basis of receipts from such a nonprofit enterprise as the school lunch program.

And we certainly do not advocate the raising of the price of the luncheons. In that area we advocate either more food or less cost. We recommend that the food service employees of the Board of Education be placed on the food service wage board schedule, starting as WF–2, with a scale of $1.25 to $1.45 an hour in five steps, to the journeyman cook, grade of WF–8, with a scale of from $1.70 to $1.90, a very moderate request.

In addition we request that those ladies employed primarily as bakers receive the WF–10 pay of from $1.96 to $2.20, and that their entire pay be derived from appropriated funds.

We do not know how much this would cost. We request that the Board be directed to conduct a classification survey among its workers, in negotiation with the union, as a basis for making a specific request for funds for salaries.

I also want to say something in our longer testimony, because as far as I know, nobody else has said this. Congress has stipulated that wage board rates for blue-collar workers be set on the meeting of two criteria, the prevailing rate for comparable work in other areas, and public interest.

This is a fair arrangement, except that in practice, this does not work out very well. It is unfortunate that the findings of the various wage boards are not scrutinized by Congress. As a result, instead of a uniform pay scale in the area for government blue-collar workers, we have a hodgepodge of administrative determinations in direct violation of the rulings of the Attorney General. The surveyed area, presumably the same area, have all come up with different findings. For example, a food service worker in grade W–3, in the District makes from $1.33 to $1.53 an hour. If he works for Freedmen's Hospital or St. Elizabeth's, he makes $1.54 to $1.70 an hour. Something obviously has gone wrong with the system.

We urge now that the District be asked to hold public hearings on wage board rates to determine the proper role of the second criteria, public interest, and also to make public the processes by which the District Wage Board arrives at its determination of prevailing rate.

Senator BYRD. Of course, Mr. Morse, this item which you have just injected is not within the jurisdiction of this committee. It is not within our jurisdiction to hold such hearings.

Mr. MORSE. The question of wage board or overtime?

Senator BYRD. No.

Mr. MORSE. In that case; this is not the place to bring it up.

Senator BYRD. That is all right. It will be in the record, but we wanted you to understand.

Mr. MORSE. We were under the opinion that the entire question of wages was a matter subject to appropriation. This would be an appropriate place. I do not know about this other item, which is, for

example, in the Division of Sanitation, the fact that overtime is not paid. I don't know if this is the appropriate place or not, but they do not have money.

That completes the summary testimony and I thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Morse.

(The following communication was received subsequent to the close of the hearings.)

WASHINGTON PLANNING & HOUSING ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1963.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I am submitting a statement on behalf of the Washington Planning and Housing Association on the District of Columbia's fiscal year 1964 general fund outlay proposals for inclusion in the record of the hearings before the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate District Committee on September 25, 1963.

Thank you for including this statement in the record.

Sincerely yours,

REUBEN CLARK,
President, Washington Planning & Housing Association.

STATEMENT OF REUBEN CLARK, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON PLANNING AND HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, my name is Reuben Clark. I am president of the Washington Planning and Housing Association, a nonprofit membership association organized in the District of Columbia some 29 years ago as the Washington Housing Association. For 28 of our association's 29-year existence we have been primarily concerned with increasing the supply of safe, sanitary and decent housing for all residents of our metropolitan community. During the past 18 months our association has enlarged both its name and function to become the Washington Planning and Housing Association, which as our title implies, is concerned not only with our traditional housing aims but also to an increasing extent in providing nonpartisan citizen participation in the continuing planning process, both for the District, the Nation's Capital, and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.

As one of the first steps in this direction, we have undertaken this year a line-by-line review and appraisal of the District of Columbia's fiscal year 1964 general fund outlay proposals. Because of the continuing fiscal crisis in the District, which is confined almost solely and exclusively to the general fund, we have not this year undertaken to comment on capital outlays to be financed out of the water fund or sanitary sewage works fund. Furthermore, our views with respect to transportation planning will be presented to you tomorrow evening by Mr. Grosvener Chapman, chairman of our association's transportation committee.

Attached hereto and submitted for the record are schedules relating to each of the District of Columbia governmental agencies and their capital outlay requests for fiscal 1964. Each capital outlay item has been assigned a classification which indicates the degree of priority which has been assigned to each project by the association's Public Improvements Committee. These classifications, were established by the committee based upon discussion with the appropriate official of the District government and by on-site inspection of the facility in question wherever possible. Because of the as yet uncertain and critical question of the amount of funds which will be available in the General Fund in fiscal 1964, those items which have been given the highest priority are those which the committee found to be not only desirable, but essential, either (a) for the health and safety of the residents or inmates of the institution under review, or (b) where the failure to proceed with any given construction or other capital outlay project in fiscal 1964 would so impair the functioning of the facility in question as to render it virtually useless.

Generally, there have been assigned to the next highest priority those projects which the committee found to be desirable but which lack critical aspects in

terms of the health and safety of persons affected thereby. In the lowest category, there have been included those items which, in the association's judgment, may be deferred indefinitely or may be deferred until such time as the area or program of which they are a part has had its projected plans approved in principle by the Congress, or its plans are otherwise firm.

In reviewing the attached analysis, you will find absent therefrom any discussion of or assignment of priorities to public school capital outlays. Our committee considered but rejected the idea of assigning an absolute priority to public school construction requests and declaring a moratorium on all other capital outlays requested by all other agencies of the District government. Despite the very pressing needs of the school system, it was felt that assignment of such a priority could not be justified in view of the real needs for capital outlays by other departments of the District government. However, the Washington Planning and Housing Association recommends to this committee that each and every one of the school classroom construction, maintenance, and repair requests made by the Board of Education should be given the highest possible priority. We believe that classrooms are the single most effective ingredient in the complex formula for immunizing medicines that may be administered to our Nation's Capital, which is in many respects a critically ill city. Although we would assign every classroom request a top priority, there are three items in the schools' capital outlay budget which would fall into a lower classification. Two of these are project Nos. 10–67.11, a $13,900 modernization of the Western High School rifle range, and a similar $22,100 (item No. 10–67.20) for renovation of the Cardozo High School rifle range. The third item to be assigned a lower priority is project No. 10–15 providing $330,000 for plans and specifications for a new school administration building. Our views with respect to this particular item are more fully detailed in a report from our Subcommittee on Public Schools.

There are two other general comments which should be made with respect to the capital outlay budget for the District as reflected in the fiscal 1964 proposals.

First, the independence of certain District agencies from the Commissioners, except for a fiscal relationship, appears to result in a minimum of coordination in planning of capital outlay construction projects especially in terms of multipurpose design or use of public facilities. Such District agencies which have only a fiscal relationship to the Commissioners include, among others, the Library Board, the Recreation Board, and the Board of Education.

An example of the lack of coordination may be found in the Library Board's request for a new southwest library which is justified by the District librarian, among other things, on the basis that the existing southwest branch may be ejected from Jefferson Junior High. A check with the Board of Education indicates that no such action is contemplated in the immediate future. This in our opinion would make the new southwest library project a deferrable although desirable project.

Similarly a new westend branch library proposed in the vicinity of 24th and Pennsylvania Avenue should be planned together with a new elementary school facility which will be required in that area. There are now at least two and possibly three schools in that area, Grant on G Street between 21st and 22d Streets and another at 21st and L Streets which are only in partial use and which must be replaced in the near future. Since the area serviced by these schools is not long to be a residential area but will be shared by the George Washington University and the extension of office-commercial uses westward from Connecticut Avenue into the area in question, coordinated planning should, in our opinion, require a single physical facility housing library, school, and recreational uses, and indeed, might well incorporate a public health facility.

Second, another item of concern is the planning of the new downtown central library somewhere in the vicinity of Ninth and G Streets as indicated in the report of the subcommittee on libraries. This structure is now planned solely to house the library and would not make maximum use of the site for which it is planned. It is suggested by the committee that in view of the District's critical fiscal situation and the equally critical lack of land for public buildings, maximum use should be made of all such sites. In this case we believe that an examination should be made of compatible uses with the central library that might be housed in the 8- or 10-story structure which might be built on the site rather than the 4-story structure planned. In such a larger building, for example, the Board of Education facilities now housed in three schools in the George-

town area that are no longer used for educational purposes but rather for administrative purposes, could be transferred to such a central structure downtown. The Georgetown school sites could then be sold for residential development or, in the alternative, opened up as green spaces should such use prove to be essential and more desirable.

WASHINGTON PLANNING AND HOUSING ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1963.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Pursuant to the provisions of the new bylaws of the Washington Planning and Housing Association there was established in the year 1962–63 a Public Improvements Committee patterned after that of the Philadelphia Citizens Planning Council whose primary purpose was to review the annual capital outlay projects budgets of the District of Columbia, the 6-year capital outlay projects, actual appropriated amounts for capital outlays by the Congress and, generally, to evaluate planning of capital outlays as against performance. As our first effort in this direction the committee undertook to examine the 1964 capital outlay budget of the District of Columbia which is presently before the House Appropriation Subcommittee for the District of Columbia meeting in executive session and on which public hearings are to start in mid-June 1963.

The reports of each of the subcommittees of the Public Improvements Committee are appended hereto and it is hoped that this report of the Committee of the Whole will be read as an introduction to those individual subcommittee reports.

The present fiscal crisis of the District of Columbia, which it appears will persist at least as of the date of this report, is one which mandates the strictest evaluation of capital outlays proposed by the various departments of the District of Columbia government and the assignment of priorities to each of the projects. The earliest examination reveals that there are insufficient funds available to the District for all of the projected capital outlays, no matter how essential.

Against this general background the Public Improvements Committee subdivided itself into a number of subcommittees each one charged with the evaluation of a single departmental budget, although in some cases personnel of some committees undertook to examine more than one subject department. In each case members of the subcommittees were given copies of the departmental requests for capital outlays, the District's Department of General Administration workmanship with respect to these requests, the operating budgets of the applicable department, so that the requests for capital outlays might be assessed against the background of program and administration. In each case, also, subcommittee members, after examination of the budgets themselves, undertook to meet with the chiefs of each department, or the persons designated by them to review their capital outlay requests, and thereafter, following action by the subcommittee and by the full Public Improvements Committee, discussed our recommendations with the appropriate departmental personnel.

We also had the advantage of having before us the priorities assigned to capital outlays by the Commissioners' Planning Advisory Council and as was suggested at our Washington Planning and Housing Association board meetings will work also in some respects duplicative of their assignment. However the results appear not to have been redundant, for one example will suffice to point out what your Public Improvements Committee prefers would be a difference in philosophy between Washington Planning and Housing Association and the Commissioners' Advisory Council in this area: The Commissioners' council found all capital outlay requests of the departments of police and fire to be not only desirable but essential. As opposed to this the council found recreation requested capital outlays in every case to be desirable but not essential. Your Public Improvements Committee believes that this assignment of priorities reflects a different point of view than that which Washington Planning and Housing Association has espoused over a period of a number of years as Washington Housing Association and which it should continue to follow as Washington Planning and Housing Association. More specific examples of this difference in outlay will be found in each of the committees' reports.

The Public Improvements Committee considered but rejected the idea of assigning an absolute priority to public school construction requests and declaring a moratorium on all other capital outlays requested by all other depart-

ments of the District. Despite all the pressing needs of the school department it was felt that assignment of such a priority and the moratorium which would be called for by it could not be justified in view of the pressing needs for capital outlays by other functions of the District government. However, Public Improvements Committee recommends that each and every one of the school construction requests made by Dr. Hansen of the Department of Education should be given the highest possible priority in view of the critical situation faced by the school system as outlined in the report of the subcommittee on public schools.

Moreover, following our decision in this respect the Public Improvements Committee in its discussions relative to the capital outlay requests of other departments evolved a series of criteria for assigning priorities to all such requests which has resulted in the assignment of top priorities to all capital outlays with respect to institutional buildings where the health and safety of the residents or inmates are effected by the failure to proceed with the requested capital outlay. Similarly, where a departmental capital outlay request, as denied or developed at a later year, might so impair the functions of the department or facility requesting the construction funds, such project was given the highest priority. The allocation of these priorities will become self-evident from a reading of the subcommittee reports.

There are two other general comments which should be made with respect to the capital outlay budget for the District as reflected in the fiscal year 1964 District of Columbia budget.

1. The independence of certain District agencies from the Commissioners, except for the fiscal relationships, appears to work a disservice to the District and its residents in terms of expenditures of funds for capital construction. District agencies having only a fiscal relationship to the Commissioners including among others the Library Board, the Recreation Board and the Board of Education. The result is that there appears to be little coordination between planning for capital outlays, especially in terms of multipurpose design or of public facilities. One example of this may be found in the Library Board's request for a new southwest library which is justified by the District librarian, among other things, on the basis that he assumed he would have his southwest branch ejected from Jefferson Junior High. A check with the Board of Education indicates that no such action is contemplated in the immediate future. This in our opinion would make the new southwest library project a deferrable although desirable project.

Similarly a new westend branch library proposed in the vicinity of 24th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue would be planned together with a new elementary school facility which will be required in that area. There are now at least two and possibly three schools in that area grant on G Street between 21st and 22d Streets and another at 21st and L Streets which are only in partial use and which must be replaced in the near future. Since the area serviced by these schools is not long to be a residential area but will be shared by the George Washington University and the extension of the office-commission uses westward from Connecticut Avenue into the area in question coordinated planning should in our opinion require a single physical facility housing library, school, and recreational uses.

2. Such item appeared in the planning of the new downtown Central Library somewhere in the vicinity of Ninth and G Streets as indicated in the report of the Subcommittee on Libraries. This structure is now planned solely for the housing of the library and would not make maximum use of the site for which it is planned. It is suggested by the committee that in view of the District's critical fiscal situation and the equally critical lack of land for public buildings maximum use should be made of all such sites. In this case we believe that an examination should be made of compatable uses with the Central Library that might be housed in the 8- or 10-story structure which might be built on the site rather than the 4-story structure planned. In such a larger building, for example, the Board of Education facilities now housed in three schools in the Georgetown area no longer used for education purposes but rather for administrative purposes, and could be transferred to such a central structure downtown. The Georgetown school sites could then be sold for residential development or in the alternative opened up as green space should such use prove to be essential and more desirable.

As a general rule your Public Improvements Committee believes that there must be a reexamination of the District's public buildings construction program in all its facets with an eye toward coordinated planning and purpose use.

It is suggested that this report, when read together with the subcommittee reports, be approved as a basis for testimony to be presented by the Housing and Planning Association to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees at the appropriate times. Because of the time factor involved it will not be possible for the committee to prepare detailed testimony in anticipation of these hearings. However, it is believed, with the experience and contacts we have gained from this first effort our next project, that is the review of the 6-year projects in anticipation of the Commissioners fall hearings on that subject, will not be as painful or time consuming as was this effort. The Public Improvements Committee as a whole met on at least six occasions as a committee of the whole and each of the subcommittees met together on at least two additional occasions. Both had numerous meetings with District officials in the budget and administrative offices in connection with their work. A number of onsite inspections were also carried out by members of the committee and it is hoped that in time every capital outlay project will be subjected to such an inspection. There is a great need to augment the committee's manpower both through volunteer members of WPHA as was done this year and through technical assistance which can be provided by the WPHA staff. The committee is indebted to Mrs. Good and the staff of WPHA for the work and assistance which they rendered the committee during the past 5 months.

ARNOLD STERNBERG, *Chairman.*

The next witness is Mr. Sidney Z. Mensh, president of the Mensh Real Estate Corp.

DAY CARE PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF SIDNEY Z. MENSH, PRESIDENT, MENSH REAL ESTATE CORP.; ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS TAYLOR, SECRETARY, HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL—A PILOT DAY CARE PROJECT

Mr. MENSH. I am Sidney Z. Mensh, president of the Mensh Real Estate Corp. I am here today in my capacity as chairman of the Metropolitan Day Care Committee.

I also have with me Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the staff of the Health and Welfare Council.

This committee was established by the Board of Directors of the Health and Welfare Council in January 1962, to seek expanded and improved day care services in the District of Columbia. In addition, a great many other citizens' groups which have been studying the welfare problem here have cited the need for a comprehensive day care program as one of the four most urgent needs in the welfare field.

We are urging first of all, that the amount of $141,678 requested by the Department of Public Welfare for day care be approved. In addition, we are urging that these funds be made available not just to trainees of the Welfare Department but on the broader basis provided by Congress in the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 and "with priority given to members of low income groups and other groups which have the greatest relative need for the extension of day care."

We urge that eligibility be broadened at least to cover: (1) mothers who have finished training; (2) mothers on public assistance; and (3) mothers in families that are in danger of becoming dependent.

In addition to the above appropriation, we are asking for an appropriation of $162,520 to the Department of Public Welfare to be earmarked for expenditure, according to the Department's rules and regulations, by the Health and Welfare Council of the District for a pilot project in day care. This would be for 170 children in the Arthur

Capper Housing Development. Space is available there for this project. We have discussed our proposal with the Department of Public Welfare. The District of Columbia Commissioners also have received copies of this proposal, which I shall now present.

A large percentage of the working mothers graduated by the Public Welfare Training Center of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare now are living in the Arthur Capper Public Housing Development and have no adequate day care facilities available to them after they finish training.

There were approximately 2,372 children under 12 years of age living in this project in July 1962. The average family income was $2,570 per year, which does not leave an adequate amount to pay for day care by the residents of the 1,320 dwelling units in Arthur Capper.

The need for this project was pointed out to us by the Health and Welfare Council's special Neighborhood Services project which has been operating in the Arthur Capper dwellings for the past 26 months. They have been working in close cooperation with settlement houses, local schools, and other social programs designed to strengthen family life and to prevent dependency.

In our project, day care would offer care, protection, educational opportunities and health supervision to 170 children who must be out of their homes for a major part of the day. It is designed to strengthen family ties through casework services. Day care is of two types—family day care and group care.

We would provide three programs of care between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., Monday through Friday—(1) 70 children under 3 years old in family day care; (2) 60 children 3 to 6 years old in group care; (3) 40 children 6 to 12 years old in an after-school and vacation program.

Family day care homes are located in the neighborhoods where the applicants for service live. They provide individual services to small children and are under the supervision of a professional social worker.

Group day care offers opportunities for each child to develop physically, emotionally, socially, and intellectually through experiences with children his own age under professional and understanding guidance.

School-age children attend the center before school, at lunch time, after school, and during vacations. Fully trained staff would be provided and day care aids and volunteers from the Arthur Capper dwellings would be used. Experience in day care centers in this area and nationally has shown costs per child to run about $1,000 per year.

The focus of this pilot project will be the family. Children will be enrolled as members of a family in which the employment of the mother necessitates a day care plan for her children because her income is too low to pay for adequate private care. The advisability of this service in relation to the children and the mother's eligibility for it will be determined by a caseworker. As we mentioned above, families that would be given priority would be mothers on public assistance who could be freed to go to work, mothers who have been trained by the Department of Public Welfare, and families whose children are in danger of becoming dependent.

We believe very strongly that adequate day care services can help to offset the expansion of Junior Village and to break the cycle of dependency generally by enabling mothers to become wage earners and by enriching the experiences of their children.

We, therefore, respectfull urge the inclusion of the sum of $162,520 to be earmarked for this project in addition to a greatly enlarged appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare for expanded day care services. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Mensh, for your statements.

Senator Bartlett, have you any questions?

Senator BARTLETT. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Nettie Ottenberg.

Mrs. Ottenberg, we have had you before the committee in previous years, and we appreciate your presence today.

STATEMENT OF MRS. NETTIE OTTENBERG, REPRESENTING VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

DAY CARE PROGRAM

Mrs. OTTENBERG. Thank you, sir. I am here to endorse the previous speaker's statement on the pilot project, the Arthur Capper pilot project for day care for children.

In order to save time, I am not going to read this statement because it has been very much covered by Mr. Mensh.

We feel that the Health and Welfare Council has been eminently qualified to carry on this project. They have a neighborhood services organization right within the Arthur Capper dwellings and they would be responsible with their fine equipped casework staff to look after these children.

I did want to add, off the statement, that 122 mothers who were formerly in training and have now graduated are being investigated to find out whether they are still holding their jobs and how they are faring.

The investigation necessarily has to be very slow. Thus far, some 22——

Senator BYRD. Go ahead, Mrs. Ottenberg. I won't get to remain for you to complete your statement, but I will read it.

Mrs. OTTENBERG. Thus far, 22 of the mothers—29, rather, have been visited and 22 of them are still holding the jobs which they had had the training for at the Welfare Training Center. Their only handicap, unfortunately, is the fact that they have to pay their—they are off relief now and they have to pay $11 and $12 for the care of a child in a day care center.

In addition, they have to travel distances to place these children.

Even in spite of that, 75 percent of these women have held their jobs and we do hope that this committee will find it possible to give these mothers the assistance that they deserve in their effort to stay off relief and become self-supporting.

Many of these mothers are also faced with the problem of before and after school care and therefore we feel that every provision should be made at a day care center to give that kind of service to the mothers. They are making a valiant effort to be self-supporting and

I think that eventually, as is being done in New York, there should be a day care center attached to every housing development so that those mothers who do want to work and who can work and prefer that to seeking assistance should have every opportunity to do so and feel secure that their children are well taken care of.

Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT (presiding). Thank you, Mrs. Ottenberg. I have no questions.

(The complete statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Nettie Ottenberg and I am appearing here in behalf of the attached organizations, who are interested in a pilot day care project at the Arthur Capper Housing Center. Since the representative of the Health and Welfare Council has outlined the plan for such project in quite some detail before this committee, I have been advised by the organizations which I represent to use the time allotted to me to emphasize the very real need for a program of day care for children whose mothers must work to support themselves and their children.

Our reasons may be stated as follows:

1. The Welfare Training Center initiated in 1960 to assist ADC mothers to become self-supporting is incomplete. This becomes a more aggravated problem since the extension of training has been expanded to include women not living at the Center. Many of these mothers have children of school age who need supervision before and after school, the most likely time for them to get into trouble.

2. I need hardly tell the members of this subcommittee that the ADC program was conceived for the purpose the name implies: to help children find security in their tender growing years. To emphasize putting the mother to work in order to get her off relief but to make no adequate plans for the protection of the children is at variance with the purpose of the ADC program. The experience of the mothers who completed their training course and then had to struggle to find their own day care resulted in an appropriation of $27,000 for day care which was totally inadequate in providing a standard of day care acceptable to a community interested in protecting its children.

3. The community is most fortunate in securing the interest of the Health and Welfare Council and its offer to sponsor the pilot project at the Arthur Capper Housing Center. The council has in residence at the Capper Center a neighborhood service project, which for the past 3 years has given casework services to residents needing help in family planning, etc. This neighborhood service project is to supervise and be responsible for the pilot day care program. This work will be carried on under the supervision of the Health and Welfare Council and the Welfare Department.

The system of day care proposed here—a system within low-cost public housing, where a private agency and its board of directors cooperate with the Welfare Department—has been in effect in New York City for years with great success. The Welfare Department controls the intake and the private agency provides the service. The principal difference between what we propose for a pilot project and what New York now has in its centers is that New York spends close to $1,200 per child and our plan would cost only $1,000 per child.

4. The Health and Welfare Council has, for many years, conducted four private day care centers for children whose mothers had to work. The council is thus eminently qualified to take on the public job at the Arthur Capper dwellings.

Time does not permit me to go into the plans which have already been presented to you. At this time, the organizations which I represent are eager to see such a comprehensive day care plan, complete with casework services, adopted this year.

Like all longtime residents of the District, we are deeply concerned with what is happening to our city. We see crime going up, crime among juveniles as well as adults. We see the breakdown in family life, as manifested most sharply in the ever-increasing population of Junior Village. We recall that at last year's precinct-by-precinct crime hearings, the constant refrain was that when children are left to shift for themselves while their mothers work or look for work, the children get in trouble.

We believe the time has come to stop bemoaning the rise in delinquency and dependency and to start doing something positive about it. We believe our pro-

posal for a pilot day care program is something positive. We believe it will help restore a sense of responsibility and self-respect to the mothers, who will be able to work, knowing their children are under safe supervision. Most important, we believe it will keep the children out of trouble—off the streets, out of the courts, out of Junior Village.

We hope that Congress will appropriate the money to complete the job started by the Welfare Training Center by providing a positive program to care for the children whose mothers must work. For the mothers, work is better than relief. For the children, a supervised center is far, far better than the streets.

Organizations supporting pilot day care project at the Arthur Capper dwellings

American Association of University Women, Washington Chapter
American Veterans' Committee, Chapter 1
Association for Nursery Education
Association for Childhood Education
American Association for Social Workers
Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C.
League of Women Voters of District of Columbia
District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers
Washington and Vicinity Federation of Women's Clubs
National Council of Jewish Women, Washington, D.C., Section
District of Columbia Council United Churchwomen
Women's Alliance All Souls Unitarian Church
Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women
Republican State Committee of District of Columbia
Democratic Central Committee of District of Columbia
Department of Social Welfare, Council of Churches of the National Capital Area
B'nai B'rith Women's Council of Metropolitan Washington
National Consumer's League
Washington Urban League
Federation of Civic Associations
Greater Washington Central Labor Council
Teachers' Union of District of Columbia
District of Columbia Social Hygiene Society

Senator BARTLETT. The next witness is Mr. N. Eugene Otto.

STATEMENT OF N. EUGENE OTTO, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DAY CARE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DAY CARE PROGRAM

Mr. OTTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is N. Eugene Otto. I am employed by the Potomac Electric Power Co., this city.

I am chairman of the Public Welfare Advisory Committee on Day Care for the District of Columbia. This committee was required by the 1962 Welfare Amendment in order for any State or jurisdiction to qualify for Federal money from the Children's Bureau for day care service.

This committee was appointed in June 1963 by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and will concern itself with the total day care program. On the committee there are representatives from the city's Public Health Department, Board of Education, Department of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare, along with representatives of lay and professional groups in the community working on day care.

At a recent meeting of our committee I was instructed to appear before your Appropriations Subcommittee and urge the support of the day care program submitted by the Department of Public Welfare

and favorable consideration of the $149,759 requested to carry on this program.

Let me say that I read with great interest in this morning's paper a report of a conference held between Senator Byrd and President Kennedy on the District of Columbia welfare programs.

We are appreciative of his personal interest in this matter and of Senator Byrd's continued concern for the welfare of the residents of our city. We share President Kennedy's feelings that giving aid to needy children of employable mothers; the strengthening of the supervision of foster home care for children; and, particularly the expansion of the day care program so that more mothers can have the preschool-age child cared for while they work will help these children get a maximum opportunity to grow up as useful and productive citizens.

With reference to the scope of the day care program of the Department of Public Welfare the funds requested in the budget under consideration would permit children now in Junior Village or in agency foster homes to be removed from these facilities and reunited with their families if day care were provided.

The funds requested would also provide care for all of the ADC children whose mothers are in training for employment. As you know, this is a continuation of the 1963 program of the Department which was for the most part quite successful for as far as it went.

To the children of those mothers whose training has been completed who are seeking employment, and to those other mothers also known to the Child Welfare Division of the Department and seeking employment but who because of past work experience have needed further training, the funds requested would make available day care for these children. This is an extension of the day care program to mothers after their training.

The Department's day care program includes families where care of the children is essential to prevent family breakdown or where the presence of the mother is required outside the home for family reasons.

The funds would also provide a day care program to those mothers already employed but earning an inadequate income. A mother would not have to be on a program of the Department to obtain this help for her children. If she stayed home, certainly it would cost the Department more.

So this is a preventive type of program that we feel is highly desirable.

It should be emphasized that implicit in this broad program of day care services and the eligibility therefore is the responsibility of the mother to pay the maximum amount that she is able for this service.

It is recognized that mothers receiving public assistance while in training for employment will be unable to pay anything for day care, but the mothers in all other groups will be expected to assume their appropriate share of financial responsibility for this service. The Department expects to use a sliding fee scale as a basis for these payments. The Department would take the responsibility for determining the mother's income and her appropriate share of the expense of day care. The mother would pay her share direct to the day care center.

I think it is important to point out that the day care program of the Department will be administered under the Child Welfare Divi-

sion rather than the Public Assistance Division. We feel this is a much better arrangement because certainly no one likes to be put on public assistance.

I want to thank you for letting us appear before you today and I can pledge to you that the Public Welfare Advisory Committee for Day Care will interest itself not only in the scope of the Department's program, but also in the programs of the voluntary and proprietary organizations providing day care. The community has seriously neglected the matter of day care for children and unless we wake up to the real good that can be achieved with an adequate day care program we are going to find our problems of dependency and delinquency will continue or mount higher.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Otto, for your contribution.

Mrs. Dunn? Mrs. Dunn is not here.

Mrs. MIZEN. We might hold over a little later for Mrs. Dunn. Otherwise we have a statement which we can enter into the record for her.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, we will place the statement in the record. If she does appear a bit later, we will be glad to hear her read such statement.

(The following letter was received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1963.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: Crime, poverty, ignorance, and disease are inseparable blights. The District of Columbia has more than its share of all of them. Ending them in the District is a total problem, not one that can be tackled in bits and pieces. We of the Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action hope that the time is not far off when it will be possible to consider what we must invest to meet the total needs of our community. It is altogether unfortunate that we have fallen into a pattern of considering Washington's needs in separate pieces, an "A" budget for essentials, a "B" budget which supplements the basic essentials. Washington has an unusually high per capita income and meeting the needs of our community should in no way be an insurmountable problem. We urge all who are concerned with the finances of the District of Columbia to prepare in the 1964–65 budget a comprehensive study of what is really needed to make Washington a worthy Capital of the most affluent Nation in the world.

We regard the "B" budget for 1963–64 now being reviewed by the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee as something which is at best an emergency stopgap appropriation.

The District of Columbia falls shamefully short of being the sort of city America can be proud to call its Capital. Our children are jammed into crowded classrooms in antiquated school buildings where they are taught by teachers far too harassed to give them the attention they need. A 75-percent increase in playground attendance since 1955 has created an urgent need for expansion and improvement in youth recreational facilities.

Of all the cities in America, only Washington is legally unqualified for the recently enacted program of aid to the children of unemployed parents. Lack of employment opportunities for unskilled workers and racial discrimination have together created an ocean of poverty in the midst of the District.

Disease is rampant throughout the District. More than one out of every hundred residents in the District of Columbia has a venereal disease. Although crime in the District of Columbia has been subjected to sensational exaggeration, the facts are scarcely comforting. Crime in Washington increased 19 percent between the first quarter of 1962 and 1963. The increase throughout the Nation was only 7 percent. The crimes which predominate in Washington

are robbery, theft, and assault, crimes which are aggravated by poverty and deprivation.

It is one of the remarkable facts about the problems of the District that nearly all of them particularly involve young people. It is the young who suffer from the disastrously inadequate school system. It is the children who suffer most from inadequate welfare programs. And we reap our harvest in that it is the young who commit a disproportionate share of the crime in the District and who are afflicted with a disproportionate share of the venereal disease.

The "B" budget for 1963 proposes a few more policemen, a few more professional health workers, some improvements in the welfare program, and some additional schoolrooms and teachers. These are necessary measures to combat Washington's crime, poverty, ignorance, and disease. But there should be no mistake on the part of the committee. If this budget is adopted intact, the crime, the poverty, the ignorance, and the disease will still be with us. Successful war against these blights will require a more comprehensive program than anything involved in the "B" budget for 1963–64.

Sincerely,

ALLEN TAYLOR,
Chairman, Washington Chapter A.D.A.
JOHN A. SESSIONS,
Chairman, Political Action Committee.

Senator BARTLETT. Our next witness is Brackley Shaw of the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF BRACKLEY SHAW; ACCOMPANIED BY ABRAHAM MAKOFSKY, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. SHAW. We have previously submitted to the committee a statement which I will not read at this point, but request that it be included in the record.

Senator BARTLETT. That will be done, it will be made a part of the record at the conclusion of your oral remarks.

Mr. SHAW. We have also submitted to the members of this committee a copy of the Health and Welfare Council's annual report of last year, so that the committee can understand why the Health and Welfare Council speaks for the combined voice of the private charities of the District plus what its functions are.

Very briefly, it is a complete private organization with 174 member agencies.

Of the $8 million collected by the UGF last year the Health and Welfare Council was responsible for allocating nearly $5 million among 74 of its member agencies.

The citizens of the District are deepy concerned about the public welfare crisis that now exists in the District. Not only does the collection of the UGF of over $8 million indicate the strength of their feeling on this general subject, but the Health and Welfare Council has more than 2,000 responsible citizens who are contributing their time as volunteers to assist the council and its member agencies along these lines.

Unlike most cities, however, in the District of Columbia the citizens cannot control the manner in which their tax funds are expended to alleviate distress in the District, and we must come before the Congress to provide the funds and to approve the programs which are essential if misery is to be prevented in this Capital City.

Over the course of the last year and a half there have been many terminations of people from public welfare assistance, largely on the

basis of eligibility rules—may I say the peculiar eligibility rules which exist in the District of Columbia. Many of these people have come to private agencies for help, private agencies which are members of the council. They have been given, in many cases, one-time grants of money from these charity funds to ease them over a crisis. This kind of financial help, however, is not one of the functions of the private charities.

The Health and Welfare Council asked the Bureau of Social Sciences Research to make a study of the effect of these terminations and ineligibility on the lives of these people who are affected. Such a study has now been completed, and copies of this also have previously been made available to the members of this Committee.

Generally speaking, the results obtained from interviews with 50 families in the category of those who had been terminated, or who were ineligible because of a local rule, show dire poverty, that the termination of the welfare had not resulted in independence for these families. It has shown that they were simply reduced to a nearly starvation level and were nonetheless dependent upon the community.

A year ago, under the sponsorship of the Health and Welfare Council, 42 of the most responsible agencies in this city gathered last fall in a group which was named the temporary citizens committee on the public welfare crisis to determine what could and should be done as a matter of immediate necessity to alleviate the misery in the city. These 42 organizations unanimously agreed that four measures are essential and must be taken immediately. I will outline these very briefly. But various of these member agencies will be discussing them in more detail in the presentations which will be made to you; in fact, some of the aspects of these have already been discussed by previous witnesses.

Three are to some degree provided for in the budget which is now before this committee.

We believe it to be a basic necessity that all four of these programs be included in the appropriations for next year. These necessities are:

First, the aid to dependent children of unemployed parents which has been mentioned several times in previous testimony today. It is the keystone of the Health and Welfare Council's position.

The first attempt is to keep families together. Broken families produce misery, school dropouts, juvenile delinquency, and, eventually, crime. So long as in the District a man who cannot find a job must desert his family in order to make that family eligible for welfare aid we are creating an incentive for broken families rather than one to hold families together. The President has included $768,000 in the supplemental budget request and we strongly urge this committee to approve it.

The second of the four most rigid needs is a reduction in the worker caseload in the Department of Public Welfare. Social service workers cannot provide useful and continuing help to dependent families when they can spend only a few hours a year with each one. And, parenthetically, I believe that the figures for last year were 5 hours for the year. Nor can they determine when the family's condition has improved to the point where it is no longer eligible for such services.

We believe that many of the accusations of ineligibility under the District law arise from this factor.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recommends a maximum of 60 families per worker where there are problem families, of which there are many in the District which are involved.

Last year, as the chairman of this committee noted this morning, the load in the Public Welfare Department was more than 180 per caseworker. The District must strive to reduce the load on its social workers to the standard of HEW of 60. And the President has recommended in his budget 54 new positions to move toward this goal. This, too, is essential if families are to be helped and not broken up by dire poverty.

The third point is that the day care program on which you have just heard testimony. A brief illustration is that it is impossible for mothers and children who cannot find places to put them while they are on the job. And this program, also, is designed to keep families together. And in the budget there is now included approximately $141,000 to establish a beginning of a program in this direction.

We believe this item must be approved and the program expanded to provide care for the children of mothers who have gone back to work after their training is completed.

Also, as was pointed out, the Council through two of its organizations have volunteered to provide foster home day care services in a pilot project for 170 children at a cost of $162,000. This item is not in the budget, and we urge the committee to consider and include it.

The final item of the four urgent needs relates to the board rate for foster homes which must be increased to a point where it approaches the cost of actual care. When children are of necessity separated from their families, foster home care is universally agreed to be better than institutional care and it is, certainly, cheaper. We are advised that maintaining a child at the terribly overcrowded Junior Village costs the District $185 a month. The budget now before you provides a foster home grant of only $70 per month for infants and $60 a month for children over 6 months of age. The Department of Public Welfare of the District has compiled figures which show that the cost of such care for infants is, approximately, $73 and for children over 1 year of age, approximately $100 a month.

In order to stimulate the availability of sufficient foster homes we consider it essential that this committee appropriate a minimum of $75 per month for this purpose; and, also, provide an incentive service fee to foster parents. Such a program would relieve the crowding in Junior Village, so that better homes for these unfortunate children across the District would be available. This increase above $60 is not provided for in the budget.

You will be hearing more on all of these points from other presentations that will be made to you. We can only urge you on behalf of the Health and Welfare Council and the temporary citizens committee on the welfare crisis to take them seriously to heart as the unanimous conclusions of all of these citizens in the District who have looked into the problems involved.

Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Shaw. As you probably know, I am relatively new to the Appropriations Committee; and, therefore, to this subcommittee. So that some of my questions, or all of them, may be rather amateurish.

How is it that the foster care can be mustered at all? I wonder if the cost of caring for the child is greater than that paid by the District?

Mr. SHAW. In the first place, I am told that there is an emotional appeal. People are willing to do this to a certain extent as a public service. I presume that in many cases, perhaps, the cost accounting is not sufficiently accurate to show the money which they pay out is not equivalent to what they are getting in. We believe, although we are not able to prove it, of course, because it is a function of the law of supply and demand, that an increase to $75 will substantially increase the number of homes available. We believe that it will have this effect.

I would like to ask Mr. Makofsky to reply to this.

Mr. MAKOFSKY. Mr. Chairman, generally speaking, the Department of Public Welfare, I believe, has a policy of not encouraging people to provide for foster care where this is an important source of their income. They have actually been seeking families, generally, who can meet their own needs in other ways, so that they are simply caring for the children because they want to care for the children rather than otherwise.

We do think that $75 board rate, apart from providing some measure for the cost of the care also will interest some of the prospective foster parents for this particular point, so that it will not be too great a sacrifice on their part.

Senator BARTLETT. Is there a shortage of foster homes now?

Mr. MAKOFSKY. The situation at Junior Village is such that there is a shortage of foster homes in the District.

Senator BARTLETT. It would seem to me from the knowledge I have on the subject that the foster home would be provided by persons not in the upper income brackets, or maybe, not even in the middle income brackets; if he or she kept on doing this long enough he or she would go bankrupt. It takes quite a large income to support these children.

Mr. SHAW. This is one of our programs which we hope to alleviate with this suggestion.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you say, Mr. Shaw, that the social service workers here had to care for 180 families?

Mr. SHAW. As of last year the load on the social service worker was 184 cases during the course of the year. Earlier this morning the chairman of this committee pointed out that in the meantime this load has dropped to, he estimated, around 150.

Senator BARTLETT. And the HEW goal is 60?

Mr. SHAW. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. And how frequently, I wonder, throughout the Nation is that goal met, do you know?

Mr. SHAW. The figures suggested by HEW is one which they feel might be approached or reached over a period of time.

Mr. MAKOFSKY. This program, Mr. Chairman, of lowering the caseloads has been encouraged through the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 where the Federal Government allowed 75 percent matching funds for those States which rendered the caseload, rather than the 50 percent maximum which is now available to them. Many States are beginning to take advantage of this although I cannot

give you any figures as to the number of States which have introduced this to encourage local departments of public welfare to do so.

Senator BARTLETT. Would there be any danger that in the States they would regard this as a socialistic approach?

Mr. MAKOFSKY. As you know, Senator Bartlett, there are matching grants on the part of the Federal Government in many other respects, which the Federal Government believes is for the good of the citizens.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Shaw, again, displaying my ignorance, you spoke of a peculiar rule of eligibility. What did you mean by that?

Mr. SHAW. To be precise, I was referring to what is known in the District of Columbia as the man in the house rule, which has the effect that if there is a man living in the house the family is not eligible for public welfare.

Senator BARTLETT. Is that unique in the District?

Mr. SHAW. It is unique in the District. There may be one or two other jurisdictions that have it, not more than that.

Senator BARTLETT. Did you, also, say that these people became dependent on the community notwithstanding?

Mr. SHAW. I did.

Senator BARTLETT. On which bank of the community do they become dependent?

Mr. SHAW. They become dependent on the general charity of the people in the community, in the sense, that they run up bills which they do not pay, in the sense that they have to borrow money, in the sense that they get what help they can from private charities, in the sense that they are informally dependent on the community, but the community has to support them one way or another just the same.

Senator BARTLETT. There is no other government agency doing it?

Mr. SHAW. No.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much.

Mr. SHAW. Thank you.

(The prepared statement follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, STATEMENT ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1964

The District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council is pleased to see that three of Washington's four most urgent welfare needs are now at least partially provided for in the President's "B" budget now under consideration by this committee. The council is the private organization which has the responsibility of allocating the major portion of the funds obtained by the United Givers Fund drive among its 174 member agencies for use in private health, welfare, and recreational activities. Of the $8,290,606 collected by the UGF in 1963, the council will allocate more than $4,783,911 among 72 of its member agencies. It is, therefore, next to the Department of Public Welfare of the District government, the largest distributor of funds for these purposes in the metropolitan area.

In this connection we believe it is desirable to emphasize the deep involvement of the citizens of the District of Columbia in its health and welfare problems, despite the fact that they do not have a municipal government responsible to them through whom they can make their influence felt. The many millions of dollars which they have contributed for these purposes is one measure of their concern. A second is the extent to which responsible citizens give freely of their time to help alleviate misery in the city. There are serving on the council and its various committees more than 2,000 private citizens, including your witness, who receive no compensation for their efforts and who have no personal axes to grind in requesting that this committee give adequate recognition to the District's welfare needs.

As an essential part of its work, the council works constantly with its member organizations in planning their programs and drawing up their budgets so as to

insure that the available private charitable funds are utilized to the best possible advantage. It seeks to prevent overlapping of activities and to channel the use of these funds into areas where need exists but where there are no public funds or insufficient public funds available.

As a result of these activities, the council is thoroughly familiar with the work which is being done in the fields of health, welfare, and recreation by both the District government through the Department of Public Welfare as well as other District departments, and by the private charities, and is especially aware of areas where great need exists which cannot be met by private charities alone.

It is well known that, in the past 2 years, the Department of Public Welfare has pared its rolls by terminating assistance to hundreds of families and rejecting others who have applied for help. These families, it is reported, do not meet the eligibility requirements for public assistance in the District.

In this same period, private agencies affiliated with the Health and Welfare Council have told us that many of these families have turned to them to ask for the help which the public department has denied them. These agencies are not in a position to shoulder this burden. Here and there, in the direst cases of emergency a one-time grant for rent to prevent eviction or to provide food for hungry children can be made. But it was determined by public policy in the days of the great depression that basic human needs of food, clothing, and shelter are government's responsibility. The limited resources of private agencies have been directed toward rehabilitative work with families with problems. Financial help cannot be the main role of private charities.

As a consequence of this serious situation confronting the private agencies and the community as a whole, HWC asked the Bureau of Social Science Research to look into the effects of these public assistance terminations and rejections on the lives of a representative sample of ineligibles. The Bureau is a highly respected, independent, nonprofit research orgnization.

Because the official record of terminations and rejections was not made available to HWC, it was not possible to choose a truly representative random sample. From all of the families affected, 50 families were, however, located and interviewed, in large measure with the assistance of private agencies.

The study of how these 50 families have survived has been furnished to the members of this committee. The report says that denial of assistance has meant that mothers and children often go hungry. In some instances it has forced mothers to resort to any means, including prostitution, to secure food for the children. For some it has meant keeping children out of school so that they could earn a few pennies or watch younger brothers and sisters while the mother tried to find work.

We believe that the heart of the story is that ineligibility for public welfare in the District of Columbia has little relationship to the ability of these people to provide their children with the necessities of life. Not independence, but suffering is the result, and the seeds of broken lives have established firmer roots among the ineligibles.

HWC has taken the leadership in bringing 42 local organizations deeply involved in the District's welfare problems together and securing agreement as to what needs to be done now to make a start toward destroying these roots. Included among these organizations are not only the voluntary social agencies, which must cope with the problem at first hand, but such groups as the PTA, the Council of Churches of the National Capital Area, the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men, the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, the League of Women Voters, the Democratic Central Committee, the Republican State Committee, and many others. The spiritual leaders of the three great religious denominations have issued their own statement decrying current public welfare practices.

There are many changes which need to be made if the District is to have a sound public welfare program. Nevertheless, the HWC and the 42 organizations say to the Congress, as we have said to the Department of Public Welfare, to the Commissioners, and to the President, that there are four most urgent needs which require action now. We are especially pleased that the President has demonstrated his concern that the welfare program in the District should be strengthened by his statements in his District budget message and by the fact that three of the four measures which we consider essential are now included in the proposed budget.

The four most urgent needs which we believe must be met by this session of the Congress are as follows:

(1) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED PARENTS

Problem

The children of employable but unemployed parents in the District of Columbia are not now eligible for assistance from the Department of Public Welfare. One of the major consequences of this policy has been to force employable fathers who cannot find work to desert their wives and children so that they may be eligible for help.

Discussion

Gaps such as this in the public welfare program have made it necessary for member agencies of the Health and Welfare Council, such as the Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, Family and Child Services, Jewish Social Service Agency, Travelers Aid Society, and the Council of Churches to provide limited assistance from their private charity funds. Although direct monetary aid cannot be a major function of these private charities, they spent about $175,000 in this fashion to meet emergencies in 1962.

Federal legislation, effective since May 1961, now provides matching funds—which may reach more than $2 for each $1 contributed by the local community—to States which agree to assist children of unemployed but employable parents when they are otherwise eligible under the aid to dependent children program. Fifteen States now participate in this extension of the ADC program but the District of Columbia does not.

President Kennedy has included in his budget the sum of $768,000 to cover the District's share of the money grant and the cost of 44 new positions to administer the program.

HWC recommendation

We wholeheartedly support the President's request to permit the District to participate in the Federal program for aid to the children of unemployed parents. We are committed to the principle that children ought not to be punished because their parents who are unemployed want to keep the family together.

(2) REDUCTION IN WORKER CASELOADS

Problem

The average caseload in the Department of Public Welfare last year was three times the load recommended by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare where there are problem families involved.

Discussion

Smaller caseloads are urgently needed if public welfare is to have any reasonable chance of affecting the lives of disorganized families and their deprived children.

HEW, in its efforts to encourage public welfare departments to emphasize rehabilitation, recently secured the passage of legislation which permits Federal matching of personnel costs in public assistance to increase from 50 percent to 75 percent, where these cases meet certain requirements which characterize many families on public assistance in the District of Columbia. The major HEW requirement for this additional matching grant is that a caseload including such families total no more than 60. The average caseload in 1962 in the Welfare Department was 180. The Senate Appropriations Committee recognized the need to reduce caseload size and added to the 1963 welfare budget 21 casework positions which were not even requested.

The Department expects to reduce caseloads in the Public Assistance Division to about 123 in fiscal 1964 primarily through a reduction in the number of cases. Under existing eligibility rules, and in the absence of a program of aid to children of unemployed parents, such a reduction would merely aggravate the present situation where needy people are being denied public assistance.

President Kennedy has taken cognizance of the compelling need to work intensively with these families. He has proposed $127,000 to provide 54 new positions to permit the establishment of caseloads which will meet the HEW standards and achieve the Congress goal of rehabilitation and prevention. In addition, the President has asked for 43 new positions to maintain present levels of service throughout the Welfare Department.

In connection with the existing high caseloads of District social service workers, it is significant that there have been many cases of ineligibility for public assistance turned up by various investigative agencies. With such unmanageable caseloads, it must be obvious that no caseworker can keep in close contact with each case in order to determine whether it meets the established criteria. The solution adopted to date has been to increase the investigative personnel of the Department where there are now 75 investigator positions. The Health and Welfare Council strongly

believes that if much of the funds being spent on investigation were channeled into reducing the loads of caseworkers, the problem of ineligibility would be greatly reduced.

HWC recommendation

The Health and Welfare Council wholeheartedly endorses the budget request of the President with respect to a reduction in worker caseloads. Public Welfare needs the tools to restore and guide dependent families to independence and to prevent their children continuing in poverty and dependence into adulthood.

(3) ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE AND ADEQUATE DAY-CARE PROGRAM

Problem

Washington needs a comprehensive day-care program. In public welfare terms there are mothers receiving aid to families of dependent children who want to learn a skill and work to support their children. There are also mothers, at work or wanting to work and not receiving public assistance, who may be compelled to ask for help because there is no agency or individual who can give proper care to their children.

Discussion

Four Health and Welfare Council agencies—Friendship House, Georgetown Children's House, Northwest Settlement House, and Southeast Neighborhood House—with combined day-care budget from private charity sources of about $115,000, now serve about 200 children and are filled to capacity. There are also a few church-sponsored facilities in the area, but there is serious question whether these existing facilities could accommodate the number of children envisioned under the Department's proposed program. As a result, the council, through its neighborhood service project, has offered to operate a pilot group day-care center at the Arthur Capper Dwellings; and Family and Child Services, also an HWC agency, has volunteered to provide foster-home day-care services. These two programs would serve 170 children at a cost of $162,520.

Congress has passed legislation recognizing the great need and encouraging a broad-scale, comprehensive day-care program. Funds, authorized by the legislation, have now been made available to the States. The Federal grant to the District in fiscal 1964 will amount to $17,888, a sum which will not go far toward building a comprehensive day-care program.

In the budget now before this committee the President has proposed a total of $141,678 to establish an expanded day-care program in the District. As proposed, the program would provide such day-care services in five different categories of situations where the HWC considers that they are required. We believe that the District needs a comprehensive day-care program which will provide to any mother the option of deciding whether to seek work or to stay home to care for her children.

We strongly recommend that the day care funds requested by the President's budget be approved by this committee.

We further recommend that $162,500 be added to the Department's budget in order to operate the pilot day care program for working mothers, as recommended by the neighborhood service project.

(4) INCREASE IN FOSTER HOME BOARD RATES

Problem

Despite the great need for foster homes for dependent and neglected children, the board rates paid to foster parents are less than the actual cost of care, thus hindering the recruitment of needed foster homes.

Discussion

A number of Health and Welfare Council agencies, such as Family and Child Services, Jewish Social Service Agency, and Catholic Charities, are now engaged in providing foster home care and have impressed on the council that the potential for finding good foster homes is much greater when adequate board rates are paid. For the year ended last June, these agencies provided, out of private charity funds, for a total of 21,782 days of foster care in boarding homes. Because of the urgency of supplying additional foster homes for children under DPW care, both the Family and Child Services and the Health and Welfare Council have been trying to develop demonstration programs aimed at this objective.

The budget now under consideration by this committee provides for a board rate of only $60 per month for children over 6 months old. This is not adequate. The Welfare Department, like other States, has looked into the actual cost for a foster parent in this area. Material which has been prepared by the Welfare

Department for the Commissioners shows that the cost of care for infants is approximately $73 and the average for children over 1 year of age approximately $100 per month, as follows:

Infant to 1 year	$73.13
1 to 5	88.80
6 to 12	101.70
12 and over	108.70

The experience of other communities in the cost of foster home care generally confirms the validity of the Department's computations. Thus, in Philadelphia, the basic rate is $82.33 monthly per child; in Denver, it is $75 monthly; in Miami, approximately $70; and in Westchester County, N.Y., $78.25. Where communities are at Washington's level or lower (like Baltimore) their departments are urging that rates be raised.

It is highly relevant in this connection to point out that foster home care is generally conceded to be better for the children involved than institutional care. It is certainly more economical since a child at Junior Village costs the District $185 per month. A truly realistic board rate for foster care would thus relieve the overcrowding at Junior Village and provide a more desirable home situation for the children involved at a substantial saving to the District budget.

HWC recommendation

We believe that to secure a needed supply of foster homes now, a board rate of $75 monthly and an incentive service fee to foster parents are required. These rates need to reach actual cost if we are to provide a substitute home when this is needed by a dependent and neglected child.

The Health and Welfare Council earnestly solicits the support of the Congress for these most urgent needs of the District. Three of our four most urgent needs have one goal: To keep children with their parents. The fourth says, in effect: If their own families can under no circumstances be preserved, find good foster care families for them. We are heartened and encouraged that this goal can be achieved first, because the Congress has spoken through legislation in favor of national programs which will meet these needs and, secondly, because President Kennedy has expressed his concern and interest by adding three of these four most urgently needed programs to his proposed budget for the District of Columbia.

Senator BARTLETT. Our next witness is Mr. Samuel Lanahan.

Mr. MAKOFSKY. Mr. Lanahan will submit a statement.

Senator BARTLETT. All right; we will put it into the record at this point.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL LANAHAN, FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

My name is Samuel J. Lanahan. I am president of Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C., one of the largest agencies sharing in the United Givers Fund. On behalf of this agency, I want to endorse any steps proposed to meet the four most urgent needs described by the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis.

Obviously improvement in the District welfare program to meet only these four basic needs is not enough. A measure of the difficulties facing the District may be seen from a recent study released by the U.S. Employment Service for the District of Columbia entitled "A Skill Survey of the Washington Metropolitan Area." The study shows that unemployment among the nonwhite labor force is now at least 11 percent and may be as high as 15 percent.

It is estimated that by 1970 the labor force in the metropolitan area will be increased by about 200,000 persons while there will be a population increase of 560,000. At the present time there are 30,000 jobs for unskilled laborers available and filled and it is projected that the number of available jobs in this category will show no increase.

These statistics show that there is now a hard core of unemployment in the District of Columbia and that this will expand in the foreseeable future. The District is simply participating in the national experience. The Department of Labor estimates that 7 million new jobs each year will be required merely to reduce the employment rate to the 4 percent level fixed by President Kennedy as being tolerable. The attainment of this goal is complicated by an increase in automation throughout industry.

In the long run, both the opportunity and the need for subsistence work will decline. The distinction between leisure and unemployment will become blurred,

and it will be necessary to reevaluate the concept that a job is an entrance requirement for an individual to share in the national productivity.

The statistics emphasize the importance of reexamining the concepts applied to our present welfare program. If the statistics show that what is happening in the District is simply a reflection of the national experience, should not the District be allowed to participate in the national remedies? The people of this city should be allowed to share fully in the benefits made available by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

A program of aid to the children of unemployed parents is essential. Education is only part of the solution, if these children are not to be simply added to the list of the unskilled and unemployed. It is necessary that these children and their families be financially able to belong to the community.

Senator BARTLETT. Our next witness is Mr. Clarence E. Shaw of the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE E. SHAW

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIVIC PROBLEMS

Mr. SHAW. Thank you, Senator.

I am Clarence E. Shaw and I appear before you as the representative of the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

Our association has for many years been interested in and concerned about civic problems in the District of Columbia. We have found that many factors in the District affect us both as residents of the area and as people who earn our livelihood in business enterprises. We believe that all of us—businessmen and other people who live and work here—benefit from a well-administered city which provides needed services for its residents.

It is for this reason that we have become concerned about the Department of Public Welfare and the program which it administers. We understand that this program is intended to relieve suffering, to eliminate hunger and poverty and to see to it that no family is forced to break up just because parents cannot feed their children.

If the Department of Public Welfare does not eliminate hunger and allows this to cause family breakdown all of us are hurt. We have found that poverty and family breakdown cannot be separated from crime, from the physical blight and deterioration of the city and from a poor moral climate of our city.

The District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce believes that this is precisely what is happening in the District of Columbia. The program which the Department of Public Welfare is asked to carry out is appallingly inadequate in meeting the problem of poverty and in preventing family breakdown. We have, therefore, joined with 40 organizations of the District to support changes in this program which will meet four most urgent needs: Aid to the children of unemployed parents; emphasis on rehabilitating families by lowering worker caseloads; a comprehensive day care program; and an increased foster home board rate of $75 per month per child with an incentive service fee.

We believe this kind of program represents true economy. These four points promise prevention which is more economical than expensive institutional care of homeless or delinquent children and adults.

We urge that the Senate act favorably on these four points and see to it that this program becomes the policy and practice of the Department of Public Welfare.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In order for youth to meet the challenges of a competitive labor market and the demands for trained personnel, they must have the best education possible. Counseling and guidance in career preparation becomes increasingly important in an economy with growing unemployment rates. We daily see the results of poorly trained youth, of youth who have received no vocational guidance in the preparation for earning a living. We are convinced that until very high priority is placed on providing new and modern school buildings to replace those that have long reached their obsolescence, a corp of fully trained teachers supported by the necessary social service personnel in the form of counselors, social workers, and psychologists and equipped with adequate textbooks and supplies, we will hardly be successful in maximizing the opportunity for each to develop to his full potential and become a fully productive citizen. Our applicants for employment can be no better than the schools which provide them.

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Commissioner's Council on Human Relations with its small staff of two professional and one secretary has done a very effective job in combating racial prejudices in the Nation's Capital, particularly in the field of employment. This problem, like the problem of discrimination in housing, has not been fully solved and the immediate intensity of the challenge in these and other fields is more than the very modest manpower resources of the Commissioner's Council will allow.

Washington, like cities all over the country, is facing a crisis in civil rights demands. Employers both in government and industry, find themselves trying to resolve inequities resulting from generations of denial of opportunities simply on the irrelevant grounds of the color of a person's skin.

In order to meet the demands of groups and individuals seeking a stepped-up pace in righting these wrongs; in order to help Negroes to prepare for new opportunities that are increasing; and in order to continue to conciliate, persuade, and investigate in matters of equal opportunity, the Council finds itself, too, facing a crisis with a limited staff. We implore the Appropriations Subcommittee to favorably respond to the Council's request for an additional professional person and one additional secretary, a rather modest request for the tremendous tasks ahead.

PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the most pressing health needs in the District of Columbia is the need for additional health facilities and services and for better health education programs. The amount requested for 1964 is still inadequate to provide all of the health needs of the community, but this amount, if reduced further, would be disastrous. Thank you for permitting me to represent the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce at this hearing.

Senator PROXMIRE (presiding). Thank you very much, Mr. Shaw, for an excellent statement.

Mr. SHAW. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is the Reverend James Clark Brown. Reverend Brown is chairman of the special committee on welfare problems.

We are delighted to have you here for many reasons. One reason is because you are my minister and we know of you as a splendid minister who has an extraordinary interest in community affairs, and not only an interest in them, but are active effectively to work to solve community problems in every way you can. We are very happy to have you also as a man who has had broad experience in public life as well as in the church.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE PROBLEMS

STATEMENT OF REV. JAMES CLARK BROWN, CHAIRMAN

GENERAL STATEMENT

Reverend BROWN. Thank you very much, Senator Proxmire. We are very grateful to you and should like to say that we are appreciative of the very active participation of yourself in our church and your leadership and what it has meant to us.

My name is James Clark Brown; I am pastor of the Cleveland Park Congregational Church and am testifying in my capacity as chairman of the special committee on welfare problems in behalf of the Council of Churches of Metropolitan Washington. The council is an interdenominational organization of some 350 Protestant churches. It provides the structure through which the cooperative witness of our churches can be most effectively manifest. Our committee is comprised of both clergy and laymen. We have endeavored to become informed about public welfare policies and practices through study, visiting the various District of Columbia welfare institutions and meeting with other citizen groups concerned with this issue. Because public welfare policies so obviously affect the lives of literally thousands of persons, particularly children; because such policies involve the poor, the disadvantaged, the very young and the aged, we believe that the church, seeking to be faithful to its compassionate Lord, will endeavor to bear relevant witness to such concerns.

Our committee, therefore, supports the following recommendations:

(1) Participation by the District of Columbia in an expanded aid program to the children of unemployed parents. We are encouraged by the House action in proposing that $768,000 be provided for such assistance. Our primary concern is with the welfare of children whose parents, despite their best efforts, are either without employment, or who have insufficient compensation from their employment to adequately care for their children.

(2) We support the recommendation that the caseload of social workers be at a maximum ratio of 60 families per worker, as has been repeatedly stated here and at many other times. A study of Welfare Department practices during 1962 has revealed that the social worker can spend only 5 hours a year on each case because of the enormous caseload which last year exceeded 180 families per worker. We believe that rehabilitation of many individuals and families will come closer to being realized when, for one matter, case workers have more time to counsel families and assist them in becoming self-supporting citizens rather than remaining dependent on public welfare. Our

committee urges Senate concurrence in the House action of providing $127,000 to make possible the District's share in 54 new social worker positions.

(3) We urge your favorable action in the establishment of a comprehensive and adequate day-care program. The $93,900 of additional funds as approved by the House, would significantly help in making possible the transferral of children now in Junior Village, to be reunited with their families in their own homes. Such action would enable many mothers who, of necessity, must work to do so in the confidence that their children were being responsibly cared for. One cannot resist the speculation that the costs of such services are relatively inconsequential when compared with the social and personal consequences that ensue in a community without such family aids.

(4) We believe that Junior Village would be able to significantly reduce its unfortunate population if the foster home board rate were increased to $75 per month in lieu of the present $57, or the proposed House action of $60 a month. If I may, Senator Proxmire, I would like to state parenthetically my information is that the population at Junior Village rose from 30 to 302 between the years of 1947 and 1958, and from 302 to——

Senator PROXMIRE. When was that? From 1947 to 1958?

Reverend BROWN. It rose from 30 to 302 between the years 1947 and 1958; and from 302 to 715 as of last December; and I was informed yesterday that the approximate enrollment at Junior Village is 800. The Welfare Department has previously forecast an enrollment there of 1,030 children within 18 months, and the Health and Welfare Council, in a recommendation or a concern has stated they predict that there may well be 3,000 children in Junior Village in the next 10 years unless there is a significant change in public welfare policy.

Senator PROXMIRE. This foster home board rate increase would substantially help that, would it not—you feel that if it were $75, for example, that it would be much different, that there would be a reduction?

Reverend BROWN. I am confident that there would be. I would like to add also that in my own judgment that more than the increase in the foster home board rate that one helpful action which might also be taken would be a sufficient increase in caseworkers to process the applicants for foster homes.

For example, at the height of the community concern over Junior Village last fall in December I personally know of one family in my church that called with regard to seeing about taking children in a foster home arrangement and they were told that it would be 6 months before the application could even be processed, because they were so understaffed. I think that both in terms of attracting more families who would be willing to participate in the foster home program through this increase in the board rate that also an increase in social workers who would be assigned, perhaps, to the exclusive responsibility of processing these applications would help.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is that included in your recommendation No. 2 in the preceding page?

Reverend BROWN. Yes, that would be implied.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you.

Reverend BROWN. A study prepared by a Citizens Advisory Committee to the District of Columbia Commissioners documented its

computation that the average maintenance requirement for children between 1 and 12 years old would approximate $95 per month in costs. Even assuming that the amounts stated for some of the items comprising the estimated costs are arguable, it is quite obvious that a realistic cost is much more than the present general board rate of $57 per month or the proposed House increase to $60 per month. Is it not patently illogical to "institutionalize" 800 children in an overcrowded, understaffed Junior Village at a cost of $185 per child per month, when a relatively modest increase in foster-home payments to $75 a month, would allow many children to be given the security and affection of a family relationship?

Senator PROXMIRE. As to this point of giving the family atmosphere to the child, the affection and love of foster parents, you argue also on sheer economy grounds, the difference from the standpoint of saving money alone, that this would result if my mathematics are correct in the saving of more than $100 per child.

Reverend BROWN. Absolutely. Approximately three times as much as is spent on caring for the child at Junior Village at the present time—more than three times the amount that we are presently providing for foster homes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are there any figures at all on the costs of handling the applications, the cost of processing them, and so forth—any estimates that could be made as to whether it is a few dollars or quite a few? What I am talking about is this, that if you hire more social workers that will cost money. It would be very convincing if you can show that there is a clear savings involved in this.

Reverend BROWN. I think that would be a very enlightening figure.

Senator PROXMIRE. All the way through.

Reverend BROWN. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. In the overall picture with all of the costs involved.

Reverend BROWN. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. This is a dramatic demonstration of how economy can coincide with humanity.

Reverend BROWN. I might also say, Senator Proxmire, that in visiting the Public Welfare Center in the District, the one location where all of the variety of welfare needs are transacted, it is a pretty distressing situation. If you walk into this huge building with literally hundreds of people waiting to be processed for their various needs, you find that the staff is courteous and able, but they are so obviously under the pressure of tension that it is very noticeable. Again I was told just this past week that there was a necessity for police action at the center during the past week because a man who, obviously, may have been mentally ill, but also, just under the pressure of frustration and annoyance at the delays in processing his application had thrown a chair against a window and the falling glass had injured two of the ladies at the Center. I think that it would be very helpful if the committee could look into the matter of how the Welfare Department at the present time is forced to administer all of the multiple and varied services in one location, that there would be real advantage, it seems to me, in at least exploring how advisable it would be to decentralize the Welfare Department and its administration, both in terms of service to the clients and in terms of more efficient service on the part of an overworked staff.

As of December last year, the fact was that "3-year-old children sleep four to a single GI double-deck bunk; two of these tiny children must share the perilous upper bunk, 5 feet from the floor. The Village's Taft Cottage, a brick barracks built half a century ago, had 94 children between 30 months and 5 years old sleeping on a third floor accessible only through one central stairwell. There is no fire escape and the night staff is one women." We are aware that additional facilities have been provided but the population has also increased and no thoughtful person can visit Junior Village without a sense of shame that such an institution exists at all in the capital city of the wealthiest Nation in the history of the world.

May I conclude with a statement of the distinguished educator, John Dewey. He said: "What the best and wisest parent wants for his own child, that must the community want for all its children."

The Council of Churches respectfully petitions you, the Members of Congress, by your concern and responsible action, to help us, the parents and citizens of this Federal city, to increasingly make it a showplace of enlightened democracy and justice for all its citizens.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you for a very fine and moving statement. I think that this is another excellent example of the way that you carry your eloquent sermons into action. It gives some very definite and specific suggestions. Thank you very much.

Reverend BROWN. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Mr. Elliott Moore of the Friends Meeting of Washington Social Order Committee.

Is he present?

(No response.)

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Robert T. Adams, Friendship House Director.

Will you identify yourself for the record?

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. ADAMS, DIRECTOR, PRESENTED BY MRS. JANE TATUM

DAY CARE PROGRAM

Mrs. TATUM. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. Jane Tatum, a family worker at Friendship. I am reading a statement for Mr. Robert T. Adams, executive director of Friendship House Association, which is a settlement house located at 619 D Street SE., in the District of Columbia. Since 1904 Friendship House has served thousands of boys and girls, working mothers, and adult groups within the shadow of Congress. We are doing our best to meet the social needs of those residents bounded by East Capitol, South Capitol, and Anacostia River.

I am appearing before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to urge that funds be made available with which the District of Columbia might establish a comprehensive day care program which can provide good, safe care for children of working parents, and assist in increasing the economic independence of many of our citizens.

For over 50 years, we have conducted a day care program which is now the largest United Givers Fund supported day care center in the District. We are licensed by the District Department of Health to provide care for up to 75 children between the ages of 3 and 10. We

are quite proud of the work of our day care staff which consists of six professionals plus part-time workers and many volunteers. We believe in the program to the extent that in 1963 we will spend approximately $39,000 for this program, or, 31.1 percent of our annual budget. We heavily subsidize this program because we see the long-range results of providing good care for children while they are in their formative years, and because we know that such care permits many mothers to get off public assistance and support themselves.

After reviewing our waiting list, and conferring with our day care colleagues in the District, we are convinced that there are many children whose growth, development, and safety could be enhanced by the establishment of a public-supported, districtwide and comprehensive program.

We have frequent requests for service from all parts of the District which indicate that there are not sufficient private or public programs to meet the growing day care problems.

We are confident that the day care programs proposed in Welfare requests in the B budget can demonstrate how to resolve the problems of a rising number of children in the District, and the need to help parents become free enough to add gainful employment to their responsibilities as parents.

Our first concern has always been the well-being of children, but by the Congress appropriating money for a District day care program, you can also free many parents for that training or employment which can insure their self-support, rather than their continued dependency.

We are most appreciative that Congress has passed legislation to encourage communitywide day care programs throughout the Nation, and that the District Commissioners are now considering the establishment of such a program for Washington. We hope that adequate funds will be made available through the efforts of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, and pledge the support and experience of our board of directors and day care staff to assist in the development of this program.

Senator PROXMIRE. We thank you for this very encouraging statement. It is very encouraging to receive a report like this from an agency which makes this kind of effort, that is, financial effort and contribution itself.

Mr. TATUM. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Will you thank Mr. Adams?

Mr. TATUM. Yes, I will.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr. She is president of Georgetown Children's House.

GEORGETOWN CHILDREN'S HOUSE

STATEMENT OF MRS. CARROLL PERRY, JR., BOARD MEMBER AND FORMER PRESIDENT

DAY CARE PROGRAM

Mrs. PERRY. I am Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr., a board member and former president of Georgetown Children's House. This is the only community supported center providing day care exclusively and the only center in the whole northwest area providing day care for school-age children.

Our board wishes first to go on record in support of the four urgent needs testified to by the Health and Welfare Council: (1) providing

aid to children of unemployed parents; (2) making prevention and rehabilitation possible by reducing caseloads to a maximum of 60; (3) establishing a comprehensive and adequate day care program; and (4) increasing regular foster home rates.

We also want to urge that the District of Columbia Welfare Department be given the appropriation requested by the Health and Welfare Council for the Capper dwelling project and an additional appropriation of $141,678 to provide day care for children whose mothers must work and who cannot afford to pay for private care.

Our agency has been providing day care for the past 34 years so we have had ample opportunity to see the benefits of such a program. In three-fourths of our families, the mother is the main or only support of the family. About half of our 65 children come from families in the low income bracket; that is less than $3,000 a year.

We have found great satisfaction in providing a homelike atmosphere for these children, available for 10½ hours during the day.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say that about one-half come from families in the low income bracket of less than $3,000 a year. Do you have some in the high income brackets?

Mrs. PERRY. $5,000 is our cutoff for accepting them, if one parent is working, unless we are working with an agency and there is a special problem, such as a family under pyschiatric care where medical expenses are very heavy, or where an agency refers to us someone from a family that has special problems, then we will take them above $5,000.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is there ever a situation where their parents can afford to pay?

Mrs. PERRY. They pay for the care.

Senator PROXMIRE. They pay for the foster care?

Mrs. PERRY. That is right; they do that.

We have regular nursery school and kindergarten programs for the preschoolers, and recreational and homework programs for those who attend nearby public and parochial schools. The children get nutritious hot lunches and snacks. Their health is carefully supervised with followup on such needs as immunizations and dental care. Close cooperation is maintained with the schools and special help in reading, speech, or child guidance is given when needed. Thus many physical and emotional problems are detected at an early age and every effort is made to correct them before real difficulties arise. I would particularly like to call your attention to this last point.

Many of our children have stayed with us for the full 6 years; between the ages of 3 and 9, and a third of our current enrollment has been with us for 3 years or more. The mothers regard the house as a great element of stability in their lives and in the lives of their children. They may have to change their place of residence several times but they make every sacrifice for their children to continue in good care during the day. One of our greatest concerns is that we do not have facilities to keep the children until they are 12 years old and through the sixth grade as the mothers are constantly begging us to do.

Adequate provisions for day care make it possible for a family to stay together in their own home and for the mother to retain her relationship to and her responsibility for her children to the extent that

her job and her income permit. This represents a great conservation of human values—as well as financial—since day care costs less than half as much as institutional care.

And so our board urges you to provide a greatly increased appropriation to the Welfare Department for day care and that it not be limited just to mothers in job training or for a short period thereafter. Unless a mother can earn enough to pay for private care, she will be unable to continue to work, and the time and money spent in training her will be wasted. She may soon be back on the public assistance rolls and the cycle of dependency may well continue on into the next generation.

Senator PROXMIRE. Up to what age can you take them?

Mrs. PERRY. We can take them through the third.

We would like to be able to continue it through the sixth grade, but we do not have the space, we do not have the money.

Senator PROXMIRE. What is the difference in the situation as between the school year and the vacation part?

Mrs. PERRY. During the school year, the school aged children are with us, they can come as early as 7:30 in the morning. We see that they get to school. They come back to us for a hot lunch. They come back to us after school for a snack. And then they are picked up by the parents. During vacation they are with us all of the time during the summer.

The kindergarten children are with us one-half day.

Senator PROXMIRE. I understand that the District has a school lunch. Do you have that?

Mrs. PERRY. There is no school lunch at the school for our children going to schoool.

Senator PROXMIRE. Some of them, I understand, do provide that.

Mrs. PERRY. Some of them do, but Georgetown does not. The Georgetown schools do not have a lunch program.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much.

Mrs. PERRY. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Mr. Lewis Terry, appearing on behalf of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations, Inc. We are very happy to have you with us. You may proceed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS S. TERRY

DISTRICT CIVIC PROBLEMS

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Lewis S. Terry and I am appearing on behalf of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations, Inc. The major purpose of our organization is to consider and act upon matters affecting the civic welfare of residents of the District of Columbia.

As residents of the District with a long history of involvement in civic problems, the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations wants to express its concern about the effects of public welfare policy in our city. We believe that there are very few residents who believe that people should go hungry or go without clothing and shelter because they cannot provide for themselves. In some of our neighborhoods we have seen neighbors who do not have these neces-

sities and have been refused public assistance. We cannot understand how, in this time, in the United States, the government of a city will turn its back on hungry children and adults.

Our neighborhoods suffer, too, when the Department of Public Welfare does not work with the families to teach them how to manage their homes properly. If neighborhoods are to be maintained as good places where people will want to live, some families receiving public assistance will need help in learning how to care for their homes and how to be good neighbors. If the public welfare workers had more time they could give this help. They ought, also, to have more time to find out about the children in these families and help the mothers to guide these children properly. We understand that the caseloads of the workers have been too heavy to give counseling which is needed. We believe that a good opportunity is lost unless enough time can be given to a caseworker to really try to be helpful.

In our experience, too, some members of civic associations have been willing to act as foster parents and take children who need homes into their midst. One problem we have noticed is that some of the standards required to foster homes have been to strict and thereby discouraged people from taking on this responsibility. Another observation we want to make is that the amount of money which is paid to foster parents is often not enough to meet the cost of this care. We believe that if the rates are raised this will encourage more citizens to offer their homes to the children who need them.

Our organization wholeheartedly supports the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council and the Temporary Citizens Committee in their efforts to establish public welfare programs which will meet the four most urgent needs. Along with 41 other organizations which have endorsed the program we express our great concern that the District of Columbia should be an example to other cities in the provision of good city services.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you. Did you hear Reverend Brown's statement?

Mr. TERRY. I was very much impressed with his statement.

Senator PROXMIRE. Do you concur in the likelihood that an increase in the payments to foster parents might be a saving in the long run, that is, not alone a human but a monetary saving, inasmuch as it would be better to have them in a foster home?

Mr. TERRY. That should follow. There should be an economic saving.

Senator PROXMIRE. That does seem logical to you, that there would be a saving?

Mr. TERRY. That certainly does.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much. I want to apologize to everyone here because you have all waited so patiently, but the policy is to continue hearing right through the lunch hour so as to get through as rapidly as possible. You know the urgency that there is on this budget.

Our next witness is Mrs. Helen Latimer of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. HELEN LATIMER, PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mrs. LATIMER. Mr. Chairman, the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA is gratified to have this opportunity to present its views on the budget of the District's Department of Public Welfare. We believe that this Department is given a responsibility of critical importance to the welfare of all the people who live in the District. The Department deals with the most deprived individuals and families—with poverty, ill health, family disorganization, and many of the difficult and complex social problems which face this country today. And, I should say, to encourage the various organizations representing thousands. The tools which we give to the Department to do this job can spell the difference between some steps forward toward resolving these problems or leaving the Department to struggle with a hopeless assignment.

You will be hearing from various organizations, representing thousands of District residents, that the tools now available to the Department of Public Welfare are inadequate. This should not be news to the Congressmen who are concerned with District affairs. The newspapers almost every day tell the story of mounting numbers of children at Junior Village. This is only the visible sign on family breakdown which welfare policies are not only inadequate to handle but of which they have actually been the cause in many instances.

Forty organizations of the District have arrived at a consensus that certain changes need to be made in these welfare policies—and need to be made now, this year. We have summed these up and we call them the four most urgent needs in public welfare.

Out of our YWCA experience, working as we do with some mothers and children who must struggle with getting some food or where the rent will be coming from, or whether they can afford to stay together as a family—with this knowledge we can say to you that the needs of poor people in this city are unbearably great. These families need to be given the means to stay together regardless of whether the father is an employable person. These families need help in rehabilitation and prevention, especially if we want to offer some hope that the children will not continue in the same way of life as their parents, when they have reached adulthood.

The Phyllis Wheatley YWCA earnestly requests that funds be provided by the Congress which can bring about programs to meet these four most urgent needs.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much. You give us a note of appropriate urgency.

Our next witness is Mrs. Bettie Harvey. I understand, Mrs. Harvey, that you represent the Washington & Vicinity Federation of Women's Clubs. We shall be glad to hear from you now.

WASHINGTON AND VICINITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

STATEMENT OF MRS. BETTIE HARVEY

Mrs. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Mrs. Bettie Harvey and I am appearing as the representative of the Washington & Vicinity Federation of Women's Clubs. We are an association of

18 women's clubs in this area and while each group decides on its program independently, the requirement that we make for admitting any group is that they be ready to carry out projects of charitable work.

It is because of this interest in charity, and assisting poor and helpless people, that we decided to join other organizations which want to improve the public welfare program of the District. Our work has led us to the conclusion that there are four most urgent needs in public welfare which the District government should try to meet immediately.

We think it is wrong to refuse food and rent money to hungry children as well as their mothers and fathers. We are also opposed to policies which force families to break up in order to get help. We know that this happens in the District when an able-bodied man finds that public welfare cannot help his family unless he leaves home. Our organization looks toward the responsible leaders of government—and this committee represents such leadership—to take the necessary steps to establish a public welfare program which will truly meet the needs of deprived and hungry people.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much for your fine statement.

Our next witness is Mrs. James E. Scott.

IONIA WHIPPER HOME

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES E. SCOTT

PUBLIC WELFARE

Mrs. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, my name is Mrs. James E. Scott and I am appearing on behalf of the Ionia Whipper Home. The major purpose of the home is to provide temporary shelter and care for pregnant unwed girls who need the care and protection of a maternity home in order to work through the problems which confront them. A constructive educational program, counseling, and casework services are essential parts of the Whipper Home.

The work of our agency is very closely associated with the kinds of problems with which the Department of Public Welfare has been concerned. Many of the girls who come to the home have had a family history of public welfare assistance. We see the dramatic evidences of the failure of public welfare services to do the essential job of prevention and rehabilitation which the families needed long before the girls came to our home. The problems which they face when they come to us are not really new or accidental; they are another symptom of the community's lack of foresight.

One of our first observations in connection with the serious problem with which we must deal is that we see again and again the importance of building a strong family life. Caseworkers in public welfare cannot reach out to help families to grow strong because their caseloads are too heavy. Workers need to have the time to work intensively with mothers and children in each family. We therefore support vigorously the program to reduce caseloads to a maximum of 60.

Our experience has also been that many of our girls have come from broken families and that they have hardly known a father in the home. Public welfare policy in the District, rather than trying to keep husbands and fathers at home, has, in effect, encouraged them to desert. We believe that aid to children of unemployed parents, which will

provide help to a family with an employable, unemployed father is an important step in the direction of preventing the breakup of families.

For these reasons, the Ionia Whipper Home has joined with many other organizations in the District of Columbia to support the program represented by the four most urgent needs. We are in wholehearted agreement with the proposition that public welfare services must make every effort to keep families together and to provide them with basic human needs and with the intensive counseling help they need in order to overcome their social and psychological problems.

We ask that the Senate committee give its support to these urgently needed programs and provide the funds which will be needed to make possible these essential programs.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you. You, certainly, speak for a very, very important service, one that is extraordinarily difficult. And I want to thank you for the fine job that you and your home have done. I think that you properly should appeal for support.

Mrs. SCOTT. Thank you very much.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Mrs. Genevive Gabower.

Mrs. MIZEN. Mrs. Morse of the YWCA Public Affairs Committee has not returned, and I suggest that we put her statement in the record.

Senator PROXMIRE. Her statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The prepared statement follows:)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Senate Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

My name is Edna Morse. I am chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia.

The YWCA has carried on a decentralized group work program in the far southeast and far northeast sections of Washington, D.C., for the past 4 years.

First-hand acquaintance with low-income families in these areas point to the urgency of improved social conditions.

The YWCA in the far southeast serves residents of a public housing development made up of 500 units. Welfare caseworkers have 165 persons as a caseload. This is 100 more than recommended by the Government under the Federal matching funds program. We cite this example for consideration under point 2.

The YWCA has been represented on the Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis which has met consistently over the past months in an attempt to formulate measures which would improve the welfare program.

Out of these meetings, and study by various social agencies, four most urgent needs evolved:

(1) Aid to the children of unemployed parents.

(2) Make prevention and rehabilitation possible by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60.

(3) Establish a comprehensive and adequate day-camp program while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she is able to work.

(4) Increase regular foster-home board rates to $75 monthly, per child, plus an incentive service fee to foster parents.

The board of directors of the YWCA of the District of Columbia at its meeting on February 27, 1963, endorsed these urgent needs and ask that this statement be placed on file.

Sincerely,

Mrs. WILBUR MORSE,
Chairman, YWCA Public Affairs Committee.

Senator PROXMIRE. We will be glad to hear from you now, Miss Gabower.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH H. ROSS, PRESENTED BY GENEVIVE GABOWER

PUBLIC WELFARE

Miss GABOWER. Mr. Chairman, I am Miss Genevive Gabower. I will summarize the statement and pick out parts, if I may, to have in the record at this time.

Senator PROXMIRE. Very good.

Miss GABOWER. Our association has made extensive studies this year of the welfare crisis in the Nation's Capital, and each of the Representatives have received a copy, as well as the Senators receiving a copy. So it is possible that we would have in the record our complete statement of our study. If so, we should like to have that done.

Senator PROXMIRE. That will certainly be kept in the committee's files.

Miss GABOWER. Very good. I will just call attention to certain of the recommendations we have made in this report. Our first recommendation is a revision upward of the public assistance grants to bring them immediately in accord with the current cost of living.

At the present time the food costs for the grants in the Department of Public Welfare are based on 1957 estimates, and the grants are 1963 costs. As, for example, a budget for an ADC family with four children would be as follows—the maximum for rent would be $48, for fuel $8, utilities $6, refrigeration $2, food $91, a total of $3 per day for all five individuals or 20 cents per meal per person per day. Clothing would be $30. That assumes that each month the mother needs $7, the 14-year-old $7, the 16-year-old $6, and each of the other four $4.

Personal household needs is $10. That would be for bus fares, cleaning, laundry, light bulbs, and so forth.

The total grant to this family of five people would be $195, but according to the present policy of the Department we automatically reduce it to $193 because of the fourth child, and for more than four children the grant is reduced $4 for each month.

So we recommend the elimination of this policy which reduces these grants by $2 a month for the ADC for the fourth child in a family, and by $4 a month for every child after that.

Senator PROXMIRE. Your first recommendation is that you recommend that the payment be adjusted to bring the 1953–57 payment up to date?

Miss. GABOWER. Up to date, yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. And that the cost for each of these items be computed as of the present date?

Miss. GABOWER. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. And that appropriate adjustments be made so that it would be a true reflection of the 1963 costs?

Miss. GABOWER. Exactly. And a provision for future adjustments as the practice changes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, I noticed that you mentioned that. I did not at first catch that. No. 1 is that it be brought up to date, and No. 2 is that there be a provision for future adjustments.

Miss. GABOWER. Correct. The recommendations that I wish to call special attention to are on page 3, elimination of the DPW policy which reduces by $2 a month the ADC grant for the fourth child in a family, and by $4 a month the grant available to each child after the fourth. We believe that even if there is only one family in that category that that one family is important and does not cost much.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am just wondering if this is based on a sound study. It would seem logical that there would be some efficiency in having more children, in hand-me-down clothes and possibly an efficiency in providing the food—is that not true?

Miss GABOWER. It might operate that way if the basic amount were not at such a low level, but this basic is so low that it does not justify a decent living.

Senator PROXMIRE. Has there been a study made of this by you or people in other parts of the country? I think that it is a very important point. I think that if you could document it it might be very persuasive. Apparently, it is a principle that has been adopted here.

Miss GABOWER. It is a very low grant, it ranks very low in grants throughout the country. I cannot tell you exactly where it ranks, but it is a low grant.

And then I call attention to recommendation No. 6 where we recommend the abandonment of the current "man-in-the-house" regulation as a prerequisite to ADC eligibility.

And then I call particular attention also to our recommendation No. 11 which states:

> Clarification of viewpoints on the employability of ADC mothers and the eligibility of employed ADC mothers. Above all, the mother's voice should be heard as part of the decision that she is employable, therefore off the ADC rolls. She should have some participation in this problem.

We would particularly call attention to the social welfare amendments of 1962, to the Social Security Act and urge the committee to encourage the Department to take advantage of those provisions, namely, the aid to children of unemployed parents, the work and training program, social services, training of personnel, and foster care.

We urgently recommend adoption of the four most urgent needs as presented by the 40 organizations to the Congress, that is, again aid to children of unemployed parents, reduction of the caseload, and comprehensive day care programs.

In our recommendations we are saying nothing about Junior Village, but we believe indirectly all of our recommendations would in time reduce the number of children at Junior Village. It is difficult for us to understand economy in this, because according to welfare finance the cost per child at Village is $185 a month and in foster care it is $57 a month, and in aid to dependent children, in their own home, the average is $32.43, in 1962.

Senator PROXMIRE. May I interrupt? Your capacity as a social worker is well known. You are, certainly, one of the most skilled in the Nation, well qualified to reply to this. I was impressed by Dr. Brown's testimony on the same point, which you heard. Is it

your conviction that economy is virtually certain, that is, if we can increase getting children out of Junior Village into foster homes that there will be a dollar-and-cents saving to the taxpayer, both in the District and in the Federal Government?

Miss GABOWER. I believe that definitely.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is no question about that?

Miss GABOWER. No question in my mind about it.

Senator PROXMIRE. You are positive on that?

Miss GABOWER. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think that should be a very persuasive argument.

Miss GABOWER. We must not overlook the fact that services are involved in this.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed, that is why I think that we should have all of the facts, and I would appreciate anything that you can give the committee in working this out completely and comprehensively so that we do not find that we have omitted some large cost involved.

Miss GABOWER. And there is part of the need in staff requirement, as Reverend Brown said that people had waited 6 months.

Senator PROXMIRE. He also recommended a higher payment to the foster parents.

Miss GABOWER. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. An increase of $57 to $75 and even still that would be substantially less than the figure of $185 in the Junior Village cost. Are the Junior Village costs pretty firm, that is, as the population increases, do they continue to go up by this amount?

Miss GABOWER. We have not received that from the Department of Welfare. We got the figure that it was $185. Of course, it is always at the minimum. I suppose the only difference would be in the small amount of food and clothing, but that would be increasing as the population increased.

Senator PROXMIRE. On the other hand, there is a point where diminishing returns set in—as you get more people you have all kinds of additional problems that would aggravate and increase your costs, and then you have a very small population you would have a substantial vacancy and there are additional children going into the village, then the cost per child might be smaller under the other circumstance, but there is a terrific crowding, and I think that you have made a strong case that the cost might be going up with that increase, at any rate, it seems to me that statistics would be very helpful to the committee and we would appreciate receiving them.

Miss GABOWER. Lastly, we believe that if all of these recommendations were carried out we still would need to have additional staff in the child welfare and public assistance divisions and also an increase in the clerical and supervisory personnel. At the present time one of the difficulties of having a larger caseload is that the workers spend so much time on clerical and paperwork they cannot see the families.

There needs not only to be an increase in the caseworkers, but in the clerical staff as well and the other staff of budgeting and classification, all the way through—the staff needs to be increased in proportion to the volume of work there. And if an individual worker of a division or a department is to be held accountable for expenditures, and for the maximum use of time and ability in fulfilling

program purposes, we believe these recommendations need to be adopted.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of appearing.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much for your very fine contribution.

Miss GABOWER. I am happy to meet my own Senator at this time.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are you from Wisconsin?

Miss GABOWER. Yes, sir. I waited until I got here to tell you.

Senator PROXMIRE. I am very proud of the fact that we have you here, to have such a distinguished and successful professional social worker from my State.

Your prepared statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

My name is Genevieve Gabower for Elizabeth H. Ross. I represent the 1,200 social workers who constitute the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. From its founding the National Association of Social Workers had divided its energies between speaking out on behalf of improving public social welfare policies and programs for people, and in stimulating increased competence among its members.

Social workers were as disturbed as others by the aid-to-dependent-children investigative findings of 1962. We were dismayed by the high percentage of ineligible families, but not surprised that it was sizable. Our longtime alarm, as indicated by previous testimony and other statements, relates to the penury level at which public assistance has been operated in the District of Columbia for years—penury of money for grants and for staff, penury of staff time available to families, the kind of penury which inevitably stimulated a significant number of families to try to beat the system so as to survive and to keep their youngsters with them. The assistance worker in the District, overloaded by clerical duties and by outsized caseloads, rarely has a chance to know the families once they are on the rolls, except those who are trapped by immediate crises.

The strengths of the Department of Public Welfare in the District have been in almost total eclipse since the shadows cast by the subcommittee hearings of 1962 and their aftermath. Yet there are strengths. For instance, staff is loyal to the essentially humane goals of the agency. Undeviating concern with the plight of the clientele remains high. This holds despite daily discouragements ranging from no foster homes ready to take many of the well infants under 6 months, now in District of Columbia General Hospital, to food budgets based on 1957 costs and rents on 1953 costs. Loyalty and perseverances on the job persist, despite regulations too confused to submit to a Solomon.

Further, there is leadership in one strategic spot and another, a leadership characterized by brains, convictions, and patience, which steadfastly struggles to improve existing policies and services.

We endorse the Department of Public Welfare's 1964 A budget. The A budget, constricted in its making by the District's financial plight, is pitiful. But it provides the grease to keep the operating wheels in motion.

We endorse what has been made public of the Department's B budget, particularly the provisions which would make it possible for the District to qualify for Federal funds to include, as family members on assistance, employable, but unemployed, heads of households.

All major recommendations made in the recent report of our chapter of the National Association of Social Workers on "The Welfare Crisis in the Nation's Capital" are listed below. It is anticipated that they may be of use to this subcommittee and to the other Members of the Congress.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on belief in carrying out the legislative intent of the ADC programs, especially as the intent focuses on the welfare of the child as best served through continuity of family life. Their guiding

principles are: that prevention is preferable to rescue; that the ADC mother needs help in the exercise of her right of choice with regard to the care of her children; that it is the right of the child to remain with his parents until such time as a court determines they are unable to care for him; that he should not be removed primarily for reasons of financial need; that administrative regulations governing eligibility must be clear and possible of enforcement; and that qualified staff in sufficient number is essential to the effective administration of a program of public assistance.

Our recommendations are:

1. Revision upward of the public assistance grants to bring them immediately in accord with the current cost of living. Built-in provision for future adjustments of such grants to accommodate to changes in living costs of food, utilities, clothing, and rent.

2. Elimination of the Department of Public Welfare policy which reduces by $2 a month the ADC grant for the fourth child in a family, and by $4 a month the grant available to each child after the fourth.

3. Supplementation of parental earnings to meet the level of the public assistance budget.

4. Qualification by the District of Columbia for Federal funds to help finance a program of aid and services to families of unemployed parents, as provided by amendments to the Social Security Act, 1962.

5. Extension of assistance grants to children of ADC families, when foster care must be provided such children because of a court order removing them from their homes, as provided by amendments to the Social Security Act, 1962.

6. Abandonment of the current "man in the house" regulation as a prerequisite to ADC eligibility.

7. Substitution for the "man in the house" regulation of stipulations whereby the nonhusband with whom an ADC mother has a continuing relationship becomes responsible for her support and the support of his children by her. Tighten and maintain tight enforcement of laws relating to the responsibility of a father to contribute to the support of his children.

8. Utilization of an augmented staff of public assistance workers for intensive social investigation, with frequent followup, to achieve thorough eligibility determination, effective family rehabilitation coupled with vocational training and job guidance as indicated, in lieu of eligibility checks by investigative agents.

9. Relocation now of the public welfare facilities housed on Taylor Street NW., to increase the accessibility of the public assistance and the child welfare staff to significant numbers of people for whom those services were designed. Further expansion of neighborhood-based interviews of the public assistance clientele in space provided by other community agencies.

10. Citywide decentralization of surplus food distribution, coupled with special provisions for the delivery of foods to hardship cases.

11. Clarification of viewpoints on the employability of ADC mothers and the eligibility of employed ADC mothers. Above all, the mother's voice should be heard as part of the decision that she is "employable," therefore off the ADC rolls.

12. Initiation of a citywide program of public day care for children to include, but not be limited to, children of ADC parents.

13. Establishment of special caseloads for assistance workers of no more than 60, to begin to provide the social services stipulated in the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act.

14. Introduction of a sustained program of on-the-job, technical, and professional education for all ADC workers. Development of a promotional plan which reflects investment in professional education as well as in the length and quality of job experience.

15. Intensification of the Department of Welfare's efforts to communicate the range and gravity of the needs of its clientele to relevant community groups and organizations. Similarly, expansion in the use of specialized services, such as vocational rehabilitation, mental health, homemaker service, and the U.S. Employment Service, through formal agreements.

The Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers requests this subcommittee to take definitive action toward encouraging the District of Columbia's Department of Public Welfare to qualify, during this session, for each of the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act. One major amendment, in addition to those referred to above under Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 13, is

highly relevant to local needs. With Federal supplementation available, the District is now in a position to press for a training and work program for selected assistance recipients. Taking advantage of the 1962 amendments, the major public assistance breakthrough in 25 years, will give our public assistance program a fresh start on an ageless goal: the goal of self-support for all dependent people who are able, by helping them to get a fresh start.

As participants in the District of Columbia Health and Welfare Council's Temporary Citizens Committee on the District's Welfare Crisis, we unequivocably urge congressional action on the "four most urgent needs" as presented by 40 District organizations to the Congress:

The local NASW chapter has included the first three most urgent needs as recommendations 4, 12, and 13 above. The fourth, the increase in board rates to foster parents, is no less important. The day is past here, and in much of the country, when foster families volunteer to finance a high percentage of the cost of care of public welfare wards. The shortage of foster families is worsening. Only by higher payments to foster families will the Child Welfare Division have a chance to find more parents who might welcome foster children into their homes.

We are making no recommendations directly related to Junior Village. Indirectly, we anticipate that every recommendation we submit, when implemented, will reduce the number of children now holed up in Junior Village for months, even years, awaiting the chance again to be a part of a family.

Assuming that all of the foregoing recommendations were acted upon, what then? Not much, without an appreciable increase in the staffs of the Child Welfare and the Public Assistance Divisions. Both Divisions are currently understaffed. Result: clientele and staff are, and have been, semi-isolated from one another.

The long history of penurious provision of staff to work directly with, and on behalf of families, has been expensive, with results sometimes shoddy. We urge the subcommittee to recognize the inefficiencies of understaffing and to authorize:

1. More staff to work directly with the clientele of both the Public Assistance and the Child Welfare Divisions;
2. An appreciable increase in the clerical and supervisory personnel in the two Divisions, and
3. A significant increase in other qualified staff, accessible to the two Divisions, who are competent to provide facilitating skills in such areas as budgeting, personnel, classification, tabulation and data analysis, staff development, professional consultation, and operational methods.

If an individual worker, a total division, or the entire Department is to be held accountable for expenditures, and for maximum use of time and abilities in fulfilling program purposes, no lesser steps appear practical.

Senator PROXMIRE. Our next witness is Mrs. Clarence Fisher.

BOARD OF NORTHWEST SETTLEMENT HOUSE

STATEMENT OF MRS. CLARENCE E. FISHER, PRESIDENT

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mrs. FISHER. I am Mrs. Clarence Fisher of the Northwest Settlement House.

Our own house has a nursery and has had it for 29 years that cares for 30 children of working mothers. Let us provide the same for mothers in the District that is provided by other cities, not just during their training period but after the mothers get employment.

And we need hardly tell you that $75 a month barely covers the actual cost of food, lodging, and laundry for 1 month for a child in a foster home. That provides no compensation for the care and responsibility involved. Surely, the District can pay no less and get enough foster homes for the children that could be released from Junior Village to live in family situations.

I am sorry Senator Bartlett is not here. He asked the question when he was in the chair and you were absent: "What happens to

those families that are suddenly taken off relief, what becomes of them?"

Gentlemen, you receive tables of figures from the Welfare Department. Let me just tell you of one of our families that is a statistic somewhere in one of those tables.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let the record show Senator Bartlett has just returned.

Mrs. FISHER. I am glad he has because this will answer his question what happens to families that are suddenly taken off relief. What becomes of them and of their children?

Our house is an institution, the Northwest Settlement House, with an emergency fund raised by our boards and the friends of the house and the board to take care of just such families as were asked about.

Mary Johnson and her five children ranging in age from 4 to 12 live half a block from our settlement house. Mary is a good mother and the family ties are strong. She watches over her children, reads the Bible with them and attends PTA meetings. They live in a most humble home. She has been a child of poverty all her life, struggling to exist. Last winter when the house was condemned she lived in fear that the landlord would not repair the roof and walls and plumbing, for places to live are so hard to find. Eventually he did bring the house up to standard, but he raised the rent. The added rent she did not have and in a month came the notice of eviction.

All this time Mary was being investigated. The father of her youngest child was found in the home. So Mary was taken off public aid. To prevent the five children being taken to Junior Village, we paid $75 on the rent and got food, fuel, and clothing for the children. We were determined that this family should remain a family.

Our long-range goal is to keep this agony of dependency from extending itself into five families of the next generation. But volunteer, UGF–HWC agencies like ours can do intensive jobs like this with only a relatively few families. The Welfare Department program carried on by a professional staff with a limited caseload can extend guidance to all who need such service. We ask that this be given a priority.

Senator PROXMIRE. I may say, Mrs. Fisher, the example you give is not only an example of generosity and humanity, but it is also an example of your agency saving the taxpayers' money very substantially because, if these five children had been taken into Junior Village, you would have had an increased cost and you would have had an increased cost perhaps for the mother too. So that you perform a service which is usually considered a service to the destitute people and it certainly is, and a marvelous service. It is also a service of substance for the taxpayer.

Mrs. FISHER. And then when we think of what it meant to those children not to be separated, because they are a closely knit group.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed.

Mrs. FISHER. In human values.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is important, of course.

Mrs. FISHER. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is no question about it. The neglected part is the fact that it is an economic service.

Mrs. FISHER. And the family now is going on. It is a service.

Senator PROXMIRE. As you say, the important thing is that these five children will not grow up and have five families which also have to struggle against an impossible poverty situation and become charges. Your contribution is helping greatly to prevent this.

Mrs. FISHER. We hope so, because we feel that the scars of childhood carry over into adult life.

Thank you, gentlemen, for hearing us.

Senator BARTLETT. One moment, Mrs. Fisher, if you please.

Mrs. FISHER. Yes, Senator Bartlett.

Senator BARTLETT. Your statement is very interesting to me.

I would like to ask you if there is any hope for the Mary Johnsons. When their children become old enough, will many of them be trained to do work which will make it possible for them to have other than a mere existence?

Mrs. FISHER. That, Senator Bartlett, is why in this report we gave first priority to the public schools here, to the securing of more teachers, of vocational guidance, and of counselors for these children.

Senator BARTLETT. That will not apply to Mary herself though?

Mrs. FISHER. Not to Mary herself; no.

Senator BARTLETT. Is Mary substantially beyond help?

Mrs. FISHER. Mary, for instance, comes to our sewing class for mothers. She is learning how to make the clothing that is given to us over to fit her children.

As to Mary ever becoming a totally independent person, I doubt whether that will be possible.

Senator BARTLETT. Mary just does the best she can?

Mrs. FISHER. Mary does the best she can. She is functionally illiterate, and the very struggle of life ages her probably 2 years in 1. She will be an old lady before her years make her old. I do not think there is so much we can do for Mary, but there is a tremendous lot we can do for Mary's five children.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Senator PROXMIRE. The next witness is Mrs. David S. Robinson, the Southeast Neighborhood House.

WASHINGTON WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DAVID Z. ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON DAY CARE SERVICES FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mrs. ROBINSON. My name is Mrs. David Robinson. I am here as a representative of the board of directors of the Washington Welfare Association.

The Washington Welfare Association is a private United Givers Fund supported agency administering Southeast Neighborhood House, a day care center, and related educational and community organization activities in Washington east of the Anacostia River. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today as a representative of this association.

At its meeting of January 31, 1963, the board of directors of this agency unanimously endorsed the "Declaration of principles on the four most urgent needs in public welfare" as presented by the Temporary Citizens Committee on the Public Welfare Crisis. This endorsement was based on the 34 years of our agency's experience with thou-

sands of families in southeast Washington. Many of these families need improved publicly supported benefits, coverage, and concern if they are ever to become productive citizens.

In line with this endorsement, I would like to speak briefly about the third of those urgent needs, the establishment of a comprehensive and adequate day care program while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she is able to work.

It is gratifying to see that the B budget now under consideration by your committee provides for an extension of payments by the Welfare Department for the day care of children of mothers in the ADC training program. This will hopefully make it possible for these women to attain some confidence and security in their employment before assuming the heavy financial burden of regular day care.

It is an important and enlightened step. But it is only a small step. It can hardly be considered a comprehensive and adequate day care program. Neither, we believe, can private resources do this job.

Our agency runs a day care center which makes it possible for approximately 15 mothers to work, by caring for 30 preschool children and some 15 older children before and after school and at lunchtime. None of these mothers earns enough to afford proprietary day care services. They pay us an average of $3.87 per week per child, as much as they can afford, for service which costs us almost $19 per week. The balance is raised from private sources, the United Givers Fund, and fund-raising activities. Our private dollars, however, can never be enough to subsidize work possibilities for all of the current ADC mothers who might wish to seek employment.

A recent survey in a public housing project in the Washington Highlands area of Southeast showed that over 200 women would seek work if good day care could be found which they could afford. Placed against needs of this dimension, Southeast House, in its day care program, would seem to be bailing out a battleship with a teacup.

Congress has recognized the economy and wisdom of supporting day care services. Legislation has been passed which authorizes matching funds for a comprehensive, broad scale day care program. We believe that the District needs to organize such a program to meet the Federal standards for matching funds now.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mrs. Robinson.

Where is the Southeast Neighborhood House?

Mrs. ROBINSON. Well, at the moment it is in several places. It was moved out of its building of many years to make room for the new freeway, and it now operates a program center in a store on Nichols Avenue, and a day care center at the Matthews Memorial Church which may be moved to the Highlands area very soon.

Senator BARTLETT. Would you say the situations to which you refer are more aggravated in Southeast than in some other sections of the city?

Mrs. ROBINSON. I could not say that. I know that the need for day care is acute throughout the city, but I think that the survey which was done by the staff of the Neighborhood House indicates how severe the need is in just that one section of Southeast.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you yourself live in Southeast?

Mrs. ROBINSON. No, I do not.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much for your statement.

The next witness will be Mrs. Milton Dunn, from the Democratic central committee, who has just come in.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. MILTON DUNN

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mrs. DUNN. For the past 3 years the Democratic central committee has had the challenging task of working with people from every section of our city. We are heartened by the spirit and intelligence of our citizens, including those who come from some of the most deprived areas of our community. We feel that by adopting a welfare program which will have as its main emphasis the rehabilitation of the needy and the strengthening of family life we will be taking an important step toward that bright and proud future which we envision for our city.

As taxpayers we want to get our money's worth. We are appalled when we see our money spent for investigators whose work attacks only the negative aspects of our problem—when by reducing the caseload of public assistance workers to 60 we could receive Federal funds and have almost twice as many workers for the same amount of District money—and these workers would be able to attack the problem in a positive manner with the goal of rehabilitation of the relief recipient. We are appalled when we see the breakup of homes and the placing of children in Junior Village—when the cost of aiding children in their own homes is about $15 of local money per child per month compared to about $185 of local money for a child in Junior Village.

The President's budget message on the District calls for financial aid for needy children of unemployed parents, and we endorse this proposal. Of course, we realize that some homes are not suitable for children, but there are, in this city, many homes which could be suitable foster homes if a fair sum was paid to foster parents. Many women prefer to stay home and care for their own children even though they need to earn money to meet urgent expenses. These homes could be recruited as foster homes for other children if in addition to the actual cost of caring for a child an additional fee would be paid for services. In this way we may be serving a triple purpose—providing honorable and useful work for a wife in a low-income family—providing a good home for children, and saving money for the taxpayer. Even if the foster parent received $100 per child it would be less than caring for a child in Junior Village.

Finally, if we encourage mothers of small children to enter the labor market where her salary will not cover adequate private day care for her children—we have a responsibility to provide day care for these children. We urge that funds be provided now to organize such a program. We have faith that the District's problems can be met with intelligent action now.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mrs. Dunn.

(The following statement on welfare was received subsequent to the close of the hearings.)

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY AND JEWISH FOSTER HOME,
Washington, D.C., September 27, 1963.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: We regret that due to an unavoidable conflict Mrs. Harry Lerner, chairman of our agency's family service committee, was not able to testify in person on the public welfare appropriations bill.

Enclosed is a copy of her testimony which I hope you will make part of the record.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. PIKSER, ACSW,
Executive Director.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HARRY LERNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE FAMILY SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY JEWISH FOSTER HOME OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

My name is Mrs. Harry Lerner, and I am chairman of the Family Services Committee of the Jewish Social Service Agency, a Washington charitable organization. The board of directors has asked me to testify here to urge a better public welfare program than the one which is now in effect in the District of Columbia. I have been designated by the board because my committee is responsible for those portions of the program of the Jewish Social Service Agency most closely related to the public welfare programs

We are members of the Health and Welfare Council of the United Givers Fund, Family Service Association of America, Child Welfare League of America, and the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Children. In addition to our family service program we have a child welfare program, child guidance clinic, a refugee resettlement department, and a department of service for the aging. We have been in existence continuously for more than 75 years.

Our family service department has an active program for the provision of financial assistance to needy families in the metropolitan area, and a program of casework counseling to help such families, and others, to achieve rehabilitation.

In addition our agency has a program of foster home placement under the supervision of the child welfare committee with whose chairman I have consulted in the preparation of this testimony.

We spend, for us, a considerable amount of money for financial assistance each year, more than $50,000. Much of it is for families ineligible for financial assistance in the District of Columbia because the father, though employable, is unemployed. During such periods if there is no unemployment compensation available, the family would suffer great hardship and probably disintegrate, as has happened to so many families in the same situation for which there is no private agency to provide assistance. We know that it is possible for an eager, willing, head of a household to be unemployed through no fault of his own and we feel that one of the most significant of our achievements is keeping such families together with adequate assistance. We think it is essential that such help be available to all families in Washington, that not to provide such assistance violates the religious, the moral, and the political principles for which we stand. There would be no more effective way of reducing the incidence of crime, of family breakdown, and of the abandonment of children than by making it financially possible for the family to stay together and maintain dignity and health during periods of unemployment.

I would like to call to the attention of the committee that in many cases unemployment compensation is not available and even sometimes when it is available it is not enough to keep a family going for more than a few brief weeks. Many of the families affected live marginally even when the wage earner is employed and several weeks of significantly reduced income can make it impossible for them to manage, and can break a family's spirit.

It is highly probable that a program of assistance to children of unemployed parents would slow the increase in Junior Village population. I mentioned earlier that we have a foster care program. For an agency of our size we have relatively few children in foster homes, no more than 20. The reason for this is that we have found that the judicious use of money given to a family in the right way and at the right time can often make foster home care unnecessary, even when there is the absence or the illness of one or the other of the parents. Since I am talking of foster homes, I would also like to urge the committee that enough money be pro-

vided to increase foster home rates to $75 per month per child. We have been paying this sum for 10 years and are now seriously considering raising the amounts because we find it increasingly difficult to find foster parents with this payment. Our foster parents have shown us conclusively that the amount we have been paying is grossly insufficient to pay for the costs, for the time, the trouble, and the difficulty of raising a child who is not your own. We understand that in Junior Village, with its mass buying, and inadequate staff and personal attention, it costs $185 per month for each child.

I call to the committee's attention that the present caseloads in the Public Assistance Division are grossly excessive. I have been informed that they number almost 200 per caseworker. I urge that enough money be appropriated to take advantage of Federal matching funds of 3 to 1. This would require eventually reducing caseloads to 60 families per caseworker. We urge this on you in the interest of both humanity and economy. With hindsight, we should not be surprised at the irregularities in the public assistance caseload which were revealed by the recent Senate investigation. It is obviously impossible for a caseworker with a caseload of almost 200 to know what is happening with his families, and to make the scrupulous investigation of eligibility which should be maintained in all assistance programs. With so large caseloads, rehabilitation is out of the question. It is impossible for even the best social worker to individualize her families and try to help those who need it toward economical independence or toward proper child-raising practices.

We have found in our child-guidance clinic that many poor families are eager and anxious for help with the problems of child rearing. Advice and guidance on how to help children grow into decent responsible citizens would pay great dividends both immediately and far in the future. We urge that the committee realize that to reduce caseload would be implementation of the most hardheaded economy and good sense and in no way starry-eyed and impractical idealism. The situation which now exists represents such bad business practice that any businessman who worked this way would soon be out of business. If we want a good program, and I know we do, a program that will help those who need help, and really help them, a program which will weed out those who are ineligible, we must provide a staff equal in size and training to do the job.

Congress has passed legislation recognizing the great need and encouraging a broad-scale day care program. Matching funds, authorized by the legislation, have, however, not yet been appropriated.

The Welfare Department has limited its day care interests to children of AFDC mothers who receive occupational training. The $27,950 it has requested for this is a token figure.

We believe that the District needs to organize a day care program now which will meet Federal standards for matching funds and which will enable the many mothers who would like to work to do so in the knowledge that their children will be adequately cared for while they are away from home. This will inevitably decrease the public assistance role, will increase the manpower available in these crucial times, and will in many cases, produce healthier and happier homes. The present facilities operated by the private welfare agencies and settlement houses now serve only 200 children and are filled to capacity. We recommend that the original request of the Department of Public Welfare for $150,000 to provide a day care program for the children of AFDC mothers be restored to its budget. This is a minimal step and only a beginning toward meeting a very serious need.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the members of your committee for your attention and for the opportunity of appearing before you.

(The following communication relative to welfare was received subsequent to the closing of the hearings:)

OCTOBER 1, 1963.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

Please consider the following:

1. Contingent funds of approximately $100,000 should be allocated to the District of Columbia Commissioners for:

(*a*) Emergency use to take care of unexpected expenditures, such as those caused by the civil rights march; to take care of unforeseen crisis that develop such as the shortages and lack of enough help at Junior Village. Temporary measures could be taken to alleviate some of these problems.

(*b*) Special use to take advantage of valuable suggestions and ideas providing the cost of implementation is not excessive. This could greatly benefit the

District of Columbia government and in effect free some District officials and interested private citizens from many time-consuming beggarly tasks to put into effect.

2. A small fund should be granted to the director of volunteers in the Welfare Department to compensate volunteers for carfare and other incidental expenses. This would bring more heart and soul to the Welfare Department's activities.

(*a*) The Welfare Department has a unique organized volunteer program. Conceivably, there are many retired people, high school students, and college students on limited pay or no pay who would volunteer their services if their carfare could be reimbursed.

(*b*) The personal possessions of institutionalized children are few. On occasion, gift purchases could be made from such a fund. For instance, $23.40 would provide 180 children at Junior Village with school boxes.

RACHEL M. DUDLEY.

Senator BARTLETT. The next witness is Mr. Allen.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT C. ALLEN, SECRETARY, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS, ACCOMPANIED BY LT. MARK K. HUTCHINSON, OSCG (RETIRED); WALTER F. EICH, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, AND HAROLD D. BEATON, COMMANDER, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE AMERICAN LEGION

FUNDS REQUEST

Mr. ALLEN. Senator Bartlett, I would like to clarify why four people are up here.

On my left is the president of the board of governors, Mr. Walter Eich, and on his left is the superintendent of homes, Mr. Mark K. Hutchinson, who will be testifying. To my right here is the department member of The American Legion, Mr. Harold Beaton, who will also want to give testimony.

I have a prepared statement.

I am Albert C. Allen, secretary of the board of governors of the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars, 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE., Washington, D.C.

Speaking for the 37 members of the board of governors and in behalf of the veterans, 1,000 yearly average, the Congress of the United States, the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, and other organizations using the home, I thank you for this opportunity to draw your attention to a worthwhile and much needed service to the Nation's wartime veterans.

Mr. Chairman, we are appearing here today for your committee's consideration of our overcoming a problem presented to the board of governors by the language of the conferees report of last year's appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. The board of governors, upon hearing of the language, began a concentrated effort to meet the requirements of the conferees report by the following actions:

1. Met with Commissioner John B. Duncan in an effort to resolve the matter.

2. Appeared at the public hearings of the District of Columbia government held by the Commissioners.

3. Contacted Members of Congress both by letter, telephone, and visitation at which we have taken their advice in trying to find a solution.

IV. Made application to the Veterans' Administration to explore the possibility of obtaining reimbursement cost up to one-half, or a maximum of $3.50 per day, per veteran. A letter from the Honorable John S. Gleason, Jr., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs dated July 10, 1963, informed us that we did not qualify as a "State home" due to our transient nature.

V. We appeared before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia in behalf of the home.

Mr. Chairman, after the efforts of the Board of Governors as indicated above, we appeal to you and the members of your committee to reinstate funds for the continued operation of the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars for the year 1963–64, which would give the Board more time and also provide the services rendered by the home to the veterans who continue their requests while in the Nation's Capital.

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars wishes to request that an appropriation of $50,000 be reinstated in the budget and that same be approved by this committee. The first congressional appropriation was granted on July 1, 1889, and was in the amount of $2,500.

The requested budget $50,000 will provide care, including food and lodging, for approximately 50 veterans per day, which is our actual cost of care. This cost, we would like to point out, is considerably lower than the average cost for such care. As of July 1, 1963, we had in the home 49 veterans who were awaiting a bed in a hospital or domiciliary. If our request is granted, we will care for transient veterans for the entire year, July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964.

Among the 319 veterans cared for in the last 6 months, 122 veterans were cared for until they could be placed in a hospital or domiciliary, 127 completed their business with the Veterans' Administration in Washington, D.C., and returned to their homes, and 67 veterans were given other care.

Veterans cared for came from 50 States, including the District of Columbia and 1 foreign country.

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars was incorporated in 1888 and has been caring for veterans since that date. In order to be eligible, a veteran must furnish proof that he is an honorably discharged veteran and that he is in Washington, D.C., on some official business pertaining to veterans' affairs.

Most of the veterans that apply for help at this home are men who are veterans of the First World War, and in a few cases veterans of the Spanish-American War, and their ages approximate 61 to 69 years; 65 percent of them draw small pensions of between $66 and $78 per month. Others are mentally ill with pensions $19 and $36 per month. This is insufficient to support themselves on today's market and when they arrive in Washington their funds have been exhausted. This home will furnish them clean beds, excellent food, and first-class bathing facilities while awaiting a vacant bed in a veterans' hospital or domiciliary.

We also furnish counseling as needed on how to process and expedite their cases and the preparation of same. We will provide any assistance that the veteran might need.

Why a temporary home for veterans in the Nation's Capital?

Washington, D.C., being the center of international, National, State and local governments, places a great demand on those civil servants and elected officials of the people throughout the United States with their demands for action on their problems. The Board of Governors are very much aware of the services available to the veteran in his home State, but are in no position to tell him before he arrives in the Nation's Capital seeking such help and so often referred to the home for a temporary stay.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have to tell you that when a veteran comes to the Nation's Capital to see a Member of Congress that a telephone call or a letter does not give him priority over other cases being handled by the various Government departments.

If it is a case from a Senator or Congressman, it bypasses everybody else by putting his case on top. A typical example often quoted is, "I got more done here in 24 hours than I could accomplish in 6 months at the local level."

The position of the District government is that the home serves no purpose to the District and should not be a burden to the District taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, the service rendered by the home could be compared to those of your local government such as tax-supported public libraries, recreation parks, swimming pools, and the Library of Congress, which is available to everyone, including the District of Columbia, the National Zoological Park, Interior Field House, and last but not least, the cherry blossoms.

The temporary home was created to take care of those veterans coming to the Nation's Capital for a temporary stay until their problems could be resolved. Since 1888 the home has served many veterans coming here that otherwise would have to have shared a place on a park bench, flop house, or other places degrading to a man that served his country when called upon to do so.

The Board of Governors, when directed that no more funds would be available after July 1, 1963, took this as being the most shameful thing that has ever happened in the entire history of the home. If the writer of the order closing the home had had to face those 49 or more men when told to leave, I am sure he would have reconsidered and have given the matter further consideration.

A matter of only $50,000 for services to veterans who come to the Nation's Capital, being within their rights as a man who fought for his country and for this Nation's Capital, to see his Congressmen or some friend on the Hill to help him with his case seems to be very small, but the difference between treated as a veteran or a bum. The question as to the need of the home today is answered by, although being closed since July 1, 1963, the rate of referrals are continuing to come in from the same sources as before and in the same number.

Mr. Chairman, this appeal to you today is more urgent as we feel that the temporary home has been closed and that its reopening cannot be too soon. With the pending legislation for pensions, a new Veterans' Administration hospital, and other factors, including the aging veterans, will increase the demand for the service rendered by this home. It has proven dollarwise that the home provides care to the veteran at a lesser cost than that by other veteran facilities.

Mr. Chairman and members of your committee, the board of governors have had assurance from the other body that if your com-

mittee, after carefully weighing the evidence presented to you, justifies the appropriation of funds for the continued operation of the home, they will support you when the bill is presented on the floor. The board has been told that the continued life of the temporary home rests in this committee here today.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our request for this appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I have submitted to the clerk supporting documents that I would like to become a part of the record.

Senator BARTLETT. They will be included.

(The documents referred to follow:)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICE,
July 31, 1963.

MR. ALBERT C. ALLEN,
Secretary to the Board of Governors,
Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ALLEN: This is in reference to the letter of July 22, 1963, addressed to you by Mr. Walter N. Tobriner, President, Board of Commissioners, concerning the closing of the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars. As Mr. Tobriner pointed out, the District is proceeding to the final operations of closing out the home and all District equipment will have been removed therefrom within the next 2 days. Effective at the close of business on August 2, 1963, there will no longer be a superintendent in charge and it will be necessary to adopt appropriate security measures to protect the premises.

Certain personal property now in the building is reported to belong to your board, and it is the purpose of this letter to inform you that such property must be removed by no later than the close of business on August 2, 1963. Failure to remove the property by that time will make it necessary for the District to take steps for the protection thereof. This will probably consist of removing it to storage in some other District structure where its security can be assured.

In the latter case you will be notified of the storage point and it is expected the property will be removed therefrom within a reasonable period.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. P. BOGARDUS,
Deputy Administrative Services Officer.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS,
Washington, D.C.

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am Albert C. Allen, secretary of the board of governors of the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars.

I, as representative of the 37 members of the board of governors who serve without compensation, appreciate this opportunity to present for your careful consideration certain of our views on the proposed 1964 budget for the District of Columbia, Department of Public Welfare, that item pertaining to the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars.

First, in general we would like to record our firmly held view that the District of Columbia needs and should in reality now consider that the need for the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars is as great now if not more so than the time it was established in 1888.

The veteran in need for whatever cause in the Capital of the United States should be given all possible help to overcome their problem at hand of which the home serves a great purpose to furnishing food, lodging, and well-being until his mission has been completed.

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars wishes to request that an appropriation, approximately $50,000 (actual to be submitted by the District of Columbia Budget Officer) be reinstated in the District of Columbia appropriation and that the same be approved by this committee. The first congressional appropriation was granted on July 1, 1889, and was in the amount of $2,500 to be shared by one or more institutions in operation at that time.

The requested budget mentioned above will provide care including food and lodging for approximately 50 or more veterans per day which is our actual cost of care. This cost we would like to point out is considerably lower than the average cost of such care elsewhere. At the present time we have in the home 49 veterans who are awaiting processing of their applications and obtaining a bed in a hospital or domiciliary by the Veterans' Administration. If our request is granted we will care for the veteran temporarily in the city for the purpose of seeking solution to his veteran's problems for the entire year from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964.

Among the 316 veterans cared for in the last 6 months, 189 were cared for until they could be hospitalized or provided with domiciliary, 127 completed their business with the Veterans' Administration and many other departments of the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., and returned to their homes.

The veterans referred to this home during the past 12 months came from the following sources: Direct, 208; Veterans' Administration, 139; Members of Congress, 76; veterans organizations, 67; Red Cross, 18; others, 12; making a total of 520. Mr. Chairman I do not want to burden you with the statistics at this appearance and in order to save time I would like to refer to page 6 of our statistical report which you have before you showing the many States of this great United States from which these veterans came from to the Nation's Capital seeking help from the Veterans' Administration and Members of Congress such as you and members of this committee. Mr. Chairman, the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars was incorporated in 1888 and has been caring for veterans since that date. At the time of the establishment of the home the rules for eligibility, stated that you must be a veteran holding an honorable discharge from the services of the United States and that he is in Washington, D.C., on some official business pertaining to veterans' affairs. These rules have not changed the eligibility proof with only the exception that we include District of Columbia residents that have been recommended by the heads of various departments of the District of Columbia such as hospitals, both veterans and civil, and Departments of Veterans' Affairs. This exception was adopted by the Board of Governors with the approval of the Department of Public Welfare, District of Columbia.

Most of the veterans that apply for help at this home are men who are veterans of the Spanich American War through the Korean conflict and a small number of retirees from the service of the United States. The range of age of the above men are 30 to 93 years. These veterans' financial resources comprise of nothing to small pensions and compensation ranging from $20 per month to less than $100. This is insufficient for anyone including veterans to support themselves on today's market and when they arrive in Washington, D.C., in most cases their funds have been exhausted. When the veteran has been admitted to the home, he is furnished with the essentials of livelihood, while awaiting for his problems to be resolved. One of the greatest needs furnished by this home other than the above mentioned, is proper counseling in order to prepare, process, and expedite their case and send them on their way.

The appropriation we have requested is therefore vital to us in meeting the cost of care, as we have done in the previous years. We are deeply greatful to you and Members of Congress for supplying our needs in the preceding 75 years. We are equally greatful for your serious consideration and we feel sure you will give our request for the fiscal year July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964.

Mr. Chairman and members of your committee this appearance is to serve two purposes: First, to overcome being left out of the District of Columbia government budget; second, to assure continued operations of the temporary home until such time as the problem can be resolved as recommended by the joint conferees committee of the Houses of Congress as contained in report on the 1963 District of Columbia appropriations. The information before you will give you in detail the action taken by the board of governors to meet the language of the joint conferees committee report.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and your committee, for this opportunity to present our case of the temporary home and trust that appropriated funds will be made available for continuing the services to the Nation's veterans in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the supporting documents that I have submitted to the clerk to become a part of this record.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

[Excerpt from Congressional Record, House, p. 11244, June 28, 1962]

THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. O'Hara of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in common with all my colleagues, I have pride in and love of the Capital of my country, to which come as pilgrims to a national shrine, millions of our fellow Americans of all ages and from all quarters of our imperishable Republic. I have strong respect for and admiration of the members of the District Committee, who work day and night for weeks and months to keep our Capital City clean and its government strong.

I am disturbed by what I read in the Washington Post, concerning the threatened closure of a home that houses 48 aged veterans. I am low in spirit. I have the sense that when the District appropriations bill was before us, I failed my comrades of the war with Spain who in this age and need find shelter in Washington's Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars. I failed them by my silence because I was not informed that provision for the maintenance of the home was not included in the District's budget.

I hope that the other body will restore the item and that the conferees from this body, responding to the impulses of hearts of gold, will acquiesce.

Forty-eight old men, who in their youth fought to make our country great and strong, threatened with eviction from the only roof they have to shelter them. This is not in the spirit of the fine, beautiful, clean Capital of my country that I love. I would have it not only a city of grandeur, beauty, and inspiring monuments in reminder of our glorious past, but as well a city of heart in which the veterans of our wars always will find reflected the eternal gratitude of the Republic.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

WITNESS

ALBERT C. ALLEN SECRETARY, TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS

As secretary to the Board of Governors of the Temporary Home, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Commissioners for this chance to appear before them in behalf of the Temporary Home.

Mr. Commissioners we appear here before you asking that the funds, as recommended by your budget officer for the operation of the home be included in the 1963–64 budget of the District of Columbia Welfare Department, when you submit it to Congress.

The Board of Governors feel that the funds appropriated over the past 73 years have been well administered by the District of Columbia government and also feel that with the funds being incorporated within the other funds gives us a better purchasing power for our dollars. If these funds were set out as a separate item, the over-the-counter purchases would increase the cost of the operation of the home.

As a representative of the Board of Governors, I have no solution at this time to the question of being financed by some other ways and means.

We ask that the funds be included in the District of Columbia budget for the fiscal year 1963–64 for the following reasons.

1. To insure funds to operate the home for the budget year 1963–64.
2. A budgeted item stands a better chance of being moved than a nonexisting item. (You must have something to move before you can move it.)
3. The Board of Governors will lend all efforts to help in meeting the recommendations of the conference committee report of both Houses of Congress on the District of Columbia budget for 1962–63.

I could spend the rest of the day explaining to you the need of the home here in the Nation's Capital. This is not necessary as you are well aware of the operations of the home, as it is under your direction. We do urge that you include the funds for the operations for 1963–64 under your budget, as I suggested.

EXHIBIT No. 3

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC HEARING, NOVEMBER 6, 1962, RE FISCAL YEAR 1964 BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AGENDA

List of witnesses:
* * * 33. Walter F. Eich, president, and Albert C. Allen, secretary, Board of Governors, Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars.

EXHIBIT No. 4

TEMPORARY HOME FOR THE VETERANS OF ALL WARS,
Washington, D.C., January 28, 1963.

MR. CHARLES A. HORSKY,
Adviser, National Capital Affairs,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORSKY: This letter is in response to the telephone conversation with your office of January 25, 1963, in regards to the affairs of the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars.

The Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars has been in continous operation for the past 75 years maintained by congressional appropriated funds administered through the District of Columbia government.

The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia informed the Board of Governors of the home by letter (see attached inclosure 1) that funds for the operation of the home for 1963–64 would not be included in the budget for 1963–64 to be presented to Congress basing this action on the conference report of H.R. 12276, page 4, amendment No. 11, paragraph 2 (inclosure 2).

The action of the Board upon receipt of the letter was to make an appointment with member of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. John B. Duncan, dealing with Public Welfare and arranging the conference to try and resolve the situation. At this meeting the Commissioner recommended that a representative of the Board appear at the public hearing being held November 6, 1962 on the District of Columbia budget in order to place the problem before the full Board of Commissioners. A representative appeared and gave testimony in behalf of the home (see attached inclosure 3) and at this time no response has been made by the Commissioners as to what action they have taken in regards to the budget, but by direct contact with the District of Columbia budget officer we have been informed that no such funds for the operation of the home were included.

The Board of Governors would appreciate very much if you could arrange to have a meeting with the Commissioners and representatives of the Board of Governors and yourself to try and resolve the problem at hand. For your information a copy of our annual report is included marked inclosure 4.

Trusting that the above information will aid you in helping us to continue the operation of the home.

(Signed) ALBERT C. ALLEN,
Secretary to the Board of Governors
(For the Board of Governors).

EXHIBIT No. 5

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1963.

MR. ALBERT C. ALLEN,
Secretary to Board of Governors,
Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ALLEN: Thank you for your letter of January 28 with respect to the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars.

I must say that, based on the action of the Committee of Conference, it seems to me that the Board of Governors must take the initiative in finding financial

resources other than appropriations through the District of Columbia government in order to continue to operate the home.

Since I note from the copy of your testimony that you have no solution at this time to the question of finances, I am afraid that a meeting with the Commissioners would serve no useful purpose. In the event, however, that solutions are proposed by the Board of Governors in which I might be in any way helpful, I would be very glad to talk with you or the Board about them.

Sincerely,

(Signed) C. A. HORSKY,
Adviser for National Capital Affairs.

EXHIBIT NO. 6

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS,
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1963.

Hon. JOHN S. GLEASON, Jr.,
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At the regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars, held on Tuesday, May 7, 1963, it was moved and approved that the Board make application to the Veterans' Administration for reimbursement payment to the home. This application is based on title 38, United States Code, subchapter 5, paragraph 641, whereby State-administered homes can apply for reimbursement for veterans' maintenance in such State homes.

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars has been in operation since 1888 and operated by funds appropriated by Congress through the District of Columbia Government. These funds have been supplied by the Congress since the above date and administered by the District of Columbia government. During the 75 years of operation these funds have served a worthwhile purpose to veterans of the many wars who find relief in coming to the Nation's Capital to transact veterans business that seemingly cannot be taken care of in their local community.

The Board feels that the above action is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the language of the Joint Conferees Committee on District of Columbia Appropriations 1962-63, wherein the Conference Committee stated that "it wishes it understood that next year (1964) fiscal year some other arrangements for financing this activity must be undertaken." Also, this action has the approval of the District of Columbia government.

The Board of Governors would meet with representatives of the Veterans' Affairs in order to go over the proposed matters and supply in detail the complete operation of the home in order to complete the necessary action on the application.

Sincerely and best wishes,

(Signed) WALTER F. EICH,
President of Board of Governors.

EXHIBIT No. 9

TEMPORARY HOME FOR THE VETERANS OF ALL WARS
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES - POPULATION - LENGTH OF STAY - SOURCE OF REFERRALS
PERIOD - FISCAL YEARS 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962
AND FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1963,
JULY 1ST THRU DEC. 31, 1962

1958	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED
1. Number of Veterans Admitted 548	12,532	37,596

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
180	272	18	13	56	9	TOTAL 548

2. Number of Veterans Discharged 559

REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY

HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
200	281	78	222	115	100	122	TOTAL 559

3. APPROPRIATION 1958	ACTUAL COST	DEFICIT
$35,128.80	$39,275.58	$4,146.78

AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1958

FLOUR	POWDERED EGGS	BUTTER
450 LBS.	1 CASE	288 LBS.

1959	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED
1. Number of Veterans Admitted 520	11,665	34,995

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
208	139	67	18	76	12	TOTAL 520

2. Number of Veterans Discharged 503

REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY

HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
196	139	168	104	219	132	48	TOTAL 503

3. APPROPRIATION 1959	ACTUAL COST	DEFICIT
$34,447.00	$38,810.73	$4,363.73

AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1959

FLOUR	POWDERED EGGS	BUTTER	LARD	DRIED MILK	CURRIED CHICKEN
300 LBS.	2 CASES	288 LBS.	8 CASES	12 CARTONS	5 CASES

1960	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED	SOURCE OF REFERRAL: DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
1. Number of Veterans Admitted 549	12,760	38,280	98	172	110	44	117	8	TOTAL 549

2. Number of Veterans Discharged 565	REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY							
	HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
	242	165	158	107	216	167	75	TOTAL 565

3. APPROPRIATION 1960	ACTUAL COST	DEFICIT	AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1960				
			FLOUR	BUTTER	LARD	RICE	PLUMS
$35,640.00	$38,632.58	$2,992.58	400 LBS.	364 LBS.	9 CASES	200 LBS.	6 CASES

1961	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED	SOURCE OF REFERRAL: DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
1. Number of Veterans Admitted 630	13,214	39,642	85	193	118	81	143	10	TOTAL 630

2. Number of Veterans Discharged 616	REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY							
	HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
	293	156	167	151	234	188	43	TOTAL 616

3. APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL COST	DEFICIT	AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1961					
			FLOUR	BUTTER	LARD	CRANBERRIES	DRIED MILK	CABBAGE
$37,702.00	$40,742.20	$3,040.20	600 LBS.	672 LBS.	10 CASES	2 CASES	1 CASE	100 LBS.

EXHIBIT No. 9—Continued

	1962	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED	SOURCE OF REFERRAL: DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
1. Number of Veterans Admitted	731	15,020	45,060	68	182	155	128	161	37	TOTAL 731

2. Number of Veterans Discharged	727	REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY: HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
		355	197	175	255	306	158	8	TOTAL 727

3. APPROPRIATION 1962	ACTUAL COST	UNOBLIGATED	AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1962: FLOUR	BUTTER	LARD	CRANBERRIES	DRIED EGGS	CHEESE	CORNMEAL	PEACHES	RICE
$50,143.00	$47,992.21	$2,150.79	700 LBS.	664 LBS.	12 CASES	1 CASE	2 CASES	480 LBS.	50 LBS.	16 BASKETS	200 LBS.

	1963	NUMBER NIGHT'S LODGING FURNISHED	NUMBER OF MEALS FURNISHED	SOURCE OF REFERRAL: DIRECT	VETS. ADM.	VETS. ORG.	RED CROSS	CONGRESS	OTHER	
1. Number of Veterans Admitted	319	7,597	22,791	87	83	31	28	56	34	TOTAL 319

2. Number of Veterans Discharged	316	REASON FOR DISCHARGE AND LENGTH OF STAY: HOSPITAL	HOME	OTHER	LESS 4 DAYS	4 DAYS LESS THAN 10 DAYS	10 DAYS LESS THAN 1 MONTH	1 MONTH OR LONGER	
		122	67	127	104	106	81	25	TOTAL 316

3. APPROPRIATION 1963	AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED 1963: FLOUR	BUTTER	LARD	CHEESE
$50,050.00	300 LBS.	96 LBS.	6 CASES	65 LBS.

Recapitulation, 1958–62 and 1st 6 months of 1963

	Number of veterans admitted	Number of veterans discharged	Number of nights' lodging furnished	Number of meals furnished
1958	548	559	12,532	37,596
1959	520	503	11,665	34,995
1960	549	565	12,760	38,280
1961	630	616	13,214	39,642
1962	731	727	15,020	45,060
1963 [1]	319	316	7,597	22,791
Total	3,297	3,286	72,788	218,364

[1] 1st 6 months.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

	Direct	Veterans' Administration	Veterans' organizations	Red Cross	Congress	Other
1958	180	272	18	13	56	9
1959	208	139	67	18	76	12
1960	98	172	110	44	117	8
1961	85	193	118	81	143	10
1962	68	182	155	128	161	37
1963 [1]	87	83	31	28	56	34
Total	726	1,034	499	312	609	110

Grand total, 3,297.

[1] 1st 6 months.

	Discharge reason			Length of stay			
	Hospital	Home	Other	Less than 4 days	4 days, less than 10 days	10 days, less than 1 month	1 month or longer
1958	200	281	78	222	115	100	122
1959	196	139	168	104	219	132	48
1960	242	165	158	107	216	167	75
1961	293	156	167	151	234	188	43
1962	355	197	175	255	306	158	8
1963 [1]	122	67	127	104	106	81	25
Total	1,408	1,005	873	943	1,196	826	321

Grand total, 3,286.

[1] 1st 6 months.

	Appropriation	Actual cost	Deficit	Unobligated
1958	$35,128.80	$39,275.58	$4,146.78	----------
1959	34,447.00	38,810.73	4,363.73	----------
1960	35,640.00	38,632.58	2,992.58	----------
1961	37,702.00	40,742.20	3,040.20	----------
1962	50,143.00	47,992.21	----------	$2,150.79
1963	50,050.00	----------	----------	----------

AMOUNT AND ITEMS OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES RECEIVED

	Flour	Butter	Powdered eggs	Lard	Dried milk	Curried chicken	Rice
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cartons*	*Cases*	*Pounds*
1958	450	288	1				
1959	300	288	2	8	12	5	
1960	400	364		9			200
1961	600	672		10	1		
1962	700	664		12			200
1963	300	96		6			

	Plums	Cranberries	Cabbage	Dried eggs	Cheese	Cornmeal	Peaches
	Cases	*Cases*	*Pounds*	*Cases*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Baskets*
1958							
1959							
1960	6						
1961		2	100				
1962		1		2	480	50	16
1963					65		

The staff of the Temporary Home for Veterans consists of the following: One superintendent, one assistant superintendent, three cooks, one custodian, and one watchman.

Average age of veterans:	*Age*
Spanish American War	83
World War I	67
2d World War and Korean conflict	52

Recapitulation—States from which veterans were helped, 1958 to 1962 and first 6 months 1963

Alabama	32	Nevada	2
Alaska	1	New Hampshire	8
Arizona	27	New Jersey	87
Arkansas	17	New Mexico	11
California	54	New York	225
Colorado	10	North Carolina	352
Connecticut	34	North Dakota	3
Delaware	15	Ohio	121
District of Columbia	59	Oklahoma	33
Florida	68	Oregon	7
Georgia	139	Pennsylvania	361
Idaho	2	Rhode Island	18
Illinois	71	South Carolina	154
Indiana	22	South Dakota	2
Iowa	17	Tennessee	104
Kansas	21	Texas	78
Kentucky	46	Utah	3
Louisiana	17	Vermont	9
Maine	24	Virginia	410
Maryland	165	Washington	15
Massachusetts	93	West Virginia	149
Michigan	56	Wisconsin	25
Minnesota	12	Wyoming	6
Mississippi	43	Korea	3
Missouri	48		
Montana	4	Total	3,297
Nebraska	14		

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS,
Washington, D.C.

A TYPICAL CASE

Mr. Peter Christiansen: Age, 74 years and 6 months; pension, $78.75; Veteran, World Wars I and II; the holder of two Purple Heart decorations.

Mr. Christiansen came to this country from Denmark as a very young man and joined the Navy.

He had no next of kin and designated the superintendent of the Temporary Home as his best friend.

This man has been in domiciliary on three different occasions. He could not talk and express himself intelligently due to a physical defect.

He first came to the Temporary Home October of 1958. He had been in both U.S. Veterans' Administration homes in Kecoughtan, Va. and Martinsburg, W. Va. In this case it required a very strong letter from the superintendent of the Temporary Home to obtain admission for Mr. Christiansen to the domiciliaries.

After staying at Veterans' Home in Kecoughtan, Va., for 6 months, he departed and returned to the home. Due to his age, to his war record, and the further fact that he was happy here, we always readmitted him even though it was stretching the regulations a bit.

Mr. Christiansen died on March 12, 1963, and was given a veteran's funeral and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, which was his wish. This was due mostly to the efforts of the house committee chairman, Mr. William H. Lossman, who is a member of the board of governors of the Temporary Home.

His stay at the home was terminated due to severe illness with which hospitalization was required and when maximum medical treatment was completed, he was transferred from District of Columbia General Hospital to the hospital at District of Columbia Village, where he stayed until he died.

EXHIBIT NO. 10

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS,
Washington, D.C., July 15, 1962.

From: Superintendent, Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars.
To: Director of Public Welfare.
Subject: Annual report, fiscal year 1962.
Reference: (a) Department of Public Welfare memorandum.

1. In compliance with reference (a), the following annual report for the fiscal year 1962 is submitted.

PURPOSE OF THE TEMPORARY HOME

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars was organized by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, September 1, 1888, incorporated October 26 1888, under the authority of section 3 of the act of Congress regulating organizations of societies for benevolent and other purposes, approved May 5, 1870. It was originally known as Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers—later changed to Temporary Home for Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines and then later as Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars. The object of the home was to provide temporary shelter for veterans of any war who came to Washington, D.C., to initiate their claims for pensions or to be admitted to a hospital or domiciliary, and who are without sufficient funds to maintain themselves. The objective of the home has not changed in the last 70 years, although the greater portion of the men housed in the home due to age and with little or no pension are in need of hospitalization and domiciliary care.

In 1889 there were 8,243 nights' lodging furnished and a total of 14,747 meals served. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, there were served 45,090 meals and a total of 15,030 nights' lodging furnished.

The home is under the general administration of the Department of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, but is managed by a Board of Governors, consisting of members appointed from the various veterans organizations.

The length of stay must not be longer than 10 days in any one period or more than 30 days within any 12 consecutive months, unless approved by the Board of Governors. However, the home is conducted on a humanitarian basis rather than professional and justice is tempered with mercy.

In order to be eligible for admittance to the temporary home, an applicant must furnish proof beyond a reasonable doubt that he is an honorably discharged "war veteran" within the meaning of that term as established by legislation; also that he is in Washington, D.C., on some official business pertaining to veterans' affairs. The veteran is entitled to overnight or weekend care on the submission of his discharge or other evidence that he is being referred to the Veterans' Administration. This information is transmitted to the Veterans' Administration for verification. His future stay for the authorized number of days depends on referral from the Veterans' Administration.

The building is leased by the Navy Department to the Board of Governors on a year-to-year basis.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS

Many veterans with District of Columbia residence discharged from the veterans hospital at Mount Alto and Perry Point, Md., and civil hospitals of the city, after months of illness are without funds and without a home, having lost same since their initial illness. They are admitted to the home, given counsel, food, and shelter until they could reestablish themselves and return to the community or other plans are made. The requests for help for District of Columbia veterans either come from public assistance or a social worker at the hospitals and District of Columbia veterans associations. In borderline cases the benefit of the doubt is always given to the veteran. In some cases the question is asked: "How badly do you need help? Are you completely without funds, food, and shelter?" and if it is found to be so, they are admitted as an emergency case and helped until they can take their rightful place in the community. The policy has always been, What can we do to help? The regulations have always been strictly adhered to. We have tried to make them flexible to fit the case. No citizen of the District of Columbia is ever turned away if he is an urgent case.

Success in rendering assistance.—This home has had much success in rendering assistance to the veteran. In many cases we process the veteran's application and in cooperation with the Veterans' Administration actually place the veteran in one of the domiciliary homes. If necessary we see to it that transportation is furnished and meals provided when the veteran is en route to the home. This is done in cooperation with the Public Assistance Department of the Department of Public Welfare. This Department has been extremely helpful and cooperative. The Superintendent has continued the counseling of each veteran that would assist in their return to the community from which they came. There is always the possibility that some of the veterans will remain in the District after their claims have been processed and could be possibly a charge at a later date, for very few are under 60 years of age or have had permanent employment in the later years, therefore every effort is made to counsel and urge them to return to their hometowns.

We have placed 286 veterans in domiciliary homes, 22 veterans in the U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., and 3 veterans in the U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. Many veterans have been accommodated here until a bed could be found for them in Mount Alto Veterans Hospital, Perry Point, Md., or a private hospital. We have also been successful in obtaining employment for many veterans and returning them to their place in the community.

Health and recreation.—During the fiscal year 1962, the following groups entertained the veterans with bingo, card games, and furnished cigarettes, candy, refreshments, etc.:

1. The Police and Fireman Auxiliary Post 29 of the American Legion.
2. Kenneth H. Nash Post and Auxiliary No. 8, of the American Legion.
3. Lincoln Unit No. 17, of the American Legion.
4. Department Auxiliary of the American Legion.
5. Admiral George Dewey Auxiliary No. 3, Spanish-American War Veterans.
6. Washington Post No. 2194, Veterans of Foreign Wars.
7. Treasury Post No. 2400, Veterans of Foreign Wars and its auxiliary.
8. Department Auxiliary, World War I Veterans.

Gifts of used clothing were contributed by the Lutheran Inner Mission Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Peter's Catholic Church, also from various veterans organizations and private individuals. If the need exists the Superintendent will take steps to see that veterans have whatever clothing is needed. Also, cigarettes are issued to men without funds as needed. These cigarettes are paid for by the Board of Governors. Ten baseball tickets are available for issue to men desiring same, through the courtesy of the American Red Cross.

The home has an excellent library. Books, magazines, and other publications are available to those desiring same. Gifts of books and magazines are made frequently by various organizations. A television room is provided. This is very popular with the men and 75 percent of the residents look forward to this recreation. Also, the home subscribes to all Washington newspapers and they are available daily for the residents.

Religious services.—Religious services were suspended for the summer. Dr. Rev. John A. Scherzer has done an admirable job each Sunday by coming to the home and bringing a real gospel message. However, as he is in the midst of building a new church, he cannot give the time during the summer.

NEW BUILDING OR ADDITIONS OR IMPROVEMENT TO BUILDING OR EQUIPMENT THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

More framed pictures "Hall of Naval Heroes" along with related documents have been received from the Naval Historical Society of the Navy Department and they have been placed throughout the home. Pictures add greatly to the attractiveness of the temporary home.

Periodic inspections are made by the Public Works Department of the U.S. Navy and by a representative of the Fire Marshal's Office, and the Director of Public Welfare.

The building and grounds are now in excellent condition. The entire reservation is well landscaped with many different kinds of flowers and it is believed that there is nothing to be desired.

NEW LEGISLATION

During the coming year steps must be taken to secure a sponsor for the home. Senator Byrd of West Virginia assured the Superintendent that the money will be allotted to welfare for 1963. Our recommendation for sponsors made to the Senate subcommittee are as follows:

First: Department of Public Welfare.
Second: The Architect's Office of the U.S. Capitol.
Third: U.S. Soldiers Home.

To clarify our thinking in the matter with reference to our first choice—the Department of Public Welfare. We wish to stress that the duties of this Department is purely welfare regardless of how or where the money comes from and it is a natural for them by experience.

They are qualified and efficient for carrying out this philanthropic and welfare duty physically, providing they permit the education-training and devotion to their profession overcome petty and small trivial things. In other words supplant the professional book learning and self-imposed opinions with "humanism" of the work.

PEOPLE HELPED, NUMBER HELPED, WHY HELP WAS NEEDED, DIRECT HELP GIVEN, SUCCESS IN MEETING THEIR NEEDS

Why help was needed.—Most of the veterans that apply for help at this home are men who are veterans of the First World War and in a few cases veterans of the Spanish-American War and their ages approximate 61 to 78 years of age. Sixty-five percent of them draw small pensions of between $66 and $100 per month. This is insufficient to support themselves on today's market, and when they arrive in Washington, their funds have been exhausted. This home will give them clean beds, excellent food, and first-class bathing facilities. This enables the veteran to settle his business in Washington without being plagued by insufficient funds and hunger.

States from which veterans were helped.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, veterans were helped from the following States:

Alabama	7	Ohio	25
Arizona	1	Oklahoma	7
Arkansas	4	Pennsylvania	84
California	2	South Carolina	48
Colorado	2	South Dakota	1
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	30
Delaware	4	Texas	11
District of Columbia	20	Utah	2
Florida	11	Vermont	1
Georgia	24	Virginia	88
Illinois	12	Washington	3
Indiana	4	West Virginia	30
Iowa	9	Wisconsin	7
Kansas	3	Albania	1
Kentucky	15	Czechoslovakia	1
Louisiana	8	Denmark	3
Maine	6	England	1
Maryland	19	Finland	1
Massachusetts	30	Germany	1
Michigan	12	Greece	1
Minnesota	3	Holland	1
Mississippi	7	Ireland	1
Missouri	10	Italy	3
Montana	1	Nicaragua	1
Nebraska	6	Norway	2
Nevada	1	Philippine Islands	1
New Jersey	19	Russia	1
New Mexico	1	Scotland	1
New York	47	Siberia	1
North Carolina	75		
North Dakota	1		

MARTIN A. MCGRORY,
Superintendent.

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be glad to hear from your associates.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS

STATEMENT OF LT. MARK K. HUTCHINSON, U.S. COAST GUARD, RETIRED

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Senators and members of the committee, I am Lt. Mark K. Hutchinson, U.S. Coast Guard, retired—superintendent of the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars, 921 Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast, Washington, D.C.

The Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars was closed on July 1, 1963. It is very true that last year when this committee very graciously agreed to finance us for another year, it was clearly stated: "In agreeing to the amount of $48,750, for the continuance of the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors, the committee of conferees wishes it understood that next year some other arrangement for financing this activity must be undertaken."

The board of governors and I appreciate no end your giving us another year of life and an opportunity to find some other means of financing this very worthwhile facility. The board of governors and I have explored many possibilities, but to date have not found any concrete plan.

When the temporary home closed on July 1, 1963, there were 49 veterans in residence. Six of them were awaiting a bed or domiciliary at Kecoughtan, Va., at the U.S. veterans home. Mr. Marvin A. Chapman agreed to take them immediately if the temporary home

was closed. As they were Spanish-American War and World War I veterans, age 67 to 86, they were driven to Kecoughtan by the temporary home superintendent and his staff. Two veterans were sent to the Veterans' Administration Home, Martinsburg, W. Va., and one veteran was sent to the Veterans' Administration Home, Dublin, Ga. The rest of the veterans were put on the streets of Washington, D.C., as we could no longer care for them.

Since the closing of the temporary home, representatives of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., of the Department of Justice, have called at this home in regard to taking over the property to be used as a "halfway home for prisoners" who were about to be returned to civilian life. This home would act as a cushion or temporary quarters for former prisoners who were being conditioned for the transition from prison life to civilian life.

The slogan of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is: "To honor the dead by serving the living." I very much believe in this and this is what we are trying to do.

Since the closing of this temporary home, we have had requests from the Veterans' Administration, the American Red Cross, the Travelers Aid, the American Legion, Members of the House and Senate, at the rate of about four a day. We have had to deny these veterans shelter. If this committee agrees to amend the yearly appropriation bill to provide the necessary funds for operation of the home for 1963–64, we would have about 45 veterans in the home during the first 20 days of the month.

You are all aware of the good that the temporary home does and I will not burden you further with statistics. However, we do appeal to you to provide us with funds for the operation of the home for the fiscal year 1963–64.

Gentlemen, the flag flew at the Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars and colors were made each day until August 2, 1963. We received notification from the Board of Commissioners that all property must be out of the home by August 2, 1963. This worked a severe hardship on patriotic organizations who had been meeting in the lodge halls for the past 50 years; however, it was done. Some of the property of the board of governors is still being stored at the home.

If your committee can possibly allot us $50,000, we believe that we can operate until June 30, 1964.

Mr. Senator and members of the committee, the board of governors and myself assure you that we will continue to work long, hard, and diligently to find some other arrangements for financing this activity, if you will grant us 1 more year of life.

I thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, sir.

Your next witness.

AMERICAN LEGION

STATEMENT OF HAROLD D. BEATON, COMMANDER, DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BEATON. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement but I should like to make a few brief remarks with the permission of the Chair in support of this appropriation.

Senator BARTLETT. Indeed, yes.

Mr. BEATON. My name is Harold D. Beaton, commander of the Department of the District of Columbia, the American Legion, an organization of approximately 13,000 members and a member organization of the Veterans' Council of Veterans Affairs of the metropolitan area of Washington.

The American Legion, together with the other organizations comprising this Veterans Council have, for the past 2 years, made a continued effort to work out this problem involving this Temporary Home for the Veterans of All Wars. Representatives of the American Legion, together with representatives of the home and other veterans' organizations, have appeared at public hearings of the District of Columbia government. We have also conferred with Mr. Jack Gleason, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and other representatives of the Veterans' Administration in an effort to resolve this problem. Although our efforts have been continued and persistent, I regret to say that they have not been fruitful.

So, Mr. Chairman, we respectfully request this committee to reinstate the appropriation of $50,000 for this temporary home, and we hope that your committee will see fit to approve this particular item.

I might add that the $50,000, if provided, will provide care, food, and lodging for approximately 50 veterans per day, and this is the actual cost of this care. Over 300 veterans were cared for during the past 6 months, and of these, over 100 were cared for until they could be placed in a hospital or another appropriate institution. The remainder of them, with the exception of about 50 or 60, completed their business here, and returned home.

I would like to emphasize one point: This temporary home is not a home for alcoholics or drunks. It is a home for deserving and needy veterans, and I wish to emphasize again the point that any veteran, in order to become eligible for care at the temporary home, must furnish proof of his honorable discharge, and in addition he must show that he is here in Washington on some official business connected with his personal affairs as a veteran.

We know that the position of the District government, is that this home is not a District institution and it does not serve the District as such and therefore it should not be a burden to District taxpayers. Yet, as Mr Allen has pointed out, the services of this home are comparable to many other tax-supported institutions in the District of Columbia which are of benefit not only to the residents of the District of Columbia but to a vast hoard of visitors from all parts of the United States who visit there Nation's Capital annually.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you again for your courtesy in allowing me to present this brief statement on behalf of the American Legion, the Department of the District of Columbia. May I say that we certainly hope that you will see your way clear to continue the efforts of this institution to serve needy veterans, at least on a temporary basis, until something can be worked out.

Thank you very much.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have further witnesses, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN. No further witnesses.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Allen, let me ask you this.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. In your statement you said that you appealed to the Veterans' Administration to obtain reimbursement for half of the daily cost. Where did you propose that the other half would come from?

Mr. ALLEN. The other half would come from the District of Columbia funds.

Senator BARTLETT. If——

Mr. ALLEN. If appropriated.

Senator BARTLETT. Are there similar homes in the United States, to your knowledge?

Mr. ALLEN. I think this is the most unique we have here, Senator Bartlett, for two reasons.

One reason, we are the Nation's Capital and another reason, the States have their own homes. We discussed this with the Commissioners as to the possibility of establishing a State home so they could get reimbursed for one-half the cost up to $3.50 per day.

I think there is a bill in Congress now to increase that. They at that time said they had not planned on any further programing for veterans. That is where we were stymied.

Senator BARTLETT. The Commissioners were probably under the injunction of the conference report, I assume.

Mr. ALLEN. Of the conferees' report.

Senator Bartlett, that conference report was a block to us when we went to try to sell our wares to the other organizations because they could not get whether it was to be financed by the District of Columbia or by Federal funds.

The U.S. Soldiers Home, there was a possibility of being transferred there. They said let's see what the language turns out to be.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Hutchinson, what was the average length of stay?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Senator, we admitted anyone who was in need for 3 days and we evaluated their case. If they had no legitimate reason for being in Washington, we asked them to go after 3 days. The average length of time was about 10 days to complete their veterans' business. If they were awaiting a bed or domiciliary in one of the homes, we would keep them until orders were received admitting them.

Senator BARTLETT. Would that sometimes go on for weeks or months?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Sometimes that would go on as much as 5 weeks. It is usually about 5 weeks for the Veterans' Administration to check the veteran and find that he was qualified and they would send a regular set of orders authorizing him to proceed.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you think some veterans would come to Washington merely because they heard of the existence of the home?

Mr. ALLEN. Sir, I do not think so. In my travels I have questioned quite a few veterans who have had the chance to be residents at the home—we call them residents instead of inmates—and they say "We never heard of the home, but when it was referred to by our Congressman or our Senator, we were glad we found it." But I do not think they come to Washington because we have a home here. In fact, I have not been superintendent, but have been on the Board since 1948, and have never heard of such a case.

We are not a lodging house for veterans. I have seen requests come through saying, "I will be in Washington for a certain length of time and am going on through." That request we do not acknowledge at all. The superintendent has been cautioned to the same effect.

Senator BARTLETT. Notwithstanding the quotation you gave in your statement, I hope it is not correct that a case is lifted to the top of the heap simply because a Member of Congress puts in a phone call or sends a letter.

Mr. ALLEN. Senator Bartlett, as much as we would like to—I am in the Federal Government myself—as much as we hope that will not be the true case, we do know it has happened.

We had a case where a fellow was trying to make contact. He tried the State, and within 24 hours he was on his way to the home. He had made the contact he wanted. It may have been simply a telephone call to put in the right contact.

Senator BARTLETT. This would constitute, would it not, an indictment of the operations of the Veterans' Administration elsewhere?

Mr. ALLEN. Sir, I did not criticize the Veterans' Administration. In fact I would be the last to criticize any organization or administration, but we do know this, and a Veterans' Administration official will agree, that sometimes it is better to get them off their hands, to go ahead and serve them because they are requested, and on the Hill you people probably have the same results. It is just one of these repeaters. They are not going to do anything until they do get an answer. Maybe the answer might be no. That is still an answer and he goes on his way.

Senator BARTLETT. I should think someone or something would have to be criticized if it is true that a veteran has to come to Washington, D.C., to get an answer. I hope that does not happen too often.

Mr. EICH. Senator, can I make a few remarks?

Senator BARTLETT. Of course you may.

Mr. EICH. This home was started by the Civil War veterans. They first started it with their own money because they had so many men coming here to look at their affairs, and it got so great that they could not stand it, so they got appropriations from the Government and that home has been in operation all this time.

After the Civil War veterans died, they turned it over to the Spanish War veterans, and after the First World War came on they took in the other veterans groups. That is the reason why the board is composed of veterans from all of the different wars.

As I say, the home has been in operation here since the Civil War. I wish to add that to the discussion this afternoon.

Senator BARTLETT. I am glad you did, sir, and I thank you for your statement.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Senator Bartlett, may I say another word, sir?

Senator BARTLETT. Surely.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Senator Bartlett, when a veteran comes to Washington perhaps on a Friday afternoon, he will go down to the Veterans' Administration at 21st Street and Constitution Avenue. They cannot check him out that quickly. Therefore, they send a referral slip and a social worker to me at the home and I will admit the man and take

care of him until Monday morning when he will go back down to the Veterans' Administration and make request for whatever benefit he was after. Then with the referral slip from 21st and Constitution Avenue to the effect that he was on the waiting list for one of the domiciliary homes or a hospital at Mount Alto or Perry Point, then I would admit him until his name is called, sir.

There was very little misuse of that home, Senator Bartlett. It did happen now and then, but within 3 days we could pretty well check up on them.

Senator BARTLETT. How long were you superintendent of that home?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I came there, Senator Bartlett, as assistant superintendent in 1958; upon the death of the superintendent last year I was promoted to superintendent. I have been there about 4½ years, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I remember you very well from Alaska, sir. I was on the U.S.S. *Hyatt*, for years up there, Ketchikan and all such places.

We used to take the court crews around, at that time Governor Gruening.

Senator BARTLETT. You stir memories, sir.

Mr. BEATON. Senator, I had one other thought to add, and that is that the Board of Veterans Appeals meets here in Washington, and of course any veteran is entitled to be represented before the Board by one of the veterans' organizations of his choice or by the American Red Cross. But very often it is a helpful factor if the veteran can be here in person to confer with counsel during the presentation of his appeal. For this reason many veterans come to Washington on their own in connection with the appeal they have pending before the Board.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Mr. Lowe, I believe you might make a comment on this matter.

Mr. LOWE. Senator, the Commissioners of the District have, of course, enjoyed their personal relations with these gentlemen and think very highly of their efforts in behalf of the veteran, but for at least 10 years successive Boards of Commissioners have felt that the expense of operating this institution was not a proper one for the taxpayer of the District of Columbia.

About 10 years ago we canvassed all of the Federal agencies, the Veterans' Administration, this was the first major canvass, the Defense Department, the Bureau of the Budget, any and all Federal officials who could shed light on this, and we were endeavoring actually at that time to get a Federal Government agency to assume responsibility for this activity. We received a consistent statement from all of them that in view of the fact that the Veterans' Administration had a very comprehensive regional-and-State type organization with full authority decentralized to these field offices, that there was no reason that these men had to come to Washington in order to obtain benefits from the Veterans' Administration, and those contacts have been made occasionally subsequently with the same basic principle being reiterated each time.

Now, with that backdrop, of course, the Commissioners did feel that they had no responsibility for this, and they left the item out

of the budget on a number of occasions, and for the fiscal year 1963 budget the House initially left it out. It was reinstated by the Senate, and then the conferees agreed to it with the language which one of these gentlemen I think quoted in part. The actual quotation is brief.

May I read it to you, please?

Senator BARTLETT. I wish you would.

Mr. LOWE. This is Conference Report No. 2548 filed on October 10, 1962:

> In agreeing to the amount of $48,750 for the continuation of the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors, the committee of conference wishes it understood that next year—

that would be the present fiscal year—

> some other arrangement for financing this activity must be undertaken.

And of course we made no provision for doing anything about it in the current fiscal year. We immediately communicated this information to these gentlemen, and several times subsequently during the past fiscal year we again alerted them to the fact that we were under a mandate to close the home down, and so on the night of June 30, or actually the morning of July 1, we did close it down, because we had no longer any legal authority to spend any money other than that necessary for the purposes of closing the establishment down and maintaining custody over it until it is again taken back by the Federal Government which owns the property. I think that is pretty much the history of the District of Columbia government activities and interest in this home over the past 10 years.

Senator BARTLETT. Was there a budgetary submission, Mr. Lowe, last year, or was that $48,000 inserted by the Congress?

Mr. LOWE. My recollection, sir, is the Commissioners left it out of the budget for fiscal year 1963. The House also left it out, and the Senate reinstated it or added it in as a result of the various presentations made to them. And then the conference action which I just read resulted.

Senator BARTLETT. I can see that the District Commissioners feel an absolute obligation as of today not to ask for this money. I can see that there always might have been some doubt as to the advisability of District taxpayers assuming this load, although I do not believe it would have been an intolerable one for them.

I do think that this Nation is big enough and still wealthy enough to support an item of $50,000 a year for this purpose.

Mr. LOWE. I am certain, Senator, that the Commissioners are not trying to deprive any worthy veteran of any——

Senator BARTLETT. I understand the District government's position exactly.

It would seem to me that if the District cannot do it, as seems to be the case, the Federal Government ought to.

Thank you very much.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR VETERANS OF ALL WARS

STATEMENT OF NATHAN D. GOLDEN, VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. GOLDEN. I am Nathan D. Golden, vice president of the temporary home.

May I correct a statement of the District government?

The gentleman from the District of Columbia gave you the impression, or at least I received the impression, that last year was the first year that the District Commissioners or the House dropped this item from the budget. This is not true.

The District Commissioners, going back to the days of John Russell Young, first dropped this from the budget. A little later it was put back in and it has been a budget item for some time. However, for the past several years it has been in and out of the budget. As you know if it is not in the budget the House naturally cannot reinsert it into the District budget. On several occasions when it was not in the budget and not put in by the House, when it got to the Senate, it was always put back because of the great need for such an item, and for the services that are rendered by that temporary home.

I have been a member of the board of directors of that home for 30 years. I am a lawyer by profession. I am a retired Government employee, and I have devoted considerable time, as these other gentlemen have, to the welfare of the veteran and the operation of that home, and I say it is one of the finest things, if we are going to take care of our veterans who come here to meet the Congress and the Federal agencies, it is doing one of the finest jobs possible in keeping the veteran with his head high, and not that he has to go and receive charity from any institutional group here in the District of Columbia.

It is a proper charge for all veterans to come to Washington to present their cases for their own personal needs.

With that, sir, thank you for permitting me to make this statement.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

All I will say is that I did not infer that Mr. Lowe meant to relate to the committee other than the facts within his possession.

Mr. GOLDEN. I am sure of that, sir, but sitting back there, that is the impression that I received and possibly others in the room, that for the first time Congress threw it out in the 1963 budget. But that is not true.

It is true that last year the District Commissioners did not include it in their budget to the House. It came to the Senate. It was put back in here in the Senate. But this condition has existed for many, many years.

The District government would never put it in the budget. It would go to the House. The House could not act upon it. It naturally had to come to the Senate to have it put back into the budget, and since 1889 the Congress of the United States has been making contributions toward the maintenance of that Temporary Home for Veterans.

Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, sir.

One final question, Mr. Hutchinson.

How many veterans were in the institution on the day it closed?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. There were 49, sir. Forty-one were put out on the street, sir, and the rest were driven by me to Kecoughtan because they were old and aged veterans. I took them down there personally to deliver them, myself and Mr. Robinson.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

(The following letter was received after the close of the prior testimony:)

CAPITOL HILL SOUTHEAST CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: In July 1963, the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association wrote to you as chairman of the Senate District Appropriations Committee, with reference to the Temporary Home for Veterans of All Wars. Now, it desires to make the following statement for the District appropriations bill before you. Please place this statement in the record of the hearings:

The Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association is distressed over forcing former sailors and soldiers who defended their country to leave the Home. If the District budget cannot afford to care for former defenders of the United States, it should make an effort to allow these men to remain in the Home and allot the entire project to some other agency like the Veterans' Administration or the Surgeon General's Office. This organization suggested some such program in a letter to you in July.

The matter is a problem, but the house is beautifully kept and I imagine well-run; it means so much to the sailors and soldiers who come to the city. They should not be cast aside, especially when there is an adequately kept home for them. The men make no trouble on the streets of Capitol Hill and are an asset to the section.

To establish a halfway house there with problems, leaving the building to meet the rough element on the Capitol Hill streets already being kept under control largely by policemen walking the streets with dogs, is definitely inviting trouble for the reliable citizens who live in the area and pay high taxes on their property.

East of 10th Street SE., just north of Pennsylvania Avenue, lies an area with liquor stores—far too many for the area supervised and serviced. The captain of number five precinct, located at Fifth and E Streets SE. has done excellent work in checking the speakeasies in that section. However, he is too far away, quickly, to stop trouble east of 10th Street SE. Therefore, no trouble spots should be set up there.

The Marine Hospital Service, which was also the Federal District Health Service, had its beginning about 1798. Through acts of Congress, its jurisdiction was so expanded until in 1902, the name of this organization was changed to U.S. Public Health Service.

The Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors of All Wars, as it is now called, was built in 1822 and was always part of the Marine Hospital Service—therefore, always part of the District Board of Health budget. This hospital was never used for general hospital service but was used for the same purpose more or less that it is today. In times of epidemics and the Civil War, it was used as an auxiliary hospital.

The Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association proposes that there is a definite need for the continuation of this institution as it has been from the beginning—a temporary home for the soldiers and sailors who are not indigent but whose pensions are limited, and who are only satisfied to settle their problems at the seat of the Nation's Government.

The building and grounds are in excellent condition; the institution is as old as we are as a nation; the budget of $48,750 is very modest. We as a great nation cannot act as if we refused such guests domiciliary in its Capital. We propose and urgently ask that this Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors of All Wars be continued as it is and the amount of $48,750 be recommended for approval in this year's budget for the District appropriation, now before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH DRAPER, *Secretary.*

Mr. Heller, please.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. HELLER, SECRETARY

PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Mr. HELLER. Senator, I am very grateful for you taking me out of order at this time. I regret that I could not be here this morning.

My name is James H. Heller. I am a Washington resident and attorney, and I submit this statement today as secretary of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union which is the American Civil Liberties Union affiliate for the Washington, D.C. area.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Heller, may I interrupt you?

Mr. HELLER. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Would you mind suspending for a few minutes?

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will be in recess briefly.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator BARTLETT. The committee will resume. Continue please, Mr. Heller.

Mr. HELLER. I think I had started to say, Senator, that I appear here in behalf of the National Capital Areas Civil Liberties Union which is the American Civil Liberties Union affiliate for the Washington, D.C. area.

We are very much disturbed about the three aspects of the present operation of the Department of Public Welfare's aid to dependent children program. We believe these matters urgently call for rectification. We recognize the subcommittee's concern with the operation of the ADC program and rectification in these matters may involve the manner and expense of operation of that program.

ADC was never intended to deprive parents of eligible children of their privacy and their social freedom. Nor was it intended to penalize the children for the moral imperfections of their parents of the bureaucratic inadequacies of the Welfare Department. Yet these are the predictable consequences which concern us here today

1. First, it now takes approximately 2 months to secure the so-called fair hearing guaranteed by Federal law to these who appeal a decision to deny or cut off ADC. Considering the dire need of the children who are the real persons aggrieved by these decisions such a long-delayed hearing can hardly be called "fair", which is what the Federal statute says, but it is certainly not held with the "reasonable promptness" required by section 402(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602(a)). Ten days should be the maximum timelag, particularly since so many cutoffs under the "continued presence" rule, which I think is more commonly known as the "man in the house" rule, are based merely on inferred rather than proven ineligibility. Indeed, in such cases we believe a hearing should really precede cutoff. As far as we can discover the present timelag which is 2 months is really due to the lack of hearing officers to hear these appeals within the Department of Public Welfare. We think it is not too heavy a price to pay to require that the Welfare Department have adequate hearing officers so that these appeals can be heard promptly.

2. Second, at present investigators of the Office of Investigations and Collections are authorized to visit and inspect homes before

8 a.m. and after 9 p.m. These are the hours of privacy, during which members of a household are frequently either asleep or in various stages of complete informality, and undress, sometimes, I might add. We do not believe any person who meets the statutory ADC need test can really be said to have consented to visits at these hours, which is what the Welfare Department seems to claim. They are not second-class citizens subject to indignities because of their need. Our concern is with their liberties, of which privacy is basic, but we do point out that there is a deep resentment of these visits at off hours and particularly the early morning visits. We would feel the same if building inspectors or the like came to our houses at these hours. The end of catching welfare cheaters cannot justify such invasions of privacy, for outside surveillance of the house can tell as much about the movements of any suspected man-in-the-house or welfare cheater or any other factor which may lead to ineligibility. We believe the actual visits should be limited to the hours of 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and we urge this strongly because we foresee a court test coming up if it isn't done soon.

3. Lastly, we submit that in at least one class of cases the present operation of the so-called man-in-the-house rule is in violation of the Federal statute (42 U.S.C., 604(b) and 606(a)) which forbids the use of suitable home tests and requires the District to provide assistance where there is a continued absence from the home of one parent of needy children. The District's PAD manual reverses this last test and requires the mother to disprove "continued presence" of any man whom it considers to stand in the relationship of father to the children and husband to the mother.

Let me interpolate there we are not talking about deserter husbands or common law husbands. We are talking about women who have men friends or who see men regularly, whether socially or sexually, we do not know. We are talking about men, in other words, who are visitors.

To put it bluntly, this test is a verbal artifice which masks a suitability test, which the Federal law forbids. As applied to those already receiving assistance it reverses the logical and proper burden of proof in cutoff cases, and the burden of disproof is normally insuperable for these people, because as a matter of fact, the Welfare Department more commonly than not takes the attitude that they just do not believe her if she says it is only a man she sees occasionally or a friend of hers. The result is to deny the mother any right to have stable public assistance. One of the crueller ironies is that she stands a better chance of avoiding cutoff under the continued-presence rule if she entertains or has sex relations with a whole series of men, rather than one, because none of the men shows a continued presence.

Even more cruel, however, is the fact that the rule gives her not one bit of added leverage to force the men to support her children, so that the cutoff simply penalizes her and punishes the innocent children without achieving any positive result.

It is therefore a bad test, a fictitious one with serious civil liberties implications—and we are not talking about its application to actual welfare cheaters or men who are truly in the house.

If I may take a moment to illustrate this last problem, Senator—I won't take much of your time and I appreciate your indulgence—

the Public Welfare Department does say that the man-in-the-house rule has to operate with the man who stands in relationship to the children as their parent or as if he were their parent and to the mother as if he were the husband or as the actual husband. There is a class of cases, a rather large class in this city, frankly, in which there is a father of some of the children or all of the children in the home. He may be married elsewhere, he may live completely apart. He continues to see the mother. He may have sexual relations with her, we do not deny that. He at least visits her socially. It is this kind of visit which is right now operating to cut off the children from aid-to-dependent-children assistance. It is this kind of rule which appears to us to be a suitability test such as the Federal statute forbids. It is the very thing we think that the Federal Government absolutely did not want to happen which the 1962 amendment to the Federal statute contemplated should not happen henceforth. It was why Secretary Fleming threatened to cut off welfare assistance to Louisiana when they said aid-to-dependent children should not be given to mothers who had subsequent illegitimate children.

In other words, we are talking about a rule which is really a suitability rule and which by a very elaborate system which I could not take the time to explain to you now, has been denominated as this continued presence rule or as the newspapers have called it, the man-in-the-house rule. It is a very serious problem to us because of the need of the children. We are not defending the mothers' conduct in sleeping with a man or entertaining him. We do not think that is relevant to the children's need. Thank you very much for listening to me, Senator.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Heller.

There will be placed in the record at this point a letter to Chairman Hayden from Mr. Charles I. Schottland, Chairman of the Division on Social Policy and Action of the National Association of Social Workers, Inc.

(The letter follows:)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1963.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: Our association urges your favorable consideration of the public welfare requests included in the expanded District of Columbia budget submitted by the President on Monday, September 9, 1963.

As you may know, the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers has completed an extensive examination of the program of the District Public Welfare Department. A copy of this study, "The Public Welfare Crisis in the Nation's Capital", is enclosed.

May we draw your particular attention to several recommendations and related documentation in this report which support the President's budget request.

First, the report urges in recommendation 4 on page 12, and in the section dealing with unemployment on pages 27–28, that the District inaugurate a program to the needy children of unemployed parents—a program already in effect or in the process of being put into effect in 19 States. For this purpose the President requests $788,000.

Second, on page 19 is recommended a program of day care for the children of working mothers, with documentation for this recommendation on pages 33–36. Such a day care program would, among other matters, contribute toward relieving overcrowded conditions at Junior Village. The President requests $93,000 for the establishment of day care services.

Third, the study found that a key problem in the administration of public welfare in the District is a serious lack of personnel qualified to provide preven-

tive, protective, and rehabilitative services. The contributions which such qualified personnel can make to prevent family disorganization and breakdown are extensively delineated on pages 50–54. The President requests funds to secure such personnel.

The District's public welfare program has been severely criticized over the past year. We agree with much of the criticism, but note that the fault to a substantial degree for the errors and inadequacies of the program rests upon the apathy and disinterest of the Washington community—among which we include ourselves—the District government, and Congress.

We believe the time is now to institute changes and provide programs which, under humane and unequivocal policies, protect children, constructively assist the aged, sick, and the handicapped and challenge families with serious economic and psychological problems to seek and use constructive help.

Rudolph T. Danstedt, director of the Washington office of NASW, and myself welcome a chance to talk to you or a member of your staff about this report and its findings. We believe that the conscience of the Washington community will respond to the need to improve and extend our public welfare program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND,
Chairman, Division on Social Policy and Action.

(The following statement on welfare was received for the record:)

TEMPORARY CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON
THE PUBLIC WELFARE CRISIS,
Washington, D.C.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ON THE FOUR MOST URGENT NEEDS IN PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare represents the public conscience in caring for people who are in need. As citizens, we prod that public conscience to be concerned that the public welfare program fulfill its charge to provide food, shelter, and other basic human needs to those unable to provide for themselves. As citizens, we should urge that the public welfare program use all of its resources to restore the needy/and the sick to dignity, health, and independence. We are and all should be concerned that a sound public welfare program should strengthen the foundations for a good family life.

In the District of Columbia, we are confronted with a situation in which people who are in need and in trouble are denied public assistance. As part of this, today's limited public welfare program is one which offends the dignity of people, too often causes families to break up, and falls far short of a serious effort to motivate its clients toward independence.

As a consequence, a number of agencies and organizations have joined forces to seek remedies for the serious, underlying gaps in the present program. We believe that many changes need to be made, some of which will take time to initiate.

Immediately and urgently, we declare that there are four basic needs which must be met now. These are the needs:

FIRST URGENT NEED

Aid to the children of unemployed parents.

The Congress has recognized through Federal law and a matching grant that the Federal Government, the States and localities have a responsibility to help children in need, whether or not the father lives with his family. In the District, we punish the children of unemployed and improverished parents by refusing assistance if the supporting parent is employable. This policy destroys families. It forces men to desert so that their children and wives can become eligible for help.

SECOND URGENT NEED

Make prevention and rehabilitation possible by reducing worker caseloads to a maximum of 60.

The Congress is encouraging States and localities to stress rehabilitation in public assistance programs so as to restore and guide dependent families to independence and to prevent their children from continuing in poverty and dependence into adulthood. Federal matching funds will give the District up to 75 percent of costs if caseloads are reduced to 60 families.

In 1962, the average public assistance worker in the District covered 180 families; often many more were added because of staff vacancies. In fiscal 1964, the Department hopes to achieve a caseload of 123.

We believe that commonsense and concern for the future of indigent families demands that the District act now to establish the 60 maximum caseload for all families which meet the federal criteria for the 75 percent matching grant.

THIRD URGENT NEED

Establish a comprehensive and adequate day care program while reaffirming the right of every mother of dependent children to decide whether or not she is able to work.

Washington needs a comprehensive day care program. We need it, in public welfare terms, because day care can prevent dependency; with the children cared for, mothers can go to work if they are able to work.

The Congress has passed legislation encouraging a broad-scale, comprehensive day care program, recognizing the great need which this will meet. Matching funds authorized by the legislation have not yet been made available.

In the District, no steps have yet been taken to meet the requirements which Congress has set forth; the single day care concern of the Department of Public Welfare is for the limited number of children of ADC mothers who are selected for occupational training.

We believe that the District needs to organize a day care program now which will meet Federal standards for matching funds.

FOURTH URGENT NEED

Increase regular foster home board rates to $75 monthly per child plus an incentive service fee to foster parents.

Foster care is only one answer, albeit an important answer, to caring for dependent children who cannot stay at home. But there are not enough foster homes. Why?

One reason is that board rates paid to foster parents are below actual cost to the parent. At present, the rate for children over 6 months of age is $57 monthly, while the Department of Welfare estimates that actual cost for a child 1 year or older ranges from $88.80 to $108.70.

To secure a needed supply of foster homes, we declare for a board rate now of $75 monthly and a service fee to foster parents. These rates need to be reviewed annually until they reach actual cost if we are to provide a substitute home where this is in the best interests of the children.

Senator BARTLETT. The succeeding witness is Mr. Allan Henry.

ARLINGTONIANS FOR PRESERVATION OF THE PALISADES

STATEMENT OF ALLAN D. HENRY, VICE PRESIDENT

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, I am Allan D. Henry, a native of the Metropolitan Washington area. At present, I am coexecutor and trustee with the Riggs National Bank of the estates and trusts of Charles H. Tompkins and Lida R. Tompkins, founders of the Chas. H. Tompkins Co., a large general contracting firm with headquarters in Washington. I was with the company from 1922, and was its vice president and secretary and comptroller until recently when we trustees sold the company. As a trustee, I represent large interests both in the District and Arlington County, Va. I have owned my home on Lorcom Lane in Arlington since 1941. I give this extra bit of background to show that I am well acquainted with the problems of both the District and Arlington County, and am sympathetic to the proper growth of both jurisdictions.

I am here today solely for the purpose of representing Arlingtonians for Preservation of the Palisades, of which I am vice president. We are an organization representing citizens' associations and individuals concerned with the Potomac riverfront. Our objectives are to preserve the fine, single-family residential neighborhood of north Arlington, including the natural beauty of the Palisades area. We have, therefore, united to counter threats of any kind to our residential, park, and riverfront areas, particularly those of unnecessary construction of six- and eight-lane massive concrete highways and bridges.

We appreciate this opportunity to give you the following views of our organization:

Highway officials apparently have paid little or no attention to the intent of Congress, which set up the National Capital Transportation Agency after rejecting the District's mass transportation survey plan of 1959. In establishing the NCTA, Congress stated:

> It is becoming increasingly evident that any attempt to meet the area's transportation needs by highways and private automobiles alone will wreck the city; it will demolish residential neighborhoods, violate parks and playgrounds, desecrate the monumental portions of the Nation's Capital, and remove much valuable property from the tax rolls.

Yet the District Highway Department has redoubled its efforts in pressing for its accelerated 1959 plan, to which has been added a Three Sisters Bridge project as a key segment. As reported by the Whitener subcommittee:

> The reasons given by the District government for the acceleration of these projects are unimpressive in the light of the heretofore expressed intent of the Congress in enacting the NCTA legislation. Basically, they boil down to the fact that the District Commissioners decided to accelerate their highway program, upon the basis of questionable traffic projections, without the least consultation or coordination with, much less approval by, the National Capital Transportation Agency, or consideration of its plans, and in the belief—at least of the Highway Department—in an all-highway solution to the transportation problems of the Nation's Capital, despite the fact that such a solution has been heretofore expressly rejected by the Congress * * *.

Even before the report of the National Capital Transportation Agency, we had long believed the Three Sisters project to be unnecessary. The report of that Agency, as well as the report of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City (the oldest planning agency in the Nation's Capital) and the Special Subcommittee on Traffic, Streets, and Highways (87th Cong., 2d sess.), chairmanned by Congressman Basil L. Whitener, which outline a coordinated and balanced highway-mass rapid transit system, all go to prove that our opposition has merit and that the bridge is unnecessary. If the old 14th Street Bridge were restored as provided for in bills, H.R. 6744, introduced by Congressman Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, and S. 1748 introduced by Senator Randolph, of West Virginia, an additional river crossing for all types of motor vehicles would be provided for the Interstate System at minimum cost to the taxpayers. There is already the nearly completed Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, and there are other alternatives for a truck crossing over the Potomac River, among them being the remodeling of Key Bridge.

WHAT PRICE TO ARLINGTON?

This is a subject that hasn't been mentioned very often in these hearings by the District people.

District highway officials have shown no concern whatsoever for the disastrous effects of a Three Sisters Bridge on the Arlington community. These officials have not considered:

1. The desecration of many acres of parklands; the ruination of the most beautiful portion of the Potomac gorge; the scarring of fine residential areas. We quote the opinion expressed by the Whitener subcommittee:

> Unfortunately, and sadly, it must be admitted, little or no heed has been paid to the adverse esthetic effect of this whole highway program, gouging as it does into the beauty of our lovely Capital, nor to the attendant loss of parks and recreational areas in the Nation's first city.

2. The removal of valuable land and homes from the tax rolls of Arlington County.

3. The downgrading of fine residential sections on either side of Lorcom Lane from Spout Run to Old Dominion Drive. It is inevitable that the residential cross streets of this area will become traffic feeders to Lorcom Lane, which cannot help but become a high-speed thoroughfare.

4. The cost to the State for land acquisition.

5. The cost of construction of a mammoth interchange at Spout Run and Lorcom Lane.

6. The cost of Interstate Route 266. In public testimony at the official hearing for the proposed spur Route 266, the State highway engineer estimated the cost of the route at $3,670,000. As this spur parallels, and therefore duplicates, the main Route 66, it can be readily understood that the cost of $3,670,000 becomes doubled. Presumably this cost does not recognize the cost of taking up, and therefore destroying, the value of the present Spout Run corridor which is now being used by motorists.

> When the additional costs of items 4, 5, and 6 above are added by the District Highway Department to its estimated cost of the Three Sisters Bridge, we are bold enough to state that the total cost could come close to equaling the District's estimate of $5,500,000 for the bridge alone, or a total of near $10 million for the completed project—

including work on the Virginia side.

> We cannot attempt to place a dollar sign on items 1, 2, and 3, as these items are not susceptible to such a cold evaluation—the losses there being of the heart and mind in the taking of homes and the destroying of communities.

The Arlington County Board has unanimously endorsed the President's position that further commitments for Three Sisters Bridge should be deferred pending "a careful reexamination of the highway program * * *."

We believe any appropriation for a Three Sisters Bridge before Congress has had an opportunity to evaluate the NCTA program, and the study recommended by the President has been completed and evaluated, would be premature; and, also as taxpayers we oppose the unnecessary cost of this project. Therefore we urge the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to continue to hold in abeyance any project or use of funds respecting the proposed Three Sisters Bridge.

Thank you very much.

Senator BARTLETT. The committee is grateful to you, Mr. Henry. It would seem that you have some rather powerful support.

(The following material was received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF LESLIE LOGAN, PRESIDENT, ARLINGTONIANS FOR PRESERVATION OF THE PALISADES

Further facts justifying our opposition to a bridge in the area of Three Sisters Islands are:

1. A bridge at this location was not even part of the Interstate Highway System in the rejected 1959 plan (which, however, is still advocated by highway interests), but along with the north leg of the inner loop and the Potomac Freeway, was inserted by highway planners at a later date in order to assure 90–10 financing for other portions of the interstate highway program. Furthermore, the public hearings required by statute on the need for the bridge have never been held. Both these points were brought out by Federal Highway Administrator Whitton and Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget Staats during recent House hearings (pp. 728–729, Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriations, 88th Cong., 1st sess.; pp. 162–163, Subcommittee No. 6, Committee on the District of Columbia, 88th Cong., 1st sess.).

2. To appropriate or use any funds for a bridge at the Three Sisters Islands area while the special interagency committee appointed by the President and representing both sides of the controversy has the issue under study and while bills for a transit development program for the National Capital region are before the Congress would be not only premature, but prejudicial.

3. The Arlington County board is on record before the Senate as opposed to any appropriations for the bridge until the NCTA program has been evaluated and acted upon. Before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, Subcommittee No. 6, July 21, 1963 (p. 371), Board Member Lowry submitted a resolution endorsing the NCTA program and expressed the fear that Arlington was in danger of being "ground beneath the wheels of our neighbors" and "could easily become nothing but a network of major highways."

We share the opinion of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City expressed in the above-mentioned House hearings on a "Transit Development Program for the National Capital Region" that: "Opposition to a transit development program centers in the American Automobile Association, in the National Highway Users Conference, in the American Road Builders Association (of which a former Engineer Commissioner is executive director, and the present District of Columbia Highway Department head is an official), and in various automotive, cement, trucking, and related interests (centered outside Washington, and with no objective interest in our city) which appear to be seeking a quick dollar out of a mammoth, crash highway construction program for the District of Columbia, regardless of the disastrous tax effect of highway engorgement of real estate, of the monstrous displacement of persons, and of the barbarous spoilation of large areas of our great National Capital." (P. 229, Subcommittee No. 6, Committee on the District of Columbia, 88th Cong., 1st sess.)

Mr. HENRY. I have one letter that I would like to file with my papers from the North Foxhall Road Association of the District.

Senator BARTLETT. It will be admitted for the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

NORTH FOXHALL ROAD ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., March 14, 1963.

Mr. CHARLES P. HORSKY,
Presidential Adviser on D.C. Affairs,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HORSKY: As you may be aware, the proposed construction of the Three Sisters Bridge across the Potomac River is causing growing concern among the residents of the northwestern areas of Washington, D.C. Many residents in this area feel that if this bridge were to be constructed it would aggravate an already serious traffic problem existing in this region. They feel that this bridge would inevitably direct large volumes of traffic, including truck traffic, through such residential areas as Georgetown, upper and lower Foxhall Road and the Spring Valley-Wesley Heights Communities.

At a recent meeting of this association, it was voted unanimously to oppose the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge as presently outlined in the traffic plans of the District Highway Department. The objection to the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge by our organization endorses the objections to the construction of the bridge already expressed by such organizations as the Committee of 100 on the Federal City, the National Capital Transit Agency, the Washington Planning and Housing Association, and lately, by Senator Douglas of Illinois.

I am sure that you will agree that the views expressed by the groups mentioned above could never be called parochial. The position taken by the National Capital Transit Agency is noteworthy in this respect. As you know, the NCTA was set up in 1960 by Congress for the express purpose of analyzing both the immediate and the projected highway requirements of the District of Columbia (Public Law No. 86-669). The fact that the NCTA, with its broad vision of the road needs for the entire Washington area as well as for Maryland and Virginia, has objected to the construction of this bridge, should alert the President that this bridge should not be included in the present roadway plans.

The report of the Special Committee on Traffic of the House Committee on the District of Columbia indicates very clearly that the overall traffic problems both in the District of Columbia as well as in the conjoining areas of Maryland and Virginia, have not nearly been solved.

This association suggests therefore that the sponsors of the Three Sisters Bridge should be required to submit to you the complete plans for solving the overall traffic problem in the Washington-Virginia-Maryland area and that the fullest publicity be given to such plans in order that all Washington-Virginia-Maryland residents who might be affected by such plans will have ample opportunity to consider them.

The strong public opposition to the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge on the part of those residents on the Virginia side of the Potomac should certainly be heeded. The possibility that the erection of the Three Sisters Bridge would necessitate a vast complex of cloverleafs and broad highways across Georgetown and nearby residential areas should be examined.

We hope, then, that all of these factors will be called to the attention of President Kennedy before any final decision is made regarding the Three Sisters Bridge.

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN P. GALLAGHER, M.D.,
President, the North Foxhall Road Association.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Wirth?

STATEMENT OF HAROLD E. WIRTH, WASHINGTON, D.C., MANAGER OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.; CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES OF RUBBER AND TIRE MANUFACTURERS

SUPPORT OF FREEWAY PROGRAM

Mr. WIRTH. Senator Bartlett, Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee. I am Harold E. Wirth, the Washington, D.C., manager of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and am here in my capacity as chairman of the Washington representatives of rubber and tire manufacturers. I have asked for permission to address you to express support for the complete freeway program as proposed by the District of Columbia Commissioners' budget and to ask, in addition, that the three portions of the complete freeway system postponed for further study by the White House message of May 27, 1963, be reinstated into the budget by the Senate for urgent and immediate construction.

May I ask if you can see this map, sir, from where you are?

Senator BARTLETT. Sir, I can barely see you with my eyes. I will move down there while you talk.

You go ahead.

Mr. WIRTH. Thank you, sir.

The three postponed portions of the proposed freeway system for the District of Columbia metropolitan area are: The Potomac River Freeway, which is this area hidden by the blackout, the Three Sisters Bridge, which is the bridge here, also blacked out by the blackout, and the north leg of the inner loop, which is the area from here over to there, also blacked out.

The three portions of the complete freeway system in question have been under study for many years and have been approved by leading groups in the metropolitan area including the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Area Highway Users Conference, representing all types of automobile users, the American Automobile Association, the American Trucking Association, the A.B. & W. Transit Co., Airport Transport, Inc., Automotive Trades Association of the National Capital Area, D.C. Transit System, Inc., Eastern Greyhound Lines, the District of Columbia Trucking Association, Greater Washington Service Station Association, Independent Taxi Owners Association (Diamond Cab), Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of Greater Washington, Metropolitan Automobile Dealers Association, Metropolitan District of Columbia Paving, Highway & Construction Materials Council, AFL–CIO, Metropolitan Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Portland Cement Association, Safeway Trails, Inc., the Gray Line, Washington Parking Association, Washington-Virginia-Maryland Coach Co., Yellow Cab Co., and others.

These, you will recognize, are experts in this field.

You, of course, recognize that these groups I have just named are vitally affected groups. But, in addition, the following governmental and semigovernmental bodies have approved the construction of the postponed sections: The Department of Commerce of the United States, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Highway Department, the National Capital Regional Planning Council, and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Gentlemen, we should honestly face up to the urgent requirements of this situation from the viewpoint of the harassed motorists in the northwest quadrant of our metropolitan area. My own humble experience is merely one similar to thousands upon thousands of motorists who must traverse this quadrant daily on their way to and from their homes and offices.

This is why I brought the map, Senator. I want to show you how the present freeway permits coming into the area from the southwest, from the southeast, from the northwest, from the northeast, but a complete blackout for the powerful northwest section.

Let me point out a few facts about this section.

It is particularly significant to all citizens of the northwest quadrant of the metropolitan area that the only portions of the complete freeway program postponed by the May 27 report was the area of the inner loop forming the southern border of this quadrant.

That is this area right in here, sir, including the Three Sisters Bridge and the Potomac River Parkway.

From a factual standpoint, this is the most important part of the entire freeway system. It should be built first before any other portions of the inner loop in view of the tremendous congestion existing in this northwest area caused by constant postponement of relief

freeway construction. We are far behind all other sections of our metropolitan area in obtaining this relief for our presently existing traffic problems.

I personally have been living in this area since I came to Washington in late 1938. Although there has been a several hundred percent increase in traffic, not one thing has been done to ease traffic congestion and its accompanying driving hazards during these past 24 years, with the exception of allowing Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues to carry four lanes in place of three going north in the afternoon.

And, sir, they are death highways, both of them.

Where it formerly required 20 minutes to drive the distance from my home to my office, it now takes 50—multiply this 30-minute waste by the number of people in the thousands of vehicles coming into downtown District of Columbia from the northwest daily and you will appreciate the tremendous waste of man-hours caused solely by present traffic congestion.

Your own records of accidents in these two northwest arteries will indicate to you the seriousness and the danger existing in our present traffic situation along these two overcrowded areas. Fatalities on freeways are less than half those on overcrowded nonlimited access urban streets.

This is a well-known fact, and has been proven time and time again.

Unless construction of freeways is started immediately in this area to ease our traffic congestion and the constantly growing accident rates, we will be approaching an inability to move at all within a comparatively few years. This is true because of the time it takes to actually build the so urgently needed relief freeways after congressional authorization and provision of funds. We must remember that we are facing more than 100-percent increase in car travel miles between now and 1980.

Lack of freeways in the northwest quadrant has also caused traffic congestion in all portions of southern Montgomery County, Md. because the State of Maryland cannot build its interstate freeways to the District of Columbia line until it knows where the District of Columbia northwest corridors will be located.

Gentlemen, registration figures bear out the fact that this area contains a greater car population per capita than any other quadrant of the entire District of Columbia metropolitan area. Because of the nature of their work, there is a greater percentage of drivers of their own automobiles to and from their offices than in any other area of the District. This results in more two-car families in the northwest area than in any other portion of the metropolitan area.

For all of these reasons, it is vitally urgent that immediate action be taken to ease the traffic congestion problems of the long-suffering citizenry who populate this huge area.

The early approval of the appropriation for the Three Sisters Bridge would assist in easing some of our congestion by permitting motorists from the western, middle, and northern areas of Montgomery County now crowding the only remaining streets where they can use to come into town, to approach the District through the George Washington Memorial Parkway now under construction on the east side of the Potomac River. That is, the part right down through here along the east bank, Senator.

But it must stop before it reaches Georgetown because there has been no approval of the Potomac Freeway which comes into being at this point. That is the only way these motorists can get into downtown.

This parkway cannot be connected to downtown Washington until the Potomac River Freeway is completed, and this freeway cannot be completed until our highway engineers know where they may cross the river. This relief has been urgently needed for months and will become more and more acute as time passes awaiting the final site location, design, engineering, and construction of a more direct northwest corridor into downtown Washington.

Senator, it is all well and good to talk about esthetics and beauty, but when we have human lives at stake we should forget the beauty and get down to basic facts.

Only by the completion of these three deleted portions of the overall Interstate and Defense Highway System as originally planned can we ever hope to raise ourselves out of this hazardous morass of traffic congestion to which we motoring citizens have been condemned by the planning delays and petty bickerings which have persecuted us for these many years.

The complete freeway-bridge system as originally proposed must be provided regardless of what action is taken by the Congress in connection with the proposed rail mass transit system which will attract no greater percentage of Northwest riders after completion than present buslines service currently.

The freeway recommendations contained in the message of May 27 give needed relief to every quadrant of the metropolitan area except the starved Northwest where it is of the most importance. This certainly does not appear to be in the best interest of plain, common horsesense.

Thank you very much, Senator, for allowing me to appear.

Senator BARTLETT. Where do you live, Mr. Wirth?

Mr. WIRTH. In Montgomery County, in Rock Creek Hills.

Senator BARTLETT. Where is your office?

Mr. WIRTH. 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW.

Senator BARTLETT. How far is that?

Mr. WIRTH. 8.3 miles.

Senator BARTLETT. And it takes you an average of 50 minutes?

Mr. WIRTH. Yes sir.

Senator BARTLETT. What time of day do you leave home?

Mr. WIRTH. I have left home at all hours, Senator, between 7:30 and 8:15 in the morning, trying to find a time in which I could get down in less than 50 minutes.

Senator BARTLETT. It takes 50 minutes in any case?

Mr. WIRTH. Almost any time at that hour; yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. What time do you go home at night?

Mr. WIRTH. I stay in my office particularly late, Senator, to try to miss the terrific traffic congestion between 4:30 and 6 o'clock. I always stay in my office until after 6.

Senator BARTLETT. It takes 50 minutes to get home?

Mr. WIRTH. It doesn't take me that long when I leave so late. If I left during the normal rush hour between 4:30 and 6, it would take me an hour to get home.

Senator BARTLETT. How much of the land area of the District, if you know, is now in highways and roads of one kind or another?

Mr. WIRTH. I am sure the District Commissioners have these facts, Senator. I do not have them.

I am a lay person in this field.

Senator BARTLETT. Some people have expressed concern in some cities that by and by there won't be any land left for purposes other than highways.

Do you share that apprehension?

Mr. WIRTH. Senator, no, I do not, sir, because it has been proven in every area where we have had freeways that the property values adjoining and abutting the freeway areas have increased in value to much greater extent than the former property valuations, so that it has more than offset the amount of land taken for the freeway usage.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you ever try to get off the Whitehurst Freeway in the morning?

Mr. WIRTH. No, sir; I don't use that artery.

Senator BARTLETT. You don't.

Mr. WIRTH. Well, this is why, though, Senator, that we are trying to get this Potomac Freeway built to ease the traffic on that freeway. It is way overloaded and overcrowded. That is why we have got to have these connecting links of the inner loop to take that traffic off of that.

Senator BARTLETT. It has some special problems now, too, I must concede.

Mr. WIRTH. This is true.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you think of the monorail system for mass transportation?

Mr. WIRTH. I understand, sir, that the NCTA have considered the monorail system and have felt that the rail system that they have proposed for the District of Columbia mass transit system is better. I would not try to refute their engineers because I am not an expert in this field.

I know this. We had quite a nice experience with our monorail system at the Seattle World's Fair. It seems to have been very successful out there, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. It is still running.

Mr. WIRTH. This is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Wirth.

Mrs. Shackleton?

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF MRS. POLLY SHACKLETON, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mrs. SHACKLETON. Thank you, Senator.

The Democratic central committee has opposed vigorously several Highway Department proposals because they involved wholesale destruction of homes, schools, churches, parks, and playgrounds. In the face of an extreme shortage of low- and middle-income housing here, we have been particularly concerned about the thousands of families who would be uprooted.

Our deep concern has been widely shared by civic and citizens associations and such organizations as the League of Women Voters, the

Inter-religious Committee on Race Relations, the Washington Planning & Housing Association, the Urban League, and many other public interest groups.

The strongly voiced objections have been effective. As a result, the east leg of the inner loop was rerouted. The previous Engineer Commissioner reversed his position and decided to favor rather than oppose establishment of a central relocation service and the payment of moving expenses to individuals and businesses displaced by highway programs. Urgent efforts by public agencies and private groups already are underway to increase the supply of much needed low- and middle-income housing.

We are particularly gratified that President Kennedy ordered a restudy of the social, economic, and esthetic impact of the north leg, Potomac Freeway, Three Sisters interstate route. We are hopeful that the committee chaired by General Duke and representing the various Federal and District agencies involved will be able to come up with a solution which, unlike the Highway Department plans, will largely eliminate or at least minimize the loss of homes and destruction of neighborhoods and community facilities.

We are much encouraged by press reports of the Duke Committee's consideration of a completely new approach to the problem and believe it may well be a major contribution toward breaking the transportation impasse. I intend to propose to the Democratic central committee that we give careful and sympathetic study to the possibility, which has been suggested by General Duke, of utilizing tunnels under existing streets for freeway traffic, and await with interest further details of the plan.

While we are in favor generally of a center leg, we are not at all satisfied with the Highway Department's currently proposed route and urge restudy in order to eliminate what we believe to be entirely unnecessary destruction of homes and church and neighborhood facilities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mrs. Shackleton.

It is altogether obvious that your views regarding the land areas taken up by highways differ radically from those of the preceding witness.

Mrs. SHACKLETON. Correct.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much, Mrs. Shackleton.

I should say here perhaps—I am advised that there are those in the room who have not been scheduled as witnesses on this particular subject but who expressed a desire to be heard since the testimony was given. Unhappily, because of limitations of time and the number of witnesses to be heard, we won't be able to hear those who have not already sent in their names. However, anyone who desires to submit a statement relating to this subject will have it incorporated in the record.

Thank you, Mrs. Shackleton.

Mr. Miller?

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR E. MILLER, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADVISORY BOARD

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. MILLER. I am Arthur E. Miller, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the District of Columbia of the American Automobile Association. I appear here at the direction of the District of Columbia Advisory Board, AAA, to present its views with respect to the highway appropriation for the District of Columbia.

Our board is convinced of the urgent need for the immediate construction of the Three Sisters Bridge.

To illustrate the importance of this bridge, I call your attention to the fact that Route 66 coming in through Fairfax County from the west is a divided six-lane freeway until it connects with Route 266, which is a divided four-lane freeway running from the Dulles International Airport into Washington. From the point where these two freeways connect in Fairfax County, Route 66 becomes a divided eight-lane freeway, proceeding east through Arlington County to the point of the tentative location of the Three Sisters Bridge, and then follows the shoreline of the Potomac River to the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. However, the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge is a six-lane bridge and is restricted to passenger vehicles. Trucks are not permitted to cross this bridge. Thus we have an eight-lane freeway, carrying both passenger and truck traffic, leading into a six-lane bridge which prohibits truck traffic. Unless the Three Sisters Bridge is built to accommodate trucks, and the additional two lanes of vehicular traffic, there will be a traffic jam of collosal dimensions at the approaches to the Roosevelt Memorial Bridge. Moreover, truck traffic will be obliged to travel out of its way and cross the 14th Street Bridge, making the trip to Northeast Washington 2½ miles longer than by way of the Three Sisters Bridge crossing. So far as the Key Bridge is concerned it is presently loaded to capacity and is not capable of handling the additional traffic which will be approaching on Route 66.

A tremendous development will take place in the Dulles Airport area. The town of Reston, now being developed by R. E. Simon, will have a population of 25,000 people and this is only a fraction of the development that is taking place and will take place in the future.

All the highways and bridges recommended by the District of Columbia Highway Department and approved by the Bureau of Public Roads, will be needed no matter now successful the proposed rail transit system may be. The experience of any major city in the world will support this.

At the present time traffic in the central city—that is, traffic within the inner loop—is critically congested. Statistics show that from 50 to 70 percent of all traffic within this central city area has neither an origin nor a destination inside the inner loop. If and when the inner loop is completed, this traffic will bypass the central city, leaving the streets free to accommodate the traffic that has business in that area.

By the year 2000 we will have 5 million people—2½ times as many as we have today in the National Capital area. A large percentage

of these people will be driving automobiles. Many families will have two and some will have three automobiles. The idea that we can wait 10 years for rail transit to be developed and in use before going ahead with vital highway projects is simply out of the question.

A subway can serve only the downtown area. Most of this additional growth will take place in the suburbs, requiring highways. If the highways are not constructed, decentralization will be accelerated and the flight to the suburbs will gain momentum. Moreover, subways will not accommodate tourist traffic nor truck traffic.

Today, we have 15½ million visitors to Washington each year. By 1980, there will be 35 million tourists, most of whom will be traveling in automobiles. These visitors will not be able to view the historic shrines and monuments of Washington while riding in a subway. Already we have complaints from tourists who say congestion in downtown is unbearable. They also complain of the lack of parking facilities.

Fifteen percent of downtown traffic is truck traffic—much of it just passing through downtown but would be diverted if the inner loop were constructed. If the inner loop is not developed, this truck traffic will be clogging downtown streets and slowing up all traffic including the delivery of goods.

The freeway system in the National Capital region is one entity and you cannot remove sections of it, as the NCTA is recommending, and still have an integrated system. The Interstate System in the National Capital region will be financed 90 percent Federal, 10 percent District funds. However, if the NCTA proposals are carried out, several of these highways will revert to 50–50 financing, and the additional cost for an inferior and wholly inadequate highway system will be $44 million, funds which the District of Columbia does not have and will be unable to obtain.

Since the Interstate System must be a continuous system, the elimination of Three Sisters Bridge and the construction of the north leg of the inner loop as a junior freeway raises the possibility that you no longer have an integrated system, and, therefore, 90–10 money already provided for completed sections of the Interstate System may have to be refunded. The Bureau of Public Roads is considering the possibility.

I desire to point out to this committee that the American Automobile Association has never opposed the rapid transit system. If Congress determines that a rapid transit system is feasible and appropriates the funds for its construction, we will raise no objection. However, the American Automobile Association has favored the balanced transportation program recommended in the 1959 mass transportation survey plan. This plan calls for a system of freeways including an outer belt and an inner loop. It also provided for four rail lines extending from the central city to the suburbs. These rail lines were to have been subways in the central city which would come to the surface on their individual rights-of-way when they reached the suburbs. The plan also called for eight express bus routes which would operate either on the freeways or in the median strips of freeways. Finally, the plan included adequate parking both in the central city and at the rail and bus stops at intervals of from 1 to 2 miles along the routes leading to the suburbs.

At this point I should like to quote the policy of our local AAA club:

> The AAA favors a balanced transportation system consisting of rail transit, highways which will carry transit buses, private autos and commercial vehicles, and adequate parking for all vehicles, at the downtown terminus. No one segment of the system should be allowed to take precedence over the others. They are all important.

The conflict that has arisen between the advocates of rail transit and the proponents of the highway program is one which has been brought on by the National Capital Transportation Agency. We at AAA headquarters and other highway supporters tried desperately to avert this conflict. We urged the National Capital Transportation Agency to limit its recommendations to the transit system and not attempt to emasculate the highway program. We even took our recommendation to Charles A. Horsky, Adviser to the President on National Capital Affairs, but all to no avail.

The National Capital Transportation Agency has recommended that the highway program be cut by $600 million, including a reduction of 70 miles of freeways. As a result, both the highway program and the rapid transit system have come to a grinding halt in the form of a stalemate.

It is now quite obvious, as a result of what has transpired during the past 3 months, the quickest way to move ahead with all our transportation plans is to get the freeway program back on schedule at once.

It is important to keep in mind that we are speaking for the overwhelming majority of the motoring public. People who have invested in automobiles have paid the taxes which have been levied to finance the highway trust fund and are looking to Congress for the speedy completion of the Federal System of Interstate and Defense Highways not only in the rest of the country but here in the Nation's Capital. If the Interstate System is not completed here in the Nation's Capital, much of the motor vehicle taxes which District residents have paid into the Federal trust fund will be spent in other jurisdictions, a prospect which is completely unconscionable.

We represent the taxpayers. We have no selfish interests, our interest is the welfare of the community as a whole and we call your attention to the fact that the Nation's Capital is not keeping pace with the rest of the country.

One final point: The National Capital Transportation Agency continues to claim that 30,000 people will be displaced by the District of Columbia highway plan. Actually, the total displacement, if the NCTA plan and the District of Columbia highway plan are both constructed, would be only 9,060 over a period of 10 years. Using the standard factor of 2.9 persons per dwelling unit, it would mean that each year there would be 312 homes displaced.

We do not intend to minimize what this means to the individual family but it should be borne in mind that the most recent District government forecast, covering fiscal years 1963–67, estimates an overall displacement of approximately 8,200 families for all governmental programs except highways, or approximately 1,600 families per year, compared to the 312 homes displaced by highways per year.

We believe that the people have been deliberately misled into believing that the rail rapid transit system would do away with the need

for any further highway building in the District. Gentlemen, this is totally inaccurate.

Our board strongly recommends that funds be included in the fiscal 1964 budget for the north leg of the inner loop. We also urge that this committee use its utmost influence to bring about the immediate clearance of the two key projects; namely, the Three Sisters Bridge and the Potomac River Freeway for which funds are already appropriated so that construction of these vital projects can proceed without further delay.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you very much indeed, Mr. Miller, for your comprehensive statement. The committee is grateful.

Mr. Chapman, please.

WASHINGTON PLANNING & HOUSING ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF GROSVENOR CHAPMAN, CHAIRMAN, TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. CHAPMAN. I am Grosvenor Chapman, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Washington Planning & Housing Association. I wish to testify in connection with appropriations for the District of Columbia Department of Highways.

In May and again in July of this year, the board of our association overwhelmingly approved statements supporting the recommendations for transportation in the National Capital region by the National Capital Transportation Agency. The complete statements are printed in the record of the hearings before Subcommittee No. 6 of the Committee on the District of Columbia House of Representatives on H.R. 6633 and 7240 to authorize the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region.

Briefly, we believe that the metropolitan region must have the recommended rail system if it is to avoid traffic strangulation. The need for such a system has general acceptance in the community, and it should be built. Acceptance of this position naturally requires re-evaluation of earlier highway plans conceived without the support of rail rapid transit, because it is quite obvious that thousands of people will be traveling by rail instead of auto, under the new plan.

The inner loop, or inner ring as it was then called, was first presented as a concept in the comprehensive plan of 1950 long before the need for modern rail transit was recognized. Eventually, the highway planners expanded the loop into an interstate highway in order to finance it. We do not question the need for parts of this inner loop, but seriously question the need for the north leg, Potomac Freeway and Three Sisters Bridge. We believe that construction of these facilities to interstate standards would result not only in a waste of public funds but also in the destruction of properties, neighborhoods, and scenic and traditional values of uncountable value.

We urge you, therefore, not to approve any appropriations for these facilities, except planning funds as may be required by President Kennedy's call for a reexamination of the highway program of the District of Columbia in the light of the transit development program.

Senator Bartlett, Reuben Clark, who is president of our association, was scheduled to testify before your committee today on general ques-

tions of the District of Columbia budget, but was unable to do so, and with your permission he will just make his testimony available to the committee in writing.

Senator BARTLETT. That will be most agreeable.

I think, Mr. Chapman, we can only say one thing definitively so far here, and that is that there is a splendid diversity of opinion.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Yes, sir; that has been quite apparent for some time.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Mr. CHAPMAN. You are welcome.

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Smith, please.

GREATER WASHINGTON FOOD WHOLESALERS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER SMITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Senator Bartlett. My name is J. Walter Smith, I am executive director of the Greater Washington Food Wholesalers Association and I am speaking to this committee in that capacity. We appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee in support of the District of Columbia highway budget for fiscal 1964.

Just as the name implies, our 64 members are food wholesalers in this metropolitan area; 90 percent of the business establishments of our members are located in Washington. This association is vitally interested in the prompt completion of the planned roads and freeways programs for the District of Columbia and the bridge approaches to the city.

A very recent survey of our membership shows that we do an annual total business volume of well over $175 million; that we use 549 trucks in making deliveries to customers, and have 2,140 executives and employees. Delivery trucks, their cost, operating labor, upkeep, and depreciation represent a sizable percentage of the overhead business expense. When we are able to reduce the time involved in making deliveries, we are certain that sizable economies will result.

We understand that the mass transportation survey of 1959 clearly established the need for these roads and freeways. We also understand that this system of freeways for the District of Columbia is expected to reduce congestion on the city streets by about 60 percent by diverting traffic now using city streets to the proposed highways. In this regard, we have a dual interest; our trucks can skirt the main arteries of traffic for certain deliveries and utilize the streets to a greater advantage when those deliveries require it. We also have a deep concern regarding the thousands of large interstate trucks that make deliveries from all over the United States to our places of business.

A major percentage of our members' business houses are located in Northeast and Southwest Washington, which means that in using the present Washington highways and streets these large interstate trucks travel halfway across the city to reach us for unloading. Much of this traffic will be diverted to the freeways, resulting in faster deliveries, a great saving in street congestion and reduce chances of accidents or lost lives on busy city streets.

Our members must constantly watch overhead costs because they keep increasing at an alarming rate, and, food wholesalers are unable

to raise prices to compensate for these higher overhead figures. Our people are willingly paying their fair proportion of the "highway use taxes," which we understand are intended for modern new highway construction in the District of Columbia as well as in the States.

The Greater Washington Food Wholesalers Association strongly supports the early completion of the entire freeway program and respectfully urges that the highway budget now before you be given favorable consideration. Washington, D.C., and its contiguous area, is our prime interest; we are pleased that you were willing to hear and consider some of our local problems.

I convey to you the thanks of our 64 members and myself.

There is just one other thing that I picked up this morning in the market. This is the fresh foods and vegetables market news for yesterday. I see that the arrivals, just to give you some degree of information there, 13 railroad cars, and the equivalent of 35⅗ cars by way of truckloads. Now that would amount to roughly in a year's time 17,000 trucks of produce, truckloads of produce alone coming in. That says nothing about meat, groceries, poultry, butter, eggs, and that sort of thing. So when I say thousands of trucks, it means something to agriculture.

Senator BARTLETT. It is very kind of you, Mr. Smith, to appear before the committee and present so well the views of your association.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

Senator BARTLETT. There will be placed in the record at this point a letter addressed to Chairman Byrd by Charles Jay Pilzer, who had a conflict and was unable to be here at this time, together with a statement by him, and a statement by C. E. Hall for Eastern Greyhound Lines.

(The information follows:)

PILZER, JACOBS SCHLOSBERG,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SIR: Please find attached hereto copy of a statement which I would request be made part of the record in connection with the hearings now pending before you concerning the highway budget for the District of Columbia.

Although I wish to appear personally to present this statement on behalf of the Yellow Cab Co. of District of Columbia, Inc., conflicts of time have made such an appearance impossible.

Thank you for your consideration and indulgence.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES JAY PILZER.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES JAY PILZER, ATTORNEY FOR YELLOW CAB CO. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Charles Jay Pilzer. I am a member of the law firm of Pilzer, Jacobs & Schlosberg and practice law in the District of Columbia, with offices at 1407 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

I appear here before you to express support for the District of Columbia highway program budget for the fiscal year 1964, on behalf of the Yellow Cab Co. of the District of Columbia, Inc. The highway program is of vital interest to all of the cab companies and associations in the District of Columbia, as well as the citizens they serve. The prompt and efficient completion of the program is essential if adequate service is to be supplied in transporting of individuals in this area.

The District of Columbia metropolitan area is unique in many ways. The taxicab industry in the District of Columbia is like none anywhere else in the world. As a result of certain provisions placed in the Public Utilities Appropriation Act, as well as lack of other legislation, the taxicab industry has been denied two elements of control almost universally applied in every other city of comparable

size and population to the District of Columbia, to wit, the use of taxi meters and limitation on the number of vehicles. As an economic consequence of these factors, the only possible way in which to provide cab service in the District of Columbia has been by establishing each individual driver as an independent contractor. No matter what the color scheme, company name or association trademark the cab bears in the District of Columbia, it is operated by an individual who may pretty much work when he wants and where he wants at his own discretion.

I have been associated with the taxicab industry as attorney for the Yellow Cab Co. for about 10 years. During this period of time, I have had occasion to attend various hearings and to see various letters of complaint directed to the Public Utilities Commission registering complaints about the inadequate service provided in the District of Columbia by all of the various taxicab companies. At least several of these companies, including the Yellow Cab Co. of District of Columbia, Inc., have attempted in every way possible to provide good service; however, no company or association has any effective means by which it can require any driver to provide proper service under the present traffic conditions and other restrictions placed on the industry. At hearings held recently by the Public Utilities Commission investigating complaints of inadequate service, a large number of individual drivers testified that they would not drive a taxicab in the downtown area during the rush hours, when the demand for cabs was greatest, because they felt sure of being forced into a traffic violation due to the traffic congestion and would thereby lose their right to drive and their livelihood. The drivers also felt that the traffic caused them to lose money on fares hauled during these hours.

All companies have received numerous complaints concerning lack of service in the Northwest areas, especially Spring Valley, Wisconsin Avenue, and Bethesda, as well as the Southeast areas of the city. At present, service to these areas cannot be improved and will probably deteriorate unless more adequate roads are provided. Much of the through traffic using the few existing access roads to these areas must be removed.

A study made by R. E. Schmidt and Earl Campbell, for the Eno Foundation For Highway Traffic Control, in 1956, based upon data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and published in a bulletin entitled Highway Traffic Estimation indicated that at least 55 percent of the existing traffic could be eliminated from downtown streets as a result of an inner loop concept in an average of 67 cities. I am informed that the Highway Department has estimated that the inner loop, as previously proposed, would remove 59 percent of through traffic from our downtown streets. I also understand that our present traffic volumes are predicted to nearly double by 1980. We cannot push cabs through the heavy traffic existing today to meet the present demand, much less provide any reasonable service if the traffic situation deteriorates. We must have immediate relief in this situation and in the removal of a substantial amount of through traffic.

The District of Columbia is second only to New York City in the number of cabs registered with the Public Utilities Commission. This large number of cabs is indicative of the demand for cab service in the District of Columbia. There is no other type of transportation which can provide the personal and expeditious service offered by taxicabs. The unique geographical aspects of the District of Columbia, combined with a generally low density population tends to accentuate the need for good taxicab service. The counties in nearby Maryland and Virginia are developed by detached, single-family dwellings. The height limitation of 13 stories maximum has resulted in relatively small apartment houses by standards of other large urban areas. This type of population can be served effectively only by taxicab service.

The budget now before you includes provisions for an improved highway program which, although good, does not, in our opinion, go far enough toward full development of facilities that appear to make good sense. Specifically, we are concerned that a connected system of freeways be provided as offered in the inner loop concept. Completion of these facilities including the Three Sisters Bridge, the Potomac River Freeway, and the north leg of the inner loop will provide a connected system of freeways, which will remove from the downtown area the majority of traffic which is currently contributing to the congestion problem. If the freeway program is completed as outlined in the updated 1959 mass transportation survey, it will go a long way toward alleviating much of the congestion which will be healthy for this city's economy and its people.

We must have these highways immediately. No responsible governmental agency has produced any significant studies which would show that these highways were unnecessary. They can be provided today cheaper and more effectively than they can in the event they are delayed by any additional studies.

It is essential that the entire inner loop be completed promptly and that the Three Sisters Bridge be completed promptly so that it will be ready to receive the traffic which ultimately must descend upon the heart of the District of Columbia by way of Route 95 and the Northwest corridor, wherever it may be located. If this traffic is dumped into the heart of the city without adequate means for it to cross the river on the bridge available for it, the taxicabs of the District will stagnate. It will be a virtual impossibility to provide any expeditious service whatever through this area.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES JAY PILZER.

EASTERN GREYHOUND LINES,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Since I am unable to appear in person before your committee as planned, I am enclosing copy of statement which I will appreciate being given consideration.

Yours very truly,

C. E. HALL, *Regional Manager.*

STATEMENT OF CECIL E. HALL, REGIONAL MANAGER FOR EASTERN GREYHOUND LINES

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Cecil E. Hall. I am regional manager for Eastern Greyhound Lines (a division of the Greyhound Corp.), a common carrier of passengers operating under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Greyhound, by the very nature of our business, has long been concerned with the proper development of our Nation's roads and streets and I am appearing before your committee in support of the fiscal 1964 District of Columbia highway budget. In addition, we strongly urge that portions of the Interstate System, Three Sisters Bridge, the Potomac River Freeway, and the north leg of the inner loop, which have been deleted from the budget, be restored and approved.

In the performance of regular service, Eastern Greyhound operates a total of approximately 300 schedules daily into and out of the District of Columbia. While we operate from the District both north, south, east, and west, the greater portion of our service is at present either north or south through the District of Columbia. To perform this service, our buses travel over city streets from our terminal, which is located on New York Avenue between 11th and 12th Streets, to the Maryland line and onto the Washington-Baltimore Expressway or to the Virginia line onto the Shirley Highway.

Additional time must of necessity be added to our schedules during certain hours to compensate for time lost in heavy traffic. In order to provide efficient, comfortable, safe, and economical service to our customers, we need good highway transportation facilities. Present traffic volumes in the District of Columbia will no doubt double by 1980 and unless the highways are allowed to proceed as planned and scheduled, the Nation's Capital will be strangled in a hopeless mass of traffic. More and more tourists are coming to Washington by car and bus. Every new or imporved highway adds to the enjoyment of the beauties of the overall network of freeways that are needed in the District of Columbia.

If we are to meet the needs of our growing economy, we must imporve our system of roads and streets. We estimate that by using the proposed freeways our schedules can be reduced by 15 minutes which will save valuable time for our customers. Even more important, freeway travel will substantially reduce the accident potential for us and all other motorists.

Highways and freeways have proven to be the most adaptable and best means yet developed for the mass movement of goods and people throughout the Nation. The benefits of an effective and fully connected freeway system are just as applicable here in Washington as they are in any other major city.

We, therefore, respectfully urge your approval of the District of Columbia highway budget now before you with the restoration of the Three Sisters Bridge, the Potomac River Freeway, and the north leg of the inner loop.

STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT TAXI OWNERS ASSOCIATION (DIAMOND CAB)

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am George Fentress, president, Independent Taxi Owners Association, which is also known as Diamond Cabs.

It has been reliably said that Washington is a car, taxi, and bus town. Its citizens are taxicab oriented and are accustomed to using taxicabs for all types of trips—to and from places of business, the grocery store, schools and universities, meetings, restaurants, hotels, Capitol Hill, and so forth. The taxi industry offers a flexible, maneuverable means of transportation and to provide efficient, economical service to the community the freest possible movement of traffic is necessary.

As you can appreciate, most of our business has its origin or destination in the central portion of Washington so it is most important that our cabs be able to operate in, through, and around this area with ease. Most of the existing traffic in downtown Washington is simply passing through the heart of the city, because existing old-fashioned routes are channeled through the city. This adds to the congestion problem especially during rush hours. I understand that if the entire inner loop is built, 59 to 70 percent of current traffic would be channeled out of the downtown area.

Traffic congestion is a serious deterent to the efficient operation of our business. When people hail a cab they want to get to their destination quickly, and to provide this service we need the roads and streets for which we are paying taxes.

The Independent Taxi Owners Association strongly urges the subcommittee to approve the District of Columbia highway program budget now before you.

Senator BARTLETT. And a letter to Senator Byrd from the Automotive Trade Association of the National Capital area.

(The information follows:)

AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA,
Washington, D.C., September 24, 1963.

Senator ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: It was my intention to be able to testify before your committee in favor of the highway program for the District of Columbia. I have been advised that the list of witnesses was concluded last evening. Therefore, I would like to go on record as being in favor of the proposed highway program of the Highway Department of the District of Columbia.

Due to the shortness of time I have attached a statement that I made before the Appropriations Committee of the House at public hearings in June and would appreciate it very much if it could be made a part of the record.

My organization feels that it is terribly important, not only for the growth of the city, but to keep pace with the rest of the country, that the proposed highway program begin as quickly as possible. The motor vehicle traffic in the city is heavy today and indications are that it will continue to grow. Unless proper freeways are provided this traffic will not be able to move as it should.

Your consideration in this matter is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

MAURICE J. MURPHY,
Executive Vice President.

STATEMENT OF MAURICE J. MURPHY REPRESENTING AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

My name is Maurice J. Murphy. I am executive vice president of Automotive Trade Association, National Capital Area. This association is composed primarily of 116 new car dealers in the District of Columbia, nearby Maryland, and Virginia. Of this total number, 41 dealers have their places of business in the District of Columbia.

The business of selling and servicing motor vehicles is an important part of the economy of the District of Columbia. Based on a questionnaire answered by 40 of our District of Columbia dealers in 1960, these firms employed 2,658 persons, paid salaries and wages of almost $15 million, and had gross sales of over $135 million. They paid inventory taxes on their vehicles of over $193,000, collected from customers for tags, title, and registration fees for the District

of Columbia over $1,200,000, and paid to the District of Columbia over $470,000 in other taxes.

Our membership includes practically every new car franchised dealer in the District of Columbia. To the best of my knowledge just about every American make is included. There may be one or two imported franchises that are not members. In 1951 the same was true and our membership in the District of Columbia was 72. Today it has been reduced to 41. Yet our total membership including nearby Maryland and Virginia remains very much the same as it was 10 years ago. Therefore there m2st be some factors that have caused these business firms to leave the District. Nothing definite can be pointed out but traffic congestion could be a part of it.

The members of my association feel that efficient transportation is the lifeblood of the city and that municipal authorities and this industry have a deep common interest in developing proper methods to ease the flow of traffic and make it possible for the automobile to move easily and quickly in and out and through the city.

Last year approximately 34,000 new vehicles were titled in the District of Columbia. Over 108,000 new vehicles were titled in the National Capital area. The Department of Vehicles' figures indicate that in the license year of 1962 their net registrations on all cars amounted to 218,284. It has been further estimated by the Department of Highways that in the District of Columbia 51 percent of motor vehicles are other than District of Columbia licensed. This means that the total number of motor vehicles in Washington at times is in excess of 430,000. I think this is proof of the need for additional freeways and bridges to carry this traffic load now and for the future. Our city is growing and the number of visitors increasing steadily.

For many years the Highway Department in the District of Columbia has worked to develop plans to ease the traffic load. Today such a plan is available and it is a good one. Under no circumstances am I opposed to rail transit. My main concern is that there be no reduction in the proposed highway plans for the District of Columbia which are not only important to the city but also in tying in with the Interstate System. I am particularly hopeful that there will be no cutback in the north leg of the inner loop, the Three Sisters Bridge, and the Potomac River Freeway. These are important segments of the inner loop concept. It must be remembered that motor transit can also use the highways that have been proposed. As a representative of the automotive industry in this area I am urging the full adoption of the 1964 budget covering the District of Columbia highway program and sincerely hope that there will be no cutback or reduction on the proposed freeways and bridges.

(The following communication relative to highways was received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POMONA GRANGE No. 1,
Adelphi, Md., September 25, 1963.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: It would be appreciated if the attached resolution would be made a part of the records of your subcommittee hearings on the District of Columbia budget in that previous commitments preclude appearing in person.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH H. LAMOUREUX, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas an effective long-range highway system for the Washington metropolitan area has been prepared and approved by Congress and the States of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia which includes key portions of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; and

Whereas financing for these needed highway improvements is provided; and

Whereas the efficient movement of people and goods requires that an adequate and connected system of highway facilities be developed in keeping with the economic growth and needs of the area; and

Whereas scheduled construction of these projects will reduce traffic congestion and accidents and save lives; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Montgomery County Pomona Grange No. 1 does hereby go on record in support of planned highway improvements for the District of Columbia area as outlined in the updated 1959 mass transportation study and opposed to any cutback in highways as recommended by the National Capital Transportation Agency; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to appropriate congressional committees and public officials.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Senator BARTLETT. The various associations, groups, and individuals having to do with education will next appear. Listed as the first witness is Miss Helen E. Samuel on behalf of the District of Columbia Educational Association.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF HELEN E. SAMUEL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mrs. SAMUEL. The District of Columbia Education Association is most grateful for the privilege of presenting a case for the immediate release of funds to provide for the appointment of 344 new teachers needed by the District of Columbia public school system to take care of the increase of over 4,000 in enrollment including the large number of dropouts who have returned to school.

The fact that the chairman has changed the order of testimony to hear first those representing the schools indicates his interest in them and his knowledge of the urgency of the situation. We deeply appreciate his concern.

The District of Columbia Education Association respectfully urges that legislation be passed in the future in ample time to permit the Superintendent of Schools to employ the necessary number of teachers in the spring of the year for the opening teachers sign contracts for the following term. Only in this manner will the District be able to compete fairly in the job market for the best qualified teachers. A few of the reasons for making this request are as follows:

1. The task of keeping highly qualified candidates on a waiting list until funds are appropriated to pay their salaries has been found to be an impossible one.

2. While the pupil waits in an overcrowded classroom, day after day for the passage of school funds to hire the teachers he needs, he is being denied the full benefits of a public school education. After passage, he must continue his waiting until qualified teachers have been appointed and classes in his building have been reorganized. Then he must take more time to learn to adjust in his newly reorganized class, or classes. By this time, one-sixth or more of the school year has been lost.

3. The threat of destroying carefully developed disciplined behavior is acute in a situation where the only place to sit is on a windowsill; the only place to write, a book on the lap.

The District of Columbia plan to get dropouts back in school on September 4, 1963, was a success. To keep these dropouts in school and to discourage more dropouts in the future is the immediate problem of school officials. The solution will depend on getting and maintaining an adequate teaching staff and space enough to offer a program that is realistic and of significance to the pupil himself.

We shall not present a detailed analysis of the need for the additional 344 teachers because this has already been done by the Superintendent of Schools. Rather, we have asked each of the three associations which represent the elementary teachers and the junior and senior high school teachers, and two which represent the elementary and secondary principals to present a case for the various levels of the school system which they represent. They are in unique positions to give specific and realistic evidence of the serious effect inadequate teaching staff and space have on pupil-teacher relations and the school program in general.

The DCEA is in full sympathy with the problems of these affiliated groups and supports their statements.

We respectfully urge immediate action to obtain sufficient operating funds to relieve the tension and pressing needs now being felt in the classrooms of this city.

Before my colleagues speak, Senator, I would like to say that I was thrilled on Monday evening when I heard you say at the hearing that you would personally press on the floor of the Senate not only for the 344 teachers, but for 40 more needed teachers. This gave the teachers of the city heart, I assure you, and I hope that the statements that are made here today will give you supporting evidence for your arguments on the floor.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. I appreciate that and we are grateful for your testimony. Thank you very much.

THE ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MISS ELIZABETH D. GRIFFITH, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Miss GRIFFITH. I am Elizabeth Griffith, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Elementary Classroom Teachers Association.

In the interests of time I shall read only a portion of my statement.

The Elementary Classroom Teachers Association of the District of Columbia strongly urges that immediate action be taken to permit school authorities to hire 344 new teachers urgently needed to teach more than 4,000 new students who have entered the public schools this fall. We also recommend that $17.1 million for school construction be authorized to remedy the serious overcrowding in the public schools.

The elementary schools were the first to feel the full effects of the population explosion which is now creating such a burden on the secondary schools. Elementary teachers are still struggling to carry on a constructive educational program under the adverse conditions caused by understaffing and overcrowding. We are in sympathy with our colleagues on the secondary level who are facing similar difficulties.

Although the number of elementary teachers has not been increased this school year, we have 1,662 more children than we had last year. Classes are occupying auditoriums, teachers' rooms, playrooms, and every available space. The waiting lists lengthen daily for kindergarten, basic classes, and social adjustment classes. Kindergarten

experience has proved to be a valuable asset to children entering first grade. Basic classes have made it possible for retarded children to progress when failure in regular classes would have been the continuous pattern. Social adjustment classes enable the emotionally disturbed children to readjust in the smaller group and the disruption to regular classes when these children demand more than their fair share of the teachers' time and attention can be avoided. When regular or gifted classes are held to a top enrollment of 30 children, when basic classes do not exceed 15 pupils, and when social adjustment classes do not have more than 10 students, teachers can care for the individual differences and specific needs of children. We do need relief from understaffing and overcrowding, for such conditions markedly affect the educational program and child development.

We are concerned that selective recruitment has not been possible in the District of Columbia public schools in recent years. Delays in the authorization to hire teachers has prevented recruitment from being a selective process. In the early spring when neighboring school systems are interviewing and hiring teachers for the next school year, District of Columbia administrators have been able only to interview new applicants. The prospective teacher needs the assurance of a position and cannot afford to wait for a job that may or may not be available, depending upon the status of the school budget.

Two examples will illustrate what happens when school officers do not have the authority to hire early enough:

A graduate of the District of Columbia Teachers College had passed the teachers' examination and was high on the list for positions. She was eager to be a District of Columbia public school teacher and had been interviewed by school officers for a position. She had every reason to think a position would be open to her. She waited day after day for the letter from school officers telling her that she would be hired. When weeks had passed and no word had come, she was forced to look for and to accept a teaching position in a neighboring county. District of Columbia taxpayers who had paid for this prospective teacher's education for 4 full years had no return for their investment and the children had missed the service of a good teacher.

A June graduate from a college outside the Washington metropolitan area worked at the Smithsonian Institute this summer. Enthusiastically, she told her colleagues that she had applied for her first teaching position in the District of Columbia public schools. She, too, waited for the anticipated word that the position would be hers. Imagine her disappointment when she had to be told that although she was badly needed, schools officers did not have funds available to hire her. She, too, had to seek another job.

I am here to speak for the elementary teacher who is teaching a class of 40 or 50 children held in a room built to accommodate 35 children.

I am here to speak for the teacher who is trying to meet the needs of an emotionally disturbed child while she endeavors to teach 30 or more children who also require her attention.

I am here to speak for the teacher who sees a child, who needs more individualized instruction and attention than she can give him in her regular class, trying desperately day after day to keep up with other classmates and who meets failure after failure.

I am here to speak for the teacher who must handle the child with a serious behavior problem when 30 or more classmates are waiting for their fair share of their teacher's attention.

I am here to speak for the teacher of a basic class, who opened doors long closed, for a little, 8-year-old girl named Ann. All during kindergarten and first grade, Ann's only response was a nod or a shake of her head. Upon recommendation of the school psychologist, Ann was placed in a basic class with this understanding teacher. Within a week, Ann whispered to her new teacher. Within 2 weeks, she said single words or short phrases to her classmates. She began to participate in discussions when one or two children were present. Very gradually, she broke her long silence and spoke in a normal fashion to her classmates. At Christmastime, Ann sang a song which she had learned before the whole assembly. Her notes were clear and sweet. At last, Ann knew what it meant to be genuinely approved and to be accepted. She was no longer a problem to herself or to others.

Individual needs of elementary children will be more adequately cared for if the special teachers which are included in the list of new teachers can be employed. Students will be given more opportunity to learn when there are classes for the emotionally disturbed and the retarded child.

Applicants with top scholastic standing and high personal qualities characteristic of the good teacher are quickly taken into school systems ready to hire them. Some way must be devised for District of Columbia public school officials again to be selective in the hiring of teachers and to be ready in the early spring (by April) to have the authority to hire teachers for the next school term.

Would it be possible to give priority to the school budget at the beginning of the congressional session?

Would it be possible to enact the appropriation bill for a fiscal year before the expiration of the preceding fiscal year?

Would it be possible to have one budget which included sufficient funds to care for anticipated increases in school enrollment based on proven research facts?

Would it be possible to use the number of academic subject teachers on the secondary level and only kindergarten teachers and classroom teachers of grades 1 to 6 on the elementary level in getting the pupil-teacher ratios? (The number of special teachers would not be included in getting total number of teachers for pupil-teacher ratio.)

It is hoped that the Commissioners, the Congress, and the school officers working cooperatively may find a solution to this crisis.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to be heard, and appreciate your statement of last night when you made the statement that you were for the 388 teachers rather than the lower number.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Miss Griffith.

Now the next witness is Mr. Charles S. Lofton, legislative chairman of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, District of Columbia Chapter.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER

STATEMENT OF CHARLES S. LOFTON, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mr. LOFTON. Mr. Chairman, the teacher shortage in the secondary schools is extremely critical. It is seriously affecting the morale of both teachers and pupils. In many of the secondary schools, the lack of teachers has resulted in the elimination of subjects that are vitally needed to prepare students for college. Language courses have had to be curtailed drastically or dropped completely from the curriculum. Advanced courses generally have either had to be reduced in number or withdrawn. Oversized classes are both frustrating to the teacher and to the pupil. The English teacher with 200 pupils per day finds it impossible to do little more than call the roll, maintain discipline, and try to reach a limited number of students. Homework assignments cannot be made since the time needed to correct the papers for just 1 day would extend into a week. Pupils in such an environment become quickly alert to the inadequacies and respond in a listless and humdrum fashion. They are keenly aware that they are not receiving the best from the teacher. As a result, problems arise that would quench the spark of the most dedicated teacher and upset the decorum of the classroom and the entire school.

The extracurricular program has been curtailed to the bone. Teachers assigned as sponsors of the school newspaper or yearbook are carrying such heavy loads that, in many instances, they have had to forego such sponsorships. Athletic coaches have had to arrive early to assume added classes and remain 3 or 4 hours after the close of the regular school day to coach members on the various teams. Plans for cultural programs, field visits, oratorical and essay contests, and many after school activities have had to be postponed because of the lack of teacher sponsors. Many of these programs are highly beneficial in reducing juvenile delinquency and promoting good citizenship.

May I point out a few examples of the harmful effects created by the failure to provide sufficient teachers to do the job:

1. In one large high school there is no military instructor for 450 boys enrolled. The cadet program in our schools has been highly commended through the years as being largely responsible for reducing delinquency and engendering pride in the American way of life.

2. The swimming pool which was recently reopened in one of our high schools after many years of nonuse must remain idle because of lack of instructors.

3. Many of the shops are bulging with students to a dangerous degree. The use of tools and equipment in many shops would be hazardous under such working conditions.

4. The study of Russian has had to be discontinued in another school and the advanced language program has been eliminated in several other schools.

5. In several schools, teachers are obliged to carry six and seven classes a day although the normal load throughout the Nation is five classes.

6. Students with little or no aptitude for certain subjects have had to be placed in courses which they did not elect or desire simply because there happens to be a space left to sit.

7. Classes have had to be combined in many schools to an alarming degree—creating huge classes on the one hand and placing the very slow and the extremely gifted in the same class on the other.

8. The return to school of many of the dropouts has also added to the oversized classes. The aim to hold these pupils and arrange programs that will give them hope for the future and a chance to become self-supporting citizens will hardly be achieved without adequate staff to accomplish these ends.

9. In several schools counselors have been placed in the classroom to relieve the teacher shortage thus nullifying the value of the guidance program in these schools.

10. In a large number of schools teachers have been assigned to teach subjects out of their fields and for which they have no preparation—a practice which is fraudulent to the student and exasperating to the teacher.

The examples cited here are by no means complete. Many, many more deficiencies exist because of the shortage of teachers. The damage to the pupils and teachers of the District of Columbia is compounded and expanded each day that passes without some relief. The plight is on the whole community. Assistance should come expeditiously.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity of appearing.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mr. Lofton.

The next witness is Mrs. Ellen Glassman.

Will you proceed, please?

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELLEN GLASSMAN, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mrs. GLASSMAN. I am Ellen Glassman, legislative chairman of the High School Teachers Association.

As legislative chairman of the High School Teachers Association, I wish to thank Senator Byrd and his committee for the opportunity to appear here. The High School Teachers Association is an organization of teachers in the senior high schools of the District public schools. We wish to support the statements that have been made by the school officers in regard to the urgent needs of the schools, and to urge prompt approval of the hiring of the necessary teachers.

As classroom teachers we are faced daily with evidences of the harm being done to teachers and students as a result of the present shortage of teachers. You have heard how many oversized classes there are, in one high school—as many as 116 classes of over 40. In some classrooms the number of pupils is so much greater than the proper capacity of the room that it is physically uncomfortable, and actually unsafe. In such a situation, both teaching and learning are very difficult; it is completely improper. Many science classes are so large that students cannot participate in laboratory programs. Some of the fine language laboratories cannot be used because classes are too large. Typing classes have more students than typewriters.

A too-heavy teaching load makes impossible demands of a teacher, leading to frustration and exhaustion. In one high school, for example, 40 out of 47 teachers teach over 150 students a day—some of them as many as 200. Contrast this with the recommendation of the National Council of Teachers of English that there be only 100 pupils per English teacher. In another high school, because of the teacher shortage, 26 teachers were each assigned an extra class.

Because of the lack of teachers, program offerings are limited. Subjects have been dropped entirely—in one school, third and fourth year Latin, instrumental music, modern European history, and electric shop have been eliminated; in another, printshop, choral music, typing for personal use, and office machines. Students who wanted these subjects have been forced to accept substitutes. Instead of giving new student his choice of subjects, he is assigned to whatever classes still have vacant seats—if there are such classes. In some schools, overflows from regular classrooms are sent to sit in the auditorium or cafeteria. Great efforts have been made to get dropouts to return to school—yet when such students have returned this fall, in many cases it has been impossible to offer them suitable programs.

The teacher shortage is forcing many teachers to teach subjects out of their major field. This works an extra hardship on the teacher in terms of preparation, and it also deprives students of instruction by fully qualified teachers.

As teachers we wish to point out the misleading nature of an average as a measure of a teaching load. The teacher-pupil ratio does not give a true academic picture. Dividing the total number of pupils by the total number of teachers fails to make any allowance for those classes which must remain small. If we are to offer suitable programs for the varied needs of our students, it will be necessary to provide, for example, advanced work in science, mathematics, and languages—some of these classes may be small. Certain shop courses must be kept small. It should not be necessary, in order to retain such desirable but small classes, that the other classes be overloaded. We urgently request that provision be made to have enough teachers to eliminate the overcrowded classes, and to reduce the extremely heavy loads of individual teachers.

Further, we urge that this committee recommend approval of the entire $50 million Federal payment. Out of this we ask for a school budget which will provide the full complement of resources, personnel, and services essential to an efficient school program.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Glassman, for a very good statement. You can be sure that it will be helpful to us.

Mrs. Ann Coluzzi.

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANN COLUZZI, LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mrs. COLUZZI. I am the legislative secretary of the District of Columbia High School Teachers Association.

Thank you for allowing me the time to present testimony in behalf of the Junior High School Teachers Association of the District of Columbia public schools. Although I come as a representative of

teachers, our principal cause of concern is not for ourselves but for our children.

With 10 to 20 more children in each of the 5 or 6 classes assigned to us each day, we feel, it is true, a greater strain from merely the physical size of the class. We find the stacks of papers that we carry home a little heavier in weight and a great deal more time consuming in correction. We find the averaging and recording of grades a longer process. But there things and their effects upon our teaching are not the primary source of our concern.

It is our children for whom we speak. It is they who suffer most from this deprivation, they who suffer not only this year but, if we fail them now, will suffer in the years to come as well.

The junior high school student is a restless, dreaming adolescent. He responds well neither to grouping nor to a lecture situation, for the temptations at such an age to daydreaming, gossiping, or mischief are too great. A constant effort must be made to keep his attention Having as yet no deep appreciation of the importance of education. he cannot be expected to grasp for knowledge without frequent and diplomatic motivation, prodding, suggestion, and praise.

We cannot give him what he needs when he is one in a class with far too many others. At Woodson Junior High School, for instance, there are 50 classes of 40 or more pupils and 3 classes of more than 50. At Browne Junior High, 47 classes are over 40 and 3 are over 50. At Banneker 49 classes are over 40 and 4 over 50, while at Langley there are 45 classes over 40 and 11 classes over 50.

These are not schools with isolated problems—1,363 junior high school classes in the District of Columbia public schools number 36 or more students; 652 junior high school teachers carry a pupil load over the maximum of 151 pupils per day.

It was my rare privilege once (and once only) in my 10 years of teaching to have a class of 27 pupils. This ninth-grade class consisted of students with a wide range of mental ability and background. A few were very capable students; more were capable but inert. A few had been serious discipline problems, and a considerable number were students from other countries whose knowledge of English was very slight.

We began with a hodgepodge of background and ability and ended with a unity of purpose and spirit. I was amazed to discover how much children can learn and how much I could teach in a year's time. In oral review I was able to call upon each student at least twice during the class period. I never found it a chore to correct a set of papers numbering only 27. When students did written work at their desks, I was able to help each one individually. No one was left forgotten in the corners of the room; no one escaped the constant attention of the teacher.

Even students who had barely been able to carry on a simple conversation in English became adept at English grammar and composition. Above all, a wonderful interest and enthusiasm for the subject was evident in every child, from the brightest and most studious to the weakest and least conscientious. It was as if each student felt, "Here is the class where someone cares," for here was the class where someone had time to care.

We cannot ask for such a utopian situation every year, once every 10 years or more. But we do ask for a decent chance for the students committed to us for an education.

It disturbs us that figures published indicate that the pupil-teacher ratio in secondary schools is now 26 to 1, and that the hiring of 344 additional teachers will serve to reduce this ratio to 25 to 1. We want it understood that these ratios include enrollment figures for special and basic classes, which should be, and are in most cases, smaller than regular academic classes. Neither do these figures take into account the unassigned period, so necessary at the secondary school level for lesson preparation, correction of papers, extra curricular activities, and conferences with pupils and parents. The pupil-teacher ratio in regular academic classes in most cases is far more than 30 to 1.

The Junior High School Teachers Association wholeheartedly endorses the B budget, which has been submitted to you, and urges you to take prompt and favorable action. We respectfully request that in the future the congressional calendar will provide for earlier consideration and passage of the budget for the District of Columbia, thereby preventing the reoccurrence of this present crisis.

Thank you.

If I may, Senator, I would like to add to my testimony a few figures that were compiled in two of our junior high schools today.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mrs. COLUZZI. In the ninth grade there are nine sections at Taft Junior High School. Of those 9 sections, 2 classes number 44; 2 number 43, 1 numbers 42, and 1 numbers 41.

At Browne Junior High School, 90.3 percent of the classes are more than 26 pupils, 26 and more, 62.1 percent of the classes number 35 or more, 9.3 percent of the classes number 50 or more, while only 8.1 percent of the classes are under 25.

The basic classes with a suggested number is 18. The percentage at Browne Junior High School with classes under 18 basic is 2.8 percent.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Coluzzi.

You say in your opening paragraph that the ratio in secondary schools is now 26 to 1. You go on to say:

> We want it understood that these ratios include enrollment figures for special and basic classes.

You don't mean that the basic classes are included in the overall in arriving at this pupil-teacher ratio of 26 to 1, do you, Mrs. Coluzzi?

Mrs. COLUZZI. I am not sure. We were having a discussion just before. I was under the understanding that they were included in that, but one of my colleagues was under the impression that they were not.

Do you know, Miss Samuel?

Miss SAMUEL. Mr. Lofton does.

Mr. LOFTON. Yes, the special classes are included in that 26 to 1 ratio.

By special classes we refer to classes such as driver education, piano, organ, classes that cannot by either regulation or the subject itself be over 10 or 15.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Hansen stated that the basic classes are not included in arriving at this overall ratio. He strives to reach a ratio of 18 to 1 for the basic classes, and these are not included with the

academic classes in reaching the desired pupil-teacher ratio of 25 to 1 in the junior high schools and 30 to 1 in the elementary schools.

So there is a different pupil-teacher ratio for the basic classes, and it is considerably lower.

I think this is something which has not been clearly understood by the people.

As a matter of fact, I didn't understand it as a member of the committee until Dr. Hansen so stated the other day.

So, when we speak about the pupil-teacher ratio being 26 to 1 or whatever it may be in a particular instance, I think we should know that for the basic classes the pupil-teacher ratio is lower than that figure, and that the basic classes are not included with the academic classes in arriving at the pupil-teacher ratio. They are kept separate, according to Dr. Hansen's testimony.

Mrs. COLUZZI. Might we then remove that sentence from the record beginning "we want it understood" through "classes"?

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mrs. COLUZZI. Thank you, Senator.

(The table referred to follows:)

Regular and honors students

Class size	Classes		Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 25	29	13.1	614	8.1
25	5	2.3	125	1.6
26 and above	187	84.6	6,876	90.3
35 and above	115	52.0	4,732	62.1
36 and above	99	44.8	4,172	54.8
40 and above	53	24.0	2,469	32.4
50 and above	11	5.0	708	9.3
Total	221		7,615	

Basic (or atypical) only

Class size	Classes		Pupils		Number of teachers
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 18	1	2.9	16	1.6	1/5

Social adjustment

Number of classes	3
Number of pupils	39
Number of teachers	3

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Roberta Barnes, would you please proceed?

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERTA S. BARNES, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mrs. BARNES. I am the legislative chairman of the Elementary Principals' Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, we do appreciate this opportunity to appear before you. Already you have heard in great detail, statistics delineating

the urgency of the plight of our schools. There is no need to amplify facts which speak for themselves. Rather, I would like to bring to you the inside story of what happens when budgetary and staff commitments are neither adequate nor firm, long in advance of the opening of school.

Good school administration requires meticulous preplanning. May I illustrate with these calamitous events:

In a school in Southeast Washington the problem of organizing a school for instruction under tenuous circumstances is illustrated. To this school with a projected enrollment exceeding a thousand pupils, the administration assigned 31 salaries for the new year. The faculty worked together for many hours last June determining the best staff utilization in conjunction with the best possible placement for each child. During the summer one teacher's salary was removed and the principal had to personally reorganize the whole school without benefit of teacher advice. Just before school opened another salary was taken and again this school was reorganized. Now this school is forced to operate with a beyond-capacity enrollment greater than last June's and with fewer teachers. In the shuffle, a basic class which you have just mentioned for slow learning pupils had to be scattered throughout the building, providing little hope for meeting successfully the needs of these pupils and equally destroying a favorable experience for the average children who must of necessity be grouped with them. Teachers are striving manfully to do their best, but an unsettled and disturbing feeling besets the faculty as it awaits the decisions of this Congress with the hope of another reorganization to correct the impossibilities of their teaching conditions.

Good school administration selects its teaching personnel in the spring before the ablest candidates have signed contracts with other communities. Because of a recent resignation, a school in Northeast Washington is finding itself with a steady parade of temporary teachers in a first grade class. Good filling of this vacancy at this time is becoming a harrowing problem. Pupils are discovering they are not even known, let alone taught.

Good school administration recognizes a maximum class size. In a certain Northwest school, the calm resolve of staff members in their opening meetings to do first-rate teaching, is cracking at the seams and morale is deteriorating rapidly. What teacher can muster even a feigned welcoming smile when the principal appears in the doorway with the 48th pupil? Nor is there another desk or room where it could be placed. Pupils and teachers are consumed with frustration and despair.

These are but three situations which are multiplied many times and are awaiting the relief which your committee is seeking to insure.

Thank you for your interest, patience, and concern with the crucial circumstances threatening the education of our youth.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Barnes.

I want to express appreciation for the testimony rendered by each of you. Each has presented a very good statement.

Our next witness is Mr. Don Goodloe.

Mr. Goodloe.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

STATEMENT OF MR. DON GOODLOE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, LOCAL 6

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mr. GOODLOE. Senator, I am Don B. Goodloe, legislative representative of Teachers Union No. 6 of the American Federation of Teachers.

We are affiliated with the central labor council in the metropolitan area, with the National Federation of Teachers, and the national AFL–CIO.

Senator, I will not read all of my statement. Much of the information you have already gotten from the school officials and the witnesses who preceded me.

So I will only highlight the things which we think should have great priority.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Your statement, which consists of eight pages, will be included in the record.

Mr. GOODLOE. Thank you, Senator.

(The statement of Mr. Goodloe follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE TEACHERS UNION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Local 6 of the American Federation of Teachers is a citywide organization and has members from all areas of the Washington public school system. My name is Don Goodloe, and I am the union's legislative representative.

We are interested not only in problems of education concerning the whole city but also in those involving particular sections, interests, and levels.

The first matter of general interest to us is the size of classes in our public schools. We have previously requested the Commissioners to work toward securing from Congress the appropriation of sufficient funds to make sure that there is no academic class in the elementary schools with more than 30 pupils and none in the secondary schools with more than 25. In this matter, we think we should make further explanation. We are not merely asking for enough money to provide for an average or median of 25 or 30 students in District public schools. There may be an average of 25 or 30 students in any division of our schools, while individuals may actually be in classes of 40 pupils, in fact, up to 50 pupils.

That is the situation in some of our schools. This is particularly unfortunate in language, mathematics, and science classes. For instance, some of our language classes in the senior high schools have 40 or more pupils. That is inconsistent with efficient instruction in the languages. The school administration has worked out a splendid program for language instruction. If we are to be in the forefront of world progress, we must know what other people are thinking and doing. Nothing is more important in the present times than a knowledge of other nations. We must be aware of their ideas and problems. Instruction in foreign languages is one of the passports to better understanding of our fellow men over the globe.

No matter what the genius of the teacher may be and regardless of the abilities of the students, the best work in a language class cannot be done by an instructor within less than an hour handling more than 40 pupils.

Insofar as the Board of Education and the Commissioners have endeavored to get money from Congress to reduce the average size of classes in the Washington schools, we commend them. Any progress toward the goal we have set is welcome to us. We wish, however, to make it clear that we wish every child in our city to have a fair chance to secure capable, individual instruction. We think that an oversize class anywhere in our system, regardless of any average or median that may prevail, is incompatible with that objective. We, accordingly, continue to urge the Commissioners to make every effort to see that there is no academic class in the Washington school system with more than the numbers we have specified.

Adjustment and basic education classes

In regard to the size of classes, we want a relatively small number of children in basic and social adjustment classes. Just as talented students in languages and mathematics cannot achieve the best results in very large classes, individuals with less than the average intelligence quotient can accomplish very little, if the teacher must manage too many of them at one time. In fact, the results of having too many pupils per teacher may be worse.

Individuals with less than average intelligence are less able then others to improve themselves on their own initiative and are thus more likely to suffer irreparable damage from poor instruction. We, therefore, recommend that the Commissioners try to secure from Congress sufficient funds to make sure that there are no more than 18 children in any of our adjustment classes.

CLERICAL HELP

We also continue to urge the Board of Education and the Commissioners to continue their efforts to secure adequate clerical help in our public schools. The lack of this kind of assistance is being felt more and more in all areas of our schools.

In the elementary schools, however, the need is most keenly felt. If a teacher has to devote too much of her time to routine clerical work for which she has not been trained, the children suffer. Not enough time and energy are spent on the professional work for which the teacher has been trained. It is obviously a waste of the taxpayer's money to educate a person for the highly specialized work of teaching and then make him spend a large part of his time on record work, for which trained and efficient clerks should be available.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

As for particular items, we support all of those asked by the Commissioners. The Teachers College, for instance, is an individual area in the school system. Yet, its condition and administration must be a matter of concern to all of those who are interested in the Washington school system. It has prepared teachers for all of our schools. Its accreditation is a matter of vital importance to all of our officers, teachers, and pupils.

The college retains its Middle States accreditation but, as you know, the professional accreditation has been lost. It is also well known that loss of this accreditation was due, in large measure, to lack of adequate facilities for instruction, as well as an outmoded plant—rather two antiquated buildings. Our union has repeatedly asked the Commissioners to try to secure money for the construction of a new Teachers College on property already in possession of the Federal Government or of the District of Columbia. Specifically, we have requested the inclusion of funds for this purpose in a 6-year public works program.

It may be that inclusion is not likely, unless the borrowing authority of the District government is increased, as now proposed in several bills introduced into the present Congress and recently considered by the Joint Committee on District Fiscal Affairs. Our organization has gone on record in favor of allowing the District an increase of such authority subject to safeguards.

Junior college

At this time, we state our support of a junior college at the Teachers College. Too many high school graduates are now without employment. Why not 2 additional years of education—these on the junior college level? Why not also a preprofessional program in the public higher education system?

Submersion of the Teachers College by Howard University

At this time also, we think it is not irrelevant to say that we are unqualifiedly opposed to House Joint Resolution 309 introduced into the 88th Congress which would allow the District of Columbia Teachers College to be absorbed by Howard University. As it is, the District of Columbia is without a liberal arts college supported entirely by public funds. This means that the Teachers College is the only publicly supported institution of higher learning in our city. To allow its disappearance as part of another institution would create an unprecedented situation here. It would leave the Capital of the Nation without a college or university controlled by the government.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE

Of course, we realize that if money is to be made available for the capital improvements and increased operational expenses necessary to make our schools

function adequately, there must be more revenue obtained. We regard a larger Federal payment as the only real solution. For that reason, we have urged the Joint Committee on District Fiscal Affairs to act favorably on S. 871 which would give this city an authorization more than $20 million greater than that allowed now. We have also supported an increase in the borrowing authority of the District government which would allow it to proceed with the 6-year public works program now under consideration by the Commissioners.

To return to the 1963–64 budget, we strongly urge that whatever is authorized by Congress for Washington should be appropriated. The failure to appropriate even the $32 million now authorized has seriously hampered our schools and other public facilities.

We have already stated our position with regard to the Teachers College. Its proper functioning requires increased funds for maintenance, as well as capital outlay. We shall now turn to some suggested capital improvements which are urgently needed and which could be carried through without purchase of additional land. That is an important matter to be taken into account because the huge expense involved in acquisition of sites for school plants in our modern cities.

IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOLS—BY LEVELS

Elementary schools

We recommend for inclusion within the public works program for the District of Columbia to be completed within the next 5 years, the extension and improvement of the Kimball Elementary School at Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place SE. The justification for this project is not only the overcrowded condition of the plant at present but the disastrous shortage of classrooms which will occur if additional facilities are not provided. This area may reasonably be expected to accommodate families displaced by the urban renewal and highway projects north and west of the Anacostia River, as well as additional families coming to live in the District of Columbia from various parts of the country. The authorized capacity of this school is 680; but there are now more than 1,000 pupils in attendance at the school. An addition of 14 rooms to the present structure is absolutely necessary to accommodate more than a thousand pupils who must now be cared for within the present overcrowded school plant.

Junior high school

We also wish to speak in favor of replacement of the Shaw Junior High School now located at Seventh and O Streets NW. Replacement of this plant can be accomplished without the purchase of additional land.

We think that this should be done as soon as possible. The present Shaw building is 60 years old and is badly in need of either a thorough renovation or an outright replacement. It is estimated that to renovate and modernize the building and to enlarge the present site sufficiently to provide an outdoor play space and gymnasium, would cost more than $2 million. The altering and modernizing would involve science laoratories, music rooms, art rooms, cafeterias, and the auditorium. Major repairs would be required in the case of floors, stairs, toilets, library, health suite, administrative offices, lighting facilities, and the school grounds. In addition, the building should be equipped with new furniture, because existing furniture is practically worn out.

If the present structure were to be remodeled, provision of adequate space for playground and gymnasium would require the purchase of additional improved properties thus removing them from the city tax rolls.

An important consideration is the fact that the District of Columbia already owns a suitable site for the proposed new Shaw building consisting of an entire new block bounded by sixth, seventh, O, and P Streets NW. This ground has been held for years with the expectation that it would be used to replace the present Shaw Junior High School.

Completion of this project would be necessary to relieve the overcrowding which is expected to increase 34 percent by October 1968 as much as 46 percent by 1970. The neighboring junior high schools would not be able to care for this overflow. Even the proposed Garnet-Patterson addition along with the conversion of the Wilson building of the Teachers College to junior high school use would be inadequare to take care of the overcrowding which will come in the junior high schools serving this area. We, therefore, think it imperative that this new school be planned in 1964 and that construction take place in 1965.

The union also urges construction of new junior high schools at (*a*) 16th and Irving Streets NW., and (*b*) 13th and Alabama Avenue SE.

High schools

For better school housing of senior high school youth, we make severe recommendations, but we expecially urge the Commissioners to support the new school at 50th and Grant Streets NE., and the additions to Ballou and Anacostia.

For improved housing of the vocational pupils, the union supports the recommendation of the Board of Education for a new vocational high school for girls, and the addition to and alteration of Phelps Vocational High School. A new vocational high school has been long overdue, as well as the improvement for Phelps. No site money, or at least only a transfer of funds from one branch of the Government to another, is necessary.

SUMMARY

In conclusion, we emphasize the fact that increased revenue with greater borrowing authority are both necessary to save the city of Washington from the deterioration in physical equipment, which has become so obvious. The same is true, if we are going to provide anything like the services in our schools and other institutions, that should be provided for our children. We urge this committee to support the appropriation of the full amount of money made available to the District government by any authorization. We think that the items for which we have spoken deserve the highest priority and we, therefore, regret that the House of Representatives has left them out, as well as other items approved by the Board of Education and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Particularly, we think that the reduction of approximately $5 million in budget estimates by the House was unnecessary, especially, in view of the fact that $30 million rather than the authorization of $32 million was appropriated.

At the same time, it is only fair to commend the House Appropriations Subcommittee and other Members of the House of Representatives for an increase in the facilities made available for the school lunch program. Our organization has urged the necessity for inclusion of more of our pupils under this program for a long time. We certainly hope and expect that the Senate Appropriations Committee will approve expansion of our school lunch program.

We consider this, as well as the other items for maintenance and capital outlay absolutely indispensable for the efficient operation of the Washington public school system.

Mr. GOODLOE. A thing for which we have been striving for years is that there be no class in the secondary schools with more than 25 pupils, and none in the elementary schools with more than 30.

Obviously, that is quite a different thing from the ratio of 25 to 1, approximately 25 to 1, which would be brought about by the "B" budget. You can easily have an average of 25 teachers, and a great many classes of 40 and some of 50, as has been pointed out frequently today.

Moreover, we should be clear about this. Although we appreciate your support of the "B" budget and we compliment the Superintendent on his supplemental request for 44 more teachers, the 388 would not do what we are asking. That would take more money.

Senator BYRD. The Superintendent did not request 44. He requested 344. The chairman of the subcommittee indicated he would try to add 44.

Mr. GOODLOE. We certainly appreciate that. We wish to make it clear that we are not opposed to requests for more administrators, more counselors, a great capital outlay.

But let us repeat that we think the highest priority should be given to classroom instructors.

There is nothing to take the place of dedicated, individual instruction, and that is what we think should be cared for before anything else is taken care of.

Now I will turn to page 3 where we speak about the Teachers College. Right here we say that our organization supports not only specific items but things which are in the interest of the whole system.

Ours is a citywide organization. I will not read even all this. The situation has been pointed out. It has been highlighted that this Teachers College is the only institution of higher learning supported by the District of Columbia, and really the only institution of higher learning in the District of Columbia which isn't entirely supported by public funds.

Some of the others, as you know, get some aid from the Government but do not get all their support from it.

Senator, today you have been listening to quite a number of things. We conscientiously think the present situation of Teachers College deserves inclusion under this category. This thing has been allowed to go on too long. Not only this city but the whole country is familiar with the loss of accreditation and what that is doing. We certainly hope that enough money will be included to remedy this.

Turning to page 5, we make several recommendations about capital outlay, and I believe that to be cared for in the "B" budget. All I will say here is that most of these items would not require the acquisition of additional land by the District. That is not true of all of them, but we are taxpayers, we are citizens, and we wish to keep down expenses.

So we have really made a plea mostly for items which could be cared for on land already owned by the District or land which could be transferred by some other public agency by some formal arrangement.

As you have had a chance to scrutinize the budget for capital outlay I think you will find that that is true.

Finally, we would like to ask you to appropriate the full amount authorized.

In the past, as you know, that has not always been done. In the 1963 budget only $30 million out of the authorized $32 million was appropriated.

We repeat our plea to you to appropriate the full amount by the latest authorization carried in the District revenue bill, and to make use of the increased borrowing authority. It is only by increases in the Federal payment that we can get anything like all of this done.

Senator, that summarizes the testimony of our union, and we are glad of the opportunity to present it at this time.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Goodloe. Your prepared statement will be included in the record.

Mr. GOODLOE. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Now we have Mrs. Olivia Tesone.

SHARPE HEALTH SCHOOL PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. OLIVIA F. TESONE, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. TESONE. Thank you. I am Olivia Tesone, and I came to speak on behalf of the District's crippled homebound and hospitalized children who are enrolled in the Sharpe Health School.

For the parent-teacher association of that school we wish to make the following recommendations for the 1964 budget for the District of Columbia.

First, under the school budget, we have included in the B budget and we are asking that you include this in the final budget, a registered nurse and nursing assistant.

The present nursing staff consisting of 1 registered nurse at the Sharpe Health School is inadequate to take care of the 220 disabled children who now daily attend school in that building. There has been no increase in the nursing staff of the school since the time when the enrollment of the school stood at only 70 children.

These positions have been included in the B budget.

Second, an allowance of $300 for occupational therapy and shop supplies for the school.

In a special school of this nature the work in both the occupational therapy clinic and shop are most important and supplies are needed.

This item has been included in the B budget.

Third, a full-time librarian for the Sharpe Health School.

The 3,000-volume library of the school serves senior high, junior high, and elementary children—220 in the building and 400 more others in the home-teaching program, hospitalized, and homebound.

This program is centralized under the Crippled Children's School, under the Sharpe Health School, so that actually over 600 children and well over 50 teachers use that library.

Very few of these children are able to use the public library and therefore have an even greater need of library service than normal children.

Librarians are provided in senior high schools for normal children. Positions for librarians in some junior high schools have been asked for under the recommendations of the Budget Officer. But although the Board of Education requested a full time librarian for the Sharpe Health School it was cut from the B budget, and we request that that be restored.

An appropriation of $1,760 for transportation of crippled children to day camp.

This crippled children's day camp, initiated by United Cerebral Palsy and partly financed by it, has been operated by the Recreation Department for the last nine summers with the greatest success. The enrollment has gone from 50 children the first summer to over 100 this past summer.

In last year's budget the term of the camp was extended from 6 to 8 weeks like the other camps that are held in the District. We feel that transportation of these children to the camp is the responsibility of the community just as is the transportation of the same crippled children to school.

This item is included in the B budget.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Tesone, I am interested in your third item, that of requesting a full-time librarian for the Sharpe Health school.

Would you elaborate a little on this?

Mrs. TESONE. Well, we have a very good-sized library, as you can see, for the size of the school, which has largely been built up through contributions made by the parents.

The library means much to these children. Allowing them to use it becomes more and more difficult to do so with that number of children using the school. I think there has been some confusion about assigning a librarian to the school partly because for some reason the school is cataloged as an elementary school, and now for at least 10

years it has been graduating senior high school students, and before that it graduated junior high school students.

We have asked that it be recataloged in the school administration books, and that has not been done.

I think part of the confusion has arisen on account of that.

Senator BYRD. There are 200 crippled children in the school.

Mrs. TESONE. There are 220. Last year, by the time school closed, there were 240. There is quite a sizable enrollment. Then there are at least 400 children. That number rises and falls on the children who are taught at home. There are always a certain number that are just too disabled to go anywhere.

Then there are children who break a leg and have to stay home for 6 or 8 weeks. The home teaching takes care of those children.

Well, the teachers use the library for those children. My child, who attends the Sharpe Health School, for instance, has to use a wheelchair. It is impossible for me to get her into the local library where we live where there are 14 steps just up to the first floor.

Senator BYRD. How did you say that library service had been provided in the past?

Mrs. TESONE. I said that the books had very largely been given by the PTA of the school. The school has been in operation since 1935, so that they have built up a library over a long period of time.

Of course, originally none of the schools had libraries here, and they have been giving them to the schools slowly. And this school since they merged the school and the home teaching has really a sizable student body that is worthy of a library, and certainly deserving on account of their handicaps.

It is a wonderful experience for those children to go down to the library and look at books. We haven't enough teachers, like any school, to have a teacher running the library, and it means that it has to be staffed by the parents, and it is very hit and miss.

Senator BYRD. The librarian position did you say was recommended by the school administration?

Mrs. TESONE. It was recommended by the school administration and it was taken out of the budget at a later date, probably in efforts to reduce the budget to meet—there is never enough money to go around as we all know, so it was removed.

Senator BYRD. Has this position been recommended in previous years?

Mrs. TESONE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And each time it has been stricken?

Mrs. TESONE. I am not positive that the school administration recommended it last year. They did this year. We have asked for it over a number of years.

Senator BYRD. Do you know how much money would be required for this position?

Mrs. TESONE. I think probably Mrs. Barth could tell us because she probably knows what the librarian is paid. I don't know their wage scale.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Barth?

Mrs. BARTH. My name is Adrian Barth, and I work in the H. D. Cook School. I am not a parent in that school. My children are older. I have A and B budgets here for the library services.

I have the amount of money that has been requested for library supplies, for books, magazines and things of that kind, but I don't have the salary scales.

Senator BYRD. If this item is stricken from the B budget, of course, we don't have it.

Mr. Lowe, do you know anything about this item?

Mr. LOWE. No, sir, I don't recall that point.

Mrs. BARTH. I can find out while these people are testifying if you would like.

Senator BYRD. We will inquire of Dr. Hansen about the item. I think it is very good of you to bring it to our attention.

Mrs. TESONE. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. I thank you for your statement.

The next witness is Mrs. Susan G. Lamensdorf.

ALICE DEAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF SUSAN LAMENSDORF, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mrs. LAMENSDORF. I am Susan Lamensdorf, legislative chairman of the Alice Deal Junior High School Home and School Association.

We realize how concerned you are about the school problems of the District of Columbia. We are here today to reinforce that concern and to emphasize that the parents in the District do care about the schools and want them improved. We are looking to Congress for help and support.

We urge you to approve the moneys requested for the schools in the "B" budget. We are primarily concerned with the 122 teachers and 10 counselors requested for the junior high schools, with the approval of sufficient funds for textbooks and supplies, and with the inclusion in the capital budget of new school buildings and additions to several existing buildings.

In the past few years, great improvements have been made in the education provided the schoolchildren of the District of Columbia. As of today, we are slipping backward. Classes are overcrowded; teachers are attempting to teach unfamiliar subjects. Our problems at Deal Junior High School are considered relatively mild. But let me tell you some of our problems. The eighth grade classes, for instance, have from 37 to 40 children each.

Let me digress for a moment from my statement. I happen to know this because my son happens to be in one of these classes. These are the sections which remain together throughout the day except for certain periods such as gym. The boys and girls are separated at that time. All the other subjects, the children remain together. This is most of the academic subjects.

If there is a shop subject or home economics, for instance, again the boys and girls are separated. But, on the whole, the children stay together. If there is a special problem such as a child who is repeating a subject, then this child is removed. But, otherwise, these children are operating as a group.

The teachers teach five classes a day. They also have homeroom. They have lunchroom duty. They have library duty. They have what is called a free period, which is a period for conferences and a

period in which other certain problems are handled that they don't have time for when they are with the children.

The eighth grade classes, for instance, have from 37 to 40 children each. In some of these classes there are large numbers of non-English-speaking, foreign children who present special teaching problems. But how much individual attention can a teacher give them or any other students with special problems when she teaches between 180 and 200 students daily? I checked this figure with our principal and this is accurate. Some individual eighth grade classes (Latin and French, for instance) have 40 to 42 children. But overloaded as our teachers are, in most other junior high schools, classes are even more crowded. The schoolchildren of the District of Columbia need more teachers promptly.

At Deal, we have one counselor for almost 1,200 students. Our enrollment is above last year's and also ahead of the total anticipated for 1963–64. If the "B" budget requests for teachers and counselors are granted, we will get only two additional teachers—a good beginning. By the way, we lost four last year. But the "B" budget does not come near meeting the total problem. Under standards set up 25 years ago, we should have two and a half counselors; under today's standards, we should have four. We have only one and of the additional counselors requested in the "B" budget, we will get none.

As for the requests in the Capital budget, we urge you to approve all requests for additional school buildings and for additions to existing buildings.

If we are to survive as a nation in this competitive world, we must give our children the best education. Children have no professional pressure groups to represent them before Congress. Their only representatives are parents, teachers, and interested legislators, like yourself. Together we must not fail them.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. I think it can be said that they have some very good representatives here today.

Mrs. LAMENSDORF. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. The parents and teachers and all who have appeared here have made very fine statements.

The next witness in Mrs. Mortimer Caplan.

THE HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE BEN W. MURCH AND LAFAYETTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF MRS. WALTER STULTS

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mrs. STULTS. Mrs. Caplan was unable to come at the last minute, and I am going to speak for her, Senator Byrd.

Senator BYRD. Yes, Mrs. Stults. We are delighted to have you with us. We are sorry that Mrs. Caplan could not be here.

Mrs. STULTS. I am speaking for the Home and School Associations of the Ben W. Murch and Lafayette Elementary Schools, located in the Chevy Chase area of the District of Columbia.

I have a prepared statement which I will give to your staff. However, I do not wish to take your time to read it but would appreciate having it printed in the record, at this point.

Senator BYRD. It will be included in the record.

(The prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE BEN W. MURCH AND LAFAYETTE HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Mrs. Walter Stults. I am here to speak for the Home and School Associations of the Ben W. Murch and Lafayette elementary schools in the Chevy Chase area of the District of Columbia.

We are asking you to deal with a serious emergency. Our children—like 140,000 other children in the District of Columbia—returned to school 4 weeks ago. Yet funds have not yet been appropriated to hire the minimum tolerable number of teachers and counselors for them, or to finance construction that is absolutely essential if we are to prevent the dangerous overcrowding of antiquated school buildings from becoming still worse next year, and the year after next.

We ask you to relieve this crisis by approving promptly the "B" budget proposals for the District of Columbia schools.

The most obvious emergency is the shortage of teachers. There are about 5,000 more pupils in the District of Columbia schools this year than last. But there are no more teachers than last year, and many classes were already overcrowded then. We need 220 more teachers merely to take care of the additional pupils without any improvement in last year's standards. The "B" budget allows for 344 more teachers. This is at least a modest step in the right direction.

There has been a sharp deterioration in the education of many District of Columbia children during this year's first month of school; some of them have been crowded into rooms where they had no place even to sit down. In future years we hope you can work out a time schedule less wasteful of children, teachers, and public funds. Why not plan the hiring of teachers a year ahead? The needs are well known in advance. The best time to hire teachers is in May, but the District has habitually had to wait until August. And this year we shall have to recruit teachers more than a month after they were due on the job. No wonder the proportion of temporary teachers in District schools has risen steadily, to about 1,700, or one-third of the total. This is no way to build career service we rely on for the education of our children.

The need for counselors is also pressing, though perhaps less well known. Congress approved a program for counselors at the elementary school level in 1962. But there are now only 17 counselors in this program where about 110 would be needed to do an adequate job. Again, the "B" budget is an essential first step in the right direction, raising the number from 17 to 45, or nearly half what we need. The need is perhaps even more pressing in junior and senior high schools, where lack of counselors, as well as teachers, can wreck the program now underway to prevent dropouts.

Finally, there is an urgent need for new school buildings. It is always tempting to postpone a building program just 1 more year. But the District of Columbia has had all the postponement it can stand. Right now, three-fourths of our school children are in buildings that are either inadequate or overcrowded or both. The numbers are rising, and the buildings are aging. The "B" budget can stop the decay, and get some of the classes out of basements and cafeterias, by providing three new elementary schools, three new junior high schools, and seven additions to existing buildings. Without it school construction this year would be only about one-tenth what is needed.

There is no choosing among these proposals. We need them all, now. They are not extravagant. They are minimum proposals. They are needed to arrest and reverse a serious deterioration, and to move a little way toward making this city attractive to live in and worthy to be the Nation's Capital.

Mr. STULTS. Now, I want to thank you for your concern and very real and sympathetic interest in the problems of the District of Columbia.

Dr. Hansen has given you the facts on which to act and we support his position, to the fullest possible extent, particularly concerning his request for additional teachers' counselors and the school construction program. We appreciate your interest and we look to you for immediate action to speed these appropriations through Congress, so that very quickly the schools may function as they should.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear.

Senator BYRD. You mentioned the proportion of temporary teachers as being one-third of the total, and this is in accordance with Dr. Hansen's statement earlier this week. All right, Mrs. Stults, we are grateful for your testimony and certainly commend you for your interest.

The next witness is Dr. Robert T. Good. Mrs. Margery T. Ware will give Dr. Good's statement. Is that correct?

NEIGHBORS, INC.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGERY T. WARE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mrs. WARE. Dr. Good has not returned from State Department business yet, and I appreciate the opportunity to present his statement. We are representing an organization called Neighbors, Inc., and I would like to precede his statement with a brief word about the unique situation with which we are dealing.

If you will look at the little map included with the material I sent up there, you will see the area in which this organization works. This area is in the direct line of the northwood expansion of the Negro population which has been taking place for the past 15 or 20 years.

Once upon a time, it used to be the custom of white families to move wholesale from such a situation. Things have changed, as you recognize, and what we are trying to do now is to bring about an equilibrium here. The people want to continue to live in a neighborhood where they have lived for many, many years, and they are willing to share it with others who have a high regard for the fine residential and other facilities of the neighborhood.

Just a brief word about our organization. Neighbors, Inc., is a nonprofit organization of residents in the Shepherd Park area, Brightwood Manor Park areas, who are successfully demonstrating stable property values and a cosmopolitan atmosphere can be maintained in integrated neighborhoods enriched by the diversity of religious, racial, and cultural groups.

We have a special problem, sir, and this is the reason why we are presenting this statement to you at this time. I think since I have made an explanation, I will proceed with the statement.

A proposal: Far beyond the expectations of even its most sympathetic friends, Neighbors, Inc. (NI) has created the only genuinely integrated community in Metropolitan Washington—an area of 250 square blocks and 35,000 people located roughly north of Kennedy Street and east of Rock Creek Park to the city line.

Our significance, however, is not circumscribed geographically. For if our demonstration succeeds similar efforts in other parts of the region will be strengthened.

If we fail, old fears will be confirmed and the cause of residential integration will be set back. The old cycle will be perpetuated, with Negro entry into white areas inducing panic and panic producing renewed segregation.

In short, NI is an invaluable asset in meeting Washington's greatest challenge. It is in danger, however, of becoming a vanishing asset.

The junior high school question: Our strategy has been twofold. We seek to maintain integration in the NI area by encouraging whites to stay and by assisting new white and Negro families to move in.

Senator BYRD. The entire statement will be included in the record. If you would like to read it, you may do so.

Mrs. WARE. I would like to read it, because it is a unique situation and I would be able to answer any questions that you might have. This is not a routine request, I believe, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mrs. WARE. Thank you, sir.

We are also working equally hard with a variety of groups rapidly to expand housing opportunities for Negro families throughout the metropolitan area. The analysis below relates only to the first part of our double strategy.

It is now almost certain that the success or failure of the NI demonstration in residential integration turns on the junior high question.

About 75 white families have moved into the NI area directly as a result of NI's recruiting efforts—many more have moved in on their own—we are now trying to service housing requests for another 50—a dramatic refutation of the notion that transitional neighborhoods cannot attract white families. In addition, literally thousands of long-term white residents have remained in the area, a great many because of the NI program. But a disproportionately small percentage of all these families have children of junior high school age.

In the last 3 years, under 50 percent of the children graduating from Shepherd Elementary School have continued at Paul Junior High, which is indicated on your map at the corner of Georgia Avenue and Missouri. The people from the Shepherd PTA who are also interested in this, have a perhaps more detailed map and will be speaking on this same subject.

Paul is now 75 percent Negro and 25 percent white. Though considerable—and in some cases, remarkable—progress has been made in acclimatizing families to integration, these ratios are too steep for most white persons.

Our "Democracy in Action" program at Paul has done much to add luster to the image of that school. We will continue to support this program and hope to develop similar ones in other schools in the area. But we now know that such programs, though of great value, cannot in themselves hope to overcome what, rightly or wrongly, most white families consider to be a racially "unbalanced" situation.

Finally there is the longstanding complaint of many of our parents (e.g., those in Shepherd Park and Colonial Village) that Paul is just too far away. It is 3 miles from some of our neighborhoods and difficult of access by public transportation.

These arguments are very real to many white parents whose continued presence in the area is essential to integration. Case after case comes to our attention of families who feel constrained to move when their children reach junior high school age. Innumerable families, wishing to identify with a genuinely integrated residential community, have reluctantly turned away after examining the junior high school situation.

THE PROPOSAL

We advocate three steps:

First, authorize and appropriate the District "B" budget for school construction and programs.

Superintendent Carl Hansen's budgetary request represents the minimum expenditure tolerable for an adequate citywide school program. The Neighbors, Inc., experiment cannot exist in a vacuum. It can survive only as a part of a general effort to raise levels and improve conditions throughout the District.

Second, complete on schedule the Rabaut Junior High School at Kansas and North Dakota.

The site has been acquired and plans are virtually complete. Construction is to start this fall and the school is to open in 2 years' time—contingent, however, on the appropriation of construction funds by the present session of Congress. The Rabaut School will be desperately needed by 1965 to relieve overcrowding at Paul, MacFarland, and Backus Junior High Schools. Adequate school facilities are of prime importance in their own right and an indispensable part of our neighborhood stabilization program. We shall welcome Rabaut as a much-needed community asset. Alone, however, it will not be enough.

Third, proceed immediately with plans for the construction of a junior high school at Van Buren and 13th Streets, just below Aspen Street and West Georgia Avenue on the little map I sent up there, to provide by 1966 for 600 students, but designed for expansion by 1968 or 1969 to its scheduled capacity of 1,200.

To meet the rapidly expanding need for junior high school facilities, the school administration is proposing to construct on land already city owned at Van Buren and 13th Streets a 1,200-seat school to be opened in the fall of 1968. We urge that this school be programed immediately by including in the present budget moneys for drawing plans (approximately $175,000). The plans should be designed to allow construction of a building to accommodate 600 children ready for occupancy by the fall of 1966, but permitting an expansion by 1968 or 1969 to the originally scheduled capacity of 1,200.

Plans for the development of a full-capacity school at Van Buren require the purchase of additional lots. However, the reduced facility which we urge be undertaken immediately could probably be accommodated on land already available and programed for school construction. Thus the total increment in cost for fiscal year 1964 would be an appropriation for plans only. This is the crux of the matter.

THE IMPACT ON STABILIZATION

If it could be announced by the late summer that the Rabaut Junior High School would open in the fall of 1965 and that the first section of the school scheduled for the Van Buren site would be available the following year, the effect in Shepherd Park, Colonial Village, and in much of Takoma (District of Columbia) and Brightwood would, we believe, be electric. Residents tell us that literally scores of white families now contemplating moving would stay put.

Based on the population distribution and the size of the Van Buren building, it is anticipated that the school probably would open with a racial ratio of about 50–50. Significantly, many white parents in the NI area have expressed the view that they would remain if they had any assurance that their children would not be in a small minority in junior high school.

A brandnew facility, located reasonably close to those sections of the NI area remote from either Paul or Rabaut and promising a reasonable racial ratio, would, we anticipate, greatly ease the problem of bringing new white families to the area to replace, in part, those who leave for any reason.

In effect, the new school would give us an added 2 or 3 years to gain effective stabilization. During that time, forces and organizations now emerging would have developed to the point where pressures on housing in the Neighbors area would have been reduced, consequent on the expanding housing opportunities for Negroes in other parts of town. These developments, together with programs now on NI drawing boards to publicize and gain prestige for our democratic community, would point the way to an effective strategy in the critical area of race and housing.

Thank you, sir.

Highways and Transportation

Senator Byrd. Thank you, Mrs. Ware.

I shall include in the record a statement by Sidney Gordon, president of the Metropolitan Automobile Dealers Association.

Also, I shall include statements by the Oil Heat Institute of Greater Washington, and a letter written by Andrew W. Johnson, executive secretary of the District of Columbia Trucking Association, Inc., together with an accompanying memorandum.

(The statements referred to follow:)

Statement of Sidney Gordon, President, Metropolitan Automobile Dealers Association

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, my name is Sidney Gordon, president of the Metropolitan Automobile Dealers Association. I would like to present my association's views on the District of Columbia's highway budget.

We favor the budget now before you and urge that any projects that are part of the Interstate Highway System in the Washington metropolitan area be approved for construction at the earliest possible time. We think it is necessary to build these highways as a part of the system offered in the District of Columbia budget to permit the orderly development of a connected system of freeways.

The 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act authorized 41,000 miles of interstate highways. As of March of this year, according to the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington had slightly more than 12 percent of its total designated interstate roads open to traffic. By way of comparison, Maryland had about 44 percent open to traffic and Virginia more than 21 percent. In terms of miles completed, Maryland had completed 151.6 miles; Virginia, 226.8; the District of Columbia, only 3.5. Is Washington to be made the "dead end" of the Interstate System from north to south and east to west?

We believe that this is the question that this committee will inevitably have to answer. The effect these roads will have nationally is multiplied locally. The exhaustive study completed in 1959—the Washington metropolitan transportation survey—showed the need for these roads. The District Commissioners and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads have reaffirmed the need for these roads. Traffic congestion being experienced by commuters and other users of Washington streets is testimony to the need for these roads.

Another aspect of the problem which this committee must concern itself is financing. Interstate highways qualify for 90 percent support from the Federal Government. This money comes from the highway trust fund, which is accumulated through a motor vehicle excise tax, gasoline taxes, tire taxes, and so forth. Thus the users pay for the highways.

If these key segments of the District of Columbia highway program are not incorporated into the system, it is possible that District of Columbia highways will not qualify for the 90–10 payments. Therefore, although buyers of auto-

mobiles and gasoline in the District of Columbia have paid money into the Federal highway trust fund, their money may build highways in the 50 States, but not in the District of Columbia.

In conclusion, the need for these highways exists—it has been proven and reaffirmed; the local segments of the Interstate Highway System are an integral part of the National System; citizens of the District of Columbia and surrounding areas—the people that will use these highways—have paid for them, and they are entitled to them.

STATEMENT OF THE OIL HEAT INSTITUTE OF GREATER WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. My name is O. A. Reardon, Jr. I am here to represent the Oil Heat Institute of Greater Washington and appear in support of the concept of a connected system of freeways for the District of Columbia.

The Oil Heat Institute of Greater Washington is made up of private companies which have vehicles engaged in the distribution of fuel oil to homes, office buildings, apartment buildings, hospitals, schools, and other type buildings in the District of Columbia and surrounding counties in Maryland and Virginia. To keep the hundreds of thousands of people who are warmed by oil heat in the winter supplied, the need for an adequate systen of highways and streets is apparent.

The growth of this city has complicated road travel for the commuter, the occasional driver, and the business vehicle operator alike. It is our conviction that the city is in need of relief on the roads.

We feel that a connected system of freeways is the solution to the congested condition of the present archaic network of streets.

There are certainly obvious benefits to the community provided by a freeway system. These points have had a considerable airing today. We would further like to add that fuel oil customers would benefit through the timesaving, gasoline-saving opportunities inherent in a system of connected freeways. All parties, it would seem, can find advantages in such a freeway program.

In view of these reasons, our organization for the second year running is pleased to endorse a program of freeways for the District of Columbia and respectfully requests this committee to approve the required funds for its completion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 2 , 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The District of Columbia Trucking Association is vitally concerned because of the lack of progress on the freeway system in the District of Columbia.

On behalf of the association, I testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia hearings on June 19, 1963. Our position as given in that testimony has not changed. A copy of the statement before that committee is attached and we would appreciate your making it a matter of record with your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW W. JOHNSON,
Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW W. JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUCKING ASSOCIATION

My name is Andrew W. Johnson. I am executive secretary of the District of Columbia Trucking Association, a nonprofit organization of truck operators of all kinds, private and for-hire, local and intercity. Our association was founded in 1933 and is affiliated with the American Trucking Associations. It maintains offices at 1616 P Street NW. in Washington, D.C.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear before you and present our views on the capital outlay budget for highways and traffic.

Our members are deeply concerned with the lack of progress on the freeway system for the District of Columbia. Further delay in the three important seg-

ments of this system, the Three Sisters Bridge, the north leg of the inner loop, and the Potomac River Freeway will be a severe blow to the comprehensive transportation system for the metropolitan area recommended by the mass transportation survey of 1959.

Our members have a close personal and business interest in the future of the District of Columbia, particularly its downtown section. To a large extent our future is inseparably bound up with that of this area. If the downtown area is allowed to deteriorate, then too will our business. Our interest is not purely selfish, however. We are convinced that prompt, orderly completion of the comprehensive program set forth in the mass transportation survey of 1959 is essential to the continued health and beauty of this city and the well being of all of its residents.

Those who oppose completion of the vital freeway system for the District of Columbia charge that it is being pushed by "selfish interests." They completely ignore the fact that this freeway system was recommended by the mass transportation survey of 1959.

The mass transportation survey, which recommended a balanced transportation system for the District of Columbia metropolitan area, represented comprehensive planning of the highest type. The survey was conducted by a broadly experienced staff of transportation and planning experts. It was conducted under the supervision of the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council.

Its expert advisory group included some of the outstanding transportation and transit authorities in the world. Such men as Frank W. Herring, deputy director for comprehensive planning for the Port of New York Authority; Kenneth M. Hoover, chief engineer of the San Francisco Bay Area Transit District; W. Pyke Johnson, past president of the Automotive Safety Foundation; Donald C. Hyde, general manager of the Cleveland Transit System; and John R. Ong, a consulting transportation engineer of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In contrast to the comprehensive and open nature of the mass transportation survey the National Capital Transportation Agency's study was conducted, by a pro-rail-transit group, almost in secrecy.

Acceptance of the unilateral recommendations of the NCTA for delay in vital segments of the system advocated by the comprehensive mass transportation survey is a serious step backward in planning.

We feel strongly that delays in completion of the comprehensive plan and particularly the critically needed freeway system will result in irreparable harm to this area—In the flight of business from downtown and in increased costs of completing the system when it becomes apparent, as it will, that it must be completed.

We trust that Congress and the administration will see the wisdom of immediately moving forward on these three projects.

Again, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you tonight.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (RESUMED)

Senator BYRD. Mr. William Dean, will you come forward. Mr. Dean, do you have a group with you?

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL PTA

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. DEAN, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mr. DEAN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Dean, do you have a group with you?

Mr. DEAN. I do; yes, sir. I would like Mrs. Lyman, the principal of the school I am representing, to come forward.

Senator BYRD. She may do so. Are the ladies going to present a statement?

Mr. DEAN. No.

Senator BYRD. Who are the ladies?

Mr. DEAN. This is Mrs. Helen Lyman, principal of the Bunker Hill Elementary School, and this is Mrs. Margaret Woodson, president of the parents-teachers' association.

Senator BYRD. We are glad to have you before the committee here today. What is the significance of the Bunker Hill card?

Mr. DEAN. This is to make sure that we are specifically identified.

Senator BYRD. All right, will you proceed, please, Mr. Dean.

Mr. DEAN. Mr. Chairman, Senator, we are here representing the parents of 997 children. That was as of yesterday, but Mrs. Lyman informed us, at a meeting last evening, that 3 new pupils were arriving, so that we will have to revise the statement, so that we are now representing the parents of 1,000 children now enrolled in the Bunker Hill Elementary School located at 14th and Michigan Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

These parents ask that the sum of $450,000 for construction and $35,000 for equipment for a 13-room addition to the Bunker Hill School—which sums were requested by the Board of Education but deleted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia—be restored by this committee.

The capacity of Bunker Hill School is 780, and presently it has 1,000, and for more than 5 years the Bunker Hill Elementary School has been faced with one crisis after another created by the lack of adequate classroom facilities for the ever growing school population in the area serviced by the school. By the school year 1960–61, the enrollment at Bunker Hill had increased to 893 children including 3 kindergartens. As of January 31, 1961, the total enrollment was 953, despite the fact that one 6th grade class was transferred to Burroughs School in 1959, and 121 children in other grades were transferred to Keene School in 1960. As of the present date in this school year there is an overcrowding of 220 children.

In the past and at the present, to accommodate this excess of pupils at Bunker Hill, a number of things have been done—all of which are socially and educationally unsound.

It has been necessary to utilize the school's auditorium for two classes. A lunchroom in the basement has been utilized for two classes. A long hall-like room, built years ago to be used as a substandard library had to be used as a classroom.

Inasmuch as it has been impossible to employ additional teachers this fall, the school is trying to provide the best education possible in these substandard rooms with class size of 37 children per teacher.

Apart from the inadequacy of using the auditorium for classroom purposes, such use deprives the other children in the school of certain cultural programs to which they would normally be exposed and a curtailment of the instrumental music instruction program. Moreover, whenever the PTA or community activities require, the instructional programs in the auditorium must be interrupted, because of the classroom needs there. The classroom furniture must be removed and the auditorium chairs set up. Afterward, the auditorium must be disassembled and the classrooms' furniture put back before 9 o'clock the next morning.

For 3 years from one to two classes have met in the basement lunchroom, which is drafty, poorly lighted, and damp. Portable blackboards are used in the basement lunchroom as well as in the auditorium.

The one commode and urinal for 64 boys and the two commodes for 64 girls in the adjacent toilets in the basement create great hardships for these classes.

For 5 years classes have been housed in the ill-shaped rectangular library with crowded furniture arrangements necessitating constant body contact. Portable blackboards are used and of necessity must be placed at one end of the room making it practically impossible for students at the other end of the room to get a full view of the blackboard exercises. In addition, there are no lockers for outer clothing, books, or lunch boxes. In the auditorium, the basement lunchroom, and the converted library room these things have been known to be placed on the floor.

The instrumental music program, formerly conducted in the auditorium, is now carried on in a small room which is also used by the school doctor and nurse. This year as we get more teachers the school doctor and nurse will use the principal's office and the musical program will be conducted from a small office in the basement.

For 16 years successive PTA's have diligently worked to maintain a library. Our library books now total over 1,600 and are on makeshift shelves in the teachers' lunchroom. Children may no longer come in large groups to select their books.

On January 31, 1963, the parents of Bunker Hill School met with Dr. Carl Hansen and his staff and registered their protests against the deletion from the school budget of the sums necessary to build and equip a 13-room addition to Bunker Hill School. At that time and now we would like to emphasize that funds have already been appropriated for the plans for this addition and the plans are over 60 percent completed. We urged then and now that since these plans are in existence and near completion, and since an addition to Bunker Hill School can easily be constructed on the present school site without inconvenience, the project should be completed at the earliest time. The project, supported by all concerned, should not be permitted to gather dust while overcrowding increases with all of its detrimental effects on the health and education of the children within the school area.

We have wide support for our request. Dr. Hansen strongly endorses our plea. On February 8, 1963, Mr. Charles Horsky advised us that "I have hopes that something can be done to restore the Bunker Hill item to the budget." Also in February, Mr. Tobriner, commenting upon the projected increase in the school population in the area, advised that the Bunker Hill project would be given careful consideration. Furthermore, on June 2, 1963, over 700 parents of the Bunker Hill School forwarded to Hon. William H. Natcher, chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the House Appropriations Committee an urgent appeal for relief from the substandard physical and educational conditions which now exist at the Bunker Hill School. On June 18, 1963, over 60 parents appeared before that subcommittee to demonstrate their interest. Today, Mr. Chairman, we are appealing to you for help.

Gentlemen, we are well aware of the fact that the Bunker Hill story can be repeated many times in other schools in the District of Columbia, but since this project is already underway we urge that it be completed and, therefore, we respectfully request that the deletion of the sums for its completion be restored to the school budget now under consideration. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Dean. The item is in the budget. It has not been deleted. We took testimony on this item the day before yesterday. There is a request in the budget for $475,000 for construction and $30,000 for furniture and equipment. You might have been confused by the existence of two budgets. Perhaps you thought it was to have been in the A budget, but it is in the B budget.

Mr. DEAN. We are certainly very happy.

Senator BYRD. And careful consideration will be given to the request.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you for a good statement. And we thank your associates who came with you.

Mr. DEAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Adrienne Barth.

AUCTION COMMITTEE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF MRS. ADRIENNE BARTH

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mrs. BARTH. Senator, before I begin, may I say there is in the room, Mrs. Carmack, who is a librarian at the Woodrow Wilson High School and who told me that librarians are on the same salary scale as teachers, so to produce a librarian in the Sharpe School would be equivalent of adding a teacher to the budget I suppose in any other school.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Barth.

Mrs. BARTH. I appear before you this evening to speak for the Action Committee for District of Columbia School Libraries. I should like to try to tell you something about the sense of urgency concerning school libraries which has developed in me out of my own experiences as a volunteer librarian at the H. D. Cooke Elementary School.

As I said before, I am not a parent in the school. I do it because I like it. My own children are now in high school and college. I am really asking you to replace me or at least let a professional assist me who will know more about it than I do.

I know that all the members of this committee have an understanding of the importance of libraries, but I hope it will be helpful to hear from someone who has worked in them and seen them firsthand.

It is usually said that the first thing we do in school is to teach a child to read. But this is not really the truth. What we teach in our first grades is how to read—a very different thing—how to decode or decipher the hieroglyphics which translate ideas into words on paper.

This is of course useful, indeed essential, knowledge. It serves a lot of important purposes. It is a tool enabling one, for instance, to decipher the instructions on a can of Drano or to follow the recipe for transmuting a couple of eggs into a succulent French omelet. It may make a person employable. But if he doesn't go beyond this

level of reading, it may keep him in that kind of employment. It is an indispensable key to all forms of learning. It is our aim in our library to foster this skill, at least, in all our children.

But it does not, of itself, constitute learning to read.

Reading is a habit, an approach to learning, a way of living, if not a way of life. Learning to read is an end to which learning how to read is but the means.

At the Cooke School library, I have watched children who had been taught how to read begin to be readers. It is a kind of liberation. It is, I think, something like a bird's learnings to use its wings, and then discovering that it can fly by itself—that it can go anywhere.

Children who learn to read—who become readers—can go anywhere. And this, I think, is the fundamental purpose and aim of education.

Let me say to you as earnestly and as ardently as I can that libraries in elementary schools are not frills. The District of Columbia has never considered libraries frills. Its senior high schools have always had library collections and full-time librarians. Its junior high schools have had collections of books, but only recently have professional librarians been employed—in temporary positions, and with each librarian serving two schools.

The rest of America doesn't consider them frills, either. Every single State has a library program in at least some of its school systems. In the States represented on this committee, there are many school systems which have made rapid strides in their progress toward meeting the national standards for school library programs, which were set by the American Library Association in 1960.

Since 1954 all new school buildings and additions to old buildings in the District have had library rooms included as part of the standards for building plans—and in June of last year 24 were empty. It seems to me that to provide library rooms in elementary schools without providing books for their shelves is rather like providing classrooms without teachers. It mocks the idea of education.

Libraries are useful and important in junior high schools and senior high schools, but they are quintessential in elementary schools, where children need to learn to read if they are ever to become readers. Nothing can do more to open the doors of opportunity and to prepare children for the responsibilities of adult citizenship.

There are attached to this statement two tables showing the immediate needs of the District schools' libraries; one of them shows the reductions from the original which were made by the District Commissioners. Amidon and Goding Schools, which have for 3 years had professional librarians paid by an anonymous donor, and the Sharpe Health School, for obvious reasons, seem to us of particular urgency in their requirements. Truesdell, which has received a "more than basic" collection for books from the junior league, needs a trained librarian to help teachers in training learn to use the library as a teaching tool, and the schools with nothing need help even more.

Thank you for letting me come.

(The information referred to follows:)

Report on request for school library program in 1964 District of Columbia school budget

Supervising Director, Library Services	1
GS–4 clerk, Office of Supervising Director	1
(Permanent status is being sought for these positions, which are now temporary and subsidized by private funds.)	
Librarians, elementary school:	
Librarian, new school, Camp Simms area	1
Librarians, existing schools	20
Librarian, Sharpe Health School	1
Total	22
Librarians, junior high school:	
Librarian, Evans Junior High School	1
Librarians, existing schools	24
Total	25
Librarians, vocational high school	3
(Librarians to serve 5 schools.)	
GS–4 clerks:	
Elementary school libraries	4
Junior high school libraries	8
Senior high school libraries	3
Total	15
(Each clerk to serve 5 libraries.)	
Libraries books, magazines, etc.:	
For new building (elementary)	$2, 500
For basic allotments in existing elementary schools	50, 000
For increase in pupil population	2, 078
For additional allotments per pupil	76, 863
For library supplies and binding in existing buildings	13, 600
For Office of Supervising Director, Library Services	300

1964 operating funds for school libraries recommended by District of Columbia Department of General Administration

	A Budget	*B Budget*
Supervising Director, Library Services	------	1
GS–4 clerk, Office of Supervising Director	------	1
Librarians, elementary school:		
Librarian, new school, Camp Simms area	------	------
Librarians, existing schools	------	2
Librarian, Sharpe Health School	------	------
Librarians, junior high schools:		
Librarian, Evans High School	------	------
Librarians, existing schools	------	13
Librarians, vocational high schools	------	2
GS–4 clerks:		
Elementary school libraries	------	------
Junior high school libraries	------	------
Senior high school libraries	------	1
Library Books, Magazines, etc.:		
For new buildings (elementary)	------	$2, 500
For basic allotments in existing elementary schools	------	------
For increases in pupil population	------	2, 078
For additional allotments per pupil	------	70, 669
For library supplies and binding in existing buildings	------	6, 800
Supplies for office of supervising director, library services	------	300

Senator BYRD. Would you like to add anything further with reference to the Sharpe School?

Mrs. BARTH. I don't know that much about it, Senator. I have been there, I have seen the library and I have seen the school. What I remember is the cheerfulness of the library and the railing that goes all around the schools for kids to hold on to, and I think the conjunction of those two things are such that I don't have to say anything further.

Senator BYRD. You are certainly to be commended for your dedication in working as a volunteer librarian. How long have you been doing this?

Mrs. BARTH. This is my fifth year, Senator. I did it in elementary school when my son was at the Hurst School, and that is how I learned. Well, I learned a lot where I am. Cook's School is in a different neighborhood where many of the families are limited in education and in employment, and the PTA there is unable to do this. We have some PTA help but not enough to do it by themselves, and it is a project of the Council of Jewish Women and I have enjoyed it. Perhaps someday you will come and look at it.

Senator BYRD. I would like to.

Mrs. BARTH. We would like to have you visit.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Barth.

Mrs. BARTH. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. There will be included at this point in the record, a letter written by Mrs. Barbara Nolan, member of the advisory board of the Action Committee for District of Columbia School Libraries.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JULY 23, 1963.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have just returned from Chicago where over 5,000 librarians and educators attended a conference devoted to the needs of students, libraries, and the educational process. One of the key speakers called attention to the fact that 10 years ago a similar gathering was concerned with the repercussions of a book called "Why Johnny Can't Read."

Today, our problem is different. Today, schools and libraries are trying to cope with a population explosion and a knowledge explosion, occurring simultaneously. We are also trying to educate for peace in the midst of a war economy. Today, more children want to read more books, and the libraries, school, public, and college, are physically unable to satisfy their needs. The school libraries, in particular, are understaffed and lacking in appropriate materials. It is no longer enough to say that "a book is a book" regardless of who wrote it, when it was published, where it is housed, how the staff is trained to service it, and when it is available.

Therefore, I am writing to urge your support of all the library service items now included in the B budget for the District of Columbia schools. This amount is pitifully small and vitally important. For years our schools have struggled along with enormous gaps in this area. Volunteer services by parents, and book baskets from the public library, have been a very small drop in a very big bucket. During the last year, Urban Service Corps volunteers in the guidance field have made a substantial contribution because there are enough professionals to train and direct the volunteers. Elementary school libraries could be developed in much the same way, if there were enough professionals to train and supervise volunteers.

The most important school library item in the B budget is the position of supervising director. In a trial period of 2 years, financed by private funds, this position has proved its value. District of Columbia school libraries are being

brought up to date; school library personnel, both professional and volunteer, are being given needed training and guidance. Professional know-how is doubly important in an austerity program, such as exists today in the District of Columbia schools. Competent, centralized administration of library services makes every dollar count, whether for staff or books. The well-balanced, quality school library collections now being organized by the supervising director, can be a powerful force for improving the whole instructional program.

For these various reasons, I urge that the position of supervising director be given permanent status, and that the other library service items in the B budget for 1964 be recommended. These items represent only a fraction of present and future needs, but they will supply the basis of a sound, long-term program of coordinated library service.

Since members of an Appropriations Committee must consider priorities, you may be interested in recent figures assembled by the U.S. Office of Education, analyzing the percentage of the total instructional budget allotted to school libraries for 25 cities of varying sizes and localities. Figures are for 1960–61.

Taking six large cities as examples, Baltimore, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York, the percentage varies from 1 to 3 percent. By contrast, District of Columbia schools in the past have spent less than one-quarter of 1 percent of their total instructional budget on school libraries. No wonder their collections are understaffed and inadequate in numbers and quality, as much a public shame as their textbooks.

But it is time to look forward, not back. Assuming that all the library service items in the B budget are approved, the total expenditure for school library services for 1964, old and new, will be less than 1 percent of the instructional budget.

Even if all the original items in the Superintendent's budget for 1964 were reinstated (chiefly for extending staff to all junior high and vocational schools, and to one-fifth of the elementary schools); even if these modest budget items which mean so much were included in the budget for 1964, the total allotment would only be slightly over 1 percent, an amount which other large cities consider inadequate.

In view of the value of the school library program, its proved contribution to every area of instruction, to counseling and vocational guidance, to the poor reader and the gifted student, to reducing school dropouts, isn't this the time to give high priority to school library items?

Yours sincerely,

BARBARA NOLEN
Advisory Board,
Action Committee for District of Columbia School Libraries.

Senator BYRD. Also we have for the record a letter written by Miss Wave Elaine Culver, chairman of the School Libraries Committee of the Capitol Hill Community Council, Inc.

(The letter referred to follows:)

CAPITOL HILL COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC.,
Washington, D.C., September 12, 1963.

Senator CARL HAYDEN,
District Subcommittee; Appropriations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: The Capitol Hill Community Council is very much interested in the welfare of the District of Columbia, and particularly of the area of "the Hill" where most of the council members reside, have businesses, or both. We of the school libraries committee of the council would like to voice our concern that you consider most seriously the needs of the District, especially of the school system, for more funds when the District budget is considered by your committee in the next few days.

The school libraries committee is particularly concerned about the lack of funds and facilities in the public school system. We are perplexed by the continuing absence of any appropriated funds for libraries and librarians in the elementary schools. Knowing, of course, that other levels of the school system are notoriously poor in library facilities, our current concern is with elementary schools.

As you may know, the Community Council carried on a book drive for old, used books and later conducted two book sales which netted funds for the purchase of new library books to help start, last May, a library in the Brent Elementary School, 3d and D Streets, SE. Currently we are about to begin another drive to

raise funds to start another library in another school in the Hill area. The drive and sales were undertaken as a positive approach to indicate our feeling about the main lacks of the District of Columbia school system.

During the entire effort of the drive and sale, we have had the invaluable help of Miss Olive DeBruler, who is the acting supervisor of libraries for District of Columbia schools. She has worked closely with us, particularly in the selection of books to be bought for the library. But, unfortunately, she is here in the District of Columbia only on a 2-year grant, with an extension now until June 1964. It is our special plea that District of Columbia school funds be made available so that Miss DeBruler may be given a permanent position in the District of Columbia school system. The founding of a library system needs proper and intelligent direction right from the beginning and we feel that Miss DeBruler is a person of unusual abilities who has done, and can continue to do, an excellent job.

Very sincerely,

WAVE ELAINE CULVER,
Chairman, School Libraries Committee.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Robert L. Bostick.

MILITARY ROAD SCHOOL FOR TRAINABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. BOSTICK, CHAIRMAN

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Then following you, we will have the Reverend Mr. Newell, if he would like to come up now.

Proceed, Mr. Bostick.

Mr. BOSTICK. I am Robert L. Bostick, chairman of the Parents' Committee of the Military Road School for Trainable Mentally Retarded Children. This is the District's only public school facility devoted exclusively to the training of these children.

The Military Road School now has an enrollment of 50 children and a waiting list of more than 200. As we reported to this subcommittee last year, many retarded children have become ineligible to attend this school simply because they have reached age 16, when they are automatically dropped from the waiting list. This also is the cutoff age for those who are fortunate enough to be enrolled in the school. After 16, the school system has no facility whatsoever for their continued training.

The Board of Education again has approved Dr. Hansen's proposals to expand services for these children. The Board's 1964 budget estimates provided for the enrollment of 40 children now on the waiting list, with 4 new teachers to serve them. These four additional classes would be set up in existing elementary schools. This program also provided transportation for these new children and tuition grants to private area schools for those children remaining on the waiting list. A similar request last year was eliminated entirely by the District of Columbia Budget Office.

We are encouraged this year by the fact that the Commissioners have included funds in the amount of $24,088 for four new teachers, plus books and supplies, and $60,377 to provide additional transportation for physically and mentally handicapped children. We are quite disappointed that tuition grants again were eliminated. However, the items which were approved have been placed in the "B" budget.

We respectfully urge this subcommittee to approve the Board of Education's original request including approximately $61,100 for

tuition grants. We most emphatically urge that this program be placed in the District's "A" budget.

We believe that the retarded child is entitled to his fair share of the public school dollar. It is quite evident he is not getting it here in the Nation's Capital, where more than 80 percent of such children, otherwise eligible to attend special classes, are excluded because of lack of appropriations. This, we submit is a national disgrace.

Retarded children, of all children, can least afford to lose time. Because their rate of learning is slow, they need the benefits of all our educational know-how over a longer period of time. That is why we have also repeatedly asked that the curriculum for these children be extended to provide a workshop program beyond age 16.

It has been noted that when given the opportunity to develop to their full potential, most mentally retarded persons can become useful, law abiding, productive citizens.

With proper vocational training, they can become taxpaying citizens.

We believe that the continuation and expansion of the Military Road School program ultimately will more than pay for itself by reducing potential institutional and other public welfare costs. This is particularly significant when it is reported that last year the cost of maintaining one child 1 year at the Forest Haven School, the Department of Public Welfare's institution for the mentally retarded, was $3,075, not including capital outlay. It is interesting to note also that the Occupational Training Center, a project of Help for Retarded Children, Inc., and a UGF agency here in Washington, reports that from July 1, 1962, through May 24, 1963, 75 retarded trainees were placed in jobs within the community at an average salary of $42 per week. Not only are these people contributing significantly to their own welfare, but they have now become taxpaying citizens at the aggregate rate of over $20,000 per year.

This remarkable achievement is being accomplished by a group of young people who until only months ago were almost totally rejected by our society.

It can be noted that if these 75 retardates had been wards of the Forest Haven School last year, the cost to the District would have been $230,625. However, the gains in earning power made by these young people are only a part of this commendable experiment. The total gain cannot be measured in dollars alone. The awakening of a sense of dignity and worth as useful members of the community, and the desire to provide a more secure future for themselves are values too noble to appraise in dollars and cents. Retarded children can be helped if we take positive steps to help them—and thereby help them to help themselves.

But the problem of mental retardation will not go away simply because we choose to ignore it. There are more than 5 million children and adults in America afflicted with this handicap. Washington has its share. Every 5 minutes, somewhere in this country of ours, a child is born who at birth is, or is destined to become, mentally retarded. His parents may be black or white, rich or poor, learned or illiterate.

He will be doomed to a life of hopeless despair and ultimate wardship of society unless we, all of us, contribute to the research and rehabilitative facilities that will successfully recapture this enormous loss of our—and God's—vital resources.

Finally, while we are understandably primarily concerned with the welfare of the retarded child, we also are concerned about the educational needs of all our children. We therefore urge you to heed especially the voices of those officials who have primary responsibility for administering our total school programs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Bostick, there are about 200 children on the waiting list, is that correct?

Mr. BOSTICK. There are slightly more than 200 now, Senator.

Senator BYRD. And you presently have——

Mr. BOSTICK. We have 50 now enrolled in the program.

Senator BYRD. You have five teachers?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Working with 50 pupils?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And the budget request is for four additional teachers?

Mr. BOSTICK. That is correct, sir.

Senator BYRD. So that about 40 more children can be admitted.

Mr. BOSTICK. That is right, sir.

Senator BYRD. And space will not be available at the Military Road School, but it is proposed to accommodate these additional pupils in facilities actually in the city, is that correct?

Mr. BOSTICK. That is correct, sir.

Senator BYRD. And this would leave about 160——

Mr. BOSTICK. Approximately, a little more.

Senator BYRD (continuing). Pupils unattended to. Do these children get any training at all? In the way of——

Mr. BOSTNICK. None whatsoever is furnished by the public schools or any other public agency. The occupational training center, which is a project for health of retarded children here in the District, provides a nursery primary school but it is on a paying basis. It is a private organization.

I would like to note again that the Board of Education did approve, as it did last year, tuition grants for these other 160-odd children, but that was eliminated by the Budget Office this time.

Senator BYRD. So no class facilities are provided at all for the children on the waiting list?

Mr. BOSTICK. No, sir. And some children have remained on the waiting list all of their eligible period. For example, there are children who were placed on the list at age 10, have reached 16 and still have not had any benefit whatsoever, and, of course, their names are automatically dropped when they reach age 16.

Senator BYRD. Can these pupils be taught how to read?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And write?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir; they can.

Senator BYRD. They can be taught some of the rudiments of arithmetic?

Mr. BOSTICK. Some of them can, Senator. Some, of course—the emphasis in this program is not so much upon academic achievement, although those who are capable are given this type of training, but they are taught in matters of social adjustment, getting along with their fellow men, having respect for the property rights and privileges

of others as well as their own, how to take care of their personal needs, and they are taught handicrafts, prevocational training, so that eventually it is hoped that they will fit into either shelter workshop programs or some other type of program.

Senator BYRD. You are chairman of the Parents Committee of the Military Road School?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator BYRD. Do you have a child in school there?

Mr. BOSTICK. I do, and my daughter is now here in this hearing. Her mother thought that it would be wise for her to look in to see how our Government operates.

Senator BYRD. We will be pleased to have your daughter stand, if she will.

Mr. BOSTICK. Barbara?

Senator BYRD. Perhaps Barbara would like to come up and sit with you.

Mr. BOSTICK. She is a shy young lady, but thank you.

May I just say, sir, that the time has long passed, we hope, when people feel that they must keep their retarded child locked up. We recognize the limitation upon the child and have accepted it, and we are trying to give her as normal a life as we possibly can.

If I may digress to the point where we first discovered her handicap, she was 2½ years old. We took her to one of the most outstanding neurologists in this city who, upon careful examination, recommended that we immediately place her in an institution for life. We refused to accept that, and as later events showed, the doctor was glad that we did not accept his advice.

You asked if some of these children can be taught academic work. We are happy to say that Barbara is doing some academic work. She can read the lower fourth grade books. She is now working on simple long division in arithmetic. We think that this dramatically proves what the District public schools have done with the very limited facilities they have. We are very proud of what the teachers and the principals and the whole system have done for us.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Bostick, we took testimony on this item on Monday and we will give it very careful consideration.

I had it impressed upon me more today I think by your testimony than by the testimony of Dr. Hansen. Perhaps that was my fault.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Do I understand that unless these additional teachers are provided, these children won't have any training whatsoever along this line?

Mr. BOSTICK. Unless the additional teachers are provided, the situation will remain to the capacity of 50 children.

Senator BYRD. There is no home teaching program?

Mr. BOSTICK. No home teaching whatsoever for these children.

Senator BYRD. Was your daughter on the waiting list for a while?

Mr. BOSTICK. For 2 years. She was fortunate.

Senator BYRD. Do you know how long some of the children have been on the waiting list, those who have been on there longest?

Mr. BOSTICK. Some have been on for 4 to 6 years, I am quite sure. One of our other parents is seated here with me, Mrs. Ryles. I think she has some information on that point.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Ryles?

STATEMENT OF ELLEN RYLES

Mrs. RYLES. Senator Byrd, when I first found out about my daughter, I took her to Gale Health Center and they recommended to me that I put her on the waiting list then. She was about 6 months old then, but I didn't put her on the waiting list until she was 2 years old. They didn't call her until she was 8. That was in June. She was 8 in July. She can't read, but if she sees her name, her teacher's name, and the children's names, she will recognize them.

If she would come here now and see their names, she would recognize them, but she can't read. She likes school and the thing about it; when she gets to be 16 I don't know what I am going to do because she waits for the bus every morning, and they love each other, just that one big family, and when they get together, you know, they like each other so well that they get along fine together.

Really they are well behaved, as normal children. You should come up to the school and see them some time.

Senator BYRD. What is your name?

Mrs. RYLES. Mrs. Ryles. Ellen Ryles.

Senator BYRD. Do you have other children than the one?

Mrs. RYLES. I have another girl but this is my older girl.

Senator BYRD. She was 8 years old before she could enter the school?

Mrs. RYLES. Yes. I sent her to the primary school before I got her over there, and at that time we were paying $30 a month and a man around the corner from me, he took my daughter—my husband brought them back home, and now I think it is around $50-some.

Another little girl can't go at all, and she was too old to get on the list. So she just doesn't go to school at all.

Senator BYRD. What is the maximum age for getting off the list?

Mr. BOSTICK. Age 16. That is the cutoff age. In other words, they will not consider your child any more. If he is enrolled in a school he must leave, or if he is on the waiting list, his name is removed from that list.

Mrs. RYLES. I don't think—can they get on there after they are 8 or 10 now?

Mr. BOSTICK. I believe recently they did.

Mrs. RYLES. They started, but I know when she was on, they had to take them in before eight.

Senator BYRD. How long do they attend the school? How many years?

Mr. BOSTICK. They are accepted between the ages of 7 and 10 and they can remain until age 16.

Senator BYRD. What——

Mr. BOSTICK. So the maximum is 9 years.

Senator BYRD. Well, I would like to come out and visit the school.

Mr. BOSTICK. We would certainly be very happy to have you.

Senator BYRD. How many class periods do they attend daily?

Mr. BOSTICK. Well, these schools—there are no special classes. There is not the curriculum divided into regular classroom periods. A teacher keeps her group more or less with her throughout the day.

Of course, they do have special teachers coming in for physical education instruction, art instruction, and I think we now have a visiting science teacher. But for the most part the children remain with their own group, within their own classrooms, throughout the day.

Senator BYRD. And they are given instruction in physical education and art?

Mr. BOSTICK. They are given as much as they can absorb.

Senator BYRD. And they are taught to spell and read and write?

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes. If they can. They are taught those. By keeping the classes at a maximum of 10, I think the accepted—the normal would be 8; a ratio of 8 pupils to 1 teacher, but by keeping them even, 10 to 1, the teacher is able to give individual attention to these children.

Senator BYRD. How long have you been chairman of the parents' committee?

Mr. BOSTICK. This is my second year as chairman of the parents' committee.

Senator BYRD. And 1 teacher can only teach 8 to 10 pupils; is that correct?

Mr. BOSTICK. Eight to ten pupils.

Senator BYRD. And are these teachers specially trained?

Mr. BOSTICK. They are specially trained; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Is there any difficulty, or do you know, in recruiting this type of teacher?

Mr. BOSTICK. That, sir, I don't know, except there again I think the administration is faced with the same problem of getting the best teachers lined up in advance of the school year. I do understand that more and more teachers now are going to universities taking the special training. I think there is an adequate supply of teachers here in the area.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not facilities would be available for additional classes? If the teachers were provided?

Mr. BOSTICK. I understand the administration has made preparations for these additional classes.

Senator BYRD. For the four teachers?

Mr. BOSTICK. For the four teachers.

Senator BYRD. But do you know whether or not additional facilities would be available for teachers over and above the four being requested?

Mr. BOSTICK. Within the public school system as of today I do not know. I think that is why Dr. Hansen asked for tuition grants to private area schools for the remaining children, until the District can meet this problem in full.

The administration does have some long-range plans for them.

Senator BYRD. About 15 or 16 additional teachers would be needed to accomodate the remaining 160 pupils.

Mr. BOSTICK. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And I presume that—Mr. Lowe, perhaps you could help me a little in this regard. I assume that 16 additional teachers would be about one-third, a little over one-third of the 44 additional teachers concerning which I asked Dr. Hansen what the cost would be. And it seems to me that he indicated that something in the area of $250,000 more or less, would be necessary for the additional 44 teachers.

Is that correct?

Mr. LOWE. That is approximately what he said, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SYKES. It would be roughly $97,000. We figure around $6,000 a teacher.

Senator BYRD. So it would be about $97,000.

Mr. Lowe, do you happen to know whether or not there would be facilities available if we could supply these 16 teachers?

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, that would be about the outside, from vacant classroom figures that were mentioned the other day, and their ability to disperse this type of instruction in different buildings.

I think it is probable that they could absorb that many, but I would like before you made any permanent plans for us to have an opportunity to check it, which we could do early tomorrow.

Senator BYRD. Yes, I wish you would do that, Mr. Lowe, and possibly we could get Dr. Hansen to provide us with a letter concerning the feasibility of recruiting the teachers and finding available space and moving ahead with this program for the additional retarded children.

Mr. LOWE. We will do that immediately.

(The letter referred to follows:)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1963.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations of the District of Columbia,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: Attached for your information is an itemized cost list with the total amount necessary for the education of 130 mentally retarded children. The amount listed would provide 16 teachers, adequate buses, drivers, and attendants for the transportation of the pupils and other necessary incidental expenses. These classes would be housed in four of our Northwest schools where there is space available. We are confident that competent teachers are available if the money was authorized for these additional positions.

It should be noted that if the request for additional funds included in the present 1964 budget for this purpose is approved there will still be 200 children, not 130, on the waiting list for which educational service is needed. Items are included in the 1965 budget estimates now before the Commissioners to care for the education of these 200 children.

We will be glad to furnish any further information which you may desire concerning the education of these mentally retarded children.

Very sincerely yours,

CARL F. HANSEN,
Superintendent of Schools.

Cost of additional teachers, supplies, etc., needed to provide for approximately 130 severely mentally retarded children who are now on the waiting list [1]

	Yearly basis	8-months' basis
16 teachers	$93,040	$74,432
Books and materials	5,000	5,000
6 drivers	32,910	21,940
6 attendants	25,290	16,860
6 vehicles	24,000	24,000
Vehicle maintenance	3,900	3,900
Uniforms for drivers	270	270
Total	184,410	146,402

[1] This number does not include the pupils to be cared for by the 4 additional teachers requested for this purpose in the 1964 "B" budget.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. Bostick, I certainly am interested in this item, and particularly so now that you have presented your testimony, and I am glad that you brought your daughter, Barbara, with you, and we are very pleased that she could sit at the table with you.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very kindly, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you may have accomplished more than you realize today. I certainly hope that the final results will show that you have.

I am sympathetic toward this kind of thing and if I can squeeze some money out of this budget somewhere to provide some teachers over and above the four for this purpose, I shall try to do it.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very, very kindly, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Of course, you understand that the Senate and the House both have to agree on these things, and sometimes it isn't easy to get additional items included, especially when they are not in the budget estimate.

Mr. BOSTICK. We understand that, sir.

Senator BYRD. I think, however, you have made a good case and perhaps it is something that has not been brought persuasively enough to the attention of the Congress. So let us see what we can do about it. If we fail, it won't be because we are not genuinely sympathetic and interested. And you bring Barbara back next year with you.

Mr. BOSTICK. Thank you very kindly, Senator, and may I express the thanks of all the parents and all of those children on the waiting list for those very, very encouraging expressions on your part.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Thank you, Mrs. Ryles.

Mrs. RYLES. Thank you, Senator Byrd.

Senator BYRD. Goodby. Goodby, Barbara.

The next witness will be the Reverend Philip Newell.

Do we have other witnesses in the audience who are prepared to testify at this time?

All right. We had thought about recessing but we are not going to do it because we don't want to discommode the people who have been waiting so patiently, and we will try to get to you in a little while.

Now, Mr. Newell, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do.

Senator BYRD. You may proceed.

NEW YORK AVENEU PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

STATEMENT OF REV. PHILIP NEWELL, ASSISTANT MINISTER

SOCIAL WORKER NEEDS

Mr. NEWELL. I will be as brief as possible, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Philip Newell. I am assistant minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and I work exclusively in the inner city program with the Presbyterian Church and several other churches in the second precinct.

I am slated to appear here for the restoration of certain money, $16,000, in the school budget for social workers. The Meyer Foundation has supplied two social workers in the second precinct area for the last 7 years and the clergymen on the last page of the statement—

there are several of us all listed—Presbyterians, Christians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Unitarians—we work in the downtown area and we are very much concerned that because of the nature of the people with whom we deal daily, because of the tremendous transiency on the part of these families and all that, we are very much concerned that the social work business continue.

I must say, however, Mr. Chairman, that in the light of the previous witness' testimony, I have lost some of my zeal in the matter of—I am not at all—I don't wish to withdraw my statement but we work with handicapped children, too, in our programs, through volunteers, and I have absolutely no wish to press upon you, sir, the feeling that I would like to have this $16,000 supplant anything that you might be doing with regard to Mr. Bostick and his request.

We feel this need for social workers very strongly, as I say, because we work with these children daily, and we work with their families, and try to draw them into the community with us and with the various churches that we represent here on this last page, and we see the tremendous transiency of the parents and the children and we know the schoolteachers are not capable of dealing with the emotional problems that these children have growing up in the second precinct.

We feel that social workers can be of tremendous assistance in this. I work at the Thompson School and Shaw Junior High and Terrell, and I can assure you this would be a very good thing.

I don't think it is quite as pressing as Mr. Bostick's statement.

Would that suffice for you, sir?

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much, Mr. Newell. Your prepared statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

I am the Reverend Philip Newell, assistant minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for the inner city program, and I am here to plead for the restoration of $16,062 to the school budget for the employment of three school social workers which has been eliminated from the budget request of the Board of Education. In view of this fact, the Board of Education, in a meeting on June 20, 1963, took action to seek an amendment to its 1964 budget estimate for the inclusion of positions for social workers. I am speaking for a group of ministers and congregations of downtown Washington whose names appear below.

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to express our deep concern over the fact that the volunteer organizations of our churches are overwhelmed with the extreme social problems of the children and their families in the neighborhoods surrounding our churches which, in many cases, make it impossible for the schools to give these youngsters the education they will need in order to become self-supporting, self-respecting, law-abiding citizens.

COMMUNITY FACTORS

Many conditions which prevail in our Capital City are becoming more hazardous for our children with the passing of each school year. Redevelopment and urban renewal in large sections of the city have displaced thousands of families, and new housing lags so far behind the need that these families crowd into already inadequate quarters where rents go up and building improvements go down. In our visitations to families in the inner city, we find that they are scraping together between 50 and 60 dollars a month rent for a rat-infested, single room. Poorly equipped kitchens and bathrooms are shared with several other families, or water for washing and cooking has to be heated in a basement and carried upstairs. The dangers to health and safety in poor housing is ever present and needs no elaboration in terms of the cost to the community of unsanitary or unsafe dwellings.

Unemployment and underemployment of the unskilled worker do not provide a stable and comfortable home setting or even a normal family life. When families are forced to live only from day to day, the energy for the spiritual, moral, and educational values of our society soon become depleted and our

children suffer. These are the tired, hungry, unenthusiastic and perhaps sick children whom we expect to bounce happily into the school building each morning and sit quietly while they learn or recite, or come to the recreational and after-school activities of our churches with nothing on their minds except how wonderful their world is and how good and kind all the people in it.

But we know that this is not how they or their families react to a situation in which the father, if he is around, cannot always find work to provide even clothes or food; when what he does earn can secure only a fraction of a space or facilities his family needs to sleep and eat; when even education and our church teachings lead to either a dead end in the road or become a mockery.

These problems are too big for the schoolchildren to handle. And because they react with disrespect, hostility, and even aggression, as we have learned, the problems are too big for our overburdened teachers, and they need help.

We are fully cognizant of the fact that what we are asking for is the provision for what is, in effect, a public family service function. In some communities, all such services are concentrated in the hands of a single municipal agency, the department of public welfare. Here in Washington, however, the Department of Public Welfare is so overburdened with its own problems and is so short staffed in the Public Assistance Division and Child Welfare Division, that even with the Federal matching funds now available under the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act for preventive and rehabilitative services, that agency would be utterly unable to assume this added responsibility for thousands of children who are not at present "welfare clients."

In addition, the pattern in the Nation's Capital has been one of decentralization of public social services: The Health Department has its own large and well-trained social service departments at the D.C. General Hospital and at Glenn Dale Hospital; The National Capital Housing Authority is in the process of setting up its own social services for public housing tenants; and it appears logical, within this pattern, that the Board of Education have a staff of social workers within its Department of Pupil Personnel, working alongside its psychologists, psychiatrists, counselors, and attendance officers, to meet the specialized needs of schoolchildren whose problems can be diagnosed early.

Following the pattern of the school psychologists and unlike the school counselors, these social workers would each service a number of schools. For those children who for emotional, psychological, or social reasons are not profiting from school, the social workers would use their specialized training and experience in working with children, their previous training in social agencies and knowledge of community resources, their skill in working with whole families in the home, their familiarity with legal agencies and procedures, and their special concern with community problems. These are skills peculiar to the social worker.

For 7 years, the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation financed a demonstration project in two Washington schools in which social workers were used to demonstrate the need for service to so many of our children and families. The schools recognize the need and have requested funds to meet this need. The foundation feels that the Board of Education should now assume its own responsibility to its children. In the light of the persistent and deepening needs in the Inner City, which we encounter in our daily activities, we as clergymen would urge the provision in the budget for the kind of assistance to the schools which we feel only social workers can provide.

Rev. George M. Docherty, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. Philip Newell, assistant, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. Jack E. McClendon, associate minister, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. George Davis, National City Christian Church; Dr. Clarence Cranford, Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. David Colwell, First Congregational Church; Rev. Charles Friou, Ingram Memorial Congregational Church; Rev. James Foy, Asbury Methodist Church; Dr. Virgil Lowder, Council of Churches of Greater Washington; Rev. Theodore Ledbetter, Plymouth Congregational Church; Rev. Earl Harrison, Shilo Baptist Church; Dr. Duncan Howlett, All Souls Unitarian Church; Dr. Albert Shirkey, Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church; Rev. Bruce Hanson, First Congregational Church; Canon Richard F. Williams, director, Department of Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of Washington.

Senator BYRD. I applaud your very generous and gracious and kind attitude in regard to the previous witness and the problem which he brought to our attention. But we certainly appreciate your statement and we will find it helpful.

Mr. NEWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Will Mrs. Thelma Kirstein and her group please come forward.

SHEPHERD PARK PTA

STATEMENT OF MRS. THELMA KIRSTEIN, PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. HARRIET MICHENER, MRS. LILLIAN KRONSTADT, MRS. CAROLINE AGARD, AND MISS DOROTHY LEWIS, PRINCIPAL, SHEPHERD SCHOOL

SCHOOL LOCATION PROBLEM

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. Senator Byrd, this is Mrs. Agard, Mrs. Caroline Agard, one of our parents; Mrs. Harriet Michener, and Miss Dorothy Lewis, the principal of Shepherd School.

Senator BYRD. We are glad to have you with us. We are sorry you have been detained so long and delayed in presenting your testimony, but we are glad to have it, and we wish you would proceed to read it if you would like. You have only three and a half pages. And if your associates would like to contribute something by way of testimony, we will be happy to hear from them.

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. Thank you. I would like to read it.

Anything following Mr. Bostick's statement and request is anticlimatic at this point, but I will proceed to read.

I am speaking on behalf of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Shepherd Elementary School at 14th and Kalmia Streets NW., in the District of Columbia. I have included in the copies of my prepared statement, which each of you has, a map of the area to which you may want to refer during my presentation.

I am appearing here to ask the Congress to help the District and its School Board solve a school location problem which has far-reaching social implications.

The city has included in its budget request funds for the construction of a new junior high school at Kansas and North Dakota Avenues NW.

This is a school which is badly needed to relieve overcrowding in several of the junior high schools in the area covered by the maps.

At the same time, there is a broad section of the area whose needs that school will not serve.

Site acquisition and planning funds for the Kansas Avenue school were appropriated last year. Construction money is in this year's budget request.

But many years ago the District of Columbia requested and was given funds for the acquisition of another school and playground site further north and west—at Luzon Avenue and Van Buren Street NW.

This was originally projected for use as a junior high school in 1971. Meanwhile it has been maintained as a park and playground and recreation area.

When the District Board of Education presented its original budget requests to the Congress this year, it did not see the necessity for moving that 1971 date forward. Following a restudy of the area's

projected pupil expansion, however, the Board has since settled on 1968 as the target date for use of the Luzon Avenue site.

For several reasons, we are proposing that this date be further advanced.

First, approximately 9 years ago the public schools of the Nation's Capital were desegregated. Now, because of the shifts of population, a clear pattern of resegregation has evolved. The Negro population of the city has grown.

While the suburban communities remained largely closed to them, the need for adequate housing for Negro families has created a shift into neighborhood after neighborhood. And as Negro families moved in, white families moved out.

There is in the area's elementary schools a balanced mix of white and Negro children. Many of us regard this as a healthy situation and some have moved into the area specifically because of it.

But we have found it difficult to induce familes with children of junior high school age to come into the area; and in many instances families, as their children approach junior high school age, either leave the area or find private or other a ternatives to Paul Junior High School which serves the section.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Kirstein, is that the Rabaut Junior High School?

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. That is correct.

Despite the willing and earnest desire of white residents of our area to send their children to school with Negro children, they have what may be an understandable reluctance to put their children in the position of being a segregated minority. Be it white or Negro, a group so small as to be a distinct minority cannot be a comfortable group.

The population of Paul Junior High School is about 80 percent Negro. This was not so a few years ago. The problem it creates is a relatively new one.

While the Kansas Avenue school site will relieve the increasing congestion at Paul, it will not, because of the area's geography and residential patterns, address itself to the race situation.

Despite its existence, the absence of a junior high school further west endangers the progress which has been made in creating a racially stable area in Washington.

The Luzon Avenue site, on the other hand, already owned by the city, would serve a mixed neighborhood in which, on balance, whites and Negroes live in approximately equal numbers. It would be attractive to both new and existing area families with junior high children.

At the same time, both Paul and the new Kansas Avenue school are relatively inaccessible to children from much of our area.

There is no adequate public transportation. The Luzon Avenue site, on the other hand, is served to within a few blocks by main line bus service.

It is our understanding now that Superintendent Hansen has recognized the merit of our position.

Though he is bound by the decisions reflected in the current appropriation request, we understand him to be amenable to the following plan, which is acceptable to us:

Proceed with the construction of the Rabaut Junior High School at Kansas and North Dakota Avenues.

Prepare architect's plans only this year for a junior high school on the Luzon Avenue site.

Continue next year with construction of a "half school" at Luzon, timed to open in 1966, with additional wings or the balance of the school scheduled for subsequent years.

The Board's projection of population expansion in this area shows that there will be sufficient need for increased junior high school facilities to fill both new schools shortly after their opening.

Unfortunately, however, this solution is not reflected in the School Board's budget request since it was not reached until the requests were completed. So the funds necessary for the beginning—some $175,000 for architect's plans—will require an additional appropriation.

There is no opposition that we know of to the modest beginning that will mean so much to our area and to the city and we hope to the Nation.

Charles Horsky, President Kennedy's special assistant for District affairs, has been consulted in the development of the proposal and is in accord with it.

Congressman Oren Harris, of Arkansas, who is especially cognizant of the area's needs, spoke on the problem on the floor of the House of Representatives.

What we need now, and respectfully petition, is amendment of the District's school budget request to include the item for plans for the Luzon Avenue junior high school.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. $3,200,000 is in the budget for construction of the Rabaut Junior High School and you are requesting that attention be given to the needs for moneys for plans and specifications in connection with a junior high school on the Luzon Avenue site.

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Am I correct?

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. Yes.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mrs. Kirstein.

Do your associates wish to add anything?

Mrs. AGARD. We think she said everything.

Senator BYRD. Do we have their names for the record?

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. Except Mrs. Lilian Kronstadt.

Senator BYRD. We are sorry you have been inconvenienced by having to wait, as I said.

We thank you for your statement and we will do whatever we can.

Mrs. KIRSTEIN. We thank you very kindly for staying and listening.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very much.

Is there any other witness or group of witnesses in the room?

If not, the subcommittee will stand in recess until 7 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 6:15 p.m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 7 p.m. on the same day.)

EVENING SESSION

Senator BYRD. The subcommittee will be in order.
Now, would Mr. Alden C. Kefauver, Jr., please come forward.

FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, LOCAL 36, IAFF

STATEMENT OF ALDEN C. KEFAUVER, JR., PRESIDENT

FUNDS REQUEST

Mr. KEFAUVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We have a statement that has been submitted for the record and I will not belabor the committee by reading it. I would just like to touch on a few items.

We are asking for the restoration of the funds to provide for 4 positions at our training school and 11 positions at our repair shop. We feel that these are most essential in these two fields.

Our repair shop was taken over by our Department in 1961, a new facility, with the same staff that we had in 1953. And for 10 years we have labored with the same staff of 25.

Our workload is considerably increased. We now have emergency ambulance services under our control which last year alone had over 27,000 responses. When we took this service from the Health Department, there were no additional mechanics allowed for it.

What our association is primarily interested in is a preventive maintenance program. This was recommended also by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. We had a survey recently and to our dislike we were placed in class II instead of class I, and this is one area in which we received demerits, and that would also be in keeping with their recommendation.

The other area was in the training school which also was a new facility made available to us in November of 1960. We are still laboring there with the same staff we had in the old facility. With today's increased complexity in firefighting—synthetics, plastics, rocket fuels and things like this—it is most essential that our firefighters keep abreast of the situations that we are confronted with, and this request for four additional members to the staff will allow a more complete program to be available and the full justifications are in our statement submitted for the record for your consideration.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. You are talking about the four fire apparatus mechanic helpers?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The four helpers at the repair shop are needed as a training program along with a preventive maintenance program. These men will be learning mechanics of fire apparatus and as vacancies become available in fire apparatus mechanics, these men would be able to fill these types of vacancies. It is difficult to have that type of men now.

Senator BYRD. I see. So you are primarily addressing your remarks to the addition of the four instructors.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes, sir. In the training school there would be four instructors, one of which would be a captain rank which was recommended also by the Board of Fire Underwriters, to supervise the

drills at the company's quarters in addition to the training facilities at the school.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Kefauver. We well remember your appearance before the subcommittee last year. We appreciate your presence this evening and your prepared statement will be included in the record.

(The prepared statement follows:)

The Fire Fighters Association respectfully urges the Committee to give consideration to restoring funds to the District of Columbia Appropriations for 1964 which would enable the Fire Department to employ the very minimum number of employees to staff the all-important Division of Apparatus and Training Division.

These funds, but a token part of the whole fund picture, are in essence a keystone upon which depends the measure of quality of the service the Fire Department is able to render.

The Fire Department has as both its largest and its principal component the firefighting force whose responsibility it is to protect life and property from fire and other calamity. The several support arms in the nature of divisions and sections provide for the firefighting force essential services that alone enable an efficient and an effective Fire Department organization. Without all or any one of these supporting functions a fire department would be hopelessly handicapped and made wholly ineffective. Similarly, any curtailment of the services they provide, regardless of the manner in which it is brought about, will certainly be reflected as a curtailment of an otherwise effective firefighting force. The degree to which the program of these branches is limited—to that degree is the service they render limited. Of the divisions and sections supporting the firefighting forces, none are more important than the Training Division and the Apparatus Division.

With a marked increase in its workload, one that has been compounded over the years and will continue to increase, the Division of Apparatus strives to meet its responsibility with the same work force it employed 10 years ago. Of the 11 positions requested, 2 are mechanics, 4 are mechanic helpers and 5 are custodial employees.

Two skilled fire apparatus mechanics are a minimum necessity in order to meet the growing complexities of the automotive field, and more particularly the fire apparatus segment. Added to the problems inherent in the more complicated motors and other components of fire apparatus, with the emphasis on automatic systems such as steering, transmission, fire pump controls, aerial ladder hoist mechanism, etc., is the hard fact that the number of motor vehicles in the Fire Department has materially increased over the past 10 years. Four new companies, a total of six vehicles, have been added and on September 6, 1957, the Department assumed responsibility for operation of the emergency ambulance service of the city, having seven vehicles—these with no increase in the number of mechanics. Other advances in the field of firefighting such as the increased use of self-contained breathing masks, electrical devices including exhaust fans, lights, generators, and the attendant problems of maintenance which is also the responsibility of the Apparatus Division, have imposed a heavy burden upon the present limited staff. The Fire Department's stepped-up drill program using the unit's apparatus at quarters as well as the training school has brought on additional service requirements on the Apparatus Division for both the apparatus and equipment.

The employment of four fire apparatus mechanic helpers is scheduled to be part of a plan that would augment the staff of trained mechanics—assisting in the maintenance program—learning the unusual trade of fire apparatus mechanic—and eventually being advanced to skilled mechanic in that field as vacancies occur. An in-the-field training program of this type would prove both highly efficient as a source of ably qualified personnel and economical as well to the Department and the District. We endorse and recommend such a program to the committee.

What we have addressed ourselves to here concerns simply a proper maintenance program in order to carry out the Apparatus Division's responsibility in the Fire

Department. A program of preventive maintenance, which in the past might have been just merely desirable, is today economically sound and actually a necessity. Preventive maintenance belongs in the complete automotive program and very particularly in that of the emergency fire service where the emphasis is on dependability.

Five custodial positions—a number sufficient to provide one such employee for 24 hours, 7 days a week—are absolutely necessary as a minimum of this type of position if the newly acquired repair shop facility, occupied by the Fire Department on October 23, 1961, is to be properly maintained and serviced. At the present, there are no such positions and what little of this work—cleaning and building maintenance—that can be done must be performed by mechanics who must then neglect their other assignments. Typical building maintenance work required here is similar to that of other like structures—it includes the cleaning of floors, machinery, equipment, walls, windows, lights, general service work, periodic maintenance of the heating plant. These are tasks which plainly and simply must be done in order to maintain and preserve the building, and the work is of a nature that skilled mechanics should not be required to perform—to permit otherwise or less to be done, we would consider wasteful.

We say quite frankly that this request is an absolute minimum necessary to enable the Apparatus Division to fulfill its responsibility to the Fire Department and the District, and we most respectfully urge your favorable consideration of this item.

The Training Division request funds for four positions—one captain and three private, technicians—to meet the essential needs of an adequate training program in the Fire Department.

The present staff at the Training School is not nearly adequate in number to carry out the training needs of a modern fire department the size of the District of Columbia Department, and to take fullest advantage of the facilities available at the recently completed Training Center acquired November 28, 1960. It would be considerably more desirable to further implement the training program by including a variety of subjects necessary to the fully trained firefighter, but limitations in the number of available instructors seriously hampers these efforts.

The addition of four instructors, which are requested in this appropriation, would enable the Training Division to only fairly meet the current training schedule and to conform to a minimum standard recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. As evidenced by their latest evaluation of the Department's training program, they have given deficiency points in this phase because the Division is understaffed—and as a consequence, not able to provide the required training standards. The National Board of Fire Underwriters recommends that the Training Division exercise supervisory direction of company drills performed at the individual stations, and in order to carry out this assignment and to proceed with the development of a realistic training plan, the one officer position is requested. The three private, technician positions, which are requested, will enable the Training Division to provide the basic elements of a rounded educational program for all firefighters.

The importance of education and training in the development of the Fire Department as an effective segment of the public safety forces is not unlike education and training in other fields, and cannot be overemphasized. Education, learning and training are continuous processes of which we must take the fullest advantage. Through these processes we are able to purposely and intelligently guide firefighters to better understanding and more effective job performance—a far more sounder approach than dependence upon experience, which is a costly and inefficient teacher. Continued training of the city's firefighting forces is vitally important to the community, and it might well be asked how can a city afford not to adequately train its firefighters. The development of new chemicals, synthetics, and construction techniques, in structures compound the hazards inherent in age-old materials and structures, and together they challenge even the most advanced training facility.

Some of the more important courses of instruction, demonstration, and training which are considered basically necessary await only the sufficient personnel in order to make them available to the firefighter. These include—

Indoctrination course for the emergency ambulance service: An intensive program of instruction in first aid and related subjects to qualify ambulance aids and drivers.

Aircraft crash rescue truck operation and refresher training: Instruction in the operation of the MB–5, a foam crash vehicle requiring special operating skill, used for the personal protection of the President of the United States.

Officers' training course: Provides instruction in administrative work, management, leadership and personnel and training methods.

First aid course: Organize and conduct classes in first aid—which would provide that all firefighters are qualified and have valid certificates in that subject.

Radiological instrument training course: A course designed to train officers and other personnel in the operation and use of radiological instruments.

Driver training course: An intensive course for training and qualification of drivers and operators of fire apparatus.

It is also not only desirable, but highly essential to develop new techniques in the field of firefighting to keep abreast and to forge ahead of the ever-changing scene. In this way we can properly utilize the potential of the physical structure of the training center to the best advantage of the firefighter. To accomplish these aims outlined here would be to fulfill the responsibility of the training division to the fire department and to the community; but it would require, at the least, no fewer than the four positions which are requested. It is our hope that the committee will recognize the need to provide an adequate training staff and give favorable consideration to this request.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

The next witness will be Dr. Robert R. Nelson.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (RESUMED)

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF FAR NORTHEAST

STATEMENT OF ROBERT R. NELSON

PROPOSED SCHOOL SITE

Dr. NELSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I represent the Businessmen's Association—the Business & Professional Men's Association of Far Northeast, the Central Northeast Civic Association, and also the Northeast Boundary Citizens Association, all of far northeast.

Senator BYRD. All right, Dr. Nelson.

Dr. NELSON. I shall make only a brief statement.

The Business & Professional Men's Association of Far Northeast would like to submit to this committee the following recommendations:

The 53d and Grant Street site for the proposed high school should not be changed. We offer these following reasons:

1. This 53d Street site is by far larger than the 51st Street site. Shall I say what the change has been, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes. Proceed to do so.

Dr. NELSON. It has been brought to our attention that a proposed senior high school for the far northeast area that had been agreed—the site that had been agreed upon at 53d and Grant Street has been changed to 50th and Grant Street to run from 49th and Grant to 51st Street, also on the southern boundary from Grant Street up to Hayes Street.

This site, the aforementioned group is opposed strongly to, for the following reasons:

The 53d Street site is by far a larger site. It is 6 to 8 acres larger. It is more expandable to the east in case of future needs. The 51st Street is very limited as it is bounded by three thoroughfares.

The cost to the District government and the cost to the taxpayers would be approximately a half million dollars less for the 53d Street site.

The 53d Street site would cost $400,000 approximately. The 50th Street site would cost $957,000, roughly a half million dollars.

The family and business displacement would be far less at the 53d Street site. Only 16 families and 2 business establishments would be displaced, opposed to 89 families, 89, and 9 or 10 well-established business establishments.

The business involved would be such things as a church, barbershops, beauty shops, a slipcover and drapery factory, auto repair, a carryout shop, and other similar businesses.

Since consideration and choice of the 53d Street site appears to have one chief opposition, that is, the Potomac Electric Power Co. appears to be the only one opposed to the 53d Street site, the business and professional men of the community offer the following proposal, that the Potomac Electric powerline be moved in order to make available this most advantageous site for the new high school. This would be more favorable because of the cost to the city, to the taxpayers, and the cost of fewer displacements to families and businesses.

We have firsthand knowledge of the official position of the Potomac Electric Power Co., that they will move the powerline over the proposed 53d—over the southernmost border of the proposed 53d Street site, provided they were given an alternative site with identical easement provisions for their original easement of their line, of their transmission line.

We suggest that the District, at no cost to Pepco, exchange Pepco's easement for an identical easement strip along the southernmost border of the proposed 53d Street site.

We feel that this proposal must be considered because of the saving of a half million dollars over the cost of the 50th Street site, a saving I am sure that this committee as well as the taxpayers would heartily welcome.

Thank you.

Now, I have a map——

Senator BYRD. Dr. Nelson, did you present your objections to the Board? Have your objections been presented to the Board?

Dr. NELSON. To the School Board?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Dr. NELSON. I have been in contact with them and they are strongly opposed to the 50th Street site. In fact, they called us and asked us to look into the matter to see whether we could help them in getting the 53d Street site. They do not want the 51st Street site. As late as this morning I was in contact with Mr. Bisset who is in charge of grounds. He is strongly opposed to the 51st Street site.

Senator BYRD. So your group favors the 53d.

Dr. NELSON. Favors the 53d, but it would be a matter of moving the powerline on the little map you will see that runs along the Capital Transit Co. right-of-way. If you will notice on the map, you will see a small line that runs east to west, starts at Grant Street and runs over to Dix Street. It will only have to be shifted southward about one block.

So what we are suggesting is that the District should change easements of the Capital Transit—I mean of the Pepco, who now own this right-of-way. In other words, Pepco has leased the old Capital Transit right-of-way and they now run a high-powered line along this easement. In other words, the old railway right-of-way.

Now they have refused to move the high-powered line because they said it would cost too much. So what we are suggesting, since they

will have to put up a new line—they are in the midst of proposing a four-wire line instead of a three-wire line to carry current to Maryland. They will have to put up a new line anyway. So this morning we were in contact with Mr. Bissett of the Pepco and he said we could quote him, and he said that if his company were sure that they could have an identical easement, that he would be in favor of moving the line.

So we are suggesting that a small strip along the proposed site at 53d Street—that is the site marked in blue on the map—should be transferred to Pepco in place of their easement which runs down through the site that we are proposing to purchase.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Nelson, let me call on Mr. Lowe for any comments which he may have in connection with this item.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, you may recall that this site, the site for this particular school, was the subject of considerable discussion Monday night at the hearings on the capital outlay program for the Board of Education, and we had gone into every conceivable, possible layout in connection with this matter because it was our sincere desire to utilize the site which Dr. Nelson is urging, and we either were confronted with extremely high cost for relocation purposes or statutory prohibitions against lines running in certain—under certain conditions, and we slowly but surely were forced backward into the proposal to consider, I believe, 50th and Grant Streets.

Anyway, the Grant Street location is just a few blocks removed from the site. At a considerable increase in price, as you will recall.

So I do not believe that there is anything further left for us to do on this matter.

We have consulted the electrical engineers who work for Pepco. We have consulted with the school officials and with the appraisers, across the board I believe we have covered it.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Lowe.

Dr Nelson, I don't know of anything that the committee can do with regard to the location, of course. This is not within the jurisdiction of the committee to determine what is the better location between the two. We do have this item amounting to $771,400 in the budget for consideration, and I am just sorry that I can't give you any encouragement. I think this is something you will have to continue to discuss with the Board.

Dr NELSON. Sir, I have just one suggestion. We have as late as this morning been in contact with Pepco.

Dr. Collins, who had been very active, who was sitting beside me, was in contact with Pepco and they are very agreeable to the change of the powerline which would give us a site much larger than the site we are paying a half million dollars for.

Senator BYRD. Well, the committee will, of course, carefully explore the item, Dr. Nelson, and we will keep in mind your objections and your statement here tonight. We thank you for your statement.

Dr. NELSON. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Does the other gentleman wish to say something in support of your position?

Dr. COLLINS. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I have been in contact with Pepco over this matter for a matter of several years and the fact of the matter——

Senator BYRD. Would you identify yourself for the record, please?

STATEMENT OF DR. COLLINS

Dr. COLLINS. Yes. I am Dr. Collins of the Business & Professional Men's Association.

Senator BYRD. Your full name?

Dr. COLLINS. William K. Collins, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Dr. COLLINS. We have been discussing this matter with Pepco for some time even prior to the time of the school site proposition coming to our attention. The existing powerline of—it traverses diagonally across the site which we find more favorable. We happen to know that the Board of Education finds the 53d Street site more favorable, about 17 acres in contrast to the alternative site at 50th Street, which would be 9 acres, to say nothing of the fact that the alternative site would cost half a million dollars and more displacement of a larger number of people—89 families and 10 businesses—in contrast to 16 families and only 2 business establishments in a much larger area which would cost half a million dollars less, as I said.

Now, I talked with Mr. Bissett and I have asked him if he would allow me to quote him to you this evening, and the proposal I made to him was that they would simply exchange easements. The easement now diagonally traversing this tract would be moved southward a distance of less than a city block so it would be running across the back end of the site, and then the rest of the site would become available for the high school.

Even if such a strip as that were allowed, the site would still be almost double in size of the alternative site and at about half the cost. It would please the citizens of the area. It would please the Board of Education. We know of no one who would be displeased, and Pepco says they are willing to go along with it if we could swing it. I told him I was certainly going to come down here and say that anyhow tonight. It doesn't seem that it would hurt anybody. Pepco is going to have to rebuild the entire line. They are stepping up from 69 kilovolts to 138 kilovolts. They are going to have to raise that tower to a height of 80 feet, and since they are going to have to build the line anyhow, it would make no difference whether they build it on an old easement or a new easement.

That is about it, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

(NOTE.—Mrs. Naneарl Robinson, 1708 Gales Street NE., for Blow School and Mr. Walter J. Luck, Jr., 1 49th Street SE., for Spingarn High School later came to the committee endorsing the need for teachers, and the position of the above group with respect to the projected school location.)

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you, gentlemen.

The next witness is Mr. Lewis Ulman who is here to represent the Palisades Citizens Association.

Mr. Ulman, will you please come forward. Mr. Lewis Ulman.

Since he is not here, his statement will appear in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY LEWIS H. ULMAN, PAST PRESIDENT, THE PALISADES CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator Byrd and members of the committee, I am Lewis H. Ulman of 2242 49th Street NW., Washington, D.C., authorized to speak on behalf of the Palisades Citizens Association which covers that large area of the District extending

along the Potomac River and MacArthur Boulevard from Georgetown to the Maryland line.

I am a third generation Washingtonian who has always been proud of our city, but I am afraid that educationally our town is slipping unless something is done soon to improve conditions.

When I was of school age, many of the suburban residents paid high tuition costs to send their children to the District of Columbia schools to receive the better training then available. Today the direct opposite situation prevails, and you find many District of Columbia people sending their children to private schools or to suburban schools at great cost in order to receive better education. This is caused largely by an inadequate school budget, insufficient school buildings and equipment, and a shortage of teachers which are forcing deplorable overcrowded conditions and classes much too large for modern educational standards.

Educators and teaching experiences throughout the country prove that a ratio of 30 pupils to 1 teacher is necessary to provide adequate instruction today. This committee is well aware that due to the increased pupil population and the commendable plan to prevent any further dropouts throughout the District, the 30 to 1 ratio has not been realized.

The Palisades Citizens Association fully supports Dr. Carl Hansen, District School Superintendent, in his plea for at least 344 additional teachers.

To illustrate the need for the additional teachers and the necessary additional school budget I should like to cite some statistics from the schools that our Palisades pupils attend.

Gordon Junior High School, which serves the Palisades, Georgetown, Wesley Heights, Glover Park, Kalorama and other neighborhoods, has an enrollment of 973 pupils this year. There are 89 academic classes in that school with more than 30 pupils, of which 16 classes contain over 40 pupils each.

In addition to the need for more teachers at Gordon Junior High School, this school needs an assistant principal, an additional clerk in the principal's office, and a larger appropriation for the bookroom clerk so that she will be able to work more hours than are permitted by the present part-time arrangement.

At Western High School, our senior high school which serves approximately the same area as Gordon, enrollment has climbed to 1,095 pupils, which is considerably more than last year but with no increase in teachers. The statistics show the need for more teachers at Western. Seventy-four of the academic classes contain more than 30 pupils, of which 19 have over 40 students, and several approach 50. Western also needs sufficient appropriations to hire two additional clerks, one for the front office and one for the counselors office. For years, this school has sought, without success, a general shop room with tools and other facilities for manual training courses, and it needs to hire another student counselor.

Gentlemen of the committee, Western High School has traditionally held a fine national and international reputation for good scholarship. Its graduates have become world leaders in all fields. This venerable school cannot continue to serve its purpose as a school with high scholastic standards with the conditions just described. We urge you to provide sufficient funds for the entire District of Columbia school system so that Gordon and Western may receive their proportionate share of the necessary money so vitally needed to educate our children.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Next will appear Mrs. Edward Morris.

GLOVER PARK CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWARD B. MORRIS AS AN INDIVIDUAL

PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM

Mrs. MORRIS. The Glover Park Citizens Association, through its executive committee which met last night, in general endorses the position taken by the Federation of Citizens Associations at this hearing.

It desires to stress, particularly, the need for enough teachers to truly educate. As a teacher myself, I know the impossibility of keeping order in too crowded classes, of giving individual help where it is needed, and of doing a thorough job of grading papers.

It is also just as important that there be sufficient textbooks in reasonably good condition, and up to date in those subjects where

new discoveries and methods have rendered old texts obsolete. We do not believe that the supply and condition and quality of textbooks has been acceptable for many years. Dr. Hansen in his Amidon School program which he is trying to extend to other schools has shown that it is possible, through use of some of the old techniques along with the best of the new, to achieve startling improvements in scores in the national testing program. He should be given support as needed through the provision of appropriate textbooks. And parenthetically, he should be given a salary commensurate with his responsibility and successes; his $19,500 ranks far below the $27,500 average for cities of this size. We cannot afford to lose him.

After years of effort, citizens associations thought that they had succeeded in securing legislation requiring payment of tuition by outsiders attending District of Columbia schools. But in the years since its enactment, rulings of the corporation counsel have almost completely nullified its effect, with the result that less than 200 now pay tuition, we understand. We believe that one or more investigators should be hired to ferret out all those attending District of Columbia schools and not living with their natural parents or legal guardians, and that such children should be forced out as beyond the responsibility of District of Columbia taxpayers. This would reduce the sizes of some classes and might even result in a need for fewer teachers, and fewer policemen as well.

Funds should be appropriated so that the so-called core construction at the District of Columbia General Hospital can proceed with all possible speed. Already, delays have increased the estimated cost so that, to stay within original estimates, parts of the proposed project have had to be postponed. From firsthand knowledge as a member of the Public Health Advisory Council, I know the need for this construction to improve efficiency in physical operation and utilize hospital personnel effectively. The thought of postponement of any part of the construction is abhorrent to me and would be to any citizen cognizant of current conditions at the hospital.

Thank you for the opportunity of supporting these items in the 1964 budget.

In the matter of the hiring of personnel by District officials, it should be self-evident that the hiring of teachers is not in the same category as the hiring of other personnel. The latter may be hired and placed in their positions at any time with little or no interruption or adverse effect on the work. Teachers, on the other hand, must be hired under contract, ordinarily late in the spring so that they may be in their classrooms at the opening of school. Recruiting the quality of teaching personnel is very adversely affected by late hiring, since prospective teachers all seek to be under contract early, and the best ones always are. Thus late hiring has the effect of almost automatically restricting the District to taking the less desirable people.

Dr. Ellis Haworth, representing the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers Associations.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

STATEMENT OF DR. ELLIS HAWORTH, CHAIRMAN

Dr. HAWORTH. We have a group of witnesses to appear before you.

Senator BYRD. All right. Would you like to have them come forward and be with you, Dr. Haworth.

Dr. HAWORTH. This is Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Williams who will speak for Mrs. Blacklow——

Senator BYRD. Dr. Haworth, would you——

Dr. HAWORTH. I would like first to introduce Mrs. G. M. Williams who will give a statement on behalf of the president of the PTA Congress. Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am Mrs. G. M. Williams. I am a member of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers and as Dr. Haworth said, I am speaking for Mrs. Blacklow and reading her statement.

Senator BYRD. All right. You may proceed.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Thank you. She identifies herself in this manner and her statement goes on.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ARTHUR M. BLACKLOW, AS READ BY MRS. G. M. WILLIAMS

DISTRICT SCHOOL SYSTEM

I am Mrs. Arthur M. Blacklow, president of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. The speakers who follow me and I represent the 48,000 members of our organization. We are divided geographically into area councils whose spokesmen will itemize needs in their communities. Our requests have been acted on by the delegates to our annual convention and therefore signify the approval of the entire membership.

We hope you are aware of the fact that the bill before you does not give a true picture of the actual needs of our school system.

It has been the practice of the District of Columbia Board of Education to limit its budget requests submitted to the District of Columbia Commissioners to what the Board of Education calls a realistic request, that is, to what it thinks may be approved by the Commissioners and the Congress. Consequently, neither the Commissioners, nor the Federal Bureau of the Budget, nor the Congress, ever gets a true picture of the total needs of our school system.

This, together with the actions of the three agencies just named in cutting out practically everything that might make our school system a first-rate system, results in Washington having only a second-rate system which suffers grievously in comparison with the school systems of our neighboring communities, especially Arlington County, Va., and Montgomery County, Md. As a result, many of our residents have been driven to the suburbs, and Washington has not been able in recent years to attract as new residents, young families for whom a good school system is a prime requirement of the community in which they wish to live.

May I call your attention to an item which seems to be lost in the shuffle whenever the District budget is being considered.

I refer to the desperate need for a new central administration headquarters building which will house all of the 300 administrative

officers who are presently scattered throughout the city in over 15 buildings, one which will adequately represent the public school system of the Nation's Capital. I wonder if you have thought, as have I each time I entered its doors, what a dreadful impression most prominent educators from all over the world receive when they visit this 93-year-old building to call upon our superintendent. But, aside from the external and internal lack of beauty or modernization, how inefficient is the practice of maintaining offices for the administrative staff in over 15 buildings in the city.

The difficulty in holding meetings, the lack of opportunity for on-the-spot exchanges of information, the handicap of attempting to supervise subordinates, are serious obstacles to the successful results of a dynamic program.

In conclusion, may we bring to your attention, gentlemen, that the National Congress of Parents & Teachers, at its annual convention last May made the plight of the schools of the District of Columbia top priority on its legislation program. This means that the national organization has aroused the concern of people in all parts of the country, and with its membership of over 12 million it is very possible that several of you have already heard from your constituents on this score.

We urge your serious consideration of the many problems of our school system, and your generous thinking in recommending, for once, an adequate appropriation.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, and we thank Mrs. Blacklow for her statement.

Dr. HAWORTH. Thank you, sir.

Our next witness will be Mrs. Catherine S. Barnes who is vice president of the area IV.

AREA IV PTA

STATEMENT OF MRS. CATHERINE S. BARNES

DISTRICT SCHOOL SYSTEM

Senator BYRD. All right, Mrs. Barnes. Will you please proceed.

Mrs. BARNES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Mrs. Barnes, vice president in charge of area IV of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents & Teachers, that section of the city which is located east of the Anacostia River. This is the area in which many of the families displaced by urban renewal and highway construction projects north and west of the Anacostia River are moving as well as additional families coming to the District from other States. Many new homes are being constructed in the area by private builders as well as several public housing projects. We therefore wish to urge your support of the following projects in the capital outlay section of the 1964 school budget that are of vital concern to area IV (also referred to as elementary areas 8, 9, 10, and 14):

Equipment for the following: Evans Junior High School; new elementary school at 53d and C Streets SE.; new elementary school in Camp Simms area and its addition; and Hart Junior High School.

Construction for an addition to Kimball and Hendley Elementary Schools and construction for Roper Junior High School at 48th and Meade Streets NE.

Sites for new elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE., and replacement of Benning.

NEW SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Here I might say there have been some contention about location, but we are concerned mainly here that we get a new senior high school in the far northeast area to relieve the situation, and a new junior high school at 13th and Alabama Avenue SE., and I believe here is also a matter of location that has to be straightened out.

In the essence of time we will omit the reading of that portion of our statement which supports the request for equipment. We believe these items are in the A budget and hope they will receive your favorable consideration.

We are glad to note that the Evans School opened this morning, thus eliminating the necessity of part-time classes at Miller Junior High.

We will go to page 3 with the Kimball Elementary School addition. This school with a pupil enrollment for the term ending 1963 of 1,115, is almost twice its capacity of 680. This has necessitated the holding of classes in substandard spaces, including the auditorium, the children's and teachers' lunchroom, and part-time instruction of 12 classes. Construction of the 14-classroom addition requested by the Board would greatly relieve this situation. We ask your support of this item.

HENDLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITION

This is one of five elementary schools now serving elementary area 14. It is anticipated that there will be an approximate increase of 4,000 pupils in this area during the next 7 years. Present planning calls for an undetermined amount of public housing on land now owned by the Federal Government along the east banks of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers known as the Bolling Field area. The prospective need for more school facilities in this area is so great that it is felt that an eight-room addition to the Hendley School would help relieve the present overcrowding, and that consideration would be given to the construction of a new elementary school at Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue SE., in the 1965 budget.

Construction for the Roper Junior High—at the time we made up this statement we did not have the name of the new school—48th and Meade Streets, NE.

Even with the completion of Evans Junior High, more than 1,000 pupil stations will be needed. The projected enrollment indicates that still another junior high will be needed in this area. We therefore urge approval of the administration's request of $3,350,000 for construction of a new junior high at 48th and Meade Streets, NE.

Site for new elementary school at Texas Avenue and Burns Street SE.: This particular section of elementary area 8 has and is undergoing much construction. Since September 1962, 112 apartment units have been completed and occupied (known as Fort Chapin). At the present time an additional 240 apartment units and 18 private dwellings are being constructed. These developments alone will bring many children of elementary school age into an already overcrowded school area.

We urgently request support of the Board's request for purchase of this site in the 1964 budget.

Replacement of Benning site: The present structure consists of two buildings, one of which is 79 years old. It has deteriorated and reached a point of obsolescence as to make further use of this building undesirable. It was abandoned in 1952 and used as a warehouse but was returned to service in 1953 because of need for classroom space. The other building was erected in 1943 as a temporary building and lacks many of the necessary facilities. We strongly urge your consideration of the Board's request for replacement of this school and to approve its request of $17,800 for the purchase of the small parcel of land adjoining the present school site, in the 1964 budget, and we have here, as is in the request, a new school at 55th and Eads Streets, and we may say here we checked the area ourselves and found in checking that it seemed too small even to us without going into all of the particulars of checking size and that sort of things.

So we called downtown to the Board to get further information on it and at that time we were assured that the site had a 15-acre size to it, and that would be sufficient to meet the specifications for senior high school construction at this time. Our main concern is that we have—whether it is at 53d and Grant, 55th and Eads, or at the other location—that we do have a senior high school in this area that will be adequate for the children in our immediate area.

New junior high at 13th and Alabama Avenue SE., site: Projected enrollment figures due to the anticipated influx of new families in the area indicate that a new junior high school will be needed in the far Southeast within the next 2 years to take care of the overflow from Douglass, Hart, and Kramer Junior High Schools, over and above the number to be provided by the Hart Junior High addition.

We heartily endorse the administration's request for $1,223,800 for site and plans for the new junior high at this or other suitable location. We are well aware of the favorable considerations you have given some of our requests. However, we must continue to ask for more and more support to meet the needs of an area already outgrown as to its present facilities and which is burdened even more by more and more new housing constructions.

We sincerely hope that relief may be soon forthcoming regarding the existing teacher shortage especially at the Spingarn High School, which is one of the two high schools now serving the far Northeast area. We are also happy to note that the Capital View Branch Library is now under construction.

Thank you for your support.

Your interest in the affairs of the District of Columbia is appreciated. On behalf of the parents, teachers, and children in area IV, whom we represent, we thank you for this opportunity to speak.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Barnes.

AREA V PTA

STATEMENT OF MRS. MILTON C. BADDY

DISTRICT SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Dr. HAWORTH. Our next spokesman is Mrs. Milton C. Baddy, legislative chairman for the area V council.

Mrs. Baddy.

Senator BYRD. Mrs. Baddy.

Mrs. BADDY. I am Mrs. Baddy, legislative chairman for the Area V Council of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers, speaking for approximately 40 schools in the territory to the east of Capitol Hill roughly bounded by Minnesota Avenue on the east, Anacostia River on the south and west.

Would you take this, please.

Senator BYRD. Do you have pictures there? We will be glad to look at them. Do you wish to leave them for the committee files or take them back with you?

Mrs. BADDY. I have covered this in the statement. I have left an identical set of these pictures for the file at the 1960 hearing, but I will cover that point just a little bit later.

Our statement concerns proposed building construction and permanent improvements to existing buildings for inclusion in the 1964 budget for the District of Columbia.

The B budget for 1964 includes funds for only two items for area V: funds for plans and specifications for the new elementary school at 17th and E Streets NE., and funds for construction of Hines Junior High replacement. And those pictures that you are looking at are pictures of the situations at Hines. Newspaper and television cameras and stories have presented samples of area V school situations more effectively than we possibly could at a hearing.

Senator BYRD. We provided money for purchase of a site last year, didn't we?

Mrs. BADDY. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And we have in the budget this year $2,340,000 for construction, is that right?

Mrs. BADDY. Yes. That is the B budget.

Senator BYRD. Yes. We also provided $190,000 for plans and specifications last year, is that correct?

Mrs. BADDY. Yes.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mrs. BADDY. At your 1960 hearing in August, I filed a set of photographs with a statement explaining the situation at Hines. Since then portions of the unrepaired roof have continued to fall and many more rooms require the use of all available buckets and metal trashcans to catch the water when it rains. Through the courtesy of the Recreation Department a basement nursery room is used for instrumental music whenever the 4-inch accumulation of water can be dipped and mopped up enough to use. In addition to the makeshift auditorium which now serves as the homeroom for three classes each morning, the teachers' lounge, teachers' lunchroom, students cafeteria, library and storerooms provide official classroom space for 794 students. At the close of school yesterday Dr. Bolden, the dedicated principal, gave the total of 1,021. Although the June figure was 1,025, the addition of 5 a day through the next few weeks give an October peak of well over 1,100 students.

Caption news stories of "Dropouts Returning to School," added to the untold stories of unwed mothers returning to classes are true, but bad for the innocent youngsters who have stayed in crowded schools. Yesterday, Spingarn took the spotlight and many other principals can give most interesting stories. One has a faculty cut of 10 teachers although his student count is the same. Another has 1,300 above official capacity and no funds have been recommended for addition or replacement for his school.

To relieve the present elementary school situation in the near Southeast we urge that funds be allotted for the replacement of the Lenox Annex at Fourth and M Streets SE., and the Brent Elementary School replacement at Third and D Streets SE. As you know the Lenox Elementary School Annex is the original Van Ness Building erected in 1908, closed in 1956 because its classrooms are substandard. Although it was returned to pupil use in 1958 its continued use is highly objectionable to the Board of Education because of its deterioration as well as its obsolescence. The Brent Elementary School replacement is requested for the same vicinity. The present Brent has a capacity of 8 classrooms while the proposed replacement will provide 16. This added to the proposed Lenox Annex replacement of 16 classrooms will provide an additional 15 classrooms on the present sites. The 5 elementary schools in the immediate vicinity needed 17 additional classrooms for this current year, with a projected estimate of 25 needed in 1965 and 28 by 1966.

The proposed new elementary school at 19th and M Streets NE., is an undeniable must although site acquisition problems again have arisen. Actual membership exceeds capacity now before the site has been selected. In October 1960 the excess student enrollment was 650 and in 1961 it was 986.

Although it was also disallowed, only one item affecting vocational schools in area V was proposed and this is the additlon to and alterations for Phelps Vocational High School located at 24th Street and Benning Road NE. For the past 6 years the membership has exceeded the capacity. Because of this growing excess, the Board of Education has asked that funds for plans and specifications be included in the 1964 budget instead of the last year of the 1963–68 public works program as approved in March of 1962.

Since teachers and space are undoubtedly badly needed now we suggest that you approve the funds required for construction and set aside additional funds for temporary space to be acquired in other buildings until school construction can be completed. School construction usually takes about 2 years and we need help now. Otherwise additional teachers would need to use hallways, lawns, and sidewalks for classrooms in some instances. What good does it do to persuade dropouts to return to a school situation worse than the one they dropped out of originally?

It is not understandable how the permanent improvements to existing buildings could possibly be ignored if it is fully realized what these improvements actually provide. First, the electrical modernization is for schools specified to be unsafe by the District Department of Licenses and Inspections. Second, the structural changes relative to fire safety were to correct existing fire hazards and the installation of the automatic sprinkler systems were to comply with recommendations of the District of Columbia fire marshal. Third, the replacement of wornout boilers was requested because the old boilers have been condemned for further use by the District of Columbia boiler inspector.

In area V the Giddings Elementary School boilers are 29 and 23 years old. Because of their obsolescence, replacement parts are no longer obtainable. Neither are parts available for the 39-year-old boilers in the Lovejoy Elementary School. The deadline is summer of 1964.

For the safety of our children we respectfully urge that you consider our requests that safety items, teachers, and space now be included in the 1964 budget for the District of Columbia.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mrs. Baddy.

Dr. HAWORTH. Our next speaker, Mr. Chairman, was to be Mr. Herbert A. Boyd, president of Area Council 3–A. He is unable to be here this evening but has prepared a statement which will be presented to you by Mr. Marvin C. Cooper, president of Area 3–B Council.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Cooper. We will be glad to have you present the statement.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, as has been stated, I am Marvin C. Cooper, president of Area 3–B Council, who will read the statement for Mr. Herbert A. Boyd as written.

AREA COUNCIL 3–A OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

STATMENT OF HERBERT A. BOYD, PRESIDENT, PRESENTED BY MARVIN C. COOPER, PRESIDENT, AREA COUNCIL 3–B

DISTRICT SCHOOL SYSTEM

Mr. COOPER. I am Herbert A. Boyd, president of Area Council 3–A of the District of Columbia of Parents and Teachers. I appear before you on behalf of the parents, teachers, and children of the 12 schools included in this area.

We feel that learning will be fostered much better when the proper facilities are provided for the people of the city of Washington, D.C. Proper facilities motivate and interest the learner, and when the children of any given area have their needs, interests, and problems met, learning is bound to be fostered. When the environment is calm and relaxed, and when the schools are adequately supplied with the proper tools and materials of instruction, the whole community benefits. The primary consideration in providing proper facilities is, of course, in our national self-interest.

No one can honestly be afraid of a program to help our youth live and learn fully unless, of course, he is afraid of America and the things for which it stands.

The schools teach well the three R's, but this is not enough, because this is no longer a three R world. Where do we stand in the world of today? The struggle for world power will go on and on, but what kind of power will ultimately triumph? The kind of power which develops the minds of men will triumph. It will be a contest for cultural and economic influence, a battle of political persuasion in which other world powers will attempt to subvert the governments friendly to our cause.

What, then, is the fundamental ingredient in this kind of struggle? Again I say it is in the human mind. It is what men believe in. It will be whatsoever our children will be taught to believe in that will determine whether this Nation will survive or fall—when we here on earth at the present time shall have been long gone. Will they fight valiantly for what they believe in, or surrender meekly because they feel themselves to be warriors without a cause?

The answer lies in what type of education we provide for them. In these times of stress and strain it becomes increasingly more evident that the schools must teach more than mere fundamentals. Children must be taught to face the facts of life, and yet must learn to live harmoniously in an ever changing environment. To deny them all the facilities necessary to do this, is to fail America. To give each child an adequate opportunity to do his best is educationally sound and morally right.

In such times as these, every teacher needs and solicits the help and understanding of every parent and citizen who cherishes the basic American freedoms. We must help our teachers do a better job by providing adequate facilities for them to work with children. We constantly evaluate our educational program and strengthen it whenever and wherever needed.

The schools of Washington, D.C., want, and deserve to be, a vast laboratory. Here we must prove to the world that democracy lives. We must come to the full realization that world opinion is vitally important to our welfare, and a proper regard for the same is more crucial than ever before.

A careful study of our entire school program by the school officials reveals that there are certain paramount needs. We wholeheartedly support their requests for more teachers and facilities. We respectfully request that you give full consideration to these requests as well as these below which are specific to our area.

Project	*Cost*
Bunker Hill addition (elementary, area 4), capacity 366 net, construction and equipment	$205,000
Conversion of 12 accessory rooms to regular classrooms in certain elementary schools	40,100

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views to you.

Respectfully submitted by Marvin C. Cooper for Herbert A. Boyd.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Cooper, and we would like to express our appreciation to Mr. Boyd also for the statement you just read.

Dr. Haworth, this ought to make your job pretty easy.

Dr. HAWORTH. We have one other witness, Mrs. Virginia Morris, who apparently is not able to be here this morning. She has a large family and couldn't make it, but I ask permission to file her papers tomorrow with you for the record.

Senator BYRD. All right. Her statement will be included in the record.

Dr. HAWORTH. Before presenting my own statement, I should like to ask the people in the audience who are members of PTA groups to stand and let you see how widespread is our interest. If the audience would rise.

I think you see almost entirely people standing.

Thank you so much, folks.

We are quite concerned, Mr. Chairman, with the problems of the schools, especially, and with other agencies in the District government that deal with the welfare of young people in our community.

Senator BYRD. You are not trying to intimidate the chairman, are you?

Dr. HAWORTH. No, sir. We are trying to show you that the interest of the community and the schools is not confined to a small group of persons. It is widespread.

As Mrs. Blacklow's statement pointed out, our PTA organization has a membership of 48,000 persons throughout the District of Columbia, all of them intimately concerned with the welfare, the schools and the children in them.

For the record, I should like to have inserted a copy of a letter which I sent to you last week under date of September 18 with reference to the shortage of authorized teaching personnel because it contains a proposal which I should like to present this evening and try to get your reaction to it, and perhaps you could get the reaction of the District officials to it.

Senator BYRD. The letter will be included in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS,
STATE OFFICE, GRANT SCHOOL,
Washington, D.C., September 18, 1963.

Re shortage in authorized teaching positions.

Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: The District of Columbia Congress of Parents & Teachers, representing a membership of some 48,000 persons, all vitally concerned with the welfare of the children in our District of Columbia public schools, wishes to call to your attention our concern over the situation in the public schools relating to the question of new teachers.

The opening of two new elementary schools and a new junior high school this fall, with no provision for staffing these schools with teachers, has made it necessary to transfer teachers from practically every other school in the system in order to staff these new schools.

There have been enrolled this fall some 5,000 more pupils in the schools than were enrolled last year.

As a result of these conditions, every school has had to deal with more pupils, with fewer teachers than last year, giving rise to many oversize classes in almost every school. Practically all classes are now above the maximum number conducive to a good learning situation.

The 1964 District of Columbia appropriation bill contains requests for new teaching positions to care for the new schools, for the increased enrollment, for some reduction in last year's pupil-teacher ratio, and for staffing some additional special classes. The delay in action on the 1964 appropriation bill beyond the date of the opening of the new school year this fall has had several very bad consequences:

1. When the newly authorized teachers are appointed, it will be necessary to make practically a complete reorganization of classes in every school some months after the beginning of the school term.

2. The educational program of every school pupil will be violently interrupted, with resulting damage to the educational levels achieved.

3. The quality of the new teachers appointed must inevitably be adversely affected, since the number of applicants from whom appointees are to be selected has been sharply reduced since last spring and early summer.

Although the harm already done cannot be undone now, no matter how good the intention of your committee may be, the second factor noted above may be reduced, the sooner new teachers may be appointed.

This same unfortunate situation occurred last year also, but was not quite as bad as this year, since the 1963 appropriation bill was passed at an earlier date than the 1964 bill will be.

In order to prevent this situation from occurring again, the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers wishes to present a proposal which we believe is practical and highly desirable: that the 1964 District of Columbia appropriation bill contain provision, not only for the new teaching positions needed for the 1963–64 school year, but also for the new teaching positions needed for the 1964–65 school year, and that hereafter each appropriation bill shall carry provision for needed new teaching positions for the school year following the fiscal year for which appropriations are being made.

We would point out that the school officials, for some years past, have been quite accurate in predicting enrollments and teaching positions needed, so that provision for new teaching positions 1 year in advance of the time they will be needed can be done quite safely.

If this new policy is adopted, none of the unfortunate consequences of late passage of the appropriation bill, as described above, will happen again.

We hope that you will find merit in this proposal and will discuss it with the District officials who are to appear as witnesses before your committee, beginning next Friday.

Respectfully yours,

DR. ELLIS HAWORTH,
Chairman, Legislation Committee, District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

STATEMENT OF DR. ELLIS HAWORTH

DISTRICT SCHOOL NEEDS

Dr. HAWORTH. As pointed out there were certain disadvantages because of the delay last year and this year in the determination of the number of new additional teachers to be hired for the school system. Most other school systems are able to make their appointments of new teaching personnel in the spring or early summer. We have traditionally had to wait until after the first of July when money became available if the appropriation bill had been passed prior to that date or later if the appropriation bill comes later, and as a result the field of applicants from whom our selections are made for new appointments narrows the later we have to make those appointments. And so we propose to you, sir, that to prevent that situation from occurring again and to make it possible for the schools to make commitments to college graduates going into the teaching field at the time of graduation in the early spring or summer, that it would be helpful if in the 1964 budget appropriation bill before you now, you would include authorization for the additional teachers needed for the next school year, 1964–65, as well.

Senator BYRD. We cannot do this, Dr. Haworth.

Dr. HAWORTH. Are you certain of that, sir?

Senator BYRD. I am certain of that. We cannot do that.

Dr. HAWORTH. The other appropriation bills for agencies had carried appropriations that were made to carry on beyond the existing fiscal year until the project concerned was completed or the purpose for which the funds were appropriated was carried out.

So that if this could be done, it would make it much easier for the schools to carry on the program of recruiting new teaching personnel.

I hope that you will explore that just as fully from the legal aspects as is possible to see whether it could not be done.

Senator BYRD. Dr. Haworth, I think you can accept the statement that I made as being a true statement.

Dr. HAWORTH. Well, we regret that because we felt that the suggestion might be quite worthwhile in easing up the organization of the schools and improving the selection of appointments that we have.

Now, I should like to present the statement about general school needs.

This statement I should point out was originally submitted to Mr. Natcher before the House committee on last June 20 and in view of the fact that his committee acted only on the "A" budget proposals and most of these things were in the "B" budget, this is still untouched

territory and therefore I would like to present it to you with a few additional comments.

I offer it not as an apology for having given it to Mr. Natcher but because of the fact that Mr. Natcher's committee didn't do anything about the items that we talked about here.

In regard to agencies other than the School Board, our PTA congress would like to endorse the inclusion in the appropriation bill for three additional roving youth leaders under the Recreation Department. That request was made by the Recreation Department and I believe disallowed by the District budget officer last fall before the bill was sent to the Federal Bureau of the Budget. But we feel the activities of that group of roving youth leaders has been so beneficial in helping to reduce problems of juvenile delinquency that the program ought to be expanded, and therefore we endorse the Recreation Department's original proposal.

We also endorse the proposal for an expansion of the day care program for preschool children in the Welfare Department. The program that was in effect the last year or so for trying to retrain unemployed mothers to get employment had a queer situation. It developed a day care program for the care of the children of these mothers while they were in the retraining program, and then as soon as they completed their training work and were free to go out and seek a job, their children were immediately removed from the day care program so that the mother had no way of getting the time free to go and seek employment. And we think that the women concerned ought to be free to seek employment and to establish themselves in new jobs before they have to find day care on a paid proposition.

Our third item is we would recommend, as several other groups have, that the allotment for foster home care for children be increased to $75 a month. That is less than half the amount that is being spent for the care of children in Junior Village and other homes maintained by the Welfare Department. Children in foster homes would get much better care than they get in these agencies and the $75 we would consider as a very excellent investment for the child concerned.

Finally, we would call attention to the request for the Teachers College for internal improvement of existing facilities which we urge be favorably considered. We would have recommended appropriation of funds for a new physical plant for the Teachers College, but in view of President Kennedy's appointment a day or so ago of a special committee to investigate for him the needs for publicly supported higher education in the District, we would defer any recommendations there until that Committee has reported to the President.

Now, we request that authority be given the Board of Education to apportion funds to the various schools on the basis of building needs and not on the basis of so much money per pupil. In this way schools in the greatest need would receive proportionately larger amounts than other schools that are equipped.

Up to the present time the schools have followed quite rigidly alloting so much money per pupil in each school for various purposes, and we think that policy ought to be varied somewhat in terms of the varying needs of the schools concerned.

Second, we recommend that a fund of at least $100,000 be appropriated to expand the program of curriculum development, especially for the basic and honors tracks on the secondary level, and for the development of new programs in vocational education. This fund should be available to employ special consultants for the various subject fields, at $50 per day; for hiring substitutes, at $19 per day, so that experienced regular teachers might be released for full-time service on curriculum revision committees; and for clerical services and supplies. It is our belief that this program would do more to remedy the problems of school discipline and dropouts than any other single program or activity.

3. We recommend that funds be made available for substitutes, so that regular teachers may be released to share in other types of professional activities, including attendance at professional regional or national meetings.

4. We recommend that increased funds be made available for the purchase of textbooks and workbooks, so that a replacement cycle of not over 5 years is possible.

5. We recommend that new teaching positions on all levels be approved, to provide teachers for the anticipated increase in enrollment of over 5,000 pupils.

6. We recommend that full-time librarians be provided all junior, senior, and vocational schools, and that a start be made in providing trained librarians for the elementary schools. In this part I should like to recommend strongly the provision for a librarian for the Sharpe Health School that was recommended to you by Mrs. Tesone of the Sharpe Health School PTA this afternoon.

We recommend that the program of providing counselors in the elementary schools be continued, and that the Board of Education requests for 36 new counselors be approved. Also, that additional counselors on the secondary level be provided, so as to make their workload more reasonable and effective.

The rest of these items are self-explanatory. I will pass over those.

I should like, Mr. Chairman, to call your attention to a point you mentioned several times about squeezing money from the budget to get additional teachers and additional policemen and so forth, and I suggest here four sources of additional funds for the general fund from which these appropriations would have to come.

I point out that for the operation of the National Capital Park Service, over $3 million is being taken from the general fund. This money should come from the Federal budget for the Interior Department. It is used to pay for the salaries of Capital Park Police, for the maintenance of roadways, for the care of lawns, trees, shrubbery.

Washington, D.C., is the only place in the country to my knowledge that has to pay for the care of national parks in its territory. All the States have national parks, the expenses of which are paid for by the Federal Government.

Second, for the National Zoological Park, approximately $1,600,000 is included in the general fund. This money also should come from the Federal budget assigned to the Interior Department.

And for the Highway and Traffic Department, approximately $4 million is being taken from the general fund to pay for operating traffic signals at street intersections and for the salaries of police officers while on duty directing traffic. This money should come from the gasoline tax revenues. If the tax revenues from gasoline tax

are not sufficient for these and for highway projects, than the highway projects ought to be curtailed to keep within the revenue available.

And finally, for the Sanitary Engineering Department, approximately $10 million is being taken from the general fund. This Department should be limited in its activities to those which can be financed from revenues from the water and sewage funds.

The above changes would make available to the general fund over $19 million that could be used for these other activities which have been urged upon you.

In view of the difficulties which the District of Columbia encounters in attempting to increase taxes and to get other fiscal bills which would provide additional and proper funds, we believe that there is no other group so well informed on District needs as is your committee and which could enlighten your fellow Congressmen on these matters. We submit that you have a larger obligation than to recommend to the Senate how our tax dollars are to be spent. We think you could be eloquent spokesmen in our behalf.

Will you accept this challenge and help us?

Thank you, sir.

I do hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will give some thought to those suggestions of transfer of funds that would make more money available to the general fund. It gives you quite a number of millions of dollars that you could use very acceptably if those changes in expenditures could be arranged for.

Thank you very much, sir.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

Senator BYRD. Dr. Haworth, as I have explained, more than once during these hearings, we, of course, appreciate the need for moving ahead in advance of the school term with the employment of teachers. I think as to this year, the situation which has confronted us has been a unique one. The budget which was presented in January was based upon the anticipated revenues under the existing law.

The bill making available additional revenues and providing for a higher Federal payment, and so on, was not enacted until August 27. This made it impossible for us to consider, prior to that time, the B budget which was based upon the revenues expected to be derived from the passage of that bill. It is customary that the House of Representatives take up the appropriation bill before the Senate takes it up. In this instance we are taking up the B budget because the House has already passed the bill based on the A budget, and rather than take up the bill based on the A budget and pass it and then proceed with the passage of the second bill, we have decided to take up both budgets at one and the same time and the House will, of course, take up the amended requests once we have passed the bill in the Senate.

The situation that I have referred to has, of course, created a hardship but this is not ordinarily the case. Usually the House has acted upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill in time for the Senate committee to at least approve the request for teachers as we did last year. I certainly hope that next year we can take up the bill because we will not be waiting upon a revenue measure and if the House committee can proceed to consider the matter and send

it to the Senate, this committee will certainly endeavor to cooperate and expedite the action on the bill.

Dr. HAWORTH. We would be most appreciative of any action that could be done that would avoid a repetition of the sort of thing that happened last year and this year. Our organization felt quite strongly that the Commissioners did a great disservice to the school system by deferring the requests for teaching positions to the B budget. As quoted in the newspapers this week, you asked Commissioner Tobriner with reference to this matter and as I recall, the papers quoted him as saying there was no money in the A budget for new teaching positions.

Well, that is just sheer nonsense.

Senator BYRD. Well, I don't believe——

Dr. HAWORTH. There is money available but it depends on how you choose to spend it.

Senator BYRD. I don't think the Commissioner said that. I was present when he made his statement. I think the statement was made, if I can reconstruct it so that it will be in essence what was said, it was to the effect that positions for teachers were not included because other departments in the government also wanted additional personnel and there were other mandatory needs to be met and it was felt that the policy should be followed throughout. No request for personnel for the departments was included in the A budget I believe with the possible exception of the request for 20 positions for the Evans Junior High School and two or three other exceptions.

The Commissioners did not make a statement that there was no money in the A budget for positions. I am sure this was a misunderstanding.

Dr. HAWORTH. I was basing my statement upon what I read in the papers about it.

Senator BYRD. Yes. Well, I say I am confident it was a misunderstanding on the part of the press because I think the record will show that this statement precisely as you have uttered it was not made. I am not attempting to defend the action of the Commissioners, but I would not want their position to be misrepresented in their absence.

Dr. HAWORTH. Well, our feeling, to be perfectly frank, Senator, is that with these some 4,000 to 5,000 additional pupils descending upon our schools right after Labor Day, the Commissioners ought to have made an exception for the schools with regard to the policy of requesting personnel. We would take issue with their judgment in that matter, and very strong issue with their judgment in that respect.

And further, the Commissioners had no assurance when they prepared their budget request for submission to the Bureau of the Budget and then to Congress that the Congress would enact any legislation making additional funds available.

There was no guarantee of that. And, therefore, if the Congress had not passed that act on August 27, we would have been in a fitful situation and there is just no argument contrary to that statement And, therefore, it seems to me that the Commissioners' judgment was faulty. Any explanation they offer, it was still faulty judgment in our opinion.

I would like to make that statement very strongly to you. Further, you couldn't help it. Mr. Natcher's committee couldn't help it. But Chairman McMillan of the House delayed from early Jan-

uary until May to hold any hearings on bills for increased funds for the District.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Haworth, I don't think this committee would be interested in your getting down to any discussion of personalities.

Dr. HAWORTH. All right. But I——

Senator BYRD. Now, Congressman McMillan is not here to defend himself. Let me say to you that I discussed this matter with Congressman McMillan upon at least three occasions, and for the simple reason that I was interested in getting on with the work of this committee, and in every instance he indicated a desire to cooperate and move the matter ahead. I think he introduced legislation, if I recall correctly, to increase the Federal payment to $45 million. He told me on the phone that he did not believe that the House would take a $50 million Federal payment figure. But he indicated that when the matter went to conference, while he would not be willing to accept the formula, he would be willing to go along with a higher Federal payment, and I think he must have certainly acted in accordance with what he told me because the House finally ended up agreeing on a $50 million Federal payment.

So I don't think this is a time for finding fault with Congressman McMillan. I think he should be commended for——

Dr. HAWORTH. There is one other——

Senator BYRD. If you will just——

Dr. HAWORTH. If I may make just one other——

Senator BYRD. Will you just suspend for a moment. I would like to say to the audience that the chairman is making a statement and the chairman happens to believe what he is saying. I am not attempting to say that Mr. McMillan acts precisely as I would act in every situation. But I think he did act in good faith in presenting a measure to raise the Federal payment to $45 million, and I have a feeling that had he been unalterably opposed to a further increase in the Federal payment, we would not have seen the conferees agree on authorization of a $50 million Federal payment.

So I would like to give every individual the benefit of the doubt. It is easy to criticize others. It is easy to find fault. But it is quite another thing when one has to walk in the other Indian's moccasins.

So I don't want the Commisssioners to be unfairly criticized and I don't want Mr. McMillan to be unfairly criticized while they are not present. The chairman of this committee is not going to sit idly by while a Member of the Congress is being criticized in his absence. If he were here he could defend himself. This is no time for a discussion of Congressman McMillan's position. That is not why we are holding these hearings tonight, and I think we ought to stick to the subject before us.

Dr. HAWORTH. I will be happy to accept your statement, sir. And there is one other point I would like to raise with you about the appropriation bill that is based upon action in the past on appropriation bills.

RETENTION OF FUNDS IN B BUDGET

Under the B budget that is before you, there is an amount appropriated or recommended for appropriation that would give, if the full $50 million Federal payment were to be appropriated and the recommended amount borrowed from the Treasury that is contained

in it, there would be approximately $2.5 million surplus as a sort of a cushion for the operation of the Government in case that some of the anticipated revenue did not develop as much as has been estimated. On some occasions in the past when that sort of condition existed, there has been a tendency on the part of some Members of the House to cut down the amount of the actual appropriation of the Federal payment to an amount that would wipe out that possible surplus. And we would like to urge that your Senate group, if the Senate sees fit to appropriate the full $50 million Federal payment, take every—make every effort possible to see to it that that is not cut back.

If there is a cutback in it, it should be in terms of a decreased amount borrowed from the Federal Treasury and save that for future construction needs, and we do feel, though that a small cushion of $2.5 million is a minimum amount that any good business concern should have as a leeway in the event that income doesn't amount to as much as they estimated in making up their budget proposals. It is just sound efficient business management to have a little leeway on things of that sort.

So we hope that your committee will protect our interests in that situation for the advancement of good government in the District.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. This committee will do whatever it can do. The House, of course, is a coequal body in this matter and we can't speak for the House, and I cannot assure you as to what action the House may want to take, but I can assure you that I am going to do everything I possibly can to get some additional teacher positions for the school system.

Dr. HAWORTH. In concluding, Senator, may I remark that we appreciate greatly your proposal of increasing the number of teacher appointments above that requested by the Board of Education. This is an action by the Congress that seldom occurs and is most welcome, and we hope that they will follow the example in other actions in the future for it.

Thank you very much for that.

Senator BYRD. I hope this can be accomplished. I don't know that it can be, but as I have already indicated, I certainly will endeavor to bring it about.

Dr. HAWORTH. We encourage your efforts in every possible way.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, and I wish to express appreciation to all of the people who have accompanied you here this evening. Thank you ladies and gentlemen.

(Dr. Haworth's statement follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS,
STATE OFFICE, GRANT SCHOOL,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

Re 1964 District of Columbia appropriation bill.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: I am Dr. Ellis Haworth, chairman of the Legislation Committee of the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers. I shall present to you our recommendations relating to the needs of the public schools, other than specific capital outlay projects.

At its annual convention on May 7, 1963, the District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers adopted the following principle: "Every child should have

the opportunity to attend a school with adequate physical facilities and a curriculum adapted to his needs, interests, and abilities."

In the light of this principle and other items approved in our action program, we make the following recommendations:

1. We request that authority be given the Board of Education to apportion funds to the various schools on the basis of building needs and not on the basis of so much money per pupil. In this way, schools in the greatest need would receive proportionately larger amounts than other schools better equipped.

2. We recommend that a fund of at least $100,000 be appropriated to expand the program of curriculum development, especially for the basic and honors tracks on the secondary level. This fund should be available to employ special consultants for the various subject fields at $50 per day, for hiring substitutes at $19 per day, so that experienced regular teachers might be released for full-time service on curriculum revision committees, and for clerical services and supplies. It is our belief that this program would do more to remedy the problems of school discipline and dropouts than any other single program or activity.

3. We recommend that funds be made available for substitutes, so that regular teachers may be released to share in other types of professional activities, including attendance at professional regional or national meetings.

4. We recommend that increased funds be made available for the purchase of textbooks and workbooks, so that a replacement cycle of not over 5 years is possible.

5. We recommend that new teaching positions on all levels be approved, to provide teachers for the anticipated increase in enrollment of over 5,000 pupils.

6. We recommend that full-time librarians be provided all junior, senior, and vocational schools, and that a start be made in providing trained librarians for the elementary schools. The Board of Education requested 3 librarians for vocational high schools, 24 for junior high schools, and 22 for elementary schools.

7. We recommend that the program of providing counselors in the elementary schools be continued, and that the Board of Education requests for 36 new counselors be approved. Also, that additional counselors on the secondary level be provided, so as to make their workload more reasonable and effective.

8. We recommend that the Board of Education request for three school psychologists and three social workers be granted.

9. We recommend that the request of the Board of Education for 31 new kindergarten teachers, for 38 teachers for basic classes, and for other special teachers be granted.

10. We recommend that the request for funds for library books and magazines, on all levels, be granted. It is obvious that the need for such books, especially on the elementary level, with the continuing increase in enrollment, cannot be met by the lending program of the public library.

11. We have for some years urged the expansion of the programs of the evening schools and summer schools, as well as the health school. It is unfair that summer school classes be limited to the less able students.

12. We urge the continued appropriation of matching funds to improve the education of culturally deprived children.

13. We urge the appropriation of matching funds for the NDEA program to improve the instruction in science, mathematics, and foreign languages.

14. We recommend approval of the Board of Education request for funds for vocational training of unemployed adults.

15. We recommend approvals of the funds requested for the District of Columbia Teachers College.

16. With regard to capital outlay requests, we would call attention to the high degree of accuracy with which the school authorities have predicted each year's increase in pupil enrollment. In the light of these predictions, the overall request for approximately $22 million is fully justified. We should be able to assure every child that, when he enters school, he will have a seat in a good classroom for a full day of schooling.

Where will the funds come from to make the above requests possible? There are four sources of increased funds for the general fund.

1. For the operation of the National Capital Parks Service, over $3 million is being taken from the general fund. This money should come from the Federal budget for the Interior Department.

2. For the National Zoological Park, approximately $1,600,000 is included in the general fund. This money also should come from the Federal budget for the Interior Department.

3. For the Highway and Traffic Department, approximately $4 million is being taken from the general fund, to pay for operating traffic signals at street intersections and for the salaries of police officers while on duty directing traffic. This money should come from the gasoline tax revenues.

4. For the Sanitary Engineering Department, approximately $10 million is being taken from the general fund. This Department should be limited in its activities to those which can be financed from revenues from the water and sewage funds.

The above changes would make available to the general fund over $19 million for use by the schools and other agencies.

A challenge!

In view of the difficulties which the District of Columbia encounters in attempting to increase taxes and to get other fiscal bills which would provide additional and proper funds, we believe that there is no other group so well informed on District needs as is your committee and which could englighten your fellow Congressmen on these matters. We submit that you have a larger obligation than to recommend to the Senate how our tax dollars are to be spent. We think you could be an eloquent spokesmen in our behalf. Will you accept this challenge and help us?

Thank you for this opportunity to make our views known to you.

Respectfully submitted.

Dr. ELLIS HAWORTH,
Chairman, Legislation Committee, District of Columbia Congress of Parents and Teachers.

(The following correspondence was referred to the subcommittee and will be placed in the record at this point:)

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1963.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: As the rector of Washington's downtown Episcopal church I am distressed to learn of the action taken by the House District Appropriations Committee in cutting from the budget for the District General Hospital the revision for the chaplains. Certainly we agree that the District budget should be balanced, but is it the proper way to put the District in the black by eliminating the kind of personal care and concern represented by the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains. I believe the action taken by the House committee to be both shortsighted and ill advised and trust that the Senate will restore this particular part of the budget.

I know from personal experience the work done by Chaplain Hildebrand, the Protestant chaplain, and his Roman Catholic colleague to be of tremendous value in bringing personal care to the many lonely and unfortunate people who are in the wards of the District General Hospital.

Sincerely,

CHARLES D. KEAN.

HILLCREST HEIGHTS, MD., *August 22, 1963.*

Senator CARL HAYDEN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: The House of Representatives Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia has recommended that the present chaplaincy positions at the District of Columbia General Hospital be abolished. (H.R. 7431, Rept. 499, p. 8.)

As a professional nurse, I wish to point out a few ways in which the District of Columbia General Hospital chaplains have proved essential for quality medical care. I have seen patients respond to the chaplains when all other services seemed to fail. I have seen countless nursing students complete their professional education because of the wise counsel of the chaplains. I have seen weary hospital personnel renew their strength at hospital worship services when travel elsewhere would have been impossible. I have seen numberless clergymen learn to improve their ministry to the sick in the hospital's accredited clinical training programs. I have seen foreign friends—visitors, staff, and students—impressed by the chaplains' vital role on the health team.

Abolish the chaplaincy programs and you will end all these realities. You will deny spiritual therapy to the sick, the dying, and those who care for them.

You will limit the educational experience of thousands of nurses, physicians, and clergymen. You will lose large numbers of prospective staff and students who recognize that no health team is complete without chaplains. You will force District of Columbia General Hospital from its role of leadership in comprehensive care to a position of mediocrity and inadequacy.

Can we afford this great leap backward? Experience shouts, "No." I urge your support in the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the reinstatement of the appropriations for the chaplaincy positions. Untold thousands will thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harry C. Kiely, R.N.,
Class of 1960, Capital City School of Nursing,
District of Columbia General Hospital.

The Georgia Association for Pastoral Care,
Grady Memorial Hospital,
Atlanta, Ga., August 22, 1963.

Hon. Carl Hayden,
Subcommittee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Hayden: It has come to my attention that the subcommittee of the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia appropriations bill, 1963–64, has seen fit to recommend that chaplaincy positions at the District of Columbia General Hospital be abolished and that appropriations for the District of Columbia General Hospital be decreased accordingly. It is my further understanding that this matter will now be considered by the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the U.S. Senate of which you are a member.

I am writing to express serious concern about the possibility of the chaplaincy program at District of Columbia General Hospital being discontinued. As director of the Georgia Association for Pastoral Care, it is my privilege to direct a chaplaincy program in a large public hospital similar to District of Columbia General Hospital, Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta. It has also been my privilege to have some personal acquaintance with the chaplaincy program at District of Columbia General Hospital. In a time when the American Medical Association is taking serious cognizance of the close relationship between religious faith and health and when many public hospitals are strengthening their religious ministry programs, it seems a serious error for an established program at a large Federal general hospital in Washington to be abolished. Such action would make more difficult the efforts of those of us who are seeking to build closer working relationships between the medical profession and the ministry.

I would very much appreciate your careful attention to this matter and your effort in seeking reconsideration of the action of the House of Representatives subcommittee.

With every good wish, I am,
Sincerely yours,

Charles V. Gerkin, *Director.*

(The following was received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association, Inc.,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

Senator Robert C. Byrd,
Chairman, Subcommittee on District of Columbia Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Byrd: Noting that many, many trees are needed to be planted in the city of Washington, the Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association respectfully requests that you and your committee include the item of $180,000 for the fiscal year 1964 to purchase 20,000 trees.

The number of missing trees on old Capitol Hill is very great. Trees take time for growing, so this project should be started at once.

This organization urges you to continue to beautify the city by increasing the amount for a very vital contribution to the landscaping of the District of Columbia.

If in order at this time, will you please include this letter as a part of the printed record of the recent hearing. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Draper, *Secretary.*

(The following communications relative to District appropriations were received for the record:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 15, 1963.

CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBCOMMITTEE,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please be advised of the position of the New Hampshire Congress of Parents & Teachers, a branch of the National Congress of Parents & Teachers, endorsing that organization's recommendation that "favorable action be taken on a bill which will restore the original budget request for the District of Columbia"—H.R. 7431—per the enclosed copy of communication.

Yours very truly,

JAMES C. CLEVELAND,
Member of Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS,
Manchester, N.H., August 12, 1963.

Hon. JAMES C. CLEVELAND,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Congress of Parents & Teachers has endorsed the National Congress of Parents & Teachers recommendation that favorable action be taken on a bill which will restore the original budget request for the District of Columbia. Also, the bill for the appropriation of funds to the Department of Defense sufficient to operate oversea schools on a comparable level of those in the United States.

We urge your support of these bills with which we are sure you are familiar, in order that the children affected will enjoy the same opportunities as those in the various States.

Very truly yours,

A. E. SCHRIFTGIESSER.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ROADS AND BRIDGES, BY ISABEL C. MOORE

People cannot be reminded too often that to solve a problem as successfully as is possible, it is indispensable to—

1. Face all the facts from the beginning.
2. Evaluate them intelligently, conscientiously, realistically, impersonally, and by direct observation if possible, for the good of the most people.
3. Take practical, constructive action, without procrastination, and the best test of any action is to observe the results of comparable action.

Many apparently difficult problems could be solved easily with the application of a little commonsense and unselfish consideration for others.

As in many other cases where necessary work is delayed or prevented because of the ignoring of these principles, the badly needed Three Sisters Bridge and an indispensable connecting express road leading from it into the so-called Glover-Archbold Park, have been held up for some time.

Members of Congress are urged to always be alerted to the fact that no matter what progressive, necessary, or desirable project is proposed, there are always "againsters" who work vigorously to have it stopped, sometimes because they are not fully familiar with the situation, or because they have poor powers of evaluating it, sometimes because of lack of conscientious responsibility of a few influential people, who callously insist that their personal or esthetic desires take precedence over the welfare of thousands of citizens. It is incredible that in the United States, which boasts so much of its democracy, such influences can sometimes cause the powerful Congress of the United States to fail to provide facilities needed by many, which this road and bridge are.

The only way such harm can be prevented is for Members of Congress to always survey and evaluate situations for themselves, and not be guided by the protests of others, no matter how numerous or loud, or how impressive their positions or organizations, or long their petitions. Sometimes a small group presumes to speak for a whole organization or section without making a survey

to see what the most people want. Sometimes legislators are handicapped by the idea that only experts or representatives of organizations could possibly have anything worthwhile to say, when actually, unknown individuals are just as capable of having valuable knowledge of a setup and efficient suggestions for solutions to problems. Experts have made such a mess of the world to date, nothing could possibly be lost by listening to nonexperts.

In planning efficient transportation service for the District of Columbia, it is important that citizens and officials also give this matter their most conscientious and impersonal evaluation so the most functional setup will be effected, for the benefit of the most people, with the greatest economy, and millions of dollars will not have to be wasted in future years on adjustments. The huge expense of highways has to be borne by already overburdened taxpayers, which is a great hardship to many, especially those in low income groups, in these days of high living costs, so it is important that mistakes be avoided.

It is most essential that before any roads are built, that foolproof planning of all transportation channels be made to insure their not conflicting with each other in the future, especially subways. This happened at Dupont Circle.

GLOVER-ARCHBOLD EXPRESS ROAD

The use of the land in the so-called Glover-Archbold Park, which is excellently situated for a badly needed express road between the proposed Three Sisters Bridge and Wisconsin Avenue NW., is being protested by many, including Anne Archbold and Charles Glover, who donated this land to the city 38 years ago for a park.

The important fact to recognize here is that no land on this earth belongs to any person or group absolutely. It belongs primarily to God, who has provided it for the use of all people, anyone of whom is supposed to have an equal right to possess it temporarily upon payment of money until a more important use needs to be made of it, for the good of the most people. Just because a person happens to have owned a piece of land at some time, it doesn't give him the right to dictate its use for eternity. This is the basis for the law of eminent domain, which gives the State the legal power to take privately owned property, when it is urgently needed for the good of the public, compensating the owners to the extent of its current appraised value.

It is a matter of elemental commonsense and justice to recognize that the deciding factor here should be the safety of the lives of thousands of citizens who are paying taxes to have provided for them safe and functional roads not the impractical wishes of a few people who need to come down off "cloud 9" and face the fact that Washington is no longer a sleepy rural town, with an occasional horse and buggy sloshing over mud roads, but a big city with a bad traffic problem, and streets rapidly reaching the saturation point.

Glover-Archbold Park has been an inaccessible jungle since the beginning of time, and will undoubtedly remain that way to the end of time, if a road is not put through. It is a tangle of underbrush, poison ivy, and trees. It isn't safe for women and children or even men to go into such areas. Much of it is a deep ravine which makes it completely unusable for a park, but perfect for a depressed expressway, in an area which badly needs this. There is little expensive land to be bought, no houses or businesses to be torn down causing people to be thrown out of their homes and other homes found for them, no taxes to be lost. This would reduce expenses substantially to the city. This route would carry heavy traffic out of congested Georgetown, off narrow two-lane Foxhall Road, which it has had to struggle through for years, and out of one of the nicest residential sections of the District of Columbia.

A road through here would make at least some of the land accessible and usable for recreation, and preserve the open space instead of ending it as some are protesting. It doesn't make sense to plead that this land must be left as it is for animals and birds, when there are thousands of acres of virgin woodland a short distance away, along the Potomac River. And the welfare of animals should never be placed ahead of the lives of human beings, especially when 37,000 are being killed and 3 million injured in traffic accidents annually.

The National Park Service has had jurisdiction over this land for 38 years, but has done nothing to make it usable, by clearing, grading, and equipping it. It is useless to all but a very few people, so it is unrealistic to hysterically protest the loss of a park which for all practical purposes doesn't exist.

The fervor with which the NPS protects valuable park land from encroachment is appreciated, but they sometimes follow this to an extreme beyond

commonsense and consistency. They avidly acquire more and more land, which they hold on to tenaciously, refusing to let it be taken for urgently needed other uses, even when it can be compensated for easily in nearby land. But at the same time, they make no effort to do even the simplest things to make the land usable for healthful outdoor exercise and wholesome recreation, which people are badly in need of to help reduce the enormous mental and physical suffering, economic loss, and delinquency humans endure unnecessarily; particularly children in congested areas, who are penalized when they get into trouble because they have no wholesome activities provided for them in their leisure time.

The simple solution here is for the Government to take the land needed in addition to the 100-foot strip it originally owned, which was designated for a road years ago, and pay the donors for it, which is the only honorable thing to do, because of its being donated to the city for a park. Then the Government should develop compensatory park facilities in the miles of beautiful country along the Potomac River for recreation and athletics, which would give infinitely better benefits to thousands of people than this very small area would. It should be developed like the Tennessee Valley Authority, with dams for electric power and water conservation—which is going to have to be done soon anyhow—and recreational areas along the shores. If this were done, it is likely the donors and others would end their objections to this land being used for an expressway.

Legislators and citizens are going to have to decide whether they want the entire Capital City of the United States to suffer blight, with its loss of tax revenue and costly rehabilitation, which means Congress will have to appropriate money for all the expenses of the District of Columbia, or if they prefer to take commonsense steps to protect the nicest residential sections against deteriorating influences such as heavy interstate traffic going through them.

Nothing describes more eloquently the bad traffic situation in this vicinity than the traffic count. These are the daily average counts of vehicles for 1961, taken by the District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic:

Nebraska Avenue, between New Mexico and Massachusetts Avenues NW	24, 200
Massachusetts Avenue, between Nebraska Avenue and Macomb Street NW	22, 000
Foxhall Road, between Nebraska Avenue and Reservoir Road NW	11, 700

The U.S. Department of Highways and Traffic estimates that 34,000 vehicles would use the proposed Three Sisters Bridge today and 68,000 by 1975; which means the number of vehicles through here would increase to an intolerable amount.

The U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Public Roads' daily average vehicle count for 1961 on the New Jersey Turnpike, which has one of the highest counts in the United States is 29,356. This is only 5,156 more vehicles than those going through this residential section.

The streets in this area are actually major interstate heavy-volume traffic expressways and truck routes, with none of the safeguards, as there are only two through routes in a wide area here, one of which carries traffic from Key Bridge into Foxhall Road, and the other which carries traffic from Chain Bridge into Arizona and Nebraska Avenues, with some of it using very narrow, winding, steep Chain Bridge Road, as it is a shortcut, making it a deathtrap.

Huge interstate trailer trucks begin grinding up the long hill from Chain Bridge at 5 a.m.; residents are forced to breathe poisonous, cancer-causing carbon monoxide gas 24 hours a day; it is very hazardous to cross streets, especially for the many children here, and the noise and dirt are very unpleasant. The many nonresidential buildings which have been allowed to be built here have added greatly to the traffic; low-flying planes have added to the noise. No efficiently run city would ever allow such conditions to exist.

People who are protesting a road through Glover-Archbold Park are not only failing to show conscientious or humane consideration for the safety of the lives of thousands of people, but they are also not alert to their own best interests. If the Glover-Archbold road is not built, Foxhall Road will have to be widened eventually, which residents have fought for years, causing heavy traffic to travel over narrow, two-lane, Foxhall Road, with fences, trees, and shrubs, which come up to within 2 feet of the pavement, leaving no shoulders for a car to get off on in an emergency, and a dangerous condition for pedestrians, as there are no walks. The fact is going to have to be faced that traffic has to go somewhere, and it includes the cars of those who are protesting the safest place

It is inevitable that a road through Glover-Archbold Park will have to be built sometime so it should be done now, instead of later when costly adjustments have to be made, which is happening now on part of Route 70–S in Maryland where this new road is being torn up to be replaced with one to accomodate trucks. And it should be an all-purpose, heavy duty road, with trucks limited to the extreme right lanes. Roads cost an enormous amount of money, so when situated in main corridors of traffic flow they should be built to accommodate all traffic, rather than just parks, which is a luxury that simply cannot be afforded while dangerous trucks and heavy traffic roar through our city streets. It would be just as impractical to insist that railroads go to the heavy expense of having separate tracks for freight and passenger use. This is not an ideal situation, but life has few. And it must be remembered that it is important to facilitate truck traffic, as we have to depend on them to bring us our daily necessities.

THREE SISTERS BRIDGE

It is time more people made an intelligent, realistic, appraisal of the proposed Three Sisters Bridge. It would be perfectly located to carry traffic into the open, unused land of Glover-Archbold Park, leading to the proposed express route on Wisconsin Avenue. To place it nearer Key Bridge, which would mean roads leading into District of Columbia from it wouid go through congested Georgetown, necessitating the tearing down of houses and businesses, and part of Georgetown University would be so impractical, it is difficult to understand how anyone with elemental intelligence could consider this.

A bridge which has been proposed to connect Nebraska or Arizona Avenue with Virginia instead of the Three Sisters Bridge should not be built. It would perpetuate the dangerous traffic through this area by Key Bridge, the Three Sisters Bridge, Chain Bridge, and Cabin John Bridge are enough bridges in this small area and roads should be built to channel traffic around this residential section.

KEY BRIDGE

The deciding factor of whether a bridge is needed is not the capacity of bridges present and proposed, but where traffic needs to go, and the most practical place it can go. Apparently there are many people who have never tried to get across Key Bridge during rush hours. This bridge is a hopeless bottleneck in itself, and has a bottleneck at both ends, of congested business areas, and a high cliff on the District of Columbia side. There are six roads converging traffic on this bridge on the Virginia side, and during rush hours the line waiting to get on the bridge from George Washington Parkway is sometimes 2 miles long, with long lines also waiting on the other roads.

It is difficult to understand how any traffic experts could consider directing trucks from Virginia into the 14th Street Bridge, which now has a daily average vehicle count of 123,130, and which would carry them into the congested downtown area of District of Columbia, and probably miles out of their way, would be a better plan that the Three Sisters Bridge.

This bridge could appropriately be called the Charles Carroll Bridge in honor of the ancestor of the Glovers, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Approaches to the Three Sisters Bridge upstream and downstream on both sides of the Potomac River are indispensable in this thickly traveled area.

IDEAL LOCATION FOR EXPRESS ROADS

All express roads should be built along rivers, especially all along the Potomac River on both sides, whenever possible, and should be all-purpose construction and use. This is an ideal location as it carries traffic around congested city areas, the absence of intersections makes fast, uninterrupted, safe, flow possible, level ground roads are the most economical to build, and roads along rivers are usually the most picturesque. New York and vicinity have excellent expressways along their waterways. Actually, commercial traffic would not conflict too much with the use of roads as park arteries, as there is little of it on weekends and holidays, when most people use them for pleasure driving.

WISCONSIN AVENUE EXPRESS ROUTE

The road through Glover-Archbold Park should extend to Tenley Circle where it would connect with an underground express road along Wisconsin Avenue for through traffic into Maryland, and connect with Maryland express route

70–S. A ground level road over this would carry local traffic. This setup could be used all along Wisconsin Avenue, from the center of Washington to 70–S, but would be much more costly than going through the park.

These are the advantages an underground road here would provide:

The most efficient arrangement for a direct, uninterrupted, fast route.

The least disruption of homes and buildings, requiring others to take their place, with its hardship and loss of money to many, expense to the District of Columbia, and loss of taxes.

The enabling of people to get out of the city when pavements are dangerous with ice and snow, or during bomb attack.

Convenient installation and repair of public utility lines, which would be easier and cause less disruption and danger to surface traffic than perpetually tearing up streets, and have the great convenience of being protected from stoppage due to wind and ice storms, or bomb attack, with loss of many thousands of dollars for repair.

Subways should be designed to also provide bomb shelters which they are especially suited to be, as they go through much of the city, in its thickly populated areas, and can accommodate thousands of people. They should be equipped with the basic necessities for this, including wells to give uncontaminated water, septic tanks, if percolation would allow this, auxiliary motors to provide heat, light, cooking, power for electrical equipment, and ventilation, if possible, pumps to get water out if flooded, and supplies for living stocked in air and water tight closets along the walls. This would be better than being buried alive in shelters under collapsed large buildings.

Here again, facts must be faced that there has to be a choice of the least of four evils: an elevated expressway which is unsightly, a ground level expressway which is completely impractical as it is a hazard to human life when it goes through a thickly populated area, and frequent intersections make very rapid flow impossible, a new road paralleling Wisconsin Avenue, which would require the expensive razing of many buildings, loss of taxes, and the handicaps of being a surface road, or an underground road.

BOTH SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND TRANSPORTATION NEEDED

If anything were needed to point up the fact that both adequate freeway and rapid rail lines in the District of Columbia are indispensable, it is the November 1, 1962, proposed system of the National Capital Transportation Agency. The vast areas between the few subways, including future ones that can be afforded, would still make it necessary for thousands of people to use private cars or surface transportation, as it would take as long to get from their homes to the subways, as it would from their homes directly to town by surface bus or car. There are only a few crosstown buses to get people to subways, and they are far apart; and very rapid travel is not possible on surface transportation when it goes through city streets that are congested.

Rapid mass transportation is badly needed, but the fact must be faced that rail transportation is inevitably inflexible, which makes surface freeways also essential. It is the inflexibility of railroad lines which has caused large railroad systems to have to merge; lose millions of dollars; and go bankrupt. Rapid rail lines take care mostly of commuters, but there are thousands of others who have to transact business throughout the city, in widely different locations, to whom subways would be useless, especially as they have to have cars or trucks to carry supplies or equipment. Thousands of children have to get to local schools. Mothers have to get food and other supplies from stores to homes in these days of few delivery services. Incapacitated people have to be gotten to doctors and hospitals.

The best plan would be to have the underground roads built to accommodate both individual and mass motor transportation in the beginning, until money can be gotten to install rail transportation—or, better still—buses could be used permanently instead of rail installation, as they provide more flexible routing in the suburbs. A ventilating system would have to be provided until devices to eliminate carbon monoxide gas fumes from cars are perfected and in universal use.

In the financing of this, it is important for voteless, politically impotent District of Columbia citizens to be alert to the fact that once again they may be made to carry a greater proportionate burden of expenses than others, for facilities which are mostly for Maryland and Virginia commuters. This happened in the financing

of bridges. The proposed cost to District of Columbia is $21,720,000, Virginia $19,590,000, and Maryland $18,690,000.

ROCK CREEK PARK EXPRESS ROAD

An all-purpose express road should be put through Rock Creek Park without delay. The floor of the deep valley there is perfect for a depressed highway, but useless for recreation, it is already being used as an expressway, under hazardous conditions as it is so narrow and winding, it is most strategically placed for excellent facilitating of traffic, as it runs the whole length of the city, right through the center, and it makes good connection with Maryland Expressway 70–S. The District should cooperate with Maryland and Virginia by deciding on its express routes without further delay, so they can complete their expressways to connect with the District's. And the fact must be faced that in a city the size of Washington several express routes are indispensable.

PRESENT INEFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The reason thousands of cars, many with one passenger, flood the city streets every day, wasting our precious natural resources which may decide whether we lose or keep our freedom in time of war, is because of the inefficient and uncomfortable present mass transportation system.

A good example of this is the service from the center of the District of Columbia to the Spring Valley area. To go this short distance of about 6 miles, it is necessary to take 3 buses or 2 buses and walk three-fourths of a mile or more (one bus which goes across town only runs every 30 minutes between rush hours, and not at all on holidays, Sundays, and after 8:30 p.m.). Connections between these buses are from one-half to 1 block apart, necessitating crossing streets with heavy traffic, waiting for traffic lights, and waiting for the next bus; instead of taking a direct route out of the city on wide 20th Street, the bus struggles all around Dupont Circle, the buses run 20 minutes apart in nonrush hours; the nauseating fumes, standing on aching feet all the way, in a bus crowded with people breathing germs into one's face a few inches away; sometimes having to hold heavy packages at the end of the day when exhausted, sweltering in winter clothes because of excessive heat, while the driver sits with his coat off, oblivious to it, being jolted and thrown all over the bus and made carsick, because a poorly trained driver dashes up to bus stops and then slams on the brakes, and also does this frequently in traffic, the poor ventilation, the hardship of changing buses in cold or rainy weather when not prepared and getting soaked or ill, being unable to get a seat when changing so often, the long time it takes to make this short trip, all add to the misery.

At Ward Circle, going to town, there are three bus stops, strung out over about a block, instead of being concentrated in one place, which causes people to run from one to the others in an effort to get the next bus which stops only at its particular stop.

IMMEDIATE ACTION TO REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION

The first thing the Government should do is take immediate steps to widely disperse its departments, and get commercial and professional agencies to do the same.

It is extremely dangerous to have so many vital units localized in one place, like sitting ducks, especially in a No. 1 target area for enemy bombs, which would cause many of our country's activities to be paralyzed in the event of war. Our Government has not yet learned the lesson of Pearl Harbor.

The next thing is to make public transportation so desirable people would be eager to use it. This is what is needed:

1. Reduce local fares to 10 cents and long distance fares proportionately. The D.C. Transit System should be exempted from income taxes and given subsidies to make up for any loss of profits below their designated amount. It is already receiving some subsidies so this would not be new, and they would lose less than would have to be subsidized, as their buses would not be riding around empty. This would be infinitely less costly to the public than the millions of dollars people are now paying to drive individual cars, many with one or two people in them, daily to work.

2. Bus service should be made more comfortable, fast, frequent, and continuous to local as well as outlying localities.

3. Only modern, air-conditioned, properly heated, cooled, and ventilated buses should be used. When people are clothed in heavy woolens suitable for zero temperatures, it is extremely uncomfortable to have the temperature in buses go higher than 65° at the most. When people have on very light summer clothing, the temperature should not be cooled below 72° as it causes colds and sinus trouble. Thermometers should be placed in buses which the drivers should check each trip to insure this.

4. Devices for eliminating cancer causing, nauseating fumes should be required, and until that is done, motors should be required to be kept in good repair, so unnecessary amounts of carbon monoxide are not poured out, which frequently happens.

5. Everyone should have a seat—he's paying for it.

6. Traffic lights should stay on green for several minutes and be staggered on main highways, at least during rush hours, to give the greatest express flow possible where there are many intersections.

7. All main highways should be cleared of all parked cars during rush hours.

8. Then people should be educated to use public transportation, which may take some time, as it took them years to become educated to not use it.

9. Chain and other stores should set up a system of trucks as mobile stores, that would give badly needed service to people in their homes. This would keep thousands of private cars off the streets; it would be a great convenience to many mothers with little children, who have much difficulty getting anyone to stay with their children when they have to get needed supplies; it would be a great help to people who are ill and incapacitated; it would save much time.

10. And the best way to get these improvements put into operation fast is to require all public officials, transportation officials, and legislators, to use public mass transportation to get to work—during rush hours, at least 1 day a week. The only way humans can really understand what a thing is like is to actually experience it.

Legislators have the greatest control over human welfare, through their power to make laws and appropriate funds—therefore the greatest responsibility in this matter, and all matters involving human welfare. If they ever fully awaken to their enormous potential for accomplishing good, we shall all have a much better life.

Roadside traffic hazards

A serious hazard which is often overlooked in traffic safety is the obstructing of vision ahead on roads, by trees, shrubs, and embankments. Chain Bridge Road., Northwest, District of Columbia, is a good example. Parts of this road are only 17 feet wide with steep embankments on both sides, which come right up to the road. Trees, shrubs, and curves make it impossible to see approaching cars, no intersections between Nebraska Avenue and MacArthur Boulevard, and the steepness of the road, cause traffic to move fast. Several accidents have occurred here, and near accidents occur all the time.

At the corner of Nebraska Avenue and Chain Bridge Road there is a high embankment, on city property, with trees hanging precariously on the edge of it, ready to fall into the street and kill passing people. Although these are all clear violations of the law, it has been impossible to have them corrected.

Because of poor planning before any houses were allowed to be built here, it would cause great hardship to residents to have road widened at upper part, but this could be done at lower part, as it is adjacent to a park. All that is needed is leveling the embankments, removing trees, and lowering shrubs which block vision ahead. This would involve no transfer of title to land, no assessments to residents, and little expense to District of Columbia.

This should be done without further delay as it is a serious hazard to the many cars and trucks that use this street because it is a shortcut. Four large school buses loaded with children travel this road two to four times daily; many private cars carry children to a school at the corner of Chain Bridge Road and MacArthur Boulevard, the park trucks that are kept in Fort Kemble Park go back and forth all day; many trucks, huge interstate trailer trucks, mail trucks, fuel trucks and many private cars form a steady stream of traffic. This is completely unnecessary as there is a modern highway very near on Loughboro Road and Arizona Avenue. It is most urgent that "No Through Traffic" signs be placed at Chain Bridge Road and MacArthur Boulevard and Chain Bridge Road and Nebraska Avenue. This is against regulations now, I am told, but this committee should make exceptions possible to regulations when necessary. "Slow" signs should be placed on east side to keep dangerous speed down of cars coming up the hill. People

like to walk along this pleasant road; children ride bicycles; mothers push baby carriages, which makes this speed very hazardous. "No Parking" signs should be placed where vision is obscured ahead, especially in front of 3111, 3101, 3045 Chain Bridge Road. Shoulders should be leveled and cleared of trees, shrubs, and embankments all along the road where they make it impossible to see approaching cars; also at the corner of Chain Bridge Road and Nebraska Avenue where they are about to fall into the street.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

A uniform system of traffic signs should be used thruout the United States, as present-day rapid transit makes getting their message a matter of seconds and symbols should be used as much as possible. This is something I observed in Germany, which is especially practical, as it is understood by people of all languages, quickly. Words would also have to be used for people who are not familiar with the symbols, and for those who are colorblind, if the signs were of different colors, which they should be, as that also helps people to get the message quickly.

CARBON MONOXIDE FUMES

Many vehicles in District of Columbia are not complying with the requirement that motors be kept in repair, so they don't give out excessive carbon monoxide fumes. This is a serious health hazard. These cars should be stopped by police; "Inspection Passed" stickers replaced by "Inspection Required" ones with date limits to have this done in 10 days; then cars made to get off the streets if it is not done. Devices to prevent this should be required on all vehicles, as soon as they are perfected which should be done as soon as possible. This should also apply to all of the United States.

PARKS

No one appreciates parks more than I. They are as vital and basic a necessity for the welfare of human beings of all circumstances and ages as food, to promote mental and physical normalcy and therapy; give relief from the stresses and strains of living; and prevent delinquency of all ages by providing healthful, wholesome, happy, leisuretime activity which is badly needed to reduce the enormous amount of moral, mental, and physical breakdown now existing.

Instead of spending millions of dollars for inadequate palliative measures, surveys, hearings, to investigate, cure, and fight delinquency and poor health, while it steadily increases, Congress is urged to spend this money for prevention, which is much more intelligent, humane, and cheaper. One requirement for this is the equipping of our barren parks and the extending of them.

HEALTH AND WELFARE JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator BYRD. The amendments to the House bill requested and the explanatory table distributing the estimate, House allowance and amendments requested for the Departments of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health, and Public Welfare, will be made a part of the record at this point.

The original 1964 estimate was $67,964,000. The net revised request is $73,422,900. The House allowance on the original estimate is $66,316,000. The total of the amendments requested to the House bill is $7,106,900. This sum represents $470,655 in restoration items and $6,636,245 in supplemental estimates submitted in Senate Document 32. The general justification will appear at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Operating expenses

(House hearings, pp. 510, 523, and 576)

1963 appropriation (includes supplemental of $526,601, Public Law 88–25)	$65, 912, 901
1964 original estimate	67, 964, 000
1964 revised estimate	73, 422, 900
House allowance on original estimate	66, 316, 000
House reduction on original estimate	1, 648, 000
Amendment requested (includes $6,636,245 in S. Doc. 32)	7, 106, 900

AMENDMENTS REQESTED

(1) Page 6, line 7, strike out "$66, 316, 000" and insert in lieu thereof "$73, 422, 900" or an increase of $7, 106,900 in the appropriation which represents $470, 655 restoration request and $6, 636, 245 in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 32.

(2) Page 6, line 9, strike out "$32" and insert in lieu thereof "$36" or an increase of $4 in the per diem rate for inpatient services rendered by Freedmen's Hospital and contract hospitals.

(3) Page 6, line 10, strike out "$5" and insert in lieu there of "$6.50" or an increase of $1.50 in the per visit cost for outpatient services rendered by Freedmen's Hospital and contract hospitals.

(4) Page 6, line 21, after the word "Columbia" insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the authorization included under the heading 'Department of Public Health,' in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, for compensation of convalescent patients as an aid to their rehabilitation is hereby extended to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation."

This language is necessary to enable the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide increased rehabilitative services for patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia General Hospital and for certain individuals on public welfare rolls.

HOUSE REPORT

"*Health and welfare.*—A total of $66,316,000 is recommended for health and welfare activities in the coming year. This is an increase of $403,099 over the appropriations for 1963 and a decrease of $1,648,000 in the budget estimates.

"*Department of Public Health.*—Appropriations recommended for the administration of public health activities total $44,010,000 which is $12,800 less than the 1963 availability and a reduction of $785,300 in the budget estimates.

"The committee has allowed 9 of the 12 positions requested for staffing the newly constructed doctors' residence at the District of Columbia General Hospital. For several years two chaplain positions have been carried at the District of Columbia Hospital, which is not a common practice in most general hospitals. The committee recommends that these positions be abolished and has made a corresponding decrease in the appropriation above.

"During the budget hearings for fiscal year 1963, the committee ascertained that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of drugs had been stolen from the District of Columbia General Hospital. The committee insisted that new regulations should immediately be placed into effect to prevent such a practice. During the current hearings the new Director and his staff presented the program now in effect to prevent the loss of drugs in the future. Every precaution should be taken to eliminate this thievery.

"Control of venereal disease is one of the major health problems in the District. The gonorrhea rate in Washington is eight times the national average, and the District ranks 12th among the States for primary and secondary syphilis cases. The committee again urges that every effort be made to bring this serious problem under control.

"*Department of Public Welfare.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of $21,863,000 for public welfare programs and administration during the coming year. This is an increase of $374,699 over 1963, and a decrease of $862,000 in the request.

"Action has been deferred on the request for 73 medical and nursing service positions for the newly constructed decentralized cottages at District of Columbia Village. District officials should explore the possibility of securing funds for this purpose from one of the Federal programs for which District of Columbia Village residents are or will be eligible, such as old-age assistance, and medical aid to the aged under the Kerr-Mills program. The request for a chaplain position at District of Columbia Village has been denied. Provision has been made for 58 new positions in other categories for staffing new construction at District of Columbia Village and 44 additional positions for new facilities that will be opened at Junior Village.

"Washington continues to be faced with a large public welfare caseload. The committee carefully reviewed the new program inaugurated by Congress which seeks to prevent ineligibles from becoming welfare recipients of the District. Every precaution should be taken to see that welfare funds go only to eligible recipients and those in need."

Explanatory table (by agencies and funds)

Agency	1963 appropriation [1]		1964 original estimate [2]		House allowance on original estimate		Amendments requested	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	51	$401,800	53	$443,700	53	$443,000	21	$151,945
Department of Public Health	3,689	44,022,800	3,701	44,795,300	3,696	44,010,000	88 [3]	3,909,150
Department of Public Welfare	2,366	21,488,301	2,535	22,725,000	2,461	21,863,000	342 [4]	3,045,805
Total, health and welfare (general fund)	6,106	65,912,901	6,289	67,964,000	6,210	66,316,000	451	7,106,900

[1] Includes $526,601 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (Public Law 88-25).
[2] Does not include $6,636,245 in S. Doc. 32.
[3] Includes Senate restoration request of 2 positions and $241,450.
[4] Includes Senate restoration request of 74 positions and $229,205.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Senator BYRD. All right. We commence with our departmental witnesses.

The next item for consideration relates to vocational rehabilitation. The original estimate is $443,700. The revised estimate is $594,945. The House allowance on the original estimate is $443,000. The supplemental request submitted in Senate Document 32 is $151,945. The justification filed in support of the amendment will be placed in the record.

(The justification referred to follows:)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$376,000
1963 allotment—1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	401,800
Original budget increases	+41,900
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	443,700
Reductions: House action	−700
House allowance on original estimate	443,000
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32 (excludes $7,155 transfer to Department of General Administration)	+151,945
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	594,945

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Office of the Director	$53,421	$4,558	$57,979	----------	$57,979	[1]—$7,155	$50,824
2. Office of Administration	25,513	2,754	28,267	----------	28,267	2,780	31,047
3. Rehabilitation Services Division	270,653	30,867	301,520	$700	300,820	130,788	431,608
4. Division of Services to the Visually Impaired	52,213	3,721	55,934	----------	55,934	2,390	58,324
5. Rehabilitation facilities	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	23,142	23,142
Total (general fund)	401,800	41,900	443,700	700	443,000	151,945	594,945

[1] $7,155 transferred to Department of General Administration.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Insert: "*Provided further*, That the authorization included under the heading "Department of Public Health" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1961, for compensation of convalescent patients as an aid to their rehabilitation is hereby extended to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation."

The Department needs a trial placement program for patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital, District of Columbia General Hospital, and other hospitals and institutions with whom the agency maintains a cooperative working relationship. Such employment is vital in providing a transitional step for patients who cannot move directly into competitive employment. The patients will continue as residents of the hospital or institution, during which time they are to be paid a monthly stipend for performing established work assignments in various governmental offices located within the District. The patients so assigned will not occupy regular allocated positions.

Activity 2. Office of Administration, $2,780

All fiscal and statistical operations, along with other work, of the office are performed manually. Such a method of operation is not only administratively inefficient but statistics are not routinely collected as a byproduct of processing work and the agency lacks factual background information on which to base program planning. Similarly, operations are not arranged on a unit cost basis and the lack of such information is a hindrance in budgetary analysis and budget planning.

As the agency has experienced significant workload increase there has been a corresponding increase in this office and the staff is no longer able to keep abreast of the work. In an effort to promote the most effective utilization of available manpower resources, a study of the operations of the office indicates conversion of the work to mechanical operations would avoid an otherwise staff increase and would provide for additional expansion which is contemplated in the future.

With respect to such conversion, a special study of the visually impaired (described under Activity 4. Division of Services to the Visually Impaired) will necessitate the use of automatic data processing equipment. A special grant is made available for the study and conversion of the work of the office to mechanical equipment at this time will result in considerable less cost to the District because of the special grant funds.

As previously stated, the operations of the office are not presently arranged on a unit basis and it is difficult to reliably approximate the estimated increase in the volume of work. On the basis of the sharp increase in the other operations of the Department, it is estimated that corresponding increases will occur in the workload of the Office of Administration. The following table sets forth the estimated workload increase.

	Fiscal year			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total cases referred to the Department	3,528	3,386	4,200	5,000
Active cases	2,527	2,793	3,200	3,800
Purchase orders processed	11,900	18,500	21,000	30,000
Voucher payments processed	12,339	21,900	25,000	35,000
Maintenance transactions processed	3,560	5,265	5,600	6,500
Solicitation of bids and contracts established	845	1,427	1,800	2,300
Transportation arrangements	935	1,375	1,500	2,100
Telephone calls incoming and outgoing	205,400	280,010	300,000	350,000
Mail received and disbursed	31,740	48,936	50,000	60,000
Cases maintained in open and closed files	6,409	7,586	8,500	10,400

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Rental of automatic data processing equipment		$5,280	$5,280
Less amount available from special grant funds		2,500	2,500
Total request		2,780	2,780

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimate will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Rent of office machines						$2,780	$2,780
Total additional proposals						2,780	2,780

Activity 3. Rehabilitation Services Division, $130,788.

A. Counseling service, $54,268.—One of the major contributing causes of dependency on the District taxpayer is caused by disability resulting from accidents, diseases, mental illness, and other handicapping conditions. The cost of caring for disabled and dependent persons is magnitudinous as is evidenced by the fact the 1963 appropriation for health and welfare programs exceed $65 million.

As the Department is charged with the responsibility of assisting the disabled to become employed and not dependent upon the taxpayer, it maintains rehabilitation units within District-supported hospitals and institutions. Costwise this effort saves the District many times the cost of hospitalization and/or institutionalization. For example, the Department maintains such a unit at St. Elizabeths Hospital and the total cost for maintaining the unit for fiscal year 1962 was approximately $47,000. The number rehabilitated into employment and removed from the hospital rolls was 100. Using the average daily cost of hospitalization of $8.26 as a basis for projecting savings, the District saved approximately $327,000 as a result of the rehabilitation effort. This savings represents a ratio of about $7 saved for each dollar invested in the rehabilitation program. Similar savings can be projected also for D.C. General Hospital and the Public Assistance Division and, if totaled, would result in a savings in excess of $675,000.

In spite of such a favorable showing there are several problem areas in connection with the Department's activities that must be met if larger savings are to occur. They are:

(*a*) St. Elizabeths Hospital opened on June 17, 1963, a new 256-bed maximum-effort physical medicine and rehabilitation building. The building is designed to

serve patients with multiple-disability problems and will intensify efforts to move patients out of the hospital to the community and into employment. In addition to the 256 persons to be served on an inpatient basis, the building will also serve approximately 300 other persons on an outpatient basis. Admissions to the building will be on the individual's capacity and/or feasibility for rehabilitation to reach one of four levels of performance. They are—

(1) Self-reliance and capable of performing loosely supervised activities within the hospital;
(2) Self-care and return to the community;
(3) Work in a sheltered workshop and living in community;
(4) Return to the competitive labor mar' et.

The hospital is providing a staff of 250 employees and all other services except those normally provided by the Department. As this agency is a full-fledged partner in hospital programing for rehabilitation it will be necessary to add additional staff to meet the demands imposed by the addition of this facility. On the basis of past experience of other counseling staff assigned to the hospital the new service will require three additional counselors. Because 1964 represents the initial year of operation it is believed the building will not reach its maximum potential and therefore only one additional counselor is needed during the first year of operation.

In addition, significant strides have been made in stepping up the vocational rehabilitation movement within the hospital as is indicated above. The success of the effort is due, in large measure, to the establishment of "ward service teams" wherein treatment programs are coordinated with rehabilitation efforts. Through this program vocational counselors are assigned at the ward service level and work with hospital staff to establish rehabilitation programs for every patient that is capable. A recent study indicated there are approximately 800 patients in the hospital who have a rehabilitation potential established at good and fair. These patients are located in 11 ward service areas and the current vocational staff of four counselors cannot provide adequate coverage. Similarly, they must be very selective as to acceptance of patients for fear they will end up with more than a manageable number of cases. Hence the vocational rehabilitation program is not realizing its maximum potential.

Operationally, the hospital has attempted to cooperate with the agency in this problem and, wherever possible, the hospital has transferred patients between wards to provide a better concentration of patients with rehabilitation potential. While this has provided for better utilization of counselor time, it has not relieved the problem of the number of patients who need rehabilitation services. Ideally, a counselor handling psychiatric patients should not serve more than 75 patients. On this basis a minimum of 10 counselors are needed. However the current vocational staff serves an average in excess of 100 cases and inasmuch as the largest concentration of patients with rehabilitation potential are now located in 6 wards it is believed that the minimum service the Department must provide is at least a counselor on each of the 6 wards. This requires the addition of two counselors.

With the growth of the rehabilitation staff and with the increased emphasis that is being placed on rehabilitation within the hospital there is an urgent need for a staff position to supervise and coordinate departmental programs with those of the hospital and with the community. With the addition of the new maximum-effort rehabilitation building and with the increased staff more patients will be moving into independence statuses. Planning and coordinating rehabilitation efforts is therefore a keystone in terms of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation movement and a supervisory position is needed.

(*b*) Public Assistance Division: For the past year or so the Department has emphasized its service programs that are aimed at reducing dependency upon the District. One of these efforts was the assignment of a vocational counselor to the Public Assistance Division whose duties included the selection of potential candidates for rehabilitation services. These efforts consisted of screening cases in the aid to the total and permanently disabled category as referred by the medical rehabilitation unit within the Public Assistance Division. For the most part, the system limited the referrals to recipients who have remained on public assistance for long periods of time. While the Department made a significant showing in terms of the number of PAD recipients that were rehabilitated into employment during the fiscal year 1962 (153 persons who were receiving in excess of $200,000 in relief), the number was small in relation to the total problem.

From this experience it appears that a change in the method of operation would be more fruitful. Specifically, it is thought that screening initial applications of

persons who are disabled and applying for general public assistance, aid to blind, and aid to dependent children would produce a type of referral which has a greater potential for successful rehabilitation. Similarly it is thought that earlier contact would provide a better opportunity to emphasize independence and return to gainful employment rather than the individual becoming secure and dependent upon public assistance.

Because of the volume of new applications that are received each day in the Public Assistance Division (between 25 and 30 applications in the categories outlined above) it is not possible to attempt to screen new applications at the point of intake and to still maintain the program of service in the Medical Rehabilitation Unit.

It is therefore proposed to establish a pilot or demonstration project to work with the Intake Unit. Specifically, a request is being made for two additional vocational counselors to be assigned to the Intake Unit of the Public Assistance Division. Such a staff will engage in no other Public Assistance Division activity except to screen all new applications of public assistance for the individuals who are disabled.

The purpose of the demonstration project is to determine whether or not early contact with the "newly" disabled welfare cases would result in a larger percentage becoming placed in employment. Further, such a project will allow the Public Assistance Division a resource whereby it will be possible for them to evaluate their new applications with a broadened perspective, i.e., to evaluate people in terms other than singularly their eligibility for public assistance. Aside from the direct importance of such a demonstration project, the reason for the request for funds to support the project is the demands on the already strained service offered by the Department wherein it has neither the staff nor funds to accommodate the potential caseload.

As previously stated 25 to 30 new disability applicants are received by the Intake Unit of the Public Assistance Division each day. In all probability it would not be possible to screen all applications with only two additional counselors. However, we expect that about 10 percent of the reviewed applications will be accepted for service. On this basis we could accommodate approximately 150 clients simultaneously and are confident that 20 percent of them can be successfully placed into employment. As screening procedures and evaluative techniques are refined, it is believed the percentage of placements could grow.

Relating the cost of the proposal to the cost of public assistance it is believed the demonstration project will result in a savings to the District taxpayer. On the basis of past experience, the average monthly public assistance grant is $109.89 and assuming the agency does rehabilitate 20 percent of the 150 cases served the projected yearly savings in public assistance costs would total $39,560. This is more than the $24,000 estimated cost of the project.

Furthermore, it is believed that the 1 year demonstration will have additional importance in that much will have been learned concerning methodology, procedures and the establishment of necessary services on which an expanded program can be based and/or other rehabilitation-welfare programs might be based.

(c) District of Columbia General Hospital: The conversion of the old psychiatric building to establish a 180-bed Psychiatric Convalescent and Rehabilitation Service is now complete and in operation. The unit will provide treatment and rehabilitation of selected psychiatric and physically ill patients with emotional problems who are convalescing from their acute illnesses. The unit will have an inpatient population of 180; however, since the patients will be ambulatory and in need of long-range rehabilitation, it will function partly as a day-night hospital and the number of patients that will be serviced by the unit are estimated to be 400.

The program is geared to meet a wide range of the individual's mental, physical, social, and vocational problems and will include all of the medical, social, and psychiatric services that are needed. Since the total program is geared toward the return of the individual to the community, it is necessary to add vocational services to the rehabilitation efforts of the hospital. Since the hospital looks to this Department for these services, no provision was made for vocational rehabilitation staff when additional staff was added to the hospital in the fiscal year 1963. Since the current fiscal year represented the staffing and tooling up period of operation for the new unit, the Department did not expect that the majority of the programs undertaken for each individual would be sufficiently far along so as to require a great deal of services of the agency. Hence, no additional positions were requested in the 1963 budget. However, since the fiscal

year 1964 represents the first full year of operation, it is now necessary to augment the hospital staff by adding vocational counselors. Such staff will serve in a dual capacity: (1) serving as a vocational consultant to other hospital personnel working with the individual to coordinate treatment programs toward vocational rehabilitation; and (2) as a technician in actual vocational counseling and guidance, provision of vocational training and placement and postplacement followup outside the hospital.

Experience gained through the agency's rehabilitation unit located within St. Elizabeths Hospital has indicated there is no simple or easy method of accomplishing the vocational adjustment of psychiatric patients as the factors affecting employment status are many and varied. Vocational adjustment is more than the securing of a job. The adjustment to the job and the retainment of the employment also must be considered. External conditions, such as the attitude and cooperation of the family, and the attitudes of employers and coworkers, and many similar factors influence the obtaining and holding of a job. Because it is necessary to deal with these factors on an individual basis, it has been found there is a direct relationship between the number of rehabilitations a vocational counselor is capable of achieving and the number of cases he is attempting to serve. On the basis of the estimated patient population of 400 persons, it is necessary to provide a minimum of two additional counselors for the Psychiatric Convalescent Service; one inside the hospital working with treatment programs, work therapy, and trial placements through jobs in the hospital, and the other counselor working in the community assisting in placement and in developing training and following up trial placements. At the estimated daily cost of hospitalization, these efforts should save the taxpayers money.

B. Clerical assistance, $27,370.—As vocational counselors represent the avenue by which disabled clients receive service and get assistance into placement, these positions can be termed the "heart" of the Department. The extent to which the counselor is effective in terms of carrying out the mission of the agency is governed by the amount of time that can be spent in the field securing services for clients and contacting employers and following up placements. To free the counselor for field activity it is necessary to provide clerical support.

Over the period of years the agency has attempted many variations with respect to the amount of clerical support that is needed to produce maximum utilization of counselor time. These experiments varied, i.e., assignment of one clerical person to one professional counselor; one clerical to two professional; one clerical to three professional; one clerical to four professional; and finally, the establishment of a clerical pool.

On the basis of these experiments it was found the 1-to-1 ratio was unsatisfactory in that clerical time was not fully utilized. Similarly, the clerical pool was undesirable in that clerical personnel were not always available and professional time was either lost or was being diverted to perform mandatory routine office duties. The most efficient ratio was two professional for one clerical and this staffing pattern was established 2 years ago.

At the time the staffing ratio was established, the Department did not have sufficient clerical positions to put the desired standard in effect. It was decided to undertake a 4-year program of securing the necessary clerical positions and as the 1964 fiscal year represents the third of the 4-year program, additional clerical positions are included for this purpose of equalizing the counselor-clerical ratio. In addition, clerical positions are also requested for new positions requested.

The following table reflects current and future needs:

	Number positions	Number secretary positions available	Number clerical positions available	Additional needed	Additional requested
Current staff:					
Supervisory vocational counselor	2			1	
Vocational counselor (senior level)	6		3		
Vocational counselor (junior level)	11		3	2	
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Vocational counselor (senior level)	2		1		
Vocational counselor (junior level)	2			1	
Total needed				4	
Less additional clerical positions needed but increases not programed until fiscal year 1965				2	
Total requested (equalizing ratio)					2

	Secretarial requested	Clerical requested	Total requested	Additional requested
New staff requested:				
St. Elizabeths Hospital:				
Supervisory vocational counselor (1)	1		1	
Vocational counselor (3)		1	1	
Public assistance division:				
Vocational counselor (2)		1	1	
Total requested (for new counseling staff)				3
Total requested, clerical assistance				5

C. Operations, $19,150.—There is a direct relationship between the number of disabled persons that can be rehabilitated into employment and the amount of case service expenditures for physical restoration, artificial appliances, training, etc. Based upon the 1962 experience it is found the average cost per case has increased. This is due to the fact there has been a spirited increase in interest in rehabilitation and more complex disability cases are being referred for service. In addition, there has been a small overall increase in cost of services purchased.

The current budget allotment provides for 2,300 cases at an average cost of $80. The 1962 experience reveals 2,164 cases required purchased services at a total of $199,103 or an average cost of $92 per case. The 1962 experience also shows that approximately 20 percent of the total active cases do not require purchased services. However during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year experience has showed that due to the community interest that has been demonstrated in rehabilitation more agencies are spending money on cases that are referred and the agency finds that the total number of cases that do not require expenditures has now risen to about 30 percent. On the basis of the 1964 estimated caseload, purchased services will be needed for 2,200 cases at an average cost of $92. This is an increase of $19,150 as indicated in the following table:

	Total active cases	Total cases requiring purchased services	Cases not requiring purchased services	Percentage not requiring purchased services
Experience fiscal year 1962	2,693	2,164	429	20
Experience fiscal year 1963 (1st 6 months)	1,496	1,047	449	30
Estimate fiscal year 1964	3,145	2,200	945	30

	Total cases requiring purchased services	Total expenditure	Average cost
Experience, fiscal year 1962	2,164	$199,103	$92
Estimated, fiscal year 1964	2,200	202,500	92
Less available, fiscal year 1963	2,300	183,350	80
Additional needed, fiscal year 1964		19,150	

In addition, case service funds are needed for new staff positions included in the 1964 requests. The following table reflects the estimated need:

	Number counselor positions requested	Scheduled average number of active cases	Estimated total active cases	Less 30 percent not requiring purchased services	Total requiring purchased services	Average case cost	Total needed
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3	65	195	56	139	$92	$12,788
Public Assistance Division	2	65	130	37	93	92	8,556
District of Columbia General Hospital	2	65	130	37	93	92	8,556
Total 1964			455	130	325	92	29,900

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 available	Increases requested	1964 total
Counseling service:			
(a) St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Supervisory vocational counselor		1	1
Vocational counselor	4	3	7
(b) Public Assistance Division: Vocational counselor	1	2	3
(c) District of Columbia General Hospital: Vocational counselor	1	1	2
Clerical assistance:			
Current staff	9	2	11
(a) St. Elizabeths Hospital	1	2	3
(b) Public Assistance Division		1	1
Total	16	12	28
Travel and transportation of things	$3,500	$1,750	$5,250
Rent, communications, and utilities	14,450	275	14,275
Printing and reproduction	750	247	997
Supplies and materials	4,061	1,350	5,411
Equipment	2,900	4,400	7,300
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	183,350	49,150	232,500

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Counseling Service:							
(a) Saint Elizabeths Hospital:							
GS-11 Supervisory vocational counselor	1	$8,045	$175	$628	$8	$450	$9,306
GS-9 Vocational counselor	3	19,937	525	1,573	26	1,622	23,683
(b) Public Assistance Division: GS-7 Vocational counselor	2	11,080	250	892	12	1,000	13,234
(c) D.C. General Hospital: GS-9 Vocational counselor	1	6,656	175	519	8	412	7,770
Clerical assistance:							
Current staff: GS-4 Clerk-transcriber	2	8,221	100	713	8	1,566	10,608
(a) Saint Elizabeths Hospital:							
GS-5 Secretary	1	4,565	63	391	4	1,129	6,152
GS-4 Clerk-transcriber	1	4,110	50	357	4	784	5,305
(b) Public Assistance Division: GS-4 Clerk-transcriber	1	4,110	50	357	4	784	5,305
Supplies and materials (Counseling Service)						275	275
Grants, subsidies, and contributions (operations)						49,150	49,150
Total additional proposals	12	66,724	1,388	5,430	74	57,172	130,788

Activity 4. Division of services to the visually impaired, $2,390

D. Register of the blind, $2,390.—All categories of service to the blind and visually impaired, be these services from public, private or nonprofit agencies, are hampered by the lack of reliable information on which the services are based. Hence very little effort can be put forth to avoid duplication, to fill gaps in service and/or to coordinate services because the District does not maintain a register of blind persons and their needs.

All of the agencies serving the blind and visually impaired have expressed a very great desire for such a registry. They have stated it will be valuable in the following ways:

(*a*) To determine the incidence of blindness and the needs for service programs;

(*b*) To plan programs of medical care designed to restore vision;

(*c*) To gear educational programs to meet needs and to establish suitable facilities;

(*d*) For sight conservation and prevention of blindness;

(*e*) Vocational rehabilitation, including training and home industry and sheltered workshops.

The greatest problem in the establishment of a register is the initial task of locating blind persons and setting up the system for periodic reporting. Most of the agencies stated that inasmuch as the ultimate objective of all the varied services is vocational such a register should properly be located in that agency. Furthermore, it was felt that the Department, through its varied programs of physical restoration, counseling and guidance, placement for blind, has continuing contacts with all the disciplines serving the blind and was in the best position of exchanging information maintained in the register.

The Biometrics Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness is responsible for the administration of a national research project known as model reporting. In this connection it provides funds to establish facilities through which the Branch can accumulate statistics about blindness throughout the Nation. As a result they have advised the District it could qualify as a model reporting area and could receive a major share of the cost of estabishing a register. The Biometrics Branch has surveyed the District and has made a $10,000 grant available for this purpose provided the District will match the

grant with $2,000. Thus the District can meet this major need and at very little cost.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-5 statistical clerk	1	$4,565	$64	$377	$3	$681	$5,690
GS-4 clerk	1	4,110	50	357	3	680	5,200
Other contractual services						1,500	1,500
Total	2	8,675	114	734	6	2,861	12,390
Less special grant	2	8,675	114	734	6	471	10,000
Total additional proposals						2,390	2,390

Activity 5. Rehabilitation facilities, $23,142:

A. ADC training project, $11,587.—On an experimental project designed to serve disabled mothers receiving aid to dependent children public assistance grants was initiated in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1962. The purpose of the project is to provide mothers receiving assistance with rehabilitative services aimed at making them self-supporting and off public assistance.

In the project, mothers and their children move into a residential training center which is maintained by the Department of Public Welfare. They continue to live in the center until the mother is trained, placed in employment and finds a suitable home in which to move.

The Department provides all vocational rehabilitation services including counseling and guidance, evaluation, physical restoration, vocational training, and on-the-job training along with selective placement and postplacement followup to assure the placement is suitable and final.

The expenses of departmental services are paid from a special grant. As is indicated below, the Department's efforts in this undertaking have been quite significant and it is believed it is advisable to continue this operation. However, the special grant is not available on a long-term basis and beginning in the fiscal year 1964 the District must begin to absorb a portion of the operations. The total cost of the Department's share of the residential training project is programed over a period of 4 years and in order to place the operation on a permanent financing basis the 1964 budget contains $11,587 for this purpose. The amount represents about one-fourth of the total cost of maintaining the Department services.

The justification for continuing the project is amply demonstrated by the fact that 58 mothers have been returned to employment and a more rewarding life as a result of training provided. On the basis of yearly amounts of public assistance received, their return to employment has resulted in $87,000 saved in annual public assistance costs. During their first full year in employment, these mothers will earn in excess of $128,000. On the basis of a total in excess of 4,500 families drawing aid to dependent children grants each month and an average monthly payment of $150 per family, the magnitude and cost of the problem and potential savings of the undertaking is significant.

Successfully rehabilitated mothers who return to employment represent a double savings to the District taxpayer in that they no longer require public assistance but they become taxpayers and return in various forms of income and other taxes the cost of rehabilitation. In order to continue these efforts $11,587 is requested.

B. *Mobility training of the blind, $11,555.*—In some measure, the loss of sight can be related to the tragedy of death. For a person accustomed to living a sighted life, blindness is an end to the acquired methods of dressing, eating, walking, writing, etc. It is also an end to all normal external activities such as recreation, association with the family, neighbors, coworkers, etc. Because of its multiple effects it is a most severe handicap.

Of all the mutliple-complex consequences of blindness, there are two which stand out as catastrophic—the loss of seeing and the loss of mobility. The loss of seeing in the sense it creates great fear—of danger, of safety, of loss of life. The loss of mobility in the sense it limits his physical activities and the inability to get around establishes great patterns of dependence.

The first task in the rehabilitation of the blind is therefore to equip the individual with the skills needed for total adjustment to blindness. The ability to travel alone is therefore one of the basic considerations in any rehabilitation program because a person who cannot travel alone will never overcome his fear of blindness. Similarly, if the individual cannot travel alone, he will continue to be dependent upon the family and/or he will be inactive and dependent upon public assistance.

The District of Columbia has no organized mobility training program for the blind. The Department is able to purchase mobility training for a limited number of its clients, but it serves a very small proportion of the total blind population in the District.

On the basis of latest statistics as to the prevalence of blindness taken from the U.S. health survey (1958), it is estimated that the District of Columbia has approximately 2,000 blind persons. The survey also indicated that 92 percent were above the legal age of eligibility for vocational rehabilitation and can be considered as potential candidates for service. Furthermore, more than half of these are in the upper age group where dependency needs are the greatest. While many will not become active cases with the agency, their mobility to travel alone prevents them from attempting a vocational rehabilitation program and/or keeps them immobile and dependent. For example, more than 200 are currently receiving aid to the blind grants from the Public Assistance Division. For many others, the only normal life that they know is provided them by parents, relatives or friends. Others cannot get to and from a medical facility without the necessity of their being transported; in the event the services are to be provided at a public facility, the transportation is at public expense.

If any group among the blind needs mobility training, it is with the preschool and school-aged group. It is with this group that must be provided the opportunity for wholeness in their growing years if they are to become whole adults. Getting to and from school, being able to get around with other schoolchildren are but two of their special needs if they are to have a normal school life. Furthermore, the mobility of schoolchildren has a direct relationship to the type of education facility that is needed.

For example, if none of the schoolchildren can travel alone, it is necessary to provide a segregated school wherein they live in. However, if some can travel alone, then it may be possible to have a segregated school where some children live in and others proceed to and from school. Ideally, it is desirable to have the children in the regular school system, perhaps in special classes, but nevertheless with other children. Whatever system is utilized it is vitally necessary that the child have mobility training.

At the present there is no adequate provision for mobility training of the blind and because there is such a direct relationship between mobility training and the successful rehabilitation of the blind it is proposed that such a program be established. Furthermore, it is proposed that such a program be operated on a communitywide basis and to serve all age groups because it does not matter at what age the mobility training is provided, the ability to travel alone is a keystone to the securing of employment and a completion of the rehabilitation process.

Initially the major share of the cost of the mobility training program will be borne from a special Federal grant. Such a grant is available for purposes of demonstrating the overall rehabilitation implications that will accrue from a communitywide mobility training program for the blind, such a demonstration to show the advantages of the communitywide mobility training program and its results, both from a vocational rehabilitation standpoint and that of increased effectiveness and independence of the blind as an individual. Therefore the District is in the advantageous position of securing such a mobility training program at considerably less cost than would be the case if it were established on District funds.

Substantial portions of the work of this program will be performed by volunteers in cooperation with mobility instructors. Such volunteers will call upon and transport blind clients to and from places of recreation, stores, etc., to get them accustomed to getting out of the home and back into the mainstream of life. Commitments have tentatively been received from two sources: District of Columbia Chapter of National Council of Jewish Women, and Volunteer Service, Health, and Welfare Council of the District of Columbia. A social worker is needed to

work in this area as well as with the home because mobility instruction will be provided both in the home and in travelling outside the home. The home must therefore support the mobility training. Regardless of the client's feasibility for vocational rehabilitation and, once training is completed, referral to other appropriate agencies will be made.

On the basis of experience gained elsewhere at the Hines Veterans' Administration Hospital, Chicago, Ill., where there is an ongoing mobility training program, it is estimated that because of the individual problems encountered in each blind person, that a mobility instruction will not be effective unless the training is given on an individual basis. It is also estimated 1 instructor can adequately train about 100 persons a year and a request is made for 2 mobility instructors.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which related to the 1964 increase indicates that all expenditures in 1963 were from special grant funds and required no District of Columbia appropriated funds.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-11 counselor-coordinator (ADC project)	1	$8,045	$175	$586	$12	$300	$9,118
GS-11 supervisor (mobility training)	1	8,045	175	586	12	550	9,368
GS-9 vocational counselor (ADC project)	1	6,675	175	519	7	300	7,676
GS-9 mobility instructor (mobility training)	2	13,350	350	1,038	24	1,100	15,862
GS-9 social worker (mobility training)	1	6,675	175	519	12	550	7,931
GS-9 training coordinator (ADC project)	1	6,675	175	519	7	1,000	8,376
GS-5 secretary (mobility training)	1	4,465	59	377	4	418	5,323
GS-4 clerk-transcriber (ADC project)	1	4,110	50	357	4	396	4,917
Ophthalmological consultant (mobility training)						2,500	2,500
Rent (mobility training)						2,500	2,500
Travel (mobility training)						5,000	5,000
Supplies and material (mobility training)						1,071	1,071
Case services (ADC project)						13,500	13,500
Total	9	58,040	1,334	4,501	82	29,185	93,142
Deduct Federal or other funds		46,874		3,635		19,491	70,000
Total, additional proposals		11,166	1,334	866	82	9,694	23,142

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sykes, who is our first witness?

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, tonight our first witness is Mr. Norman Pierson, the Director of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. He has with him Mr. Leonard Hill, his deputy, and Mr. Edward Penn, Special Assistant to the Director.

Senator BYRD. All right. Will you gentlemen proceed?

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

STATEMENT OF NORMAN PIERSON, DIRECTOR, ACCOMPANIED BY LEONARD HILL, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AND EDWARD PENN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are privileged to appear tonight. We did not prepare a statement because we felt

that time is of the essence to the committee and to expedite matters as quickly as possible we did not want to take the time to read a prepared statement.

We are here to answer any questions you or the committee might have.

I would like to make just one or two general statements which I feel are the foundation upon which the increase in the budget document was constructed which lies before you.

SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

The Department has been reasonably successful in moving forward its program of attempting to rehabilitate the disabled residents of the District for employment so they might become self-supporting, and not depend on either their families or more importantly, on the Public Treasury for their support.

A few short years ago the District of Columbia in the national ranking—that is, the numbers of disabled rehabilitated per 100,000 population—was 37th nationally.

We are privileged to report on the basis of the 1963 fiscal year production we have achieved the lofty position of top five in the country in terms of rehabilitations per 100,000 population.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROJECT

The budget for 1964 stresses the major emphasis of prevention in all areas by attempting to rehabilitate individuals who are dependent upon the public tax dollar for their support. In the main we are attempting to increase our efforts, particularly in the area of the Public Assistance Division where we are proposing to establish a pilot demonstration project to reach the persons early who are applying for public assistance in an effort to prevent them from becoming recipients and rehabilitate them as quickly as possible.

AREAS OF EMPHASIS

Another major aspect of the problem is at St. Elizabeths Hospital where we have a rather successful on-going program. For the last fiscal year we rehabilitated in excess of a hundred individuals. On the basis of the daily cost of hospitalization, this saves the District somewhere in excess of $400,000.

Another effort is to increase our service at the District of Columbia General Hospital, particularly at the alcoholic and narcotic convalescent wards.

This in essence, Mr. Chairman—other than to continue our cooperative efforts with the Department of Public Welfare in its residential training project where we are attempting to rehabilitate the mothers who are recipients of aid to dependent children grants so that they no longer will be tax consumers and will be tax payers—represents in the main the budget that lies before you.

EXPLANATION OF REDUCTION

Senator BYRD. Would you explain the reduction of $7,511.

Mr. PIERSON. That represents, Mr. Chairman, a transfer of money to the Department of General Administration. All of the

rentals of housing for the departments of the District are consolidated under the Administrative Services Office of that Department. Our department is housed in a building for which up to this year, the rent money has been included in our budget. Consistent with the policy to centralize that operation, this money is transferred to that Department.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Senator BYRD. What is the reason for the request for $2,780 in the Office of Administration?

Mr. PIERSON. One effort we are attempting to make is to convert all of the manual operations of the Department—that is, in purchasing, financial accounting, statistical bookkeeping—to automatic data processing.

As some of the production tables indicate later on in the justification, our workload has shot up rather significantly over the past 2 or 3 years. We feel that the conversion to automatic data processing not only avoids the necessity of having to hire additional persons to do the manual work, but provides flexibility for future expansion during the next several years, sir.

I might also add that the $2,780 is not the total cost of the automatic data processing equipment rental. The balance will come from another source. One other item of increase is the proposal to establish a registry of the blind in the District. Money is available from the Federal Government to pay part of the cost of that; some $2,500 therefore would be diverted to the rental of automatic data processing equipment. Thus, we would be able to get the equipment at less cost than we would otherwise, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many new positions are you requesting overall?

Mr. PIERSON. Twenty-three, sir. Proposing to raise the total staff of 51 to 74.

REHABILITATION SERVICES DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Under the Rehabilitation Services Division, would you explain the requested increase of $130,788?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

In the main that represents the expansion of the services at St. Elizabeths Hospital where we have four full-time counseling positions who are engaged in efforts to rehabilitate the mentally ill and prepare them for employment. St. Elizabeths Hospital has opened a maximum effort rehabilitation building of some 200-odd beds. Also it will serve some 400 on an outpatient basis. The additional expense we are proposing there is to add four additional counselors so we might cover the hospital on an all wards service level. So in this way all persons who offer potential for rehabilitation will be put in programs of rehabilitation at the earliest possible moment.

The other staff position is to man the new maximum effort rehabilitation building. The balance of the increase there is to establish two vocational counselors and a clerical position to be assigned to the intake position of the Public Intake Division. As I indicated earlier, this is an effort to reach the applicants at the time they apply for public assistance and to prevent them insofar as possible from becoming recipients of public assistance.

The final position requested within that $130,000 amount is to staff the new alcoholic and narcotic convalescent service at District of Columbia General Hospital.

VOCATIONAL COUNSELERS

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one GS–11, supervisory vocational counselor and one GS–9 vocational counselor at St. Elizabeths; is that right?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many of these counselors do you have there now?

Mr. PIERSON. Four, sir.

Senator BYRD. You have four?

Mr. PIERSON. In the main, if I may elaborate a bit, the majority of the patients at St. Elizabeths who offer the best rehabilitation potential are housed in six major wards.

We are proposing to establish at least one counselor on each of those wards so that we may make the maximum rehabilitation effort.

Senator BYRD. You have four counselors there now?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are seeking to double this, one GS–11 and three GS–9's?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

The GS–11 would be the coordinating supervisor of rehabilitation efforts within the hospital. The balance would be, as I said, to staff and man the new maximum-effort rehabilitation building.

Senator BYRD. Of the four you now have, is one a supervisor, vocational counselor?

Mr. PIERSON. Acting, sir.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had four?

COUNSELORS ADDED

Mr. PIERSON. The 1964 budget will make the second year that we have four there. Previous to that we had three and 2 years ago we had only one.

Senator BYRD. You added two 2 years ago and one 1 year ago?

Mr. PIERSON. If memory serves me correctly, I believe that is right, sir. I would have to check the accuracy of it, but I am almost certain that is right.

(The information referred to follows:)

Counselors, St. Elizabeths Hospital: fiscal year 1960, one counselor; fiscal year 1961, two counselors.

Senator BYRD. Now, how many vocational counselors do you have in the Public Assistance Division?

Mr. PIERSON. We have one assigned there now, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for two?

Mr. PIERSON. Two additional, yes, to establish this pilot demonstration project. The one that is currently there is serving in the medical unit and is attempting to rehabilitate those who are recipients of public assistance and have been for some time. The two additional are to establish the new pilot administration project.

Senator BYRD. How many vocational counselors do you have now in connection with the District of Columbia General Hospital work?

Mr. PIERSON. We have one, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for one?

Mr. PIERSON. One additional, yes, for the alcoholic and narcotic convalescent service currently in existence.

Senator BYRD. And the request is for two GS–4 clerk transcribers?

COUNSELOR-CLERICAL RATIO

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. We have established a counselor-clerical ratio of two professional people to each clerical. We have found that this frees the professional person for maximum work effort in the community. This includes both in terms of the development of training programs, physical restoration services, and employer contacts. These services are necessary to make the individual physically able to go back to work by finding jobs for those who have been trained and prepared for employment. Finally there is the followup, which we have found is one of the most important parts of the success of our program. The matter of followup after they go onto the job is critical.

So to free the counselor for this magnitude of work which is necessary for the average caseload he is carrying, we find that the assignment of one clerical person to each professional is essential. This enables us to get maximum utilization out of our professional staff.

CLERICAL POSITIONS

Senator BYRD. How many of such positions do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. Clerical people, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

You are seeking to add two.

Mr. PIERSON. In the Rehabilitation Services Division we now have 10 clerical.

Senator BYRD. You are seeking to add two?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Two GS–4 clerk transcribers?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. When were you last given additional personnel in this category?

Mr. PIERSON. In 1963 we were allowed one additional clerical person, sir. That was the last increase we had. We attempted a program of equalizing. We do not have an exact equalization of our clerical ratio of 2 to 1. We undertook the equalization program some 2 years ago. This represents the third of the 4-year equalization program on that standing ratio.

Senator BYRD. And you are requesting one GS–5 secretary?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. That would be to serve the unit at St. Elizabeths Hospital, particularly the supervisor.

Senator BYRD. How many do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. None, sir. We have one GS–4 clerk at St. Elizabeths but no secretary positions.

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one GS–4 clerk transcriber for St. Elizabeths Hospital?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How many do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. One.

Senator BYRD. How long have you had one?

Mr. PIERSON. This will make the second year.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for one GS–4 clerk transcriber for the Public Assistance Division?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes; to do the clerical work of the two additional counselors we are asking for the Public Assistance Division at the intake.

GRANT SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Senator BYRD. "Grant subsidies and contributions," $49,150.

Would you continue on this item?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

This represents the money with which we purchased the needed vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled individuals we are attempting to serve. It is classified as grants, contributions, et cetera, because that is the governmental coding, object coding that we use. In essence, it represents case services.

These include the payment of training fees in the training schools, the purchase of physical restoratives, artificial appliances, limbs, et cetera, any other needed service that might be indicated to rehabilitate the individuals.

Senator BYRD. How much did you have for this item last year?

Mr. PIERSON. Excuse me just a moment. I will check that, sir; $183,350.

Senator BYRD. How did that compare with the year before?

Mr. PIERSON. I do not have that figure immediately before me, sir. I would like to furnish that for the record if I may.

(The information referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1962 grants, subsidies, and contributions, $179,000.

SERVICES TO VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now, the next item, "Division of services to the visually impaired." You have $2,390.

Mr. PIERSON. This is to establish the registry for the blind. The District of Columbia does not have an accurate and full accounting of all persons who suffer the disability of blindness and visual impairment. We badly need it. All the programs of the District need it. As a matter of fact, this particular proposal has been endorsed by virtually every public and community agency which has to deal with the problem of blindness.

We really cannot adequately forecast future needs, and/or plan craft program service unless we know what type of and how many blind people we are having to deal with.

The National Institutes of Health, the Biometrics Division, is attempting to establish a register of the blind throughout the country.

Practically every State has a registry for the blind. In attempts to standardize the recording of blindness the Biometrics Division is making money available to all of the States who do not have registries for the blind to set them up. Therefore, we are able to get this pro-

gram at considerably less cost than would be normally expected if we had to secure it entirely from our own.

As a complete matter of fact, the total cost of the registry is $12,390, of which we were fortunate to be able to get a $10,000 grant from the Biometrics Division. This would mean we could establish the registry at considerably less cost than we ordinarily would.

The question might well be in your mind as to once it is established, what happens to its maintenance. The major problem is the establishment of it. The matter of keeping it cumulative and keeping it up to date is a rather minor part of the registry for the blind. There will be very little additional increase in future years to maintain this registry once it is established.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. No additional positions are requested here; are there?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes. There are some additional positions requested, particularly in the area of the cooperative efforts the Department is engaged in with the Department of Public Welfare at the residential training project for the mothers who are receiving aid-to-dependent-children grants under public assistance. This is a cooperative effort, as you know, between several departments here in the District, Welfare and ours being only two. Public Health and the U.S. Employment Service and schools are the others.

Here we are attempting to rehabilitate the mothers by sending them back to employment and removing them from public assistance. In this connection we have up to this point paid for the contributory efforts, at least as far as the mother is concerned, from a special grant made available by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. We feel that we have proven that this project is a very worthy one and we are asking now for money over a period of 5 years to be progressively increased so as to put our departmental efforts on a permanent financing basis and to continue the project, sir.

Senator BYRD. Now, the total number of new positions you are requesting is?

Mr. PIERSON. Twenty-three.

POSITIONS REQUESTED IN REGISTER OF THE BLIND

Senator BYRD. You are asking for one GS–5 statistical clerk and one GS–4 clerk. Is that correct? On pages 21–19?

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir.

There will be one GS–5 statistical clerk and one GS–4 statistical clerk engaged in the establishment of the registry for the blind. You will not find those positions in the detail of personal services for the department because they are taken out of the special grant moneys and will no longer be continued out of District of Columbia appropriation finances after the registry is set up.

POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR ADC PROJECT

We are, however, asking for four additional positions for the ADC project. The GS–11 coordinator-counselor who is there, a GS–9 vocational counselor, and a GS–9 training officer, and one clerical person.

Senator BYRD. Three positions?

Mr. PIERSON. Four. The GS–11 counselor-coordinator, GS–9 vocational counselor, the training coordinator, GS–9, and the clerical person, sir.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

COUNSELOR-COORDINATOR

Now, let's talk about the GS–11 counselor-coordinator. You are requesting one. How many do you now have?

Mr. PIERSON. For that particular project we have just the one, which is, as I was indicating to you earlier, payable out of the special Federal grant moneys. As a matter of fact, all of those positions currently exist.

Senator BYRD. I see.

Mr. PIERSON. This proposal that lies before you is to start a 4-year program to offset the decreasing Federal money in order to put our particular contributions here on a permanent financing basis; if I may direct your attention to pages 21 and 24, sir, you will find those positions listed and currently in existence.

SUPERVISOR, MOBILITY TRAINING

Senator BYRD. What about the GS–11 supervisor, mobility training?

Mr. PIERSON. This is an entirely different program other than the ADC program we are talking about. One of the most complicated problems, one of the most severe disability groups is that of attempting to rehabilitate a person who has suffered the misfortune of becoming visually impaired or blind. In order for him to undertake a program of vocational rehabilitation, it is necessary for him to learn to travel alone. In the District of Columbia it is unfortunate, I have to say, we have no organized program of mobility training. We are proposing to take advantage of some special Federal money that is available to establish an organized mobility training program for all persons in the District of Columbia who suffer from blindness irrespective of age group. We feel that this is one of the most chronic problems insofar as dependency and blindness are concerned.

It is unfortunate we do not have a mobility training program within the District of Columbia except in very limited degree with a few of our clients who were able to get in programs of rehabilitation.

MOBILITY INSTRUCTORS

Senator BYRD. What about the GS–9 mobility instructor?

Mr. PIERSON. There are two GS–9 mobility instructors, sir.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. PIERSON. We have gained considerable experience from the research and the demonstrations that have been done at the Hines Veterans Hospital that you may know about in Illinois. They have found that 1 mobility instructor can probably train not more than about 50 people each year. We are asking for two at least to start a program. There are some 3,000 blind people in the District of Columbia, according to the last estimate of the Census Bureau, and others who have made estimates of blindness. So we are asking for two instructors so we can at least make a dent into this.

Senator BYRD. And one GS secretary for mobility training. I suppose this secretary is to go along with the new unit that you are attempting to set up.

Mr. PIERSON. Yes, sir. Somewhat the same staffing pattern that we have throughout the organization, sir.

RECORD OF DEPARTMENT

Senator BYRD. I believe your department over the past several years—at least up until the last year it seemed to be the case—that your department had fared the best of any department in the District of Columbia government percentagewise as far as the appropriation increase was concerned.

Mr. PIERSON. We are very privileged. We have attempted to invest the money that has been entrusted to us wisely and we hope that we have been able to return at least to the District government and to those who have entrusted this money to us more savings than its investments in our program.

We are, as I said earlier, very proud of the fact that the District now is ranked in the top five insofar as national rank is concerned and if they continue to bless us as they have in the past and we continue our efforts in the future, we soon will approach reaching the ideal and that is catching up with your distinguished State of West Virginia, which is ranked No. 1 in the Nation, as you know, sir.

Senator BYRD. I know.

Well, I think you are doing a good job.

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. I have not looked at the information that has been presented to the committee yet, but I had asked that the table which was placed in the record last year and to which I have just referred be brought up to date, and it has been. So I do not know what your relative standing may be at this time, but up until last year you were leading the Departments and the second Department was the Department of Public Welfare, believe it or not.

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. That Department has had the greatest increase dollarwise and personnelwise over the last several years, more so than any other Department in the District of Columbia government with the exception of your own. I shall place the exact amounts in the record when we take up the Welfare budget.

Mr. PIERSON. Well, we are very privileged to hear you say that. I think we owe a lot to a very dedicated staff who have attempted to push forward in this program and believe very deeply and very sincerely in it.

Senator BYRD. Does either of your associates wish to say anything?

Mr. HILL. Just supporting, that is all, thank you.

Senator BYRD. How about the other gentleman?

Mr. PENN. Thank you; no, sir.

Senator BYRD. You certainly have made a very fine statement and we appreciate your presence tonight. We are sorry to discommode you as we have, but you have done a good job.

Mr. PIERSON. We thank you very much and, regardless of the hour, we are always privileged to appear before you.

COMMISSIONER DUNCAN'S REMARKS

Senator BYRD. Commissioner Duncan, would you like to add anything here?

Mr. DUNCAN. Not particularly, Mr. Chairman, except just this one thing, and that is that the vocational rehabilitation program started on a relatively small basis some years ago, so that while it might have reached the height of perfection in the receipt of assistance and funds, I do not think that should be misconstrued as a reason not to carry forward this program in the future.

I think it is lucky in that it has been able to enhance itself financially, but we are—we do stress the needs in the rehabilitation fields primarily because it relates to so many other social fields.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Senator BYRD. Yes. I think that explanation was certainly in order, Mr. Duncan, and I would not want my statement to be misconstrued. It was not for the purpose of perhaps explaining any effort to act adversely upon the request of the Department but I thought it was of interest and should be mentioned. More particularly I was interested last year in—especially in view of all of the attention that had been focused upon the welfare program—I was interested in noting that the Welfare Department, which by the way is not appearing here tonight, but will appear in the morning, had over the past several years been granted more personnel and showed a greater percent increase dollarwise. than any other department of the government, District of Columbia government, with this one exception, and as the Commissioner has rightly stated, you started from a very small beginning Mr. Pierson, and you are growing a little bit but what I said certainly should not be held against you and it won't.

Mr. PIERSON. We hope that our growth has been out of maturity and we hope we can continue to grow on that same basis and I think the confidence of our bosses like you just heard expressed inspires us to go ahead to ever greater heights and we will do that, I assure you.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you have anything to contribute?

Mr. TOBRINER. No, sir.

LAW GOVERNING BOARD OF EDUCATION'S ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Senator BYRD. All right. I will simply read into the record one paragraph from title 31 of the District of Columbia Code.

> The Board of Education shall annually on the first day of October transmit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an estimate in detail of the amount of money required for the public schools for the ensuing year, and said Commissioners shall transmit the same in their annual estimates of appropriation for the District of Columbia such recommendations as they may deem proper.

I think this paragraph is certainly pertinent to the discussion that was had earlier, between the chairman and Dr. Haworth. This is section 104, title 31, page 1324 of the District of Columbia Code, 1961 edition.

CORPORATION COUNSEL

All right, the next item relates to the Corporation Counsel.

The original estimate is $1,058,000, revised estimate is $1,120,000. The House allowance on the original estimate is $1,056,000. The supplemental request contained in Senate Document No. 32 is $64,000.

The justification filed in support of the request will be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

Allotment summary

1962 allotment	$902,000
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $14,653, Public Law 88–25)	965,400
Deduct: Nonrecurring items	−7,095
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate	958,305
Original budget increases	+99,695
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	1,058,000
Reductions: House action	−2,000
House allowance on original estimate	1,056,000
Additional proposals: S. Doc. No. 32	+64,000
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	1,120,000

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
Legal services	$958,305	$99,695	$1,058,000	$2,000	$1,056,000	$64,000	$1,120,000

Analysis by funds

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General fund	$914,305	$99,695	$1,014,000	$2,000	$1,012,000	$30,100	$1,042,100
Highway fund—Regular	44,000		44,000		44,000	18,900	62,900
Water fund						7,500	7,500
Sanitary sewage works fund						7,500	7,500

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for Corporation Counsel, $64,000:

A. Corporation Counsel, $6,985.—Although the volume of legal work and the staff has approximately doubled since reorganization of the District government, the Corporation Counsel, the principal assistant, and one secretary for each have continued to carry the load. Relief must be had in two areas. Another secretary (GS–7) is needed to relieve the other two with day-to-day work volume and to substitute for either when they are unavailable.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Office of the Corporation Counsel:			
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia	1		1
Principal assistant, Corporation Counsel	1		1
Secretary	2	1	3
Librarian	1		1
Total	5	1	6

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-7 secretary	1	$5,554	$120	$434	$10	$867	$6,985

B. Contract Appeals Board, $15,066.—The Board functions in the manner of an administrative court, handling appeals in accordance with its rules and practice and procedure and hearing, reviewing, and rendering decisions on all protests and appeals from actions by contracting officers of the District. The Chairman is responsible for the Board's operations and all of its administrative functions; handles the copious correspondence of the Board and all procedural motions not finally dispositive of a case; conducts all prehearing conferences, prepares summaries thereof for the parties and the Board, and issues orders in connection therewith; presides at all hearings, and prepares all findings of fact, conclusions of law and opinions for the Board. The cases involve complex questions and, oftentimes, large amounts of money, and considerable legal research and painstaking preparation of findings of fact and opinions are necessary.

The single secretary to the Chairman also serves as clerk to the Board, keeping the docket and other necessary records, and corresponding with the parties and their counsel in routine matters. She also transcribes dictaphone recordings of certain proceedings and types all findings of fact, opinions, and orders of the Board. The sheer volume of this work has required the Chairman to draft much of his work in longhand.

An additional attorney, GS-11, is needed to perform the legal work of an administrative nature, thus relieving the attorney-chairman of the administrative burden so that he can concentrate on the decisional work of the Board, and to assist the chairman in legal research and the drafting of findings of fact and opinions.

An additional secretary, GS-5, is essential to assist the clerk in routine clerical work, to transcribe dictaphone records, and to perform general secretarial-stenographic services for the additional attorney.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Contract Appeals Board:			
Attorney	1	1	2
Secretary	1	1	2
Total	2	2	4

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–11 attorney	1	$8,050	$180	$652	$12	$300	$9,194
GS–5 secretary	1	4,576	60	364	5	867	5,872

C. Appellate Division, $5,872.—To perform the secretarial-stenographic duties for the five attorneys handling the heavy caseload of appellate matters, only two secretaries are presently authorized, one of whom is secretary to the Chief of the Division and is also responsible for the maintenance of the records and the performance of the other clerical work of the Division. The volume of pleadings and briefs for the appellate courts which are prepared by the five attorneys is far more than can be handled by two secretaries. To keep abreast of this essential work it has been necessary to take a stenographer from other equally important work to fill in temporarily. An additional GS–5 secretary is vitally necessary to enable the Division to carry the load which is constantly increasing.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Appellate Division:			
Attorney	5		5
Secretary	1	1	2
Legal clerk	1		1
Total	7	1	8

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–5 secretary	1	$4,576	$60	$364	$5	$867	$5,872

D. Civil Proceedings Division, $18,900.—Under the highway construction program the need for right-of-way acquisitions will be stepped up manyfold. Five additional employees have been requested for the Administrative Services Office for this work. The heavy additional burden that will be thrust upon the Office of the Corporation Counsel requires at least one additional attorney and an assistant condemnation clerk. Because of the importance and intricacy of the legal work involved and the high caliber of opposition encountered, the attorney should be a GS–13. The condemnation clerk has, in the past, been a GS–7 employee; the assistant should be a GS–6.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Civil Proceedings Division:			
Attorney	12	1	13
Investigator	4		4
Secretary	6		6
Clerk-stenographer	1		1
Condemnation clerk	1	1	2
	24	2	26

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-13 attorney	1	$11,170	$270	$876	$36	$261	$12,613
GS-6 clerk	1	5,054	90	396	17	661	6,218

E. *Special Assignments Division, $5,872.*—A secretarial position is urgently needed as a replacement for a secretarial position which was reassigned from this Division to the Contract Appeals Board at the time said Board was created. There are presently six attorneys with only two secretaries in the Division. The additional secretary is needed to provide adequate secretarial service for this Division.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Special Assignments Division:			
Attorney	5		5
Secretary	2	1	3
Total	7	1	8

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-5 secretary	1	$4,576	$60	$364	$5	$867	$5,872

F. Taxation Division, $9,194.—By virtue of large and complicated cases, e.g., General Motors Corp., Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Southern Railway (projected amounts involved, respectively, $800,000, $350,000, and $1,200,000), the Taxation Division has been unable to supply the Finance Office with written opinions on involved tax questions, or to consult with the finance officials on the myriad lesser questions that may be settled by discussions. An additional ex-

perienced lawyer is necessary to bring to current status and to keep current the vital liaison that should be maintained between the taxing authority and its counsel.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Taxation Division:			
Attorney	4	1	5
Secretary	2		2
Total	6	1	7

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-11 attorney	1	$8,050	$180	$652	$12	$300	$9,194

G. Administration, $2,180.—It is desired to continue the program of refurnishing with matching furniture the offices of GS–15 division chiefs who are using a mixture of gray and olive-green metal and old wooden furniture that had been accumulated piecemeal over the years. In 1963 the offices of two of the seven chiefs were refurnished and two more would be refurnished this year. It is also desired to slowly replace old worn desks and chairs in other offices, especially splintering wooden furniture which causes damage to clothing. Additional file cabinets and storage cabinets are needed for the normal expansion of the Office, and old electric typewriters should be replaced. There is constant demand upon the Domestic Relations and Collections Division for copies of documents required as court exhibits in cases filed locally as well as those forwarded to foreign jurisdictions in reciprocal enforcement of support matters, and the Division itself needs copies of documents which are in the possession of others and can be borrowed only for short periods of time. A photocopying device is essential to make such copies available, especially since the members of the Division are in three different buildings all of which are nearly a mile from the main office of the Corporation Counsel. Likewise, the great quantity of statistical work, as well as the verification of financial reports, can be materially expedited by use of an adding machine.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Administration: Equipment	$12,950	$2,180	$15,130

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Equipment						$2,180	$2,180

Senator BYRD. Now, who is the first witness?

Mr. GRAY. Chester H. Gray, Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

Senator BYRD. I believe we have met before.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

May I present my principal assistant, Milton D. Korman.

CORPORATION COUNSEL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATEMENT OF CHESTER H. GRAY, ACCOMPANIED BY MILTON D. KORMAN

TABULATION OF WORKLOAD

Senator BYRD. Do you have a statement?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir; I do not have a prepared statement. My request for increased appropriation is based entirely upon increased workload in my Office. Every division of the Office has shown a marked increase in the number of cases and number of matters to be handled. I would like to present for the record a tabulation showing the workload from 1960 up through 1963.

Senator BYRD. It will be included in the record.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, sir.

(The tabulation follows:)

Tabulation as to workload, fiscal year 1960–63, showing increase or decrease 1963 over 1962

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Increase	Decrease
Appellate Division:						
Number of cases received	107	119	123	168	45	
Number cases handled	137	158	195	242	47	
Number cases disposed of	98	86	121	160	39	
Number cases pending at end of year	39	72	74	82	8	
Civil Proceedings Division:						
Number matters received	802	1,277	976	1,639	663	
Number matters handled	2,110	2,862	3,118	3,989	871	
Number matters disposed of	525	720	768	1,080	312	
Number matters pending at end of year	1,585	2,142	2,350	2,909	559	
Contract Appeals Board:						
Number cases received	25	24	58	62	4	
Number cases handled	53	71	120	165	45	
Number cases disposed of	6	9	17	56	39	
Number cases pending at end of year	47	62	103	109	6	
Domestic Relations and Collections Division:						
Miscellaneous collection cases	836	904	777	582		195
District Training School cases	166	94	119	96		23
Probate and escheat cases	73	70	145	167	22	
Mental health jury trials	13	36	63	108	45	
New reciprocal enforcement of support cases (thousands)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	.1	
General collections (thousand dollars)	274	332	454	571	117	
Average collection per attorney (thousand dollars)	55	66	91	114	23	
Reciprocal support collections (thousand dollars)	406	559	707	844	137	
Average collection per attorney (thousand dollars)	135	186	236	281	45	
Juvenile court:						
Juvenile cases filed (thousands)	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.3	1.3	
Adult cases filed (thousands)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2		1
Law Enforcement Division:						
Jury cases disposed of:						
Traffic	1,305	893	1,213	1,754	541	
District of Columbia	176	244	386	359		27
Informations filed (thousands):						
Traffic	22.3	23.0	26.1	28.8	2.7	
District of Columbia	30.9	31.7	36.1	38.4	2.3	
Fines and forfeitures (thousand dollars):						
Traffic	2,341	2,263	2,643	3,112	469	
District of Columbia	478	470	475	510	35	
Legislation and Opinions Division:						
Opinions	68	74	78	76		2
Regulations	18	34	59	44		15
Review of applications for service academies	86	129	95	64		31
Miscellaneous	330	416	652	558		94

Legislation	87th Cong.			88th Cong., 1st sess., Jan. 9–July 30, 1963 (incomplete)
	1st sess., Jan. 3–Sept. 27, 1961	2d sess., Jan. 10–Oct. 13, 1962	Total	
Draft bills with accompanying letters of transmittal (2)	44	15	59	54
Reports on bills and enrolled bills	171	184	355	99
Hearings attended on individual bills	101	123	224	72
Number of files on legislative items	331	132	463	268
Public laws relating to District of Columbia	27	74	101	4

	1960	1961	1962	1963	Increase	Decrease
Public Utilities Division:						
Court cases		11	3	7	4	
Regulatory hearings		8	21	22	1	
Special Assignments Division:						
Special cases	200	267	244	292	48	
Documents examined and approved as to form (thousands)	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8		0.1
Taxation Division:						
Number cases received	96	90	115	134	19	
Number cases handled	284	199	226	341	115	
Number cases disposed of	175	88	40	84	44	
Number cases pending at end of year	109	111	186	257	71	
Amount involved (thousand dollars)	1,349	1,781	3,265	3,350	85	
Opinions written	20	10	6	26	20	
Legislative reports	31	14	6	11	5	
Bills drafted			1	2	1	
Regulations drafted			2	2	0	

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

Mr. GRAY. My first request is for an additional secretary for my office. I should explain, sir, that my principal assistant is practically my alter ego in that when I am absent from the office for any period from an hour to a month, he automatically takes over.

Each of us has had one secretary since 1953 during which time the work of the office has doubled.

When one of the secretaries is away on leave, it is necessary for the other secretary to take over and serve both of us. This has proved to be an intolerable burden and one that has worked a considerable hardship on us and for that reason I am requesting an additional GS–7 secretary to serve both of us.

CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD

The next item, Contract Appeals Board, I am requesting a GS–11 attorney and a GS–5 secretary. The Contract Appeals Board was created in the reorganization of the District in 1953. The number of appeals has increased astronomically since the creation of that Board.

I personally am the chairman of the Board and I am authorized by the order creating the Board to delegate the function of serving as the legal member of that Board to one of my assistants. The other two members are an assistant engineer commissioner and one of the contracting officers of the District of Columbia. The Board hears appeals from decisions of contracting officers. In one District contract there may be as many as 20 separate appeals which are noted at the time an order is issued by the contracting officer in charge of the particular contract. Of course, that does not mean they are heard separately, but I am pointing out that the work of the Board increases by considerable amounts, perhaps on one contract. At any rate, the Board has found it increasingly difficult to keep abreast of its work.

The court of appeals has held that an appeal to that Board is an administrative remedy which must be exhausted before the contractor can take his case to court. The result of that is that very careful findings of fact and conclusions of law must be made in every case for the eventuality that the case goes to court.

This entails careful adherence to the rules of procedure which the Board has had to adopt. The legal member of the Board thus not only takes care of all the pleadings in any appeal, sees that all the rules respecting time are complied with, and all motions filed in the case are disposed of, but he then must sit with the Board which hears the appeal, and thereafter he prepares the findings of fact and conclusions of law which are then circulated for concurrence to the other two members of the Board.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

It is this additional work, that is, the administrative phase, for which I need an additional assistant to assist the legal member of the Board.

The legal member, I might point out, is a GS–16, so classified by reason of the magnitude of his job, so that the GS–11 would in essence assist the Board member in the handling of these appeal matters.

Senator BYRD. You have one attorney and one secretary now.

Mr. GRAY. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. And you are asking for one additional attorney and one additional secretary.

Mr. GRAY. Three of the construction departments, that is Highway, Sanitary Engineering, and Buildings and Grounds, contributed during the year an amount with which I was able to secure an additional assistant and an additional stenographer, both of whom are employed on a temporary basis. I want to make these statutory positions.

This, I think, is probably the most important of my requests from the standpoint of individual Members of Congress for the reason that the contractors have considerable amounts of money tied up in these appeals and I can assure you, sir, that it would relieve Members of Congress of complaints from the contractors who besiege their particular Congressmen endeavoring to speed up the work of that Board. I would like very much to add to the capacity of the legal member to discharge his functions.

APPELLATE DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Now, you are asking for one additional secretary, are you, in the Appellate Division?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You presently have one.

Mr. GRAY. We have one secretary and one appellate clerk who functions also as the secretary to the Chief of the Appellate Division. The work of that Division has increased considerably and, as you know, sir, the deadlines of the several courts of appeals in which our cases are heard must be met. This requires that very prompt attention be given to the various motions and briefs which must be prepared, sometimes on very short time schedules; so that the secretarial work of that Division is exceedingly important.

Senator BYRD. You have five attorneys in the Division.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And how long have you had five attorneys and one secretary and one legal clerk?

Mr. GRAY. Answering your last question, the legal clerk was promoted to that grade within the last 2 years. The last legal member was authorized in the 1963 budget. I got a GS-11 for Appeals in 1963.

Senator BYRD. You had four prior to that.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And you had one secretary.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And had your legal clerk been promoted at that time?

Mr. GRAY. About that same time, sir. I might state that the legal clerk takes care of the law files of that Division, and the docket which we maintain for that Division. She has a great many duties of that type in addition to acting as the secretary to the chief of the Division.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

Senator BYRD. Now, there is a request for one additional attorney in the Civil Proceedings Division and one additional condemnation clerk.

The highway construction program will be in full swing in the next year and we have been advised by the administrative services officer that a very considerable number of condemnation cases will ensue as a result of it. The condemnation work is of a very high caliber of legal work. The opposition—our opponents in those cases—are the very leaders of the bar and for that reason I need a man of considerable experience to cope with them. For that reason I am asking for a GS–13 assistant.

In addition, we have one condemnation clerk who has charge of all of the multitudinous pleadings and papers in condemnation cases, and with the additional work that is to be thrust upon us, it will be impossible for one clerk to carry that burden. For that reason, I am asking for a GS–6 assistant condemnation clerk.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION

Senator BYRD. In the Special Assignments Division there is a request for one secretary. I believe there are presently two secretaries and five attorneys.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, one of those secretaries is the secretary to the chief of the Division and is in the process of being promoted to a clerk status to handle the additional clerical work of the division as well as serving as the secretary to the chief. The additional secretary is needed for the reason I have at the present time five assistants in that Division and the one clerk and one secretary are unable to properly handle the work of all five of the attorneys.

Senator BYRD. Did we add any positions in this Division last year?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Did we add any positions in the Civil Proceedings Division last year?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir. Last year I secured two GS–11 attorneys, two GS–9 attorneys, and two GS–5 secretaries, all of whom were assigned to cover the additional judgeships created for the juvenile court.

Senator BYRD. And you did not receive anything over and above that.

REQUEST FOR ATTORNEY IN TAXATION DIVISION WITHDRAWN

Mr. GRAY. One attorney in the Appellate Division.

Senator BYRD. Now, in the Taxation Division——

Mr. GRAY. There, sir, is a matter in which I think you will be pleased. I have assigned to the Taxation Division a special assistant who had been assigned to another Division and I am now taking care of the needs, of that Division and I withdraw my request for that assistant.

Senator BYRD. For the attorney.

Mr. GRAY. For the attorney.

Senator BYRD. So that is withdrawn.

How much money is involved in that request?

Mr. GRAY. $9,194.

ADMINISTRATION

Senator BYRD. Under "Administration" there is a request for $2,180.

Mr. GRAY. That is for additional typewriters and to replace furniture which is obsolete and out of keeping with the office.

Senator BYRD. There was $12,950 available last year.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much of that was spent?

Mr. GRAY. All of it, sir.

Senator BYRD. How much was available the year before?

Mr. GRAY. I will have to supply that for the record, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Available for equipment for 1962, $8,932.

TOTAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BYRD. All right.

Now we have gone though the various divisions. You have withdrawn the request for one attorney. What is the total number of positions that you are now requesting, with the one subtracted?

Mr. GRAY. Seven.

Senator BYRD. This leaves seven. I believe you said of the seven that—I do not want to misunderstand you—I think you said that of the seven, the two for the Contract Appeals Board had greatest priority, in your judgment.

Mr. GRAY. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Is that correct? That is one attorney and one secretary?

Mr. GRAY. Right.

Senator BYRD. All right. Does the other gentleman have anything to add?

SECRETARY IN SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS DIVISION

Mr. KORMAN. Only this, Mr. Chairman, that the request for the secretary in the Special Assignments Division may be explained just this much further, that the lawyer who is now Chairman of the Contract Appeals Board and his secretary, who is also clerk of the Contract Appeals Board, were both attached to the Special Assignments Division and when they were separated to create the Contract Appeals Board, they lost that secretary and have never gotten one back. There has been that shortage ever since.

Senator BYRD. Are you saying that of the two secretarial positions you have one vacancy?

Mr. KORMAN. No. That one secretary was transferred from the Special Assignments Division to the Contract Appeals Board.

Senator BYRD. So you actually had three positions.

Mr. KORMAN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. Three secretarial positions. One was transferred. To what other division?

Mr. KORMAN. To the Contract Appeals Board.

Senator BYRD. And this left you with two positions?

Mr. KORMAN. That is right.

Senator BYRD. You do not have any vacancies in your shop, do you, Mr. Gray?

Mr. GRAY. Yes. I have a vacant GS–12 lawyer. As I recall, I have a vacant stenographic job which I have been unable to fill.

Senator BYRD. In which divisions are these vacancies?

Mr. KORMAN. May I answer that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

VACANCY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Mr. KORMAN. The actual physical vacancy is now in the Law Enforcement Division. We have filled the place, but not with a grade 12, because we did not have an eligible grade 11 to move up, that is one who had been in grade long enough who in our opinion could be moved up.

Actually, the physical slot where the grade 12 job is has been filled and the vacancy is in a grade 7 job, 7 or 9, I have forgotten which, in the Law Enforcement Division, where a new man will be when we employ him, and that will be very shortly. Actually, we have a man coming to work on next Monday to fill that spot.

Senator BYRD. Why have you been unable to fill the secretarial position, Mr. Gray?

Mr. GRAY. We have not been able to recruit a competent secretary.

Senator BYRD. What grade is this?

Mr. GRAY. Five.

Senator BYRD. And again, what division is this? Is it the Law Enforcement Division?

Mr. GRAY. Civil Proceedings.

Senator BYRD. All right. Mr. Tobriner, would you have any comment?

Mr. TOBRINER. I have no comment, thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Thank you. Thank you, gentlemen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The next item relates to the Fire Department. The original estimate is $15,455,300. The revised estimate is $15,423,530. The House allowance is $15,329,030. The amended request is for $94,500, which represents $61,000 in a restoration request and $33,500 supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document 32.

The justification in support of the amendment will be placed in the record.

(The justification follows:)

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage scale employees")		$11,789,000
1963 allotment (excludes supplemental amount of $1,145,565, Public Law 88-25)		12,595,000
Deduct: Nonrecurring items		−5,000
1963 adjusted (1964 base) original estimate		12,590,000
Original budget increases		+2,865,300
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House		15,455,300
Reductions:		
House action		−126,270
House allowance on original estimate		15,329,030
Additional proposals:		
S. Doc. 32	$33,500	
Restoration request	61,000	
		94,500
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate		15,423,530

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$412,000	$33,418	$445,418		$445,418	$2,891	$448,309
2. Firefighting	8,534,000	2,243,846	10,777,846	$35,335	10,742,511	11,500	10,754,011
3. Fire prevention	308,000	35,276	343,276		343,276		343,276
4. Apparatus maintenance	238,000	66,204	304,204	57,371	246,833	[1] 45,399	292,232
5. Training	54,000	38,456	92,456	33,564	58,892	[2] 22,710	81,602
6. Police and fire medical services	130,000	14,989	144,989		144,989	2,000	146,989
7. Firemen's pensions and relief	2,914,000	433,111	3,347,111		3,347,111	10,000	3,357,111
Total (general fund)	12,590,000	2,865,300	15,455,300	126,270	15,329,030	94,500	15,423,530

[1] Includes Senate restoration request of 11 positions and $38,290.
[2] Includes Senate restoration request of 5 positions and $22,710.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGES

Delete: "purchase of fifty-five passenger motor vehicles including forty-six for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (but not in excess of $100 per vehicle above such limitation) and nine for other replacement purposes."

Add: "purchase of seventy-one passenger motor vehicles including sixty for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year (but not in excess of $100 per vehicle above such limitation) of which fifty-nine are replacements and eleven for other replacement purposes."

Above language will permit establishment of a vehicle replacement program along the lines recommended by General Services Administration. Revision of the ambulance replacement schedule will also be possible and result in an annual savings of $5,000 which has been deducted from the 1964 base.

Insert: "*Provided further,* That the Fire Department is authorized to replace not to exceed five passenger carrying vehicles annually whenever the cost of repair to damaged vehicles exceeds three-fourths the cost of replacement."

Occasionally, firefighting vehicles are involved in accidents and are damaged so extensively that repair costs approach the purchase price of a new unit. Since the permitted number of vehicles have been purchased, this Department has no alternative but to repair the damaged car in order to retain it in active service. The language requested will eliminate this now required undesirable practice and will provide the firefighting forces at all times with vehicles that are mechanically dependable and structurally safe.

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for "Fire Department," $94,500 (S. Doc. 32, $33,500; Senate restoration, $61,000):

Activity 1. Administration, $2,891.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for wage board employees (9)		$2,891			$2,891

Activity 2. Firefighting, $11,500

This Department's policy and practice with respect to maintenance and replacement of its passenger-carrying vehicles was recently studied and reviewed by representatives of the General Services Administration. Their recommendations contain a suggestion that such vehicles be replaced on a 6-year or 60,000 miles basis. Since the Fire Department retains its cars beyond these limits, modification of its replacement program is necessary. Replacement of one additional vehicle per year will bring the program in line with the recommended standards and insure safe and dependable transportation for firefighting personnel.

The firefighting force was recently increased because of the adoption of the 56 and now the 48 hour workweek. This added personnel and accelerated activity of the firefighting units have increased operating costs. Additional funds will provide for this increase in cost without requiring curtailment or suspension of fire prevention inspections and training activity.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operations for the parts of this program which relate to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Rent, communication and utility services	$43,618	$4,500	$48,118
Services performed by other District agencies	100,702	3,000	103,702
Supplies and materials	240,675	2,000	242,675
Equipment	233,953	2,000	235,953

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Electricity				$4,500	$4,500
Laundry				3,000	3,000
Gasoline				2,000	2,000
Passenger car and radio equipment				2,000	2,000
Total additional proposals				11,500	11,500

Activity 4. Apparatus maintenance, $7,109 (Senate Doc. No. 32)

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Pay increase for wage board employees (26)	----------	$7,109	----------	----------	$7,109

Activity 4. Apparatus maintenance, $38,290 (restoration request)

	Original request	House allowance	Senate restoration
Positions	11	----------	11
Amount	$57,371	----------	[1] $38,290

[1] Funds requested for 8 months only.

RESTORATION JUSTIFICATION

B. Repairs and maintenance

Restoration is requested for 6 mechanic positions to permit adoption of an effective preventative maintenance program for this Department's fleet of more than 160 pieces of firefighting apparatus, trucks and other vehicles. General Services Administration, after an extensive study of our operations, recommends this move for reasons of economy. The National Board of Fire Underwriters concurs from the standpoint of efficient firefighting operations and safety of personnel.

Originally, fire apparatus was repaired in a small shop built in 1926. Its limited floor space and inadequate facilities precluded any full scale preventive maintenance program. Now, however, with the transfer of repair activities to the new Repair Center, adoption of such a sound practice is now possible in view of the availability of shop space and repair facilities and equipment.

Restoration of five custodial positions is requested to permit assignment of apparatus repair duties on a full-time basis to the present staff of mechanics. With the addition of two rescue squads, two engine companies, one truck company, one battalion and seven ambulance units, it is imperative that this small group concentrate on its intended duties in order to cope with this added load.

Heat for the old repair shop was provided by a plant located in the adjacent firehouse and operated by on-duty fire personnel. Since the Repair Center now has its own heating plant, custodial help is necessary for its operation and plant maintenance. Temporarily, top apparatus mechanics are assigned custodial duties and responsibility for the powerplant operation, cleanliness of their work bays, and appearance of the shop in general.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this activity which relate to the 1964 requested increases:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 total
Preventive maintenance program:			
Fire apparatus mechanic	----------	2	2
Fire apparatus mechanic helper	----------	4	4
Custodial program for repair center:			
Custodial engineer (WBR-6)	----------	1	1
Custodial engineer (WBR-5)	----------	4	4

The total restoration requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
WBR-14 fire apparatus mechanic	2	$7,064		$672			[1] $7,736
WBR-10 fire apparatus mechanic helper	4	13,341		1,349			[1] 14,690
WBR-6 custodial engineer	1	2,992		272			[1] 3,264
WBR-5 custodial engineer	4	11,524		1,076			[1] 12,600
Total restoration requested	11	34,921		3,369			[1] 38,290

[1] Funds requested for 8 months only.

Activity 5. Training, $22,710 (restoration request)

	Original request	House allowance	Senate restoration
Positions	4		4
Amount	$33,564		[1] $22,710

[1] Funds requested for 8 months only.

RESTORATION JUSTIFICATION

A. Training

Restoration of four instructor positions is requested to permit full utilization of training facilities at the new training center and to expand and increase in scope necessary training programs. Over the past few years, the number of recruits lacking instruction in basic firefighting has been rising steadily. The recent appointments of new men, because of the shorter workweek, has brought this problem to the point where appropriate steps must be taken. Additional requested personnel will permit acceleration of training at the school, periodic training of units at company quarters, and adoption of a fire officers training program.

A recent survey by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters resulted in the downgrading of this Department. Deficiencies in the training area partially contributed to this loss of the class 1 rating. To regain this standing, additional personnel is requested in order to meet Department needs and to comply with the National Board of Fire Underwriters' recommendation that "* * * the training program be expanded to include an officer school, and that the training staff be increased, and more supervision be exercised over company training in quarters."

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this activity which relate to the 1964 requested increase:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Deputy Fire Chief (chief instructor)	1		1
Battalion Fire Chief (assistant chief instructor)	1		1
Captain (instructor)		1	1
Lieutenants (instructors)	2		2
Sergeant (instructor)	1		1
Private (tech II) (instructor aide)		3	3
Private (tech II)	1		1
Total	6	4	10

The total restoration requested will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
Captain (instructor)	1	$6,318				$250	$6,568
Private (tech II) (instructor aide)	3	15,392				750	16,142
Total restoration requested	4	21,710				1,000	22,710

Activity 6. Police and fire medical services, $2,000

This additional sum will provide for medical supplies sufficient to cope with the demand resulting from increases in the uniformed forces of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments. It will also permit upgrading of practice and procedures at the clinic as well as improving the overall efficiency of operations.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the part of this program which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

	1963 (available)	Increase requested	1964 (total)
Supplies and materials	$6,000	$2,000	$8,000

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Drugs and medicinal supplies				$2,000	$2,000

Activity 7. Firemen's pensions and relief, $10,000

Since this account was transferred to the Fire Department in 1959, funds were never sufficient for the expenses of outside medical services and emergency hospitalization required for members injured in line of duty. While injuries and accidents are difficult to anticipate, the additional amount is more realistic and closer to actual experience.

A comparison of the experience which relates to the 1964 increase follows:

Fiscal year	Appropriated	Actual
1960	$29,000	$34,277
1961	29,000	44,527
1962	29,000	40,383
1963	29,000	[1] 39,000
1964	39,000	[1] 39,000

[1] Estimated.

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 Budget Estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation	Personnel benefits	Other	Total
Fees, professional services				$10,000	$10,000

Summary of capital outlay projects, fiscal year 1964

1963 allocation in annual act $23,000
Original budget estimate for 1964 .....

Additional proposals, Senate Document No. 32:

Project Number	Priority	Project title	Amount
14-13	1	Replacement, Engine Co. No. 18	$280,000
		Total additional proposals	280,000
		Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate General Fund	280,000

Department: Fire Department, District of Columbia.
Project title: Replacement, Engine Company No. 18.
Location: 414–418 Eighth Street SE.
Scope of work: A two-story structure of masonry construction to house personnel and apparatus of Engine Company No. 18 and Truck Company No. 7. Building to contain adequate room for apparatus, dormitory, watch room, living area for on-duty personnel, hose-drying equipment, gasoline and oil storage facilities, etc. Only living room, dormitory, office, and watch room will be air conditioned.
Fund: General
Capacity: 6000 square feet.

	Estimated cost	Funds available to date	Requested in budget
Site	$30,000	$30,000	
Preliminary survey			
Plans and specifications	23,000	23,000	
Construction	280,000		$280,000
Furniture and equipment			
Total	333,000	53,000	280,000

Estimated increases in operating expenses

	1st-year cost	Full-year recurring cost
Maintenance and operating costs	$2,000	$2,000
Program costs		
Total	2,000	2,000

JUSTIFICATION

Engine company No. 18 was built in 1904 and designed for 1 aerial ladder truck company with 10 men (truck company No. 7). Since 1940, when engine company No. 18 was transferred and added to this location, the firehouse has had to provide for 3 pieces of fire apparatus and 38 men. The round-the-clock schedule has contributed heavily to the wear of the already overtaxed and antiquated facilities of the building. An addition and general rehabilitation was originally proposed; however, the Director of Buildings and Grounds recommends replacement of the complete structure as the most economical measure.

Clearance between modern fire apparatus and the 1904 apparatus doors is a matter of only a few inches. This is a dangerous situation for the men and apparatus when the units respond to fires.

Inasmuch as these two units will remain at this location for many years to come because of the relocation of engine company No. 8, the proposal to replace existing structure, thereby eliminating hazards cited and providing adequate facilities for personnel and apparatus, appears economically sound.

During construction, units concerned will be temporarily housed in neighboring fire stations.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Sykes, who is appearing?

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, we have the Acting Fire Chief, Henry Galotta, and his Deputy and fiscal officer, Chief A. J. Patrick.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF HENRY GALOTTA, ACTING FIRE CHIEF, ACCOMPANIED BY A. J. PATRICK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

REPORT IN FIRE DEPARTMENT SURVEY

Senator BYRD. Mr. Galotta, do you wish to present a statement?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, I have a statement here from Fire Chief R. C. Roberts.

A few months ago the National Board of Fire Underwriters released its report on the survey of the Fire Department made in the period of June to October 1962. During that time, fire protection engineers conducted exhaustive performance tests of fire apparatus, pumps, and related equipment. They observed firefighting personnel on the fireground and examined them in quarters as to their knowledge of firefighting procedures and evolutions as well as their familiarity with firefighting tools and appliances. Firehouses were visited, as were the training and repair centers. Adequacy of facilities and structural conditions were observed and noted. The overall firefighting potential of this Department was evaluated and the adequacy and location of engine and ladder companies were considered.

In summary, the National Board of Fire Underwriters stated that the chief fire officers of this Department are well qualified, that the number of engine companies and ladder companies is sufficient, that apparatus is generally in good condition, and that pumper capacity and hose supply is adequate. They further observed that discipline is satisfactory, training generally good, response assignments to alarms adequate, and that firefighting methods are generally good.

This favorable picture can be credited directly to the understanding and support received by this Department from the Board of Commissioners and the Appropriations Committees of Congress. Over the years, as fire companies were added and working conditions were changed, additional personnel and equipment were provided in sufficient amounts to maintain the unit strength standards as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

1964 BUDGET PROPOSALS

Our 1964 budget proposes to retain these operational strong points. It also proposes to eliminate two weak spots which I believe contributed to our recent downgrading from a class I to class II fire department.

The additional four instructors for our training center will permit expansion of our training program, adoption of a fire officers' school, and better supervision of training at company quarters. These are specifically recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Requested personnel for the repair shop will permit initiation of sound maintenance practices recommended by the Board and also by General Services Administration.

I sincerely believe that reinforcement in these areas will materially assist us in our endeavor to regain our class I rating, one which is held by only two other cities in the Nation.

I would like to make just one comment on this last statement here. The latest survey shows that there has been an increase in the number of cities placed in the class I rating. They have now been increased to five.

BREAKDOWN OF INCREASE

Senator BYRD. The increase of $11,500 is broken down among these items, electricity, $4,500, laundry, $3,000, gasoline, $2,000, passenger car and radio equipment, $2,000, is that correct?

Chief GALOTTA. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Would you like to comment on these items briefly?

Chief GALOTTA. Well, I would like to have Chief Patrick comment on these.

Senator BYRD. All right. Chief Patrick.

Chief PATRICK. These items are necessary for our operating needs. The increase in laundry reflects the additional personnel that we have recruited over the last 2 years, 84 people last year, and 180 additional people that we recruited last March, sir.

The increase in gasoline reflects the intensive training of our firefighting units. The last item, the $2,000 for passenger cars, is extremely important insofar as our operations are concerned. This will put our replacement program for chiefs' cars on a sound basis, one recommended by the General Services Administration and also by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

FIREFIGHTING EMPLOYEES

Senator BYRD. How many men do you have, Chief Patrick?

Chief PATRICK. In the Fire Fighting Division?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Chief PATRICK. We have 1,326.

Senator BYRD. Are you up to your fully authorized strength?

Chief PATRICK. At the moment, sir, we have 15 vacancies. However, we have processed that number of men and they are waiting appointment. At the start of the next pay period, we will add 10, sir.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator BYRD. Did the House allow some additional positions in the A budget?

Chief PATRICK. They allowed us 180 men for our firefighting units.

Senator BYRD. Are these the only additional positions, Mr. Tobriner, that were allowed throughout the A budget?

OTHER POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. LOWE. There were 17 other positions, Mr. Chairman, and maybe Mr. Sykes has the actual location of them; I do not have it with me.

Chief GALOTTA. I believe the other positions that were asked for were four in the Training Division, and two senior mechanics, four assistant mechanic helpers, and five custodian positions at the repair

shop. The 11 at the repair shop and 4 at the Training Division were disallowed and these are the ones that Chief Roberts in his statement was referring to.

Senator BYRD. I think we are looking at the wrong column here, Chief Patrick, and Mr. Tobriner.

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, could I run through a list by departments.

Senator BYRD. I was under the impression that no new positions were added anywhere in the "A" budget other than the 20 for Evans Junior High School.

POSITIONS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SYKES. No, sir; I think the other night when you asked that question, Mr. Herman answered it and I think he did say with the exception of a few others and he did I think point out the 180 positions which were for the Fire Department.

Senator BYRD. I believe he did at that time.

Mr. SYKES. That may have been missed in the——

Senator BYRD. Did he say anything about the two in Vocational Rehabilitation, the seven in Public Health, and those in Public Welfare, and so on?

Mr. SYKES. I do not recall if he went through the whole list. He did mention specifically those 180 positions and then he said, "and other positions which we consider to be staffing for new construction." I have a list here of the House allowances by departments if you would care for me to read them into the record now.

Senator BYRD. Well, that is not necessary just now, Mr. Sykes.

Mr. LOWE. Mr. Chairman, on these 180 firemen, you may recall they were required by statute to be placed on the rolls by a certain date in order to comply with a statutory reduction in the workweek for the Fire Department.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Lowe.

1963 ALLOWANCE

What was your allowance last year for electricity, laundry, gasoline, and passenger car and radio equipment?

Chief PATRICK. Amount appropriated in 1963, for electricity was $28,118; for laundry, $15,187; and $21,605 for gasoline.

Senator BYRD. Passenger car and radio equipment, anything?

Chief PATRICK. The additional amount is for a new item, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

APPARATUS MAINTENANCE

We have $45,399 under apparatus maintenance. You have 11 positions. Is that correct? Your request is for 11 positions.

Chief PATRICK. Yes, sir.

Chief GALOTTA. That is correct. This was to provide, as pointed out, 2 mechanics and 4 mechanic helpers to put in a preventive maintenance program for our fleet of more than 160 vehicles that we have. These men are necessary here, for bringing the equipment to and from the shop, replacing the equipment in quarters while this

other apparatus is being looked over and this preventive maintenance program of all these vehicles.

NEW REPAIR SHOP

Now, in the last 10 years we have not had an increase in mechanics or personnel at the shop. We have a new repair shop. We have performed new evolutions, more training on the apparatus. All have put an additional workload on our repair shop. These mechanics and helpers will help out in this line. The five men in the custodian category are also necessary for this new shop. The old shop had its heating plant in a fire station located next door and didn't require any personnel from the shop to look after it.

However, since we have this new repair shop and because of the size and the capacity of the heating plant, licensed personnel are required.

Senator BYRD. Were these positions requested in the A budget?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, they were.

TRAINING ACTIVITY

Senator BYRD. Were the five positions under your training activity requested in the A budget?

Chief GALOTTA. Four positions in training; yes, they were.

Senator BYRD. You say there were four positions?

Chief GALOTTA. Four new positions at the training school.

Senator BYRD. Three privates and one captain?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes.

Senator BYRD. On page 11–A–3 there is a reference made to a Senate restoration request of five positions.

Chief GALOTTA. The five positions were the custodians at the repair shop.

Senator BYRD. On page 11–A–6–D, four positions are shown, one captain, three privates.

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, may I take the blame for that? That is a typographical error. These sheets were made up in our office, and that should have been four positions and $22,710.

Senator BYRD. The dollar figure is correct but the position——

Mr. SYKES. That should have been four; yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The positions are four; all right.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Overall, how many positions are you requesting that the Senate add?

Chief GALOTTA. I did not hear you, sir.

Senator BYRD. The House allowed 180 positions, didn't it?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And how many additional positions, overall, are you requesting here?

Chief GALOTTA. Eleven.

Senator BYRD. Eleven?

Chief GALOTTA. I am sorry. Fifteen. It is 15.

Senator BYRD. Fifteen. And these were denied in the House report?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. The committee has not concurred in the request for 11 new positions for apparatus maintenance, and 4 additional jobs for training. Did you give the same testimony there that was given here tonight?

CHIEF ROBERTS' CONDITION

Chief GALOTTA. Chief Roberts testified at that hearing, sir.

Senator BYRD. Were you present?

Chief GALOTTA. No, sir, I was not.

Senator BYRD. I understand that Chief Roberts is in the hospital.

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir, he is.

Senator BYRD. Is this the result of an accident?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. How is he getting along?

Chief GALOTTA. He is progressing, sir. He received a broken leg, and he is progressing.

Senator BYRD. I hope you will tell him we asked about him.

Mr. GALOTTA. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. He has appeared before our committee in previous years and we miss him tonight.

Now, Mr. Tobriner, do you have any comments?

Commissioner TOBRINER. No comments; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Do you gentlemen have any further comments? Mr. Sykes?

Mr. SYKES. No, sir.

Chief PATRICK. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman——

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner TOBRINER. Mr. Chairman, excuse me. Did you omit by design or by inadvertence the capital outlay item for the Fire Department?

Mr. SYKES. That is what I was going to mention.

Senator BYRD. It was by inadvertence, Mr. Tobriner.

Commissioner TOBRINER. Would you like them to justify it?

Senator BYRD. Yes. Would you like to come back again. I am sorry. Thank you, Mr. Tobriner. Somebody had better keep check on us at this hour of the night.

What would you do without these capital outlay items? Would it be a serious happening if we just left these out, Chief?

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Chief GALOTTA. I think so, sir. We have—there is $280,000 requested in the budget for construction work of the new combination house, 18 engine and truck 7. This house was built in 1904 and it was designed originally for 1 truck company with 10 men. In 1940, No. 18 engine was transferred and added to this location, and this firehouse has had to provide 3 pieces of apparatus and 38 men.

The around-the-clock schedule has contributed heavily to the wear of the already overtaxed and antiquated facilities of the building.

In addition, general rehabilitation was originally proposed. However, the Director of Buildings and Grounds recommended replacement of the complete structure as the most economical measure.

Now, we do have the site and the plans and specifications.

Senator BYRD. You have two units there indicated?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. You will house the units temporarily in neighboring fire stations while the construction is going on?

Chief GALOTTA. They will be housed there, yes, sir. The engine 8 new quarters will be completed by that time and another existing structure that we have in the heighborhood will be used for housing.

Senator BYRD. So you have 38 men——

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Housed here?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

CLEARANCE FOR FIRE APPARATUS

Senator BYRD. Would you like to comment on the clearance between the fire apparatus and the apparatus doors?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes. This was originally made for apparatus very much narrower than what it is today. Then they had plenty of room. It was horse-drawn apparatus at that time. Plenty of clearance on both sides.

However, with the type of apparatus that is being built today, a maximum of 8 feet, there is very little clearance between the walls and the apparatus, and the doors and the apparatus. It is very dangerous going in and out of these quarters.

Senator BYRD. Have you had any accidents resulting in injuries, or damage to apparatus?

Chief GALOTTA. We have had that type of accidents.

Senator BYRD. As a result of moving in and out of doors?

Chief GALOTTA. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Have you had any injuries resulting therefrom?

Chief GALOTTA. We have had that, too, sir, brushing the men as they go by the door, resulting in injury to them.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Tobriner, do you have any comments on this item?

Commissioner TOBRINER. I do not, sir. Thank you very much.

REPLACEMENT PROGRAM FOR FIREHOUSES

Senator BYRD. You have a replacement program for the firehouses, do you, attempting to replace one every year, or every 2 or 3 years?

Chief PATRICK. Yes, sir. I believe the next house after this replacement here is engine 9, on U Street.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY

Senator BYRD. Do you have any others under construction at the moment?

Chief GALOTTA. Engine 8, Squad C, on C Street, between 15th and 16th Southeast.

Senator BYRD. Is this building to be air conditioned?

Chief GALOTTA. Certain areas of it will be air conditioned, but not the whole building. Living quarters.

Senator BYRD. Pardon?

Chief GALOTTA. The dormitories, not the apparatus or anything like that.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Chief.

CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

We will continue with the civil defense item. The original estimate is in the amount of $101,700. The revised estimate is in the amount of $155,850. The House allowance on the original estimate is for $101,550. The amendment requested in Senate Document No. 32, is for $54,300.

The justification filed in support of the request will be placed in the record.

(The justification referred to follows:)

CIVIL DEFENSE

Allotment summary

1962 allotment (including transfer from "Personal services, wage-scale employees")	$93,500
1963 allotment (1964 base) original estimate	95,000
Original budget increases	+6,700
Total budget estimate—Original submission to House	101,700
Reductions:	
House action	−150
House allowance on original estimate	101,550
Additional proposals:	
Senate Document No. 32	+54,300
Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate	155,850

Analysis by activity

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
1. Administration	$87,600	$6,700	$94,300	$150	$94,150	$9,100	$103,250
2. Emergency operations center	7,400		7,400		7,400		7,400
3. Shelter management						45,200	45,200
Total	95,000	6,700	101,700	150	101,550	54,300	155,850

Analysis by fund

	1963 adjusted (1964 base)	Original budget increases	Total budget estimate, original submission to House	House reductions	House allowance on original estimate	Additional proposals	Total 1964 estimate requested in Senate
General fund	95,000	6,700	101,700	150	101,850	45,300	146,850
Highway fund—Regular						9,000	9,000

PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1964, for civil defense, $54,300:

Activity 1. Administration, $9,100

One new position, GS–11, emergency transportation planning officer, is being requested. Presidential Executive Order 11005 of February 16, 1962, assigned to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority and responsibility for development and administration of a coordinated national plan for emergency transportation.

The Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia—in agreement with ICC—designated the Director of the District of Columbia Civil Defense Transportation Service (the Director of Motor Vehicles, District of Columbia) to serve as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission—District of Columbia Emergency Motor Transport Board.

This new position provides the administrative and technical services to the Board, gives staff support to its Chairman and provides liaison with the Office of Civil Defense. This position is required if the District of Columbia is to participate effectively in this Federal-State program.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Office of the Director: Emergency transportation planning officer		1	1

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS–11, emergency transportation planning officer	1	$8,045	$175	$768	$12		$9,000
Postage increase						100	100
Total additional proposals	1	8,045	175	768	12	100	9,100

Activity 3. Shelter management, $45,300

The national fallout shelter program instituted in fiscal year 1962 by the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense, consists of locating, marking, and stocking with Federal stocks, fallout shelters in existing buildings. All buildings which have protective space for 50 or more persons and reduces exterior radiation to 1 percent or less meet Federal criteria for provisions. Within the District of Columbia approximately 1,700 buildings meet this criteria and provide shelter for approximately 1.3 million persons.

This year the OCD–DOD lowered the standards for protection to a factor of 2½ percent of exterior radiation. This authorized, based on need, the licensing, marking, and stocking of additional buildings within the District of Columbia. Under this criteria a more equitable distribution of shelter spaces throughout the District was made possible and will involve approximately 300 buildings representing about 400,000 spaces. The licensing, marking, stocking, training, inspection and supply accountability is a continuing program with the responsibility for the conduct of the total program assigned to this Office.

Program justification

Program	1962 obligations (actual)		1963 allotment		1963 adjusted (1964 base)		1964 estimate	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
Shelter management							3	$45,200

During fiscal year 1963 development of the program and its implementation required an assignment of personnel from other important program areas on a full-time basis to the detriment of the other programs. In order to continue the shelter program with its present rate of progress, to initiate the semiannual inspection requirements, and to return personnel to their regularly assigned program areas, three new positions are requested, one chief inspector and two supporting inspectors. Two ¾-ton pickup trucks are requested to assist in the performance of supervision and control of the shelter program as it relates to inspection and supply accountability.

The Department of Defense, while continuing the purchase of provisions and supplies during fiscal year 1963 and 1964, will provide no funds for movement of stocks. To stock for 1.3 million persons will require the movement of approximately 4,000 tons of supplies occupying approximately 2.4 million cubic feet of space. Based on an estimate of 10 cents per person, the total cost would be about $160,000. The District government has been supplying vehicles on a regular daily basis and will continue to do so; however, they should be reimbursed for gasoline, oil, repairs and maintenance. We are requesting $20,000 for this purpose.

A comparison of the 1963 level of operation for the parts of this program which relates to the 1964 increases follows:

Shelter program	1963 (available)	Increases requested	1964 (total)
Inspectors		3	3
Contractual services, supplies, and equipment		$25,200	$25,200

The total increase requested as an amendment to the 1964 budget estimates will be distributed as follows:

Position (grade or title) or item	Number requested	Personnel compensation		Personnel benefits		Other	Total
		Present rate	January 1964 increase	Present rate	January 1964 increase		
GS-9, chief inspector	1	$6,677	$170	$546	$12	$165	$7,570
GS-7, inspector	2	11,108	246	758	18	300	12,430
Contractual services and supplies						20,000	20,000
Equipment						5,200	5,200
Total additional proposals	3	18,201		1,334		25,665	45,200

Mr. SYKES. Mr. Chairman, we have Mr. George Rodericks, the Director of the Civil Defense, and his deputy, Mr. McBride, Mr. Bottorff, his administrative officer, and Mr. George Claassen, administrative aid.

CIVIL DEFENSE

STATEMENT OF GEORGE R. RODERICKS, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY MELVIN E. McBRIDE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; R. G. BOTTORFF, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, AND GEORGE M. CLAASSEN, ADMINISTRATIVE AID

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Sykes.

Mr. RODERICKS. I am Mr. Rodericks, Senator Byrd, and this is Mr. McBride. I have asked Mr. Bottorff and Mr. Claassen to stand by. They are in those two seats there. This is part of their inservice training program, coming to the testimony before the House and Senate. Actually, these are the people who do all the budget work, and even though we have about the smallest budget in the District government, I can assure you they are headed for ulcer gulch in spite of the fact that we are working on small figures.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that in reading the papers every day and knowing of the long hours the chairman is putting in on the budget hearings, and being aware of the lateness of the hour, I do want to impose on your time, Senator, for a cause which I think gets very little attention but deserves much.

Senator BYRD. I agree with you on both points.

Mr. RODERICKS. Thank you, sir. That makes it much easier for me, then, to move to the next point.

I am watching the clock, too. Mama has the beans waiting for me.

Senator BYRD. That is perfectly all right. I meant, I agreed with you on the two latter points.

Mr. RODERICKS. I understand; thank you.

Senator BYRD. The cause is important but gets too little attention.

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

NATIONAL FALLOUT SHELTER PROGRAM

Senator, there is a situation which has developed in Washington D.C., in civil defense, particularly the national fallout shelter program, that calls for me as a person who is dedicated to this activity to do my best tonight to bring these to your attention, because I won't have another chance. If I strike out tonight with the committee and don't get the committee's support for a very important program, I can see ahead some disgrace for this city. I can see the personal reputations of some very dedicated people in the local government pilloried in the newspapers if we fail in our support of the President's program and Congress' program to establish fallout shelters in Washington for 1,200,000 people.

SURVEY PROGRAM

This city has been blessed in this survey program, in that, unlike almost every other city in the country, the survey has developed that we have more shelter space to protect our citizens against fallout in Washington than we have a need for this space.

The survey, as we reported last year, has uncovered space enough for 2,200,000 persons within the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

This is on the basis of 10 square feet per person in buildings which, without any further modification or expenditure of money, have adequate shielding which meets the Defense Department criteria.

FUNDS DENIED BY HOUSE, 1963

The District of Columbia Office of Civil Defense charged with the responsibility to manage and develop this program has been doing it for a year and a half without any additional personnel. We came before the House a year ago and asked for about five positions to staff a shelter division to carry out all the aspects of this job. Frankly we were asking on the basis of our projected need, and it was pointed out that the need had not yet developed. As a result of that, we did not come to you, Senator, for any restoration of the funds denied by the House a year ago. We said we would come back this year after we made certain that with our present staff we would do as much as we could in this program.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Now, as of today, and I would like to if I may, Senator, ask Mr. McBride to show you several pictures and I will refer to them—I would like to say that as of today, without any increase in staff since 1960 in the Office of Civil Defense, no additional personnel for this job, we have negotiated with 1,703 building owners in the city for shelter licenses because the survey indicates that 1,703 buildings are eligible and must be brought into the program if we are to provide this protection.

We have secured as of this date 767 licenses. We have arranged with 767 building owners for permission to use their buildings in the event of a national emergency to house the people.

We have marked the exteriors and the interiors of 723 of the 767.

PROVISIONS IN 654 BUILDINGS

We have provisioned, and this is the biggest job, we have put provisions in 654 buildings. These provisions in place as of today would provide the sustenance, the food, water, medical supplies, and others, for 400,000 persons if we had need for them tonight.

The total dollar value, and this is most important to us, Senator, the total dollar value of the taxpayer's money which has been distributed in the nature of these stocks is $833,000 as of today. We have and expect to license probably another 400 to 500 buildings.

When this is completed, we will probably have in the order during this coming fiscal year $1.5 million worth of the kinds of stocks which are in the pictures which I presented to you, Mr. Chairman.

Now, so far in the biscuits, the cannisters of biscuits, we have placed 2,364,000 pounds of those biscuits in 654 buildings scattered throughout the city. The majority of the buildings are private buildings, not Federal or District Government buildings. We have placed 17½-gallon water drums. We have placed 74,000 of those and have another about 70,000 to go.

The medical kits, and these are sophisticated medical kits developed by the U.S. Public Health Service, I know the Senator is aware of the supplies—my good colleague, Bill Matthews, has told me the Senator is aware of these things—Bill Matthews of West Virginia—we have put 2,500 medical kits in the buildings.

The sanitation kits, as of today we have placed 8,397 kits in the buildings, and the most important item, the radiation detection kits, 669.

RADIATION DETECTION KITS

I have asked Mr. McBride, who is an expert in this field, a former trainer in the Federal schools, training personnel in the operation of radiation detection instruments, if he will just show the chairman the kind of radiation detection kits because this is unique in the history of this country, that the Federal Government is purchasing these at 100 percent of the cost and placing them in such large quantities in private buildings throughout the country, exposing to them a population who have no background in this field, had only a very slight acquaintance with atomic energy, and yet people will be asked to learn how to operate these instruments, to maintain them in private buildings and keep them at the ready, because if we don't do this, then this country has squandered and wasted an awful lot of money by just putting these in buildings and leaving them.

Now, the instruments need regular calibration. They need maintenance, they need operability checks, and they need exchange of batteries. These are all battery operated. The Federal Government, the Department of Defense, and the Congress has provided all the funds. There is no cost to the District of Columbia for the purchase of the batteries, the purchase of the equipment, and even the calibration instruments will be sent to the city, and in our next year's budget we will have to come to the Congress for a modest request for at least one person to operate the calibration equipment and to test the devices.

PLACEMENT OF KITS

Senator BYRD. You have placed 669 kits in how many buildings?

Mr. RODERICKS. We have actually placed as of today 100 of the kits in 100 buildings. We have on hand 669 kits and we could move them all tomorrow into the licensed buildings.

Senator BYRD. And how many buildings do you have?

LICENSED BUILDINGS

Mr. RODERICKS. Licensed right now, 767 buildings. Out of a potential of 1,703. And we fully expect during this fiscal year to have at least 400 to 500 more buildings in the program.

Senator BYRD. Over and above——

Mr. RODERICKS. Over and above the 767 now licensed; yes, sir. Licensing has slowed down after the Cuban crisis. After the Cuban crisis people were begging us to bring the licenses, and as time goes on, when we make appointments to see them they say, well, we will come back next week. It is a little slower but we are working steadily at it.

I have asked Mr. McBride, I think this is the most important part of our statement, to at least tell the chairman what these instruments will do.

TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. Chairman, basically there are two types of instruments involved here. The lack of ability of the human body to use the senses to detect radiation or even to measure it if detected has to be backed up with an electronic instrument which basically works on an electrical principle. There are two types of instruments involved. One is the type of instrument which will measure the radiation intensity as such or the rate of radiation as it is commonly called, very much like the speedometer on an automobile measures the rate of speed at which a car may be traveling.

The two instruments I have here, the one on your left with the metal tube on top is a very low-intensity instrument, called a Geiger counter. The other is an intermediate and higher intensity instrument for measuring higher intensity of radiation. The second type instrument which is needed to go along with this type of equipment is an instrument commonly called a dosimeter. This little pen-shaped unit that I have here, an instrument which registers the total dosage received by an individual if the individual happens to be wearing or having this instrument on his or her person, this is very much like the odometer on an automobile which measures the total miles traveled

DOSIMETER

Now, as I said, these were basically an electrical instrument in themselves. The little dosimeter I have in my hand works on the principle of being charged by the yellow box charger which I have here, and then the reaction of radiation on the bands contained within the inner chamber in this unit causes a discharge which is directly reflected similar to the old electroscope principle that we all had in high school physics, and this instrument can be held up to a light and can be looked through and the shadow of the electroscope unit in there shows on a scale, and therefore the direct discharge equivalent is directly related to the amount of radiation that had been absorbed by this unit.

The assumption here is that the person wearing this will likewise absorb a similar amount of radiation.

RATE METERS

The two survey instruments, the rate meters as they are commonly called, also work on an electrical principle where radiation working on a chamber unit, gas contained within a chamber unit within the instrument, causes a breakdown in the atomic structure of the gas contained within the instrument by breaking electrons loose. This electrically unbalances or causes an imbalance between the atoms or molecules and therefore there is an electrical charge created which is measured, and on this instrument the dial that looks something like a voltmeter directly related, of course, to the rate of radiation or intensity present.

BATTERY OPERATION

As Mr. Rodericks indicated, the charger for the dosimeter and these two instruments must have batteries to give them an electrical charge necessary to operate, and they are sensitive. Maintenance on

these instruments is very critical and should be checked, rechecked, and calibrated probably on the basis of at least once each year, and in addition to that a battery replacement.

These instruments all work on volt-and-a-half D cells, or the common flashlight batteries.

Senator BYRD. Do you replace the batteries?

Mr. MCBRIDE. This would be necessary in every one of these instances where these kits have been placed in the buildings at least once a year to make a visit to these buildings, probably pick it up and replace that unit with a like unit, take it back in for maintenance and calibrate the instruments to make sure they are properly in order, and then return them to some other building.

COST OF KITS

I might say that this particular type of kit costs the Federal Government about $72.50. Each one of these kits that goes into place in the buildings.

Senator BYRD. In other words, the equipment you have before you costs $72.50.

Mr. MCBRIDE. That is right. This is the Federal Government price on large-scale purchases.

Senator BYRD. Now the Office of Civil Defense replaces the batteries.

Mr. MCBRIDE. This will also be—the cost of the battery replacement will be borne in this case by the Federal Government.

Senator BYRD. But someone in your office does the actual work.

Mr. MCBRIDE. Does the actual work, that is correct.

MEASUREMENT OF RADIATION

Senator BYRD. Now can you measure the natural radiation in this room?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes, sir. I could place the batteries in this Geiger counter and it can detect radiation in this room.

Senator BYRD. You don't have any batteries with you?

Mr. MCBRIDE. There are batteries in the set. I can put them in and check this unit out.

Senator BYRD. It might be a matter of interest to know.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Mr. RODERICKS. While Mr. McBride is doing that, I would like to say that we do not have in our office any personnel available to take these instruments out to the building owners, describe them, explain them, recruit personnel in each building to come to us for a 5-day training period which is being conducted at Howard University for radiological monitor instructors, maintain a record of these people, communicate with them regularly to get them to help us do the checking and testing, and this is at least once a year, and this is where I feel that if we don't provide this service the batteries will be placed in the instruments by curious people in the buildings, the batteries and the acid will corrode.

The instruments may be dropped and be not operable. There will be a lot of tinkering with these and I think our responsibility is to see

that they are maintained and records are maintained on the inspection and when operability and battery tests are made.

Senator BYRD. Are you asking for positions to carry out this function?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Are you asking for four positions?

Mr. RODERICKS. We are asking for—if I may break it down, Senator, we are asking for three positions in the shelter. That is on——

Senator BYRD. 12–A–4.

SHELTER INSPECTORS

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes. 12–A–4. We are asking for a team of shelter inspectors because there is much more to this.

I will hold while Mr. McBride——

Mr. MCBRIDE. Go right ahead and I will leave this up here.

Mr. RODERICKS. We are asking for a team of shelter inspectors and one chief inspector and one chief inspector who will be at a grade 9 level, the kind of person who will have at least some high school physics who can be sent to the Federal school for training and qualify as a handler of these radioactive materials.

It wouldn't be necessary for the inspectors, the GS–7's, to have the same level of licensing capability, but it would be very desirable if we could get it.

These three people would be like the people who are painting the bridge. They will start out at one end in January be going through the city every day, 5 days a week, until they come to December, and start all over again.

REQUEST FOR PICKUP TRUCKS

In our request, in the $54,000, we have a request for two pickup trucks, again with 4,000 tons of supplies distributed throughout this city, we think it is reasonable that our office have at least two small vehicles to shift these supplies in small quantities from building to building, and we found now this is becoming necessary. Buildings are being razed or being sold. New owners modify the buildings, and we have to take out some supplies, move them to other buildings, bring them back to the warehouse. A continual program of moving supplies about the city.

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION PLANNING OFFICER

Senator BYRD. What is the need for the one emergency transportation planning officer?

Mr. RODERICKS. That is not related at all to a shelter program and that position is not earmarked for my office. This is another program, Senator, where the President established the Office of Emergency Planning, as you well know, and the President through some 15 Executive orders to the Federal agencies is now asking the Federal agencies to move into the States and work out agreements with the States to do some planning for emergency activities.

We have—the District Commissioners and the Secretary of Agriculture signed an agreement on agriculture. This does not call for

additional personnel in the city but this position under the delegation of the Executive order to the Bureau of Public Roads and ICC calls for an agreement to be entered into between the District and the ICC to set up planning for the management of transportation, all kinds of transportation. It is a committee task force type of thing.

Senator BYRD. I presume you are mostly interested in the team of three positions, two inspectors and the chief inspector. Two GS–7's and one GS–9.

Mr. RODERICKS. I am interested but I also must say in good faith this other program, this other position, would be set up for the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Motor Vehicles has been assigned by the Commissioners the responsibility for all emergency transportation. They do not have people. They have never made a request but they will chair up—I think Mr. England will be chairman of this joint Federal-District committee, and this person, if authorized, would serve Mr. England and the task force committee as permanent.

REPLACEMENT OF BISCUITS

Senator BYRD. How often do you have to replace the package of biscuits?

Mr. RODERICKS. The biscuits will have a minimum shelf life of 5 years.

Senator BYRD. Five years?

Mr. RODERICKS. Five years; yes, sir. These are packed in vacuum-packed containers. They have a 5-year shelf life, and I would suspect that—the research so far indicates it will probably be much beyond that. They were very carefully prepared and prepared for long-term shelf life.

The Department of Defense advises that we can definitely plan on a 5-year shelf life.

DRINKING WATER CONTAINERS

Senator BYRD. Is it your plan also to fill the drinking water containers?

Mr. RODERICKS. In most places, yes. In others, no. We have stocked the Capitol within the last few weeks and here in the Capitol we made a decision, working with Mr. Stewart and members from Mr. Pittman's staff, that, for example, in the Cannon Office Building, in this Senate Office Building, and in the Old Senate Office Building, we have provided water cans but will not fill them with water because a study we made with the Capitol Architect, Mr. Stewart's office indicates there is more trapped water in these buildings available than there would be need for in any emergency. The cold-water tanks, tanks in the pipes, all of the systems available. We have more water in the pipes in the Capitol Building now than we could put into these drums, and the drums take a lot of storage space. So we have stocked the Senate and House with a number of these drums but they will be used as chemical commodes and also for transporting water from a spigot to a shelter area if necessary, and then when the water is taken out—in many buildings of the city they do not have trapped water or if they do, it is in the sprinkler system and not generally turned over. So we will use water drums. I think it is safe to say we will probably end up with over 120,000 water drums in the city.

NUMBER OF ASSISTANTS

Senator BYRD. How many persons do you now have assisting you?

Mr. RODERICKS. In our office we have 10 positions provided by direct appropriations in the District budget. We are one deep in professional ranks so that this job is being done, Senator, for example all the warehousing of the 15—well, we have had 1,600 truckloads in the last 12 months. These trucks have been supplied by the Department of Sanitation and the Highway Department on a daily basis. Our janitor, our custodian, has been given additional duties as warehouseman and he has been warehousing now for 6 or 7 months, and we have had to just double up with everybody we have. In other words, there have been about 10 people working on this program.

Senator BYRD. Did we allow any additional positions last year?

Mr. RODERICKS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. The two pickup trucks are included in the contractual services and supplies item?

Mr. RODERICKS. They are under equipment, sir.

Senator BYRD. Under equipment?

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Mr. RODERICKS. Under equipment, $5,200. Now, that contractual services and supplies of $20,000 that is in there, that is a figure that was developed over a year ago when we submitted our initial estimates on the 1964 budget, and that was to cover the cost of drayage, of moving the supplies at the basis of about 10 cents per space from the warehouse to the buildings in the city. Fortunately, it hasn't been necessary because of the Commissioners' support and Highway and Sanitation trucks which have been provided on a daily basis to move these supplies, but we have been requested to put this in the budget because they feel that they might be required when the auditors check them out or others to ask for reimbursement for expenses. That is beyond my area but it seemed a very reasonable thing.

And also we felt that if the city could not supply the necessary vehicles, we might have to do as other communities did, go out and contract for movers. That has not been necessary.

NEED FOR TRUCKS

Senator BYRD. You do not presently have any vehicles.

Mr. RODERICKS. I have a Plymouth office-type car and one hand-me-down surplus jeep that is now costing us more to run than it is worth.

Senator BYRD. Now, would you need the two trucks if you did not get the additional positions?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir. Because other people in our office would have to do the job.

Senator BYRD. How often do you replace the medical kits?

Mr. RODERICKS. All kits have been in the specifications issued by the Defense Department—they call for 5-year shelfing, and again we expect they will be much longer shelf life than the 5 years.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS

Senator BYRD. How do you go about educating the people in the buildings to the fact that these supplies are present and how do you go about training the people to use them?

Mr. RODERICKS. We will have—when we distribute the radiological defense kits, we provide two documents which we have developed. One document—and I would like to leave them for the chairman—"Instructions to Shelter Occupants for Emergency Use of Shelters," which we have developed in our office.

This is kind of an interim document. We are waiting for the Federal guidance on this.

Senator BYRD. Do you suggest that these be placed at a convenient spot in the building or are they likely just to be put in someone's desk and eventually in the wastebasket?

Mr. RODERICKS. We attach them to the radiological defense kits. We hand deliver this in person. We ask the owner of the building to put these in a protected secure area and we inform him that attached to the outside are these instructions, and we say, do not remove except in an emergency.

BUILDING PLAN

We will also be required, Senator, to go back to every building and develop with the building owner his building plan, and that is in our years to come.

All of these materials, too, Senator, I take great pride in the capability of our staff, we have been developing our own instructions to the building owners. We have been fortunate enough to have so much shelter space that we just had to move out. We had a million questions such as the Senator asked and we have been working very closely with our colleagues across the river in the development of these and some of these have served as prototypes for the national program, and if I may say in the end, the District of Columbia in stocking shelters stands first in the United States.

STOCKING OF SHELTERS

We have stocked more shelters in terms of spaces for people than any other municipality in the United States. We are very proud of this and we would like to keep it going. We would like to protect them, too.

Senator BYRD. You are to be commended. I suppose the adjacent areas have a similar program?

Mr. RODERICKS. Every one of the surrounding counties.

Senator BYRD. And you coordinate your efforts with the other people, do you?

Mr. RODERICKS. Very closely.

Senator BYRD. Do you meet with them occasionally and discuss common problems?

CIVIL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes. The Metropolitan Council of Governments has a civil defense committee made up of its members. That committee has an advisory committee made up of all of the local civil defense members. I am fortunate to serve as chairman. This brings all the directors together on a regular basis.

INQUIRIES DURING CUBAN CRISIS

Senator BYRD. Would you mind telling us about the inquiries you may have had last October during the Cuban crisis?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir. Immediately after the President's address——

Senator BYRD. I suppose everyone was interested in civil defense then.

Mr. RODERICKS. He mentioned Washington, D.C., was within the target area. Sometime early in the evening we all went right back to our offices, as soon as we heard this, and we opened our office from—we ordinarily are from 8:30 to 5. We opendd our office here in the city at 8 o'clock in the morning until 1 a.m., and for 3 weeks steady this was the workday. At our EOC in Virginia, two 12-hour shifts around the clock.

We had frequent and long discussions with the Commissioners and the heads of other departments, and at that point in time everyone wanted to know, what have you done for me lately? What have you been doing while I haven't been listening to you? Where do we go? What do we do? What is the signal? and so forth.

As you well know—now, it had benefits in terms of the longrun developments of civil defense. It caused people to ask us to do things with them. While we couldn't do them all at once, we have been doing them steadily with hundreds of them now in terms of buildings for many months, and we haven't left the fire go out until this job is completed. But this is what they wanted to know. Where is the shelter? Where do we go? Where is the food? And the schoolchildren, more than anything else, and we concentrated on the school system.

PRIORITY FOR SCHOOLS

In our report—it doesn't show on this one but every priority in stocking, marking, in this program, has gone to the schools, public and private. Our limited resources in terms of advice when we can send people out, we go first to schools.

Senator BYRD. How many of the buildings that have received this instrument are schools?

Mr. RODERICKS. Seventy-three.

Senator BYRD. And do you discuss the matter with the principal?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir. We work very closely with Mr. Riecks and Dr. Hansen directly on this and they in turn get instructions to the principals, and then our people go out and show them how to work this.

This has been very—there has been very strong support from the school board.

FUNDS FOR PRINTING

Senator BYRD. Who defrays the expense of printing this literature?

Mr. RODERICKS. Our office. That is why it is mimeographed.

Senator BYRD. How much money is in your budget for printing of literature?

Mr. RODERICKS. $1,550.

DEMONSTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

Senator BYRD. Mr. McBride, would you come up now and show how you operate the instrument?

Mr. MCBRIDE. I can tell you from here since you have the instrument in front of you.

Senator BYRD. You can tell me how much natural radiation there is in this room?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes, sir. While Mr. Rodericks is getting that figure from Mr. Bottorff, if you will take a look at the instrument, you will notice occasionally about once every second or two the needle jumps a little bit. There is connected to it a headphone, earphone. If you will put that up against your ear, the black earphone, at the time you see that needle move, you will also hear an audible click in the headphone.

Now, this particular type of instrument will work with a very low intensity, very sensitive instrument, generally used for monitoring food and water and for monitoring personnel, and also for measuring very low intensity radiation. The reading you are getting there is—I will come up with that in just a second with the watch. The reading that you are getting there now, Senator, is in the magnitude of about one-tenth of a thousandth of a roentgen.

In other words, it is in the range of a milliroentgen, thousandths of a roentgen which is the normal background which we have been exposed to all our lives, and your being from West Virginia and spending some time up on the mountain tops, a little bit more, probably.

The tube on top of the instrument which is needed for the watch here has a shield which can be opened and will allow then the measurement of beta radiation. Sometimes these are a little hard to get open. If I may have your watch now, and if you will watch the dial, and if you will listen to this, Senator, at the time I do this, you will begin to get an increase in the reading.

Now, I will have to change the switch.

Senator BYRD. Commissioner and representatives of the press, would you be interested in looking at this?

MULTIPLICATION SYMBOL

Mr. MCBRIDE. Now, I have the switch on the × 100 scale, the × is merely the multiplication symbol, and that indicates you multiply the reading on the instrument by 100, so that where we have about a 0.09 or 0.1, 9 cents or 10 cents, if we may put it in that category, we actually have really about $9 worth, something like that.

Now, you may wonder why there is no real problem as far as my wristwatch is concerned, but that is very simple because if I take the watch off and place the probe behind it, you will notice I get very little in the way of radiation. But placing it on top, then I get a considerable amount.

COSMIC RADIATION

Senator BYRD. Now, would you get more radiation here if this were a frame building?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Really no, not as far as background is concerned; because the cosmic radiation that we are involved in here is a very

highly penetrating type of radiation, and this mass involved in this type of a building, or even this type of construction, differs very little from the——

Senator BYRD. He gets far more radiation from this wristwatch than he does from worldwide radioactive fallout.

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes. These have been public statements by many of the scientists, that this is true.

RATE READING

Senator BYRD. Is this one-tenth of 1 milliroentgen?

Mr. MCBRIDE. One-tenth of a milliroentgen per hour. This is a rate reading. To actually record, or a total amount of that, I would have to hold this here for an hour to get that amount, but this is a rate. So that for 1 minute, if I were absorbing this, I would only absorb one-sixtieth of the rate indicated on this meter.

Now, a sensitive dosimeter that we use for training purposes will record over a period of time that same amount. In other words, for 1 hour it would record this. But the dosimeter I have here, of course, is a much higher range unit in the roentgen unit than the thousandth roentgen.

COMMENDATION OF MR. RODERICKS

Senator BYRD. Well, Mr. Rodericks, you are doing a good job and a difficult job without the personnel that you feel you should have. We appreciate certainly the testimony you have given us tonight and it has been illuminating and interesting. And I hope we can be helpful to you. I have certainly been an advocate of civil defense, and I am afraid we may be paying too little attention to it, especially these days when we are riding on a high wave of optimism. But I commend you on the good job you are doing and we will do what we can for you.

Mr. RODERICKS. Thank you, sir.

Senator BYRD. Because you are doing what you can for us and the rest of our people.

Mr. RODERICKS. We try.

Senator BYRD. Now, do you have anything further?

Mr. RODERICKS. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. Mr. McBride?

Mr. MCBRIDE. No, sir. Thank you very much for the privilege of being before you tonight.

Senator BYRD. We thank you. And we appreciate your presence.

Mr. Tobriner, anything else?

Commissioner TOBRINER. I just want to join with you, Mr. Chairman, in commending Mr. Rodericks. In my opinion he has performed one of the most efficient operations that we have executed in the District.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Pittman has told me that our performance in the District is an exceptional one and probably leads any other metropolitan performance in the country.

Senator BYRD. Yes. I believe Mr. Rodericks stated that you were first. Weren't you in first place?

Mr. RODERICKS. Yes, sir.

WEST VIRGINIA STANDING

Senator BYRD. How does West Virginia rank?

Mr. RODERICKS. Well, I haven't seen Bill's figures lately but I know the problem is the lack of available shelter space. He has got to find an awful lot and hopes the new program that the House just approved will bring about new space.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. MCBRIDE. If I may add to that statement, Mr. Chairman, West Virginia stands very high in the effort put forth and the space identified by the national survey. A major portion of that space has already been stocked.

Senator BYRD. Well, this is certainly an area in which we can't afford to let down our guard, if we pay attention to past history. So again we commend you and we shall do whatever we can.

COMMITTEE RECESS

Now, the subcommittee will stand in recess until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at which time we will take up the Welfare Department requests.

(Whereupon, at 10:20 p.m., Wednesday, September 25, 1963, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 9 a.m., Thursday, September 26, 1963.)

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